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A Survey of the place-names of the Isle of Axholme, Lincolnshire

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Abstract

The thesis comprises a comprehensive place-name survey of the Isle of Axholme, particularly of its minor names, in the style of the English Place-Name Society survey volumes. It consists of an introductory discussion of Axholme, followed by analysis of the names of major topographical features and river-names of the area, with sections of the eight parishes of Althorpe, Belton, Crowle, Epworth, Haxey, Luddington, Owston and Wroot then arranged alphabetically. This is supplemented by three appendices: an index of field- and minor names pre-1500, personal names pre-1500, and a glossary of elements and their sources for the whole corpus.

The project aims to discover the origin of place-names in the Isle of Axholme and what they can tell us about the historical change to society and culture in north Lincolnshire. It has collected historical forms of place-names from archives in order to build a strong foundation for further investigation. Axholme place-names are discussed as dynamic linguistic artefacts, set against a background of historical, archaeological and topographical evidence.

The study provides valuable material dating back to the medieval period which will enhance the work of local historians and archaeologists working on Axholme history from prehistory to the present day.

Substantial alterations to the Axholme landscape, such as those which occurred during drainage and land reclamation in the 1620s, changed it from a predominantly marshy area liable to flooding into productive agricultural land. Consequently, the perceptions preserved in the place-names of Axholme may not map straightforwardly onto the modern

landscape, but provide an important historical record which may help to inform our understanding of the impacts of changing environmental conditions.

For the people of Axholme,
past, present and future

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Figure 1: Heritage map of Axholme co-designed for the North Lincolnshire Museum 2022 exhibition, showing the location of the eight parishes in the early 19th century
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AIMS AND STRUCTURE OF THESIS

This thesis provides a detailed survey of place-names in the Isle of Axholme in the West Riding of Lindsey, now administratively part of North Lincolnshire. The overall aim of this research is to collect and analyse place-name material, presenting evidence which supports the contribution place-name study can make to our understanding of the language, history and landscape of the wetlands in the Isle of Axholme. Surviving documentation for the former Anglo-Saxon kingdom of Lindsey is fragmentary. Evidence from place-names not only provides an important source for understanding early medieval perceptions of Axholme's distinctive and unusual historical landscape, but also a broader assessment of the landscape in later periods when Lincolnshire documentation was more comprehensive. Evidence collected also informs the wider context of other disciplines, such as history, archaeology and environmental studies.

The survey enlarges and refines previous place-name studies which cover Axholme, together with those within wider surveys of the West Riding of Lindsey and Lincolnshire itself. These include Johnstone's *The Isle of Axholme; its Place-Names and River-Names* (1886), Eminson's *The Place and River Names of the West Riding of Lindsey, Lincolnshire* (1934), Bower's *The Place-Names of Lindsey (North Lincolnshire)* (PhD thesis, 1940), and Cameron's popular guide *Dictionary of Lincolnshire Place-Names* (DLiPN 1998). Although Axholme was once part of Manley wapentake (see Introduction, p.63), it was not included in Cameron's *The Place-Names of Lincolnshire* 6 (2001), which covered Aslaoe and Manley Wapentakes.

Early surveys often contain useful detail but need to be treated with caution, as the quality and robustness of linguistic and historical interpretation varies. Johnston provides an overview of early ‘migration’ periods in relation to Axholme place-names, with brief chapters covering what he terms the Ugrian/Celtic, Anglo-Saxon, Danish, and Norman periods, followed by a short discussion of river-names, and a vocabulary section which suggests meanings without reference to any early spellings or reference sources, offering an occasional glossed element. As a local retired physician with close knowledge of the area, Eminson contributes valuable topographical detail, offering an alphabetical list of major place-names and river-names, a suggestion of language origin for each name, followed by a list of ungrouped early spellings in chronological order with useful precise source references.

Bower’s commendable attempt at coverage for the whole of Lindsey, including additional collections of field-names for each parish, was perhaps overly ambitious in the context of a PhD thesis. Axholme is subdivided into parish, settlement and some associated minor names given alphabetically (Bower, 286-99), with a further separate field-name section (Bower, 549-55). Each name is given in alphabetical order, with forms in chronological order and brief referencing, but with very little analysis or topographical detail, and there are occasional unhelpful errors; for example, there are some lapses of accuracy in spellings of forms, source references, and placement of entries (e.g. field-name terrier entries which belong to Belton near Grantham in Lincolnshire have been included in Belton in Axholme). Cameron’s popular guide *Dictionary of Lincolnshire Place-Names* (DLiPN 1998) provides a more up-to-date survey, but this is limited in scope as it is designed as a popular guide to major names of the whole county, arranged

alphabetically with commentary, etymologies and a list of elements. Material for Lincolnshire was collected by Cameron over many years, much of which remains unpublished (see Notes on Arrangement, p.22).

Thus, the review of the place-name-related literature demonstrates there is a strong case to create a comprehensive survey for Axholme based on the principles of modern place-name scholarship. Accordingly, the thesis will provide material to fill one of the gaps in the English Place-Name Society (EPNS) survey *The Place-Names of Lincolnshire*.

Key place-name study texts which inform the survey are primarily those of the EPNS, founded in 1923 with a remit to build county place-name surveys in England and still in progress. Its associated published volumes in the Survey of English Place-Names (SEPN) are also partially available online through the *Digital Exposure of English-Place-names* (DEEP) project. EPNS volumes which deal with the wapentakes bordering Axholme are most pertinent for the purposes of comparison and analysis: Manley in Lincolnshire (PN Li **6**, 2001), Bassetlaw in Nottinghamshire (PN Nt, 1940), and Strafforth and Osgoldcross in West Riding of Yorkshire (PN WRY **1** and **2** respectively, 1961), but these vary in coverage and analysis, with later volumes giving more detail, particularly in the treatment of field-names.

Other key texts include the toponomastic dictionaries: Ekwall's *Dictionary of English Place-Names* (DEPN 1960), Watts' *Cambridge Dictionary of English Place-Names* (CDEPN 2004), and Mills' *A Dictionary of British Place-Names* (DBPN, 2011), all of which provide concise entries for Axholme's major settlement names. Fellows Jensen's *Scandinavian Settlement Names in the East Midlands* (SSNEM 1978)

provides helpful analysis of those settlement names in Axholme which have Scandinavian vocabulary. Cavill's *New Dictionary of English Field-Names* (NDEFN 2018) offers recent in-depth analysis of field-names and their elements based on published EPNS surveys up to that date, supplementing earlier work based on a national corpus in Field's *English Field-Names: A Dictionary* (DEFN 1972). Additionally, Harte's *How Place-Names Grow: A handbook of toponymy* (2022) provides a useful, but not always conventional, overview of terminology and conventions used in toponymy, and its specialised form of discourse.

The survey is also informed by interdisciplinary approaches which explore the relationship between place-names and history in Gelling's *Signposts to the Past* (3rd edition, 2000), place-names and topography in Gelling's *Place-Names in the Landscape: the Geographical Roots of Britain's Place-Names* (PNL) (1984), Gelling and Cole's *The Landscape of Place-Names* (LPN) (2000, revised 2014), and place-names and archaeology in Cullen, Jones and Parsons's *Thorps in a Changing Landscape* (2011). Townend's *Language and History in Viking Age England* (2002) and 'Scandinavian place-names in England' (2013) provide valuable insights concerning Scandinavian influence on place-names in terms of dialect intelligibility and cognate substitution. Useful contextual ideas which broaden understanding of place-names in the early medieval landscape include Jones' six naming categories of topographical, subsistence, social, memory, religio-spiritual and movement/settlement suggested in 'Responding to Modern Flooding: Old English Place-Names as a Repository of Traditional Ecological Knowledge' (2016), and Kilby's chapter 'Naming the landscape' in *Peasant Perspectives on the Medieval Landscape* (2020, 89-119).

In terms of dialect, key texts relevant to Axholme include Peacock's *A Glossary of words used in the wapentakes of Manley and Corringham, Lincolnshire* (1889) and *The Peacock Lincolnshire Word Books 1884-1920* [1997]. Useful detail is also provided by Oxley's MA thesis, *The Lindsey Dialect* (1940), and Kristensson's *A Survey of Middle English Dialects 1290-1350: The Six Northern Counties and Lincolnshire* (1967).

The general historical background of the wider area of Lindsey is given in Bennett and Bennett's *An Historical Atlas of Lincolnshire* (1993), Vince's *Pre-Viking Lindsey* (1993), and Sawyer's *Anglo-Saxon Lincolnshire* (1998). Further useful background material is provided by Leahy's archaeological evidence in *The Anglo-Saxon Kingdom of Lindsey* (2010), demonstrating Lindsey's thriving kingdom despite the paucity of its written records, and Green's multi-disciplinary perspective in *Britons and Anglo-Saxons: Lincolnshire AD 400-600* (2012).

Specific context is provided through topographical and historical studies of Axholme, including Stovin's *History of the Drainage of Hatfield Chase* (c.1791, facsimile printed edition 1975), a handwritten manuscript based mainly on data from original records but also on manuscripts and diaries of de la Pryme, some of which contained errors in transcription which were perpetuated by Stovin. Many subsequent works relied on Stovin, including Peck's *A Topographical Account of the Isle of Axholme* (1815), Stonehouse's *The History and Topography of the Isle of Axholme* (1839), Read's *History of the Isle of Axholme* (1858) (largely reproduces Stonehouse), Tomlinson's *The Level of Hatfield Chace and Parts Adjacent* (1882), Dunston's *The Rivers of Axholme* (1909), and Hamilton's historical novel *The Manuscript in a*

Red Box (1903). Thirsk's article 'The Isle of Axholme before Vermuyden' (1953) discusses the economic impact of drainage, linking topography and agricultural economy. Further detailed historical investigation is given in Cory's *Hatfield and Axholme, An Historical Review* (1985), Miller's *The Isle of Axholme Historic Landscape Characterisation Project* (HLCP) (1997), Lloyd's *The Communities of the Manor of Epworth in the Seventeenth Century* (PhD thesis, 1998), and Fleet's *The Isle of Axholme, 1540-1640: Economy and Society* (PhD thesis, 2002) which re-examines Thirsk's 1953 observations. Finally, *Discovering Hatfield Chase and the Isle of Axholme* (2022), edited by Whitehouse and Karhapää, provides the most recent study of the area, with articles written by experts and volunteers to accompany the 2022 exhibition at the North Lincolnshire Museum.

The survey follows the methods suggested by Sedgefield in his *Introduction to the Survey of English Place-Names* (IPN 1924, 1-14), which still form the basis of place-name scholarship in England; this is supplemented by detailed guidance for building a gazetteer in Smith's *The Preparation of County Place-Name Surveys* (Smith 1954). Some of these conventions were first utilised in county volumes published before the establishment of the EPNS, such as Mawer's *The Place-Names of Northumberland and Durham* (1920), and Ekwall's *The Place-Names of Lancashire* (1922). Despite subsequent developments in place-name studies (see overview of English place-name studies, 1924-2013, in Carroll & Parsons 2013, xiii-xxxvii), the emphasis remains focused firmly on 'the fundamental importance of a run of early spellings interpreted in a historical-phonological framework established for the development of English and the other constituent languages of England's place-nomenclature' (Carroll 2013, xxxv). In this way the

linguistic development of a place-name can be explained (Cameron 1996, 19), and place-names can be appropriately interpreted, without any danger of assuming an original meaning based on modern English vocabulary (DBPN xi-xii).

The toponymist's aim, then, is to discover sense through the two-stage process of establishing the linguistic etymology of elements within a place-name, and considering the motivation for using those elements within that place-name at that particular time (Coates 2013b, 151). For the first stage in the process, in order to determine and suggest etymologies, a collection of place-name forms/spellings for each place-name is given, providing evidence of the linguistic development of each name from its present form back to its earliest documented form (Cameron 1998, 19). At the same time, it is essential to be aware of possible transmission errors, ranging from inaccurate recording of pronunciation to imprecision of scribal copying, which demonstrates the importance of compiling an early run of spellings. Additionally, place-names do not exist linguistically in isolation; they occur in relationship with each other locally and further afield. Consequently, it can be useful to compare and/or reference a place-name with similar or identical names and recurrent compounds elsewhere; in this way similarities and differences in naming practices can be established. Where only one attestation has been discovered for a particular name, predominantly in field-names, it has been necessary to provide the most likely etymology based on similar names elsewhere.

To address the second, perhaps more challenging, stage in the process, that of motivation, place-names can be seen as 'linguistic fossils', coined in the speech of name-givers to describe places in relation to

their landscape context, use and ownership, but which have since become labels without linguistic meaning (DBPN xi). These ‘cultural artefacts’ can be unpacked to reveal their original detailed nuances which arose ‘from the interactions between language and environment’ (Taylor 2016, 70). As much evidence as possible for the naming context needs to be collected - in this survey primarily written (documentary evidence) but also oral (personal communication). Scholarly interpretation involves identifying the location of the place so-named, where possible, and testing any suggested etymologies against its historical and topographical context.

In summary, whilst the overall emphasis of this survey is philological, more detailed historical and cultural context of naming is provided for selected names where inclusion of historical, archaeological, topographical or linguistic information may help discover a solution to more challenging names (Smith 1954, 25).

EPNS arrangement has been followed and adapted, as indicated in Notes on Arrangement which follows. Axholme material has been collected, arranged in a coherent rational order, and then analysed. Referencing follows EPNS style conventions. A notable adaptation to EPNS arrangement is the inclusion of two sections in street-names: (a) for street-names on OS maps, and (b) for street-names not on modern maps but named in earlier sources. Finally, the index of elements in place-names attested before 1500 (Appendix 1, pp.363-429) contributes to our understanding of the use of these elements in the toponymic context of Axholme’s early wetland landscape.

NOTES ON ARRANGEMENT

The gazetteer for the Isle of Axholme was constructed firstly by gathering material from a series of Ordnance Survey (OS) Maps: (1) the modern (2015) ‘Explorer’ Series (280) at 1:25,000 (c.2.5" to the mile), abbreviated 25k; (2) the modern (2018) digital series at 1:10,000 (c.6" to the mile), abbreviated 10k; (3) the modern (2018) digital series at 1:5,000 (c.12.5" to the mile), abbreviated 5k; (4) the modern (2018) digital series at 1:2,500 (c.25" to the mile), abbreviated 2.5k; (5) the second edition 6" to the mile of c.1905 (1:10,000) abbreviated 6"2; (6) the first edition 6" to the mile of c.1885 (1:10,000), abbreviated 6"1; (7) Cassini Historical Map 112 (1824-1841) at 1:50,000 (c.1.25" to the mile), abbreviated 1.25"; (8) the Godfrey edition 1" to the mile reprint Ordnance Survey maps 79 and 88 (as revised in 1895 and 1894 respectively) (1:63,360), abbreviated 1". The spelling of headforms follows 25k for names found on that map. For names not found there the spelling is determined by priority in the sequence numbered above. The sources of all headforms that do not come from 25k are specified in parentheses. Additional headforms have been taken from other editions of the OS accessed through Edina Digimap.

The gazetteer was then supplemented by extracting relevant settlement place-name material from brief entries in Cameron’s *A Dictionary of Lincolnshire Place-Names* (DLiPN 1998), Ekwall’s *Dictionary of English Place-Names* (DEPN 1960), Watts’ *Cambridge Dictionary of English Place-Names* (CDEPN 2004), and Mills’ *A Dictionary of British Place-Names* (DBPN, 2011).

Relevant material was consulted, and unpublished evidence collected, at Lincolnshire Archives, North East Lincolnshire Archives, East Riding Archives, University of Nottingham Manuscripts and Special Collections, The National Archives, the British Library, and North Lincolnshire Museum (items as per their reference locators in each case), including, but not limited to, material listed in the Manorial Documents Register (MDR). The survey benefited from collaboration and checking of MDR data for Axholme with Bethany Elliott, then PhD researcher working on completing the location, revision and digitizing of manorial documents in Lincolnshire as part of her thesis *The Manorial Documents Register Project for Lincolnshire: An Analysis of the Thirty-Year Project* (PhD thesis, 2022).

Due to their fragile nature, certain early historical documents had restricted access, resulting in a minor constraint during the collection of archival evidence. For example, some early Epworth manorial documents at Lincolnshire Archives were marked ‘nfp’ (not fit for production). Consequently, supplementary place-name evidence from material which is currently awaiting conservation and/or digitisation may require inclusion in the future, if and when available.

Additional material was consulted at Haxey Parish Council, and HSR Law (Solicitors) Epworth (items given my own reference locators, as none were provided). Supplementary minor name and field-name material was added to the gazetteer from tithe maps and apportionments, together with enclosure maps and apportionments. Published manorial records and charter material relating to each parish was also added to the list.

Finally, Eminson's *The Place and River Names of the West Riding of Lindsey Lincolnshire* (1934), and Bower's PhD thesis *The Place-Names of Lindsey (North Lincolnshire)* (1940) were consulted, and names were added, where missing, from the list. Late in the process of compiling the survey, a series of unpublished lists compiled by Kenneth Cameron relating to Axholme came to light at INS, found incorrectly labelled 'completed' in the Manley wapentake section (used for PN Li 6); additional relevant material was added to the spreadsheet and survey marked (KC).

A complete spreadsheet of over 10,000 entries listing place-names in each parish was then generated, giving their locations where known. As manorial holdings are not coincident with those of later parishes, it has not always been possible to ascertain whether similar forms of names belong to a particular parish, particularly with inherited material; consequently, occasionally some similar names are listed in more than one parish and cross-referenced for comparison.

Local surnames which may relate to certain place-names, and particularly field-names, were checked in *The Oxford Dictionary of Family Names in Britain and Ireland* (ODFNBI), *Archer Software's 19th-century Surname Atlas* (Archer), *A Dictionary of English Surnames* (DES 1991), and White's Lincolnshire directory of 1856. Personal names were checked in *The Prosopography of Anglo-Saxon England* (PASE), Searle's *Onomasticon Anglo-Saxonicum* (1897), Forssner's *Continental-Germanic Personal Names in England in Old and Middle English* (1916), Fellows Jensen's *Scandinavian Personal Names in Lincolnshire and Yorkshire* (SPNLY 1968), and Briggs's *An index to personal names in English place-names* (2021). Old Scandinavian

personal names are marked as ON whether they are listed as ODan, OScand or ON in other reference works. Personal names which form part of a place-name are indicated by (p) after the place-name and before the source date, e.g. *dil Chaumbre* (p) 1421-2 (in this case, (p) represents *Galfr'm*). An apostrophe is used within or at the end of a place-name or personal name to show that it appears in an abbreviated form in the original document, often written in Latin, and it has not always been possible to infer what the extended version should be.

The survey was prepared in the style of the English Place-Name Society volumes, opening with an introductory discussion of Axholme, followed by the major topographical features and river-names of the area.

Subsequently, the parishes are arranged in alphabetical order as follows:

(i) Althorpe, (ii) Belton, (iii) Crowle, (iv) Epworth, (v) Haxey, (vi) Luddington, (vii) Owston, and (viii) Wroot, the parish boundaries following those depicted in the Ordnance Survey first edition 6" to the mile map of c.1885. Some changes have taken place in administrative boundaries since then, following the 1884 Boundary Commissions, and the 1972 Local Government Act; changes are noted in individual parish sections. Introductions are provided for each parish, with Ordnance Datum (OD) heights for place-names given at their maximum. For context, each entry is accompanied by corresponding map extracts from the Digimap service, including Ordnance Survey and Geology, which vary in scale because of differences in parish size; scales are specified for each parish.

Spellings for each name are given in the order: spelling, date, source. Pronunciation units (phonemes) are given in International Phonetic Association (IPA) notation between /slashes/. Phonetic detail of local

pronunciation is given in phonetic script enclosed within [square brackets] where it is of interest, eg Owston Ferry [əʊstən fəri]. Letters of the alphabetic systems of particular languages are given between <angle-brackets>. Additional incidental detail or local history is given when of interest to the reader.

In parish introductions, a summary of major settlement locations and their OD elevations is given, together with significant topographical features. This is followed by historical and agricultural detail, including Domesday material, estimated changes in population figures before and after 17th-century drainage, market charters, agricultural practices, and any other distinctive features. Domesday references are taken from the second Lincolnshire volume of the Phillimore 1986 edition (DB 2), with supplementary precise vocabulary for social status taken from the translation by Drs A. and G. H. Williams (DB 2002), with Phillimore terms given in brackets: *sokeman* (freeman), *villan* (villager), *bordar* (smallholder); *sokeman* is defined as a free man but often only a peasant who owes service to the Lord of the soke, *villan* is defined as a villager or peasant of higher economic status than a *bordar* who is notionally unfree as subject to the manorial court, *bordar* is defined as a cottager or peasant of lower economic status than a *villan* - see glossary of terms (DB 2002, 1431-36). Estimated population figures should be treated as indicators only, as figures were extrapolated based on incomplete census surveys (Lloyd 2002, 84). The overview is limited in scope but provides essential information placing the parish in its context.

Parish entries begin with the parish name centred in **bold Roman** font, followed by:

(i) major settlement names recorded on OS maps with a run of early attestations, arranged alphabetically, with derivatives; occasionally there are settlement names not found in standard gazetteer sources/modern maps, or local names which are ‘promoted’ to headwords in the primary sequence of the gazetteer for reasons of linguistic and historic interest; the bulk of the names from these sources, however, forms the basis of section (a) under field-names;

(ii) minor names recorded on OS maps, including some relevant 5k and 2.5k names, capitalised and arranged alphabetically, except derivatives of older names which are grouped together with them in the primary sequence, and inns not on modern maps but named in 1856 White and earlier sources which are given at the end of each section in small type;

(iii) street-names arranged alphabetically: (a) modern street-names taken from OS maps, including 10k and some relevant 5k, and (b) street-names not on modern maps but named in earlier sources recorded after 1800 in small font-type, with any older spellings of these names in brackets and printed in italics, and any additional names from records before 1800 printed in italics;

(iv) field-names which can be attributed to each parish, in small font-type arranged alphabetically: (a) modern field-names recorded in or after 1800, with any older spellings of these names in brackets and printed in italics, and (b) medieval and early modern field-names recorded before 1800 printed in italics; section (b) also includes any remaining minor names which may relate to other features. Field-names are grouped together in the sequence with their core name, including their various

modifying elements, e.g. Far East Field and Near East Field field-names in Haxey are listed under the alphabetical sequence of E-.

Axholme and its parish-names are centred and given in bold font. River-names, settlement names, and street-names in (a) are given in small capitals in 14-point font. Names of inns and taverns, and street-names in (b) are given in capitals in 12-point font. Field-names are given in plain Roman type in 12-point font. Where there are modifying elements, the name is listed under its primary name, e.g. High Burnham is listed under BURNHAM, HIGH AND LOW. For cross-references, small capitals are used to direct readers to additional linguistic or locational information included under that headform, e.g. ‘see HAXEY’, whilst plain Roman type is used for references to major land units such as parishes and main settlements, e.g. a cross-reference to Haxey directs readers to that parish.

Where appropriate, element headforms are provided in **bold** with an explanation/gloss. These element headforms function as cross-references to the index of elements in place-names attested before 1500 (Appendix 1, pp.363-429), and glossary of elements in place-names for the whole corpus (Appendix 3, pp.432-49). The index gives more detailed coverage, with the primary element headform followed by a list of pre-1500 place-names containing that element and their earliest date, followed by alternative or supporting headforms from other sources where available. The glossary gives the primary element headform only, with its source.

For consistent reference, the earliest form of an element is used, even when the name has been formed at a later stage of the language. Element headforms are taken from *The Vocabulary of English Place-names*

(VEPN), *English Place-Name Elements* (EPNE), *Middle English Dictionary* (MED), *English Dialect Dictionary* (EDD), Peacock's *A Glossary of words used in the wapentakes of Manley and Corringham, Lincolnshire* (1889), and *The Peacock Lincolnshire Word Books 1884-1920* [1997], with additional items from *A New Dictionary of English Field-Names* (NDEFN), and the *Oxford English Dictionary* (OED). Possible loan-words from Dutch into the Axholme onomasticon are considered by reference to Bense's *Dictionary of the Low-Dutch Element in the English Vocabulary* (1939) (DLDE) which investigates and supplements evidence found in the first edition of OED, grouping loanwords under the collective heading 'Low Dutch', whilst often distinguishing between input from Dutch and Low German. Observations and comparisons have also been made with similar spellings and forms elsewhere in England, using the EPNS Survey volumes and the SEPN survey website at <https://epns.nottingham.ac.uk>, including consultation of the forthcoming Li volume (PN Li 8) which compiles elements found in published Li volumes to date.

It is important to note the limitations of certain early records in terms of reliability of spellings and whether these reflect forms used locally. For example, those recorded in Domesday Book (DB) may have been written down by Norman scribes who tended 'to represent English sounds by the nearest equivalent in their own language' (Cameron 1998, 16). Alternatively, as DB and other early administrative records were written in Latin, evidence suggests that any apparent spelling anomalies could be the result of a Latinization (graphically, orthographically and sometimes lexically) of alien elements, independent of a scribe's own speech (Clark 1992, 125). Additionally, those forms recorded in official records produced by centralised government bureaucracy in the Middle

English period (c.1150-c.1500) used spellings written by scribes who were not necessarily local to the area (Cameron 1998, 22). Where a succession of early forms is given, these spellings represent the clerk's approximate attempt to record how a name was pronounced at the time, given that there was no standard spelling system until the middle of the 17th century (Coates 2017, 16-7). Where there is no succession of forms, a suggestion has been given, but interpretation is less reliable. Hypothetical forms of personal names and reconstructed place-name elements are asterisked within the text.

Reference to elements from Old English (OE) and Old Norse (ON) does not imply that those elements date from before the Norman Conquest. Given that scholars are now less certain of their origins, and the consequential ethnic implications, following VEPN conventions most Scandinavian place-name elements are given under ON, but this does not imply a specifically West Norse origin. Similarly, words which seem to be limited to East Norse are given under Old Danish (ODan). The choice to follow VEPN conventions enables the reader to cross-reference with VEPN and EPNS volumes more easily, whilst bearing in mind concerns that standardised OE elements are based on the West Saxon dialect and ON elements do not reflect differences in sound changes between the Scandinavian found in England and those which characterise ON (Coates 2006, 348).

Where OE- and ON- derived elements are indistinguishable, both elements and their sources are given, due to the impossibility of determining whether an apparently ON element is borrowed, or whether its pronunciation or usage has affected the similar/cognate element. Elements deriving from Old French (OFr) which are first attested in

Middle English (ME) are given OFr headforms following onomastic convention (VEPN/EPNE), even though it is likely these forms entered the Middle English lexicon during the later Middle Ages. ME headforms are also given for words which cannot be assigned with certainty to an earlier stage of language. Superscript numbers distinguish elements which are spelt the same but have different senses; numbers relate to elements listed in EPNE or VEPN.

The frequently occurring field elements of *acre*, *bank*, *croft*, *end*, *furlong*, *hill*, *land*, *lane*, *middle*, *moor*, *side*, *wood*, and cardinal points *east*, *north*, *south*, and *west* are given their etymologies only on the first instance within each section and are given unglossed in subsequent occurrences within that section. *Close* is left unglossed, except when it is unclear that the meaning is from ME *clos* ‘enclosure’. *Field* is left unglossed, due to the substantial change in meaning from earlier OE *feld* ‘open country’ to the modern sense of an ‘enclosed plot of land’ (cf. HEFN 10-11, LPN 270), except when specific older forms require the gloss to aid interpretation, e.g. Kelfield (p.340), and in field-names pre-1500, many of which also include the later meaning ‘enclosed plot of land’. Most of the Axholme examples date from after the large-scale enclosure of the open fields which occurred after the Black Death in 1349; this is the suggested date when the modern sense of ‘fenced in plot of land’ arose (EPNE 1 167).

Referencing follows EPNS conventions: source, date where needed, followed by page number(s) given in brackets, e.g. (Cameron 1996, 209), (NDEFN 148). References to unpublished manuscripts are printed in italics, with those published sources in Roman type. Sources for attestations collected by others from published or unpublished material

are referenced in brackets where not yet verified. In order to make the survey more practical in terms of locating original documents with ease as required at a later date, more detailed source referencing is given where appropriate, particularly within field-name sections.

The earliest spellings of each name are given with date and source. Where two dates are given for an earlier spelling, e.g. 1607 (1882), the first is the date at which the document purports to have been composed and the second is a later copy. Sources which cannot be fixed to a particular date are dated by centuries, 12th, 13th, etc., often specifically e.12th, m.12th, l.12th (e.12th = 1100-24, m.12th = 1125-74, l.12th = 1175-99), etc., or by a range of years, e.g. 1070-85, 1674-1707.

Longer ranges of years are expressed in two ways. First, '1509×35' indicates a single date that cannot be fixed more precisely within these limits. Regnal dates are expanded in this way, so that if a document cannot be assigned precisely to the reign of Henry II this is dated '1154×89'. Dates have been provided from regnal forms as follows: Hy2 (1154×89), eHy2 (1154×71), lHy2 (1172×89), Hy3 (1216×72), eHy3 (1216×44), Ed1 (1272×1307), Ed2 (1307×27), Ed3 (1327×77), Hy6 (1422×61), Hy8 (1509×47), 32 Hy8 (1540-1). Second, '1256-1322' should indicate a sequence of dated documents beginning and ending with these years. However, sometimes inherited material is not clear on these distinctions.

Where c. is followed by a date it indicates the approximate date of the document (e.g. c.1800 is "about 1800"). Where more than one date is given for different sources, these are distinguished by superscript numbers followed by their reference at the beginning of the street- and

field-name sections: e.g. n.d.¹ (B691) Deeds, n.d.² (B743) Deeds; 1343¹ *Chs* (HAXEY PAR/23/16); Hy3¹ (1216×72) *AddCh* (20748); Hy3² (1216×72) *AddCh* (20750). Where a range of dates includes centuries and specific dates, the order is century followed by dates, e.g. 12th followed by 1179, with 1150 being a proxy for 12th.

Abbreviations are expanded in the list that follows.

ABBREVIATIONS AND BIBLIOGRAPHY

Following the style of the English Place-Name Society publications, primary and secondary sources, along with abbreviations, are listed in alphabetical order below. When a source is followed by a further reference in brackets, this indicates where or by whom the source was cited. Where two or more works by the same author in the same year are cited, a letter is added after the year, e.g. 2013a, 2013b.

AASR (DLiPN, KC)	<i>Reports and Papers read at the Meetings of the Architectural Societies of Lincoln etc.</i> , 1-52, 1850-1930
Abbr (DLiPN, Bower)	<i>Placitorum Abbrevatio</i> , Record Commission, London, 1811
AD (DLiPN, Bower, KC)	<i>Catalogue of Ancient Deeds</i> (PRO), 1890 and in progress
AD	Unpublished Ancient Deeds (PRO)
AddCh (Bower, KC)	Additional Charters (BM)
adj.	adjective, adjectival
adv.	adverb, adverbial
AHEW 1991	<i>Agrarian History of England and Wales: Volume III, 1348-1500</i> , ed. E. Miller, Cambridge, 1991
Alexander 1912	H. Alexander, 'The Genitive Suffix in the First Element of English Place-Names', <i>The Modern Language Review</i> , Volume 7 (1) (Jan 1912), 64-73
Althorpe Enc 1794	LA: LINDSEY AWARD/192, <i>Copy of Althorpe Enclosure Act</i> (1794)
Althorpe Enc 1796 ¹	LA: Extract from Althorpe Enclosure Award: 1-DIXON 3/8/13 (original document dated 1796, extract dated 1885)
Althorpe Enc 1796 ²	LA: Tracing of Althorpe Enclosure Award: 1-DIXON 3/8/19 (1796)
Althorpe TA 1842	LA: DIOC/TITHE AWARD/C297, <i>Althorpe and Derrythorpe: Tithe Apportionment and Map</i> (1843: 1842 TA and 1843 map); also at TNA: IR29/20/7 (TA 1842) and IR30/20/7 (TA map 1843)
AlthTerr 1577-1822	LA: DIOC/TER BUNDLE/LINCS/ALTHORPE (1577-1822)
AlthTerr ¹ 1601	LA: DIOC/TER/5/275, Terrier (1601)
AlthTerr ² 1709	ERA: DDTR/439, Documents relating to Althorpe, extract from the terrier of lands belonging to the Rectory of Althorpe (1709)
Amc (KC)	LA: Documents in the Amcotes Collection
AmcCB	LA: TP 22/2, Amcotts Court Roll Book (1729-1818)
AmcCR	LA: TP 22/1, 1-5, Amcotts Court Rolls (1675-1743)
Amcotts Enc 1780	LA: LINDSEY AWARD/3, <i>Amcotts, in the parish of</i>

<i>Amcotts Enc Act 1779</i>	<i>Althorpe, Enclosure Award and Plan (1780)</i>
<i>Amcotts TA 1840</i>	LA: DIOC/LDAP/4/163, <i>Act inclosing Amcotts (1779)</i> LA: DIOC/TITHE AWARD/C116, <i>Amcotts in the parish of Althorpe: Tithe Apportionment (1840) and Map (1841)</i> ; also at TNA: IR29/20/8 (TA 1839) and IR30/20/8 (TA map 1840)
<i>AmcManor</i>	LA: AMCOTTS MANOR (1810-1857)
<i>AmcManorial</i>	LA: LMR/14, Manor of Amcotts (1828-1857)
AN	Anglo-Norman
AOMB (KC)	Augmentation Office Miscellaneous Book 216 (PRO)
Archer	S. Archer, <i>British 19th-century Surname Atlas</i> , < www.archersoftware.co.uk > [last accessed 31.08.2023]
<i>Armstrong 1778</i>	LA: FL/MAPS/5, <i>Armstrong's map of Lincolnshire (1778)</i>
A-Sc	Anglo-Scandinavian
ASC (DLiPN)	<i>The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle</i> , ed. B. Thorpe, 2 vols (RS), 1861
Ash 2017	E. H. Ash, <i>The Draining of the Fens</i> , Baltimore, 2017
Ass (DLiPN)	<i>The Earliest Lincolnshire Assize Rolls AD 1202-1209</i> , ed. Doris M. Stenton (LRS 22), 1926; <i>A Lincolnshire Assize Roll for 1298</i> , ed. W. S. Thompson (LRS 36), 1944; <i>Rolls of the Justices in Eyre...1218-19</i> , ed. D. M. Stenton (Seldon Society 33), 1934; <i>Some Extracts from Lincoln Assize Rolls</i> , LNQ viii-ix, 1904-7
Ass (DLiPN, KC)	Unpublished Assize Rolls (PRO)
Ax 1596	TNA: MPB 1/16 extract from E134/39Eliz/East14 (map) (1596) by Christopher Saxton, to illustrate depositions in a dispute between the crown tenants in Haxey and Owston (Lincolnshire) and the crown tenants in Misterton (Nottinghamshire), over the county boundary
Ax 1626 (1837)	Reconstructed map of Isle of Axholme before drainage 1626 (1837) from Domesday, Saxton, Leland and other ancient authorities, in Stonehouse 1839
Ax 1632	TNA: MPB 1/60: E112/198 (Lincolnshire no 104), map of the Isle of Axholme, Lincolnshire, bounded by the River Trent, 'Biccars Dyke', the River Idle, with Crowle as the northern limit shown and Epworth and Haxey at centre (1632)
Ax 1633	TNA: MR 1/336, map of Crowle and Epworth (Lincolnshire); Everton, Finningley and Misterton (Nottinghamshire); and Hatfield, Snaith and Thorne (West Riding of Yorkshire) showing lands drained by Sir Cornelius Vermuyden and place-names (1633)
Ax 1639	<i>Aerlebout Map</i> - see HCC9044
Ax 1687 (1839)	<i>Will of Richard Brewer of Gainsborough (1687)</i> , quoted in Stonehouse 1839, 173
Ax 1746	<i>Schedule of lands in Axholme deed of surrender (1746)</i> , quoted in Stonehouse 1839, 172

Ax 1787 (KC)	TNA: MR 1/292, map of the manor of Epworth showing field-names, acreage and drains (1787)
Ax 1795	TNA: MR 1/1637, Lincolnshire (1795), map taken from a survey made by John Young and Jonathan Teal, surveyors appointed under the Local (Isle of Axholme Inclosure) Act 1795, 35 George III c.107, by order of John Fordyce, Surveyor General of the Land Revenue, of Haxey, Belton, and Owston within the manor of Epworth cum Westwood and Haxey showing numbered fields, field names, proprietors, acreage, roads, drains and the River Trent
Ax 1838	1838 The Isle of Axholme map in Stonehouse 1839
AxDeed 1350-1	<i>Shakespeare Birthplace Trust</i> : DR10/1366, Axholme Deed relating to Belton and Epworth, 1350-1
AxHD 1877	LA: Measurement of the Roads in the Isle of Axholme Highway District (31 December 1877), loose inside <i>Enc</i> ²
AxSR 1583	LA: MISC DON 344: Sewers roll for Axholme (1583)
b.	before
Bailey 2002	M. Bailey, <i>The English Manor c.1200-c.1500</i> , Manchester, 2002
Baker & Brookes 2015	'Signalling Intent: Beacons, Lookouts and Military Communications', in <i>The Material Culture of the Built Environment in the Anglo-Saxon World</i> , ed. M. Clegg Hyer & G. R. Owen-Crocker, 2015, 216-234
Banco (Bower)	<i>Placita de Banco</i>
Bede (DLiPN)	Bede's <i>Historia ecclesiastus</i> , in <i>Venerabilis Baedae Opera Historica</i> , ed. C. Plummer, Oxford, 1896
BeltDd	LA: BELTON IN AXHOLME PAR 15/23, Abstracts of deeds relating to the Lightfoot Estate (Mid-18th - early-20th-century)
Belton TA 1842	LA: DIOC/TITHE AWARD/E359
Belton TA 1864	LA: DIOC/TITHE AWARD/G671, Belton (Axholme): Altered Apportionment
BeltPar 1649-1786	LA: BELTON IN AXHOLME PAR 14/1, Surveyor of the Highways (records of churchwardens 1638-1786)
BeltSurv 1738	LA: BELTON IN AXHOLME PAR 15/6, Survey of Lightfoot's Estate in Belton and Crowle
BeltSurv 1798	LA: L1/3/4, Survey of Belton (Axholme), old enclosures and field lands (1798), L1/3/5, Survey of Belton (Axholme) (1798)
BeltTerr 1638-1769	LA: DIOC/TER BUNDLE/LINCS/BELTON, Terriers of Glebe Land (1638-1769)
BeltTerr 1826	LA: BELTON IN AXHOLME PAR 3/1, Terrier of glebe lands, meadows, houses, tofts, implements and other rights (1826)
BeltTB 1915	LA: BELTON IN AXHOLME PAR 4/2, Terrier of tithable lands in the parishes of Belton and Epworth produced by the Lincoln Corporation (1915)
Bennett & Bennett 1993	<i>An Historical Atlas of Lincolnshire</i> ed. S. Bennett and

	N. Bennett, Hull, 1993
Berkeley 2004	<i>A Catalogue of the Medieval Muniments at Berkeley Castle</i> , ed. B. Wells-Furby, Gloucestershire Record Series, Volume 18 (2), Bristol, 2004
Björkman 1900-02	E. Björkman, <i>Scandinavian Loan-Words in Middle English</i> , Halle an der Saale, 2 vols, 1900-02
Bk	Buckinghamshire
BL	The British Library
BL	unpublished material in BL cited individually and by call number
Bly (DLiPN)	<i>Blyborough Charters</i> , ed. K. Major, in <i>A Medieval Miscellany for Doris May Stenton</i> (PRS 74 NS 36), 1962
BM (Bower)	<i>Index to Charters and Rolls in the Department of Manuscripts, British Museum</i> , ed. H. J. Ellis and F. B. Bickley, 2 vols, 1900-12
Bower 1940	I. Bower, <i>The Place-Names of Lindsey (North Lincolnshire)</i> , PhD Thesis, Leeds, 1940
Boyce 2020	J. Boyce, <i>Imperial Mud, The Fights for the Fens</i> , London, 2020
BRA ¹	LA: BRA 833/1, Title Deeds: Belton (Axholme), Burringham, Crowle, Epworth, Frodingham, Keadby, Scotter, Winterton, (1608-1627)
BRA ²	LA: BRA 833/2, British Records Association Additional Deposit, Surveys and Valuations: Haxey, Epworth and Belton (Axholme), (1791)
Brace	Documents in the BRACE collection in LA
Briggs 2010	K. Briggs, 'Harrow', JEPNS 42 (2010), 43-62
Briggs 2021	K. Briggs, <i>An index to personal names in English place-names</i> , 2021
Brit	Brittonic
British History Online	< https://www.british-history.ac.uk/ > [last accessed 31.8.2023]
Brk	Berkshire
Bryant 1828	LA: FL/MAPS/8, <i>Bryant's Map of Lincolnshire</i> (1828); also online at NLS < https://maps.nls.uk/view/index.cfm?id=220113100 >
Bullen 2022	K. Bullen, 'Vikings in Axholme? Evidence from place-names and archaeological finds at Haxey and Crowle in the Isle of Axholme', in <i>Discovering Hatfield Chase and the Isle of Axholme</i> , ed. N. J. Whitehouse and N. Karhapää, North Lincolnshire Council: Scunthorpe, 2022, 82-92
c.	circa
C	Cambridgeshire
Camden	W. Camden, <i>Brittania</i> , 4 vols, London, 1806
Cameron 1996	K. Cameron, <i>English Place Names</i> , 5th edition, London, 1996
Cameron and Jackson 1969	K. Cameron and K. Jackson, 'Addenda and corrigenda to the Survey of English Place-Names', JEPNS 1

- (1969), 9-52
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- CartAnt (DLiPN) *The Cartae Antiquae Rolls 1-20* (PRS 55 NS 17), 1939, (PRS 71 NS 33), 1960
- CASS 1999 Corpus of Anglo-Saxon Stone Sculpture Volume V: Lincolnshire 1999, 147-152
- Catherall 2010 A. Catherall, 'The Drainage of the Isle', *The Haxey and Westwoodside Arrow*, 34 (October 2010), 32; also online at <https://issuu.com/arrowmags/docs/haxeyoct2010>
- CDEPN V. Watts, *The Cambridge Dictionary of English Place-Names*, Cambridge, 2004
- Cert *Certificate and list of the Participants' Lands lying in Axholme, in the County of Lincoln, throune downe in the summer of 1642*, quoted in Stonehouse, 90-95
- cf. compare
- CG Continental Germanic
- Ch (DLiPN, Bower) *Calendar of Charter Rolls* (1226-1516), 6 vols, 1903-27
- Ch Cheshire
- ChancR (DLiPN) Variant readings from the Chancellor's copy of the Pipe Rolls, as noted in PRS vols, and the Chancellor's Roll for 1196 (PRS 45 NS7)
- ChantCert (Bower) *The Chantry Certificates for Lincoln and Lincolnshire: returned in 1548 Under the Act of Parliament of 1 Edward VI*, ed. C. W. Foster, A. H. Thompson, Lincoln, 1922
- ChM D. E. Greenway, *Charters of The Honour of Mowbray 1107-1191*, London, 1972
- ChR (DLiPN) *Rotuli Chartarum* (RC), London, 1837
- Chs LA: FL/TRANSCRIPTS/P/14, Copies of Haxey and Isle of Axholme Charters (Axholme Charters then at the British Museum, Haxey Charters then in the possession of the Canon Foster)
BL: *AddCh* 5870 Hy2 (1154×89), *AddCh* 19819 (e13th), *AddCh* 20610 (1450), *AddCh* 20615 (b.1222), *AddCh* 20686, Hy3 (1216×72), *AddCh* 20690 eHy3

(1216×44), *AddCh* 20748 (n.d.) [1100-1603], *AddCh* 20750 Hy3 (1216×72), *AddCh* 20849 Hy3 (1216×72), *AddCh* 22567 (c.1200?), *AddCh* 54373 (e13th), *HarlCh* 48I40 eHy3 (1216×44), *HarlCh* 53G55 Hy2 (1154×89)

LA: HAXEY PAR/23/1-56, bundled items (c.1300-c.1700): 1 (c.1300), 2 (1309), 3 (1272-80), 6 (l.13th/e.14th), 7 (14th), 9 (1333), 10 (1343), 12 (Hy 6 (1422×61) (KC); 14 (1336), 15 (1341), 16 (1343¹), 17 (l.13th/e.14th), 18 (1345), 19 (1345), 20 (1352), 21 (14th), 22 (1345), 23 (1353), 24 (1343²), 26 (1344), 27 (1368), 28 (1370), 30 (1375), 33 (1380), 34 (1381) (KC), 35 (1381¹), 38 (1384), 39 (1384a), 40 (1386), 41 (1388), 42 (1392) (KC), 43 (1393), 44 (1392²), 46 (1398), 47 (1401), 48 (1410), 49 (1438), 53 (14th), 56 (1360)

LA: HAXEY PAR/23/57-61, separate items (c.1500-c.1700)

- Cl (DLiPN, Bower, DEPN KC) *Calendar of Close Rolls* (PRO), in progress; ‘Close Rolls, Edward III: January 1328’, in *Calendar of Close Rolls, Edward III: Volume I, 1327-1330*, ed. H.C. Maxwell Lyte, London 1896, accessed at British History Online
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- Clegg Hyer and Hooke 2015 *The Material Culture of the Built Environment in the Anglo-Saxon World*, ed. M. Clegg Hyer & G. R. Owen-Crocker, Liverpool, 2015
- Clegg Hyer and Hooke 2017 *Water and the Environment in the Anglo-Saxon World*, ed. M. H. Clegg and D. Hooke, Liverpool, 2017
- CM LA: CM, Manor of Crowle (1310-1949), including: 1/3 Court Roll (1313-16), 1/4 Court Roll (1313-14), 8/1 Survey or Rental (e.14th) (KC), 8/3 Rental (1379) (KC), 8/4 Rental (1389) (KC), 8/5 Rental for Luddington (KC); 8/8 Rental of Crowle Forland (1500) (KC), 8/9 Rental (c.1500) (KC), 8/10 Survey of Crowle and Belton (1738), 8/11 Survey of Eastoft, Luddington, Garthorpe (1738), 8/12 Survey of the manor of Crowle cum Membris (1738), 8/13 Terrier of Crowle and Belton Woodhouse (1738), 8/14 Terrier of Eastoft, Luddington and Garthorpe (1738), 8/15 Copy of Crowle enclosure award (1822), 8/16 Copy of Luddington and Garthorpe enclosure award (1803), 9/1 pre-enclosure plan of Crowle (1738), 9/2 pre-enclosure plan of Eastoft and Luddington and parts of Garthorpe (1738), 9/3 Belton copyholds with survey and tracing (1738 and 1930), 9/4 Copy enclosure plan

- of Luddington and Garthorpe (1797), 9/5 Crowle enclosure plan (1822), 9/6 Crowle plan (1817), 9/7 Crowle sectional street plan (1817)
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- Coates 2007 R. Coates, 'Azure Mouse, Bloater Hill, Goose Puddings, and One Land called the Cow: continuity and conundrums in Lincolnshire minor names', *JEPNS* 39 (2007), 73-143
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- Coates 2013b R. Coates, 'Wirral Revisited', *Nomina* 36 (2013), 75-105
- Coates 2017 R. Coates, *Your City's Place-Names*, Bristol, EPNS, Nottingham, 2017
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- Cole 2016 A. Cole, 'The use of OE *sand* in place-names', *JEPNS* 48 (2016), 58-87
- Concords* (Bower) LA: *Concords*, Foster Collection
- Cory 1985 V. Cory, *Hatfield and Axholme, An Historical Review*, Ely, 1985
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- Cox 1994 B. Cox, *English Inn and Tavern Names*, Nottingham, 1994
- Cragg* (KC) Documents and plans in the CRAGG collection in LA
- CrowleAdm* 1811 (KC) LA: Misc Don 201/13, Manor of Crowle: Admission, tenement known as The White Hart in Crowle (1811)
- CrowleBound* 1629 LA: BRACE/23/9/2, Boundaries of Crowle, original (1629), BRACE/23/9/1, handwritten copy of Boundaries of Crowle (1629); copies also in CM 8/10 (1738) and CM 8/12 (1738)
- CrowleComm* c.1800 BL: Add MS 11693 C, Plan of Open Commons in Crowle (c.1800)
- CrowleDeeds* LA: DENT 1/2, papers relating to the estates of Harsley family in the Isle of Axholme mortgaged to Jonathan Dent (1703-1829) - full list in *Dent* papers

<i>Crowle Enc</i> 1822	LA: PAR 17/2, Crowle, Eastoft and Ealand: enclosure award and plan (1822)
<i>CrowleFB</i> 1760	LA: BRACE/23/8/3, Crowle Field Book (1760)
<i>CrowleRB</i> 1775	LA: BRACE/5/1, Rate Book for Poor Rate: Crowle (1775)
<i>CrowleRB</i> 1782	LA: BRACE 23/6, Rate Book for Church Rate: Crowle (1782)
<i>CrowleTerrB</i>	LA: DIOC/TER BUNDLE/LINCS/CROWLE (1606-1822)
<i>CrowleTerr</i> 1621	LA: DIOC/TER/14/26, Crowle (1621)
<i>CrowleTerr</i> 1601	LA: DIOC/TER/5/223, Crowle (1601)
<i>CrowleTith</i> 1759-60	LA: BRACE/23/4, Book for Collection of Tithes: Crowle (1759-60)
<i>CtAugm (KC)</i>	Court of Augmentations (PRO)
Cu	Cumberland
Cullen 2013	P. Cullen, 'English place-names and landscape terminology', in <i>Perceptions of Place, Twenty-First-Century Interpretations of English Place-Name Studies</i> , ed. J. Carroll and D. N. Parsons, Nottingham, 2013
Cullen, Jones and Parsons 2011	P. Cullen, R. Jones and D. N. Parsons, <i>Thorps in a Changing Landscape</i> , Hatfield, 2011
Cur (DLiPN, Bower)	<i>Curia Regis Rolls</i> (PRO), in progress
Cust (KC)	E. and L. Cust, <i>Records of the Cust family</i> , London, 1898-1927
D	Devon
Dane	<i>Documents illustrative of the Social and Economic History of the Danelaw</i> , ed. F. M. Stenton, London, 1920
Darby 1940	H. C. Darby, <i>The Medieval Fenland</i> , Cambridge, 1940
Darby 1952	H. C. Darby, <i>The Domesday Geography of Eastern England</i> , Cambridge, 1952
dat.	dative
Db	Derbyshire
DB 2	<i>Domesday Book, Lincolnshire Part Two</i> , Phillimore edition, ed. P. Morgan and C. Thorn, London and Chichester, 1986
DB 2002	<i>Domesday Book, A Complete Translation</i> , ed. Dr Ann and Professor G. H. Williams, London, 2002
DBP	K. S. B. Keats-Rohan, <i>Domesday People, A Prosopography of Persons Occurring in English Documents 1066-1166</i> , Woodbridge, 1999
DBPN	A. D. Mills, <i>A Dictionary of British Place Names</i> , Oxford, revised edition, Oxford, 2011
<i>Deed</i> (Bower)	Unpublished Deeds at PRO and in private hands
Deeds	<i>A Descriptive Catalogue of Ancient Deeds</i> , Volume 1, ed. H C Maxwell Lyte, London, 1890, accessed at British History Online
DEEP	<i>Digital Exposure of English-Place-Names</i> , online tool for searching EPNS surveys,

	https://epns.nottingham.ac.uk/
DEFN	J. Field, <i>English Field Names, A Dictionary</i> , Newton Abbot, 1972
Dent	LA: DENT, Title deeds, plans and associated papers relating to estates of the Harsley family in parishes in the Isle of Axholme and other parts of north-western Lincolnshire. These estates were mortgaged to Jonathan Dent of Winterton (1744-1834), 'the Lincolnshire miser'. 1/1/1/1 (1656), 1/1/1/3 (1657), 1/1/1/4 (1683), 1/1/2/2 (1628), 1/1/2/3-5 (1666-87), 1/1/2/7 (1699) (KC), 1/1/2/8 (1701), 1/1/3/1-2 (1679) (KC), 1/1/3/3 (1667), 1/1/3/4 (1685), 1/1/3/6 (1691), 1/1/3/7-8 (1693) (KC), 1/1/3/9 (1691), 1/1/3/10-11 (1696), 1/1/3/12 (1698), 1/1/3/13 (1706), 1/1/3/15 (1682), 1/1/3/15-16 (1629) (KC), 1/1/3/17 (1710), 1/1/3/18 (1717), 1/1/3/19-20 (1694), 1/1/3/21-22 (1717), 1/1/3/26 (1729), 1/1/3/30 (1745), 1/1/3/32-33, 1/1/3/35 (1769), 1/1/3/36 (1675), 1/1/3/38 (1678), 1/1/3/39 (1778), 1/1/3/40 (1778), 1/1/4/1 (1661), 1/1/4/2 (1681), 1/1/4/3 (1684), 1/1/4/4 (1685), 1/1/4/7 (1689), 1/1/4/10 (1706), 1/1/4/12-16 (1603-1673), 1/1/4/13 (1618), 1/1/4/21 (1698), 1/1/4/22 (1718), 1/1/4/23 (1728), 1/1/4/24 (1736), 1/1/4/26 (1761), 1/1/4/27 (1712), 1/1/4/33 (1733), 1/1/4/34 (1734), 1/2/1/3-4 (1741) (KC), 1/2/1/4 (1784) (KC), 1/2/1/5-6 (1741) (KC), 1/2/1/7 (1764) (KC), 1/2/1/9 (1775) (KC), 1/2/1/11 (1829) (KC), 1/2/2/1 (1777) (KC), 1/2/3/1 (1703) (KC), 1/2/3/2 (1721) (KC), 1/2/3/3 (1721), 1/2/3/4 (1765), 1/3/2 (1718-9) (KC), 1/3/3 (1719), 1/3/6-7 (1823) (KC), 1/4/9 (1795) (KC), 1/4/10 (1842) (KC), 1/5/4 (1794) (KC), 1/5/5 (1790) (KC), 3/1 (1841 copy of 1798 plan of estate)
DEPN	E. Ekwall, <i>The Concise Oxford Dictionary of English Place-names</i> , 4th edn, Oxford, 1960
Derrythorpe Enc 1832	LA: LINDSEY AWARD/162, <i>Derrythorpe Enclosure Award and Plan</i> (1832)
DES	P. H. Reaney and R. M. Wilson, <i>A Dictionary of English Surnames</i> , 3rd edn, Oxford, 1991
DFN	<i>A Dictionary of First Names</i> , ed. P. Hanks, K. Hardcastle and F. Hodges, Oxford, 2006 < https://www.oxfordreference.com/view/10.1093/acref/9780198610601.001.0001/acref-9780198610601 > [last accessed 8.8.2023]
dial.	dialect(al)
DLDE	J. F. Bense, <i>Dictionary of the Low-Dutch Element in the English Vocabulary</i> , The Hague, 1939
DLiPN	K. Cameron, with a contribution from J. Insley, <i>A Dictionary of Lincolnshire Place-Names</i> , Nottingham, 1998
Do	Dorset

<i>Dods</i> 135 (DLiPN)	Dodsworth MSS 135 in Bodleian Library
DOE	<i>A Dictionary of Old English: A-H</i> , ed. A. diP. Healey <i>et al.</i> , Toronto, 2018, online at https://tapor.library.utoronto.ca/doe/
Du	Durham
<i>Dudding</i> (KC)	documents in the Dudding Collection in LA
Dugd (DLiPN, Bower)	W. Dugdale, <i>Monasticum Anglicanum</i> , ed. D. Caley, H. Ellis, and B. Bandinel, 6 vols in 8 parts, London 1817-30
Dugdale 1661	W. Dugdale, <i>Monastici Anglicani</i> , London, 1661
Dunston 1909	G. Dunston, <i>The Rivers of Axholme</i> , London, 1909
Durkin 2014	P. Durkin, <i>Borrowed Words, A History of Loanwords into English</i> , Oxford, 2014
Dut	Dutch
e.	early
e.g.	exempli gratia; for example
EA 2011	Environment Agency, <i>Isle of Axholme Flood Risk Management Strategy, Environmental Report, Non-Technical Summary</i> , Bristol, 2011
ECP (KC)	<i>List of Early Chancery Proceedings</i> (PRO lists and Indexes), London 1901-36
Ed	Edward
EDD	J. Wright, <i>The English Dialect Dictionary</i> , 6 vols, London, 1898-1905, also available online at http://eddonline-proj.uibk.ac.at/edd/index.jsp [last accessed 31.08.2023]
Edina Digimap	OS Digimap https://digimap.edina.ac.uk/roam/map/os [last accessed 31.08.2023]
edn	edition
el.	element
Elgee 1912	F. Elgee, <i>The Moorlands of North Eastern Yorkshire</i> , London, 1912
Ella 1993	C. Ella, <i>Around the Isle of Axholme</i> , Oxford, 1993
Ella 1994	C. Ella, <i>Historic Epworth</i> , Oxford, 1994
Elliott 2022	B. Elliott, <i>The Manorial Documents Register Project for Lincolnshire: An Analysis of the Thirty-Year Project</i> , PhD thesis, Lincoln, 2022
Eminson 1934	T. M. F. Eminson, <i>The Place and River Names of the West Riding of Lindsey Lincolnshire</i> , Lincoln, 1934
eModE	early Modern English
<i>Enc</i> ¹ 1795	LA: LINDSEY AWARD/208, <i>Epworth, Haxey, Owston and Belton (Axholme) Enclosure Act (1795)</i>
<i>Enc</i> ² 1803	LA: BELTON IN AXHOLME/PAR/17/1, <i>Enclosure Award for the Isle of Axholme, with plan (1803)</i>
Ep (DEPN)	Episcopal Registers
EPNE	A. H. Smith, <i>English Place-Name Elements</i> , Parts 1 and 2 (EPNS 25, 26), Cambridge, 1956
EPNS	English Place-Name Society
<i>EpwAcc</i> 1805-78	LA: EPWORTH PAR/14/1, Account book relating to

	the maintenance of private roads and drains (1805-78)
<i>EpwCB</i> 1871	<i>HSR Law: Consecutive Tithe Numbers Index for Haxey, Belton, Butterwick West, Owston Ferry and Wroot</i>
<i>EpwCR</i> 1630	LA: MISC DON 1061/18/1, Copy of Court Roll: Manor of Epworth (1630)
<i>EpwCR</i> 1634	LA: MISC DON 1061/18/2, Copy of Court Roll: Manor of Epworth (1634)
<i>EpwCR</i> 1640	LA: MISC DON 1061/18/3, Copy of Court Roll: Manor of Epworth (1640)
<i>EpwCR</i> 1659	LA: MISC DON 1061/18/4, Copy of Court Roll: Manor of Epworth (1659)
<i>EpwCR</i> 1693	LA: MISC DON 1061/18/5, Copy of Court Roll: Manor of Epworth (1693)
<i>EpwCR</i> 1696	LA: LMR/24/2/1, Epworth Court Roll (Owston) (1696)
<i>EpwCR</i> 1718	LA: MISC DON 1061/18/6, Copy of Court Roll: Manor of Epworth (1718)
<i>EpwCR</i> 1741	LA: MISC DON 1061/18/9, Copy of Court Roll: Manor of Epworth (1741)
<i>EpwCR</i> 1753	LA: MISC DON 1061/18/10, Copy of Court Roll: Manor of Epworth (1753)
<i>EpwCR</i> 1841	LA: MISC DEP 611/24, Copy of Court Roll, Manor of Epworth: Mortgage (1841)
<i>EpwDB</i> 1871	<i>HSR Law: Epworth Day Book: Consecutive Tithe Numbers Index for Epworth</i> (1871)
<i>Epworth TA</i> 1847	LA: DIOC/TITHE AWARD/A512, <i>Epworth: Tithe Apportionment and Map</i> (1847)
<i>Epworth Terrier</i> 1601	LA: DIOC/TER/5/41 Epworth (1601)
<i>EpwTerr</i> [1692-3?]	LA: DIOC/TER/14/16, <i>Terrier</i> [1692-3?]
ERA	East Riding Archives, Beverley, East Riding of Yorkshire
<i>ERA</i>	unpublished documents in ERA cited individually and by call number
ERN	E. Ekwall, <i>English River Names</i> , Oxford, 1928
esp.	especially
ERY	East Riding of Yorkshire
Ess	Essex
etc.	et cetera
et al.	et alia
et freq	and frequently
<i>ETGL</i>	LA: <i>DIOC/TER BUNDLE/LINCS/EPWORTH, Epworth Terriers of Glebe Land: 1606, 1671, 1685×8, 1700, 1822</i>
Evans 1997-98	M. Evans, ‘ <i>Robynhill or Robin Hood’s Hills?</i> ’, JEPNS 30 (1997-98), 43-52
Evans 2008	C. P. Evans, <i>Trods of the North York Moors</i> , Scarborough Archaeological and Historical Society, Research Report 13 (2008)
Everson and Stocker 1999	P. Everson and D. Stocker, <i>Corpus of Anglo-Saxon</i>

- Stone Sculpture, Volume V: Lincolnshire, 1999, 147-152
- FA (Bower) *Feudal Aids* (PRO), 6 vols, 1890-1920
- FC (Bower) *Final Concords of the County of Lincoln*, Volume 1, ed. W. Boyd and W. Massingberd, 1896. *Final Concords of the County of Lincoln*, Volume 2, ed. C. W. Foster (LRS 17), 1920
- Fees (DLiPN, Bower) *The Book of Fees* (PRO), 3 vols, London, 1920-3
- Fellows Jensen 1974 G. Fellows Jensen, 'English place-names such as Doddington and Donnington', in *Sydsvenska ordnamnssällskapets årsskrift*, 1974, 26-65
- fem. feminine
- FF (DLiPN, Bower, KC) *Feet of Fines*, PRS 17 (1894), 20 (1896), 23 (1898), 24 (1900). *Abstracts of Final Concords*, vol 1, ed. W. O. Massingberd, London, 1898. *Feet of Fines for the County of Lincoln for the reign of King John 1199-1216* (PRS 66 NS 19), 1953
- FF Unpublished Feet of Fines (PRO)
- f.n., f.ns field-name(s)
- Fine (Bower, KC) *Calendar of Fine Rolls* (PRO), in progress
- Fitter 1983 R. Fitter and A. Fitter, *Grasses, Sedges, Rushes and Ferns*, London, 1983
- Fleet 2002 P. Fleet, *The Isle of Axholme, 1540-1640: Economy and Society*, PhD thesis, Nottingham, 2002
- Forsberg 1960 R. Forsberg, 'English wormstall', in *Namn och Bygd* xlviii, 1960, 120-39
- Forssner T. Forssner, *Continental-Germanic Personal Names in England in Old and Middle English Times*, Uppsala, 1916
- Foster (KC) Documents in the Foster Library, LA
- Fox 2008 H. Fox, 'Butter Names and Transhumance', *A Commodity of Good Names, Essays in Honour of Margaret Gelling*, ed. O. J. Padel and D. N. Parsons, 2008, 352-364
- Fr (DEPN) *Documents preserved in France*, Rolls Ser., 1899.
- Fulton 2011 T. Fulton and the Society for Lincolnshire History and Archaeology, *A Treasure Beneath Our Feet: The Fields of Belton in Axholme*, Ulverston, 2011; originally published in *Lincolnshire History and Archaeology* 42 (2007)
- FWRLi Forces War Records Lincolnshire, <<https://www.forces-war-records.co.uk/units/273/lincolnshire-regiment/>> [accessed 3.3.2019]
- Gammeltoft & Jørgensen 2006 *Names through the Looking Glass, Festschrift in Honour of Gillian Fellows-Jensen*, ed. P. Gammeltoft & B. Jørgensen, Copenhagen, 2006
- Garner 1994 S. R. Garner, *Burnham, The Story of an Axholme Village*, Doncaster, 1994
- Garner 1997 S. R. Garner, *A Topographical Study of the Wetlands*

- of Axholme, Epworth, 1997
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- Gaunt 1994 G. Gaunt, *Geology of the country around Goole, Doncaster and the Isle of Axholme*, Memoir of the British Geological Survey, sheets 79 and 88 (England and Wales), Keyworth, 1994
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- gen. genitive
- Gilb *Transcripts and Charters relating to the Gilbertine Houses*, ed. F. M. Stenton (LRS 18), 1922
- Gough c.1360 N. Millea, *The Gough Map: The Earliest Road Map of Great Britain?*, Oxford, 2007;
The Gough Map of Great Britain, at
<<http://www.goughmap.org/map/>> [accessed 1.6.2020]; OS 1935 facsimile of the Gough map, first published in 1870, at
<[https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Ordnance Survey reproduction Bodleian map Britain 1325-1350.jpg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Ordnance_Survey_reproduction_Bodleian_map_Britain_1325-1350.jpg)> [accessed 12.8.2023]
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- Green 2012 T. Green, *Britons and Anglo-Saxons: Lincolnshire AD 400-600*, Lincoln, 2012
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<<https://maps.nls.uk/geo/explore/#zoom=11&lat=53.64012&lon=0.10981&layers=249&b=1>> [accessed 12.3.2023]
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- Ha Hampshire
- Hadley & Richards 2021 D. M. Hadley & J. D. Richards, *The Viking Great Army and the Making of England*, London, 2021
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- Hamilton 1903 J. Hamilton, *The Manuscript in a Red Box*, London, 1903

HARC	Herefordshire Archives and Records Centre
HARC	unpublished documents in HARC cited individually
HarlCh (DLiPN)	Harley Charters (BL)
Hart 1992	C. Hart, <i>The Danelaw</i> , London, 1992
Harte 2022	J. Harte, <i>How Place-Names Grow: A handbook of toponymy</i> , Grantham, 2022
Hatfield 1615	TNA: MR 1/408 (extract from E178/4865), <i>Plan of common lands in the manor of Hatfield, near Doncaster, Yorkshire</i> (1615)
Haxey Mere Letting	< https://www.welivehere-haxey.group/townsmen-meresmeet > [accessed 6.10.2021]
Haxey TA 1847	HPCA: <i>Haxey Tithes Award</i> (1847)
Haxey TA Comm Map	HSR Law: <i>Haxey Tithe Commutation Map</i>
Haxey Walkers	< https://www.haxeywalkers.co.uk/walk-links-and-info/ > [accessed 29.10.2021]
HaxFB 1836	HPCA: <i>Haxey Field Book</i> (1836) Haxey Parish Council Archives
HaxGlebe 1848	LA: HAXEY PAR 4/2 (1848)
HaxManor	LA: HAXEY PAR/15/2 <i>Manorial Court Roll</i> (1652)
HaxManor ¹	LA: HAXEY MANORIAL 1 <i>Court Book of the Manor of Haxey Hall Garth</i> (1740-1776)
HaxManor ²	LA: HAXEY MANORIAL 2 <i>Court Book of the Manor of Haxey Hall Garth</i> (1802-1828)
HaxManor ³	LA: HAXEY MANORIAL 3 <i>Court Book of the Manor of Haxey Hall Garth</i> (1828-1844)
HaxManor ⁴	LA: HAXEY MANORIAL 4 <i>Court Book of the Manor of Haxey Hall Garth</i> (1846-1859)
HaxManor ⁵	LA: HAXEY MANORIAL 5 <i>Court Book of the Manor of Haxey Hall Garth</i> (1905-1916)
HaxRent	LA: HAXEY PAR/23/58, <i>Haxey Rental Book</i> (1594-1625)
HaxTerr 1601	LA: DIOC/TER/5/33 Haxey (1601)
HaxTerr 1675	LA: HAXEY PAR/3/1/ <i>Terrier</i> (1675)
HaxTM 1848	LA: DIOC/TITHE AWARD/I513B, <i>Haxey: Tithe Map</i> (1848)
HC	LA: Huntingdon Cartulary
HCC9044	NMSC: HCC9044, <i>Aerlebout Map</i> (1639)
HCC9045	NMSC: HCC9045, <i>Map of Hatfield Chase Level</i> (1700)
HCC9046	NMSC: HCC9046, <i>Copy of a Plan of all the Banks and Drains belonging to the Participants of Hatfield Chase</i> (1776)
HCC9047	NMSC: HCC9047, <i>Plan of drains and banks</i> (1801)
HCC9055	NMSC: HCC9055, <i>Plan of Lands in the Parish of Owston intended to be drained by a steam engine; Owston, Lincolnshire</i> (1843)
HCC9057	NMSC: HCC9057, <i>Plans of Haxey, Owston, Epworth</i> (1850)
HCC9080	NMSC: HCC9080, <i>OS The Level of Hatfield Chase</i> (1935)

HCC9094	NMSC: HCC9094, <i>Plan of South Engine Drain, Haxey</i> (1937)
Healey 1997	H. Healey, <i>A Fenland Landscape Glossary for Lincolnshire</i> , Lincoln, 1997
HEFN	J. Field, <i>A History of English Field Names</i> , Harlow, 1993
Hey 1980	D. Ley, <i>Packmen, Carriers and Packhorse Roads</i> , Leicester, 1980
Hills 1961	P. J. Hills, <i>The Priory of the Wood</i> , Gainsborough, 1961
Historic England	< https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1015537 > [accessed 10.8.2023] < https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1083288 > [accessed 10.8.2023]
HLCP 1997	K. Miller, <i>The Isle of Axholme Historic Landscape Characterisation Project, a report commissioned by The Countryside Commission</i> , Leeds, 1997
Hooke 2013	D. Hooke, <i>Trees in Anglo-Saxon England: Literature, Lore and Landscape (Anglo-Saxon Studies)</i> , London, 2013
Hough 2015	C. Hough, 'Place-Names and Language, barley farms, grey wolves and more', <i>Babel, The Language Magazine</i> , February 2015, 20-24
Hough 2016	<i>The Oxford Handbook of Names and Naming</i> , ed. C. Hough, Oxford, 2016
Hough & Cox 1995-6	C. Hough and B. Cox, 'Moonhill', <i>JEPNS</i> 28 (1995-6), 32-5
HPCA HPCA	Haxey Parish Council Archives unpublished documents in HPCA Archives cited individually
HSR Law HSR Law HW (Bower)	HSR Law Co Ltd, Staynor House, Epworth, DN9 1HH unpublished documents in HSR Law cited individually <i>Rotuli Hugonis de Welles</i> , ed. F. N. Davis, London, 1908; <i>Liber Anticuius de Ordinationibus Vicariarum tempore Hugonis Welles, Lincolniensis Episcopi 1209-5</i> , ed. A Gibbons, Lincoln 1888; <i>Rotuli Hugonis de Welles 1209-35</i> , 2 volumes, ed. W. P. W. Phillimore, London 1907-9
Hy	Henry
Imb	W. Dugdale, <i>History of Imbanking and Drayning of Divers Fenns and Marshes</i> , London, 1662
Inclesmoor c.1450	TNA: MPC 1/56, Inclesmoor Map Yorkshire and partly Lincolnshire, Thorne Moor and Goole Moor (c.1450)
Indenture 1761	HPCA: <i>Indenture</i> (1761)
Inq (Bower)	Inquisitions
Inqaqd (KC)	<i>Calendarium Inquisitionum ad quod damnum</i> (RC), London 1803; <i>Inquisitions ad quod damnum</i> (PRO, Lists and Indexes nos. 17, 22), London 1904, 1906
INS	Institute for Name-Studies, University of Nottingham

<i>Inventory</i>	<i>HARC: BM26/7, Copy of Inventory of Church Goods Ed 6 (1553)</i>
IOA 1989	Isle of Axholme Team, B. Sitch & A. Williams, <i>The Isle of Axholme, Man and the Landscape</i> , Beverley, 1989
IOAHC	Isle of Axholme and Hatfield Chase Landscape Partnership, < https://ioahc.net/interesting-facts-21/ > [accessed 9.8.2023]
IPA	International Phonetic Association
IPN	<i>Introduction to the Survey of English Place-Names, Part 1</i> , ed. A. Mawer and F. M. Stenton, English Place-Name Society 1.i, Cambridge, 1924
Ipm (DLiPN, Bower, KC)	<i>Calendar of Inquisitions Post Mortem (PRO)</i> , in progress; < http://www.inquisitionspostmortem.ac.uk/ > and < https://www.british-history.ac.uk/search/series/inquis-post-mortem > [accessed 11.03.2023]; Epworth market: J. E. E. S. Sharp and A. E. Stamp, 'Inquisitions Post Mortem, Edward III, File 5', in <i>Calendar of Inquisitions Post Mortem: Volume 7, Edward III</i> , London, 1909, 41-56, at British History Online < http://www.british-history.ac.uk/inquis-post-mortem/vol7/pp41-56 > [accessed 11.03.2023]; W.O. Massingberd, <i>Early Lincolnshire Inquisitions post mortem</i> , AASR xxv 1899-1900, in LA: SR Journal
Ipm ²	J. L. Kirby, 'Inquisitions Post Mortem, Henry IV, Entries 264-305', in <i>Calendar of Inquisitions Post Mortem: Volume 18, Henry IV</i> (London 1987), 78-95, accessed at British History Online
Ipm ³	J. E. E. S. Sharp and A.E. Stamp, 'Inquisitions Post Mortem, Edward III, File 5', in <i>Calendar of Inquisitions Post Mortem: Volume 7, Edward III</i> (London 1909), 41-56, accessed at British History Online
IpmR (KC)	<i>Calendarium Inquisitionum post mortem (RC)</i> , London, 1802-28
JEPNS	<i>Journal of the English Place-Name Society</i>
JEPNS 1	K. Cameron and K. Jackson, 'Addenda and corrigenda to the Survey of English Place-Names', JEPNS 1 (1969), 9-52
Johnstone 1886	J. K. Johnstone, <i>The Isle of Axholme, its Place-Names and River-Names</i> , Epworth, 1886
Jones 2016	R. Jones, 'Responding to Modern Flooding: Old English place-names as a repository of traditional ecological knowledge', <i>Journal of Ecological Anthropology</i> , 18/1, 2016
Jones, forthcoming	R. Jones, 'Washed away? Preservation and loss of medieval watery names in Alrewas, Staffs', forthcoming

Judge 1994	C.W. Judge, <i>The Axholme Joint Railway</i> , Witney 1994
Kain and Oliver 1995	R. J. P. Kain and R. R. Oliver, <i>The tithe maps of England and Wales: a cartographic analysis and county-by-county catalogue</i> , Cambridge, 1995
KC	Unpublished lists compiled by Kenneth Cameron relating to Axholme, discovered in INS library, University of Nottingham
<i>Keadby Enc</i> 1858	LA: LINDSEY AWARD/143, <i>Keadby Enclosure Award and Plan</i> (1858)
<i>Keadby TA</i> 1850	LA: DIOC/TITHE AWARD/E607, <i>Keadby in the Parish of Althorpe: Tithe Apportionment and Map</i> (1850)
<i>KeadManor</i>	ERA: DDTR/443, Court Rolls relating to the Manor of Keadby (1598-1772)
<i>KeadManor</i> ¹	LA: KEADBY MANOR 2/1, <i>Court Book of the Manor of Keadby</i> (1746-1804)
<i>KeadManor</i> ²	LA: KEADBY MANOR 2/2, <i>Court Book of the Manor of Keadby</i> (1804-1830)
<i>KeadManor</i> ³	LA: KEADBY MANOR 2/3, <i>Court Book of the Manor of Keadby</i> (1831-1849)
<i>KeadManor</i> ⁴	LA: KEADBY MANOR 2/4, <i>Court Book of the Manor of Keadby</i> (1850-1878)
<i>KeadTitle</i>	LA: KEADBY MANOR 1/1-1/9, <i>Title Deeds</i> (1723-1880)
<i>KeadWarp</i>	ERA: DDTR/665-674, Documents relating to Keadby Warping (1797-1852)
Kilby 2020	S. Kilby, <i>Peasant Perspectives on the Medieval Landscape</i> , Hatfield, 2020
Kirkstall	<i>The Coucher Book of the Cistercian Abbey of Kirkstall</i> , Thoresby Society VIII, Leeds, 1904
Kitson 2002	P. Kitson 'How Anglo-Saxon Personal Names Work', <i>Nomina</i> 25 (2002), 91-131
Kristensson 1967	G. Kristensson, <i>A Survey of Middle English Dialects 1290-1350: The Six Northern Counties and Lincolnshire</i> , Lund, 1967
l.	late
La	Lancashire
LA	Lincolnshire Archives, Lincoln
LA	unpublished documents in LA cited individually and by call number
LAE 1998	<i>The Linguistic Atlas of England</i> , ed. H. Orton, S Sanderson and J Widdowson, London, 1998
Lanc	<i>Ducatus Lancastriæ</i> (RC), 3 volumes, 1823-4
Langd (PN WRY 2)	T. Langdale, <i>A Topographical Dictionary of Yorkshire</i> , Northallerton, 1822
Langdon 1982	J. Langdon, 'The Economics of Horses and Oxen in Medieval England', <i>Agricultural History Review</i> , 1982, 31-40
<i>Lansd</i> (Bower)	BL: <i>Lansdowne MS List of Lincolnshire Landowners</i>

- (1561); *A Catalogue of the Lansdowne Manuscripts in the British Museum*, House of Commons, 1819, <<https://archive.org/details/CatalogueOfTheLansdowneManuscriptsI/page/n5/mode/2up>> [accessed 3.6.2022]
- LDB/LS *The Lincolnshire Domesday and the Lindsey Survey*, ed. C.W. Foster and T. Longley with an introduction by F. M. Stenton, Lincoln, 1924, Reprinted 1976
- LDRH (KC) List of the Lands of Dissolved Religious Houses, PRO
Leahy 2010 K. Leahy, *The Anglo-Saxon Kingdom of Lindsey*, Stroud, 2010
- Le Leicestershire
- Leland *The Itinerary of John Leland (1535-43)*, ed. L. Toulmin Smith, London, 1907
- Li Lincolnshire
- Lib (DLiPN) *Calendar of Liberate Rolls (TNA)*, in progress
- Lloyd 1998 J. Lloyd, *The Communities of the Manor of Epworth in the Seventeenth Century*, PhD thesis, Sheffield, 1998
- IME late Middle English
- LNQ *Lincolnshire Notes and Queries*, 14 vols, 1888-1936
- LNR The North Riding of Lindsey
- LNR The North Riding of Lindsey
- Loughlin and Miller 1979 N. Loughlin and K. Miller, *A Survey of Archaeological Sites in Humberside*, Humberside Joint Archaeological Committee, Hull, 1979
- LP (KC) *Letters and Papers, Foreign and Domestic of the reign of Henry VIII (PRO)*, London, 1864-1932
- LPN M. Gelling and A. Cole, *The Landscape of Place-Names*, Donington, 2000, revised 2014
- LPPP M. Miller, *Lincolnshire Pinfolds, Pounds and Pinders*, Society for Lincolnshire History and Archaeology, 2022
- LRMB (KC) Land Revenue Miscellaneous Books, nos. 256, 265 (PRO)
- LRS Publications of the Lincoln Record Society
- Luddington Act 1796* LA: DIOC/LDAP/7/75, Act for inclosing Luddington and Garthorpe (1796)
- Luddington Enc 1797* LA: LUDDINGTON & HALDENBY PAR CO/3/1, *Luddington Enclosure Award and Plan (1797)*
- Luddington Terrier 1601* LA: DIOC/TER/5/291 Luddington (1601)
- LuddStint 1796* LA: MISC DON 304/1, Luddington Common Stints and Claims for Tithes (1796)
- LuddTerr* LA: DIOC/TER BUNDLE/LINCS/LUDDINGTON, Luddington Terriers of Glebe Land
- LuddTB* LA: BRACE/23/3, Books for collection of tithes: Luddington and Garthorpe (1757-1794)
- LW *Lincoln Wills*, ed. C. W. Foster: (LRS 5) 1914, (LRS 10) 1918, (LRS 24) 1930; *Lincolnshire Wills*, ed. A. R. Maddison, 2 volumes, 1891; *Early Lincoln Wills* ed. A. Gibbons, 1888

LW ²	‘Lincoln Wills: 1526’, in <i>Lincoln Wills: Volume 2, 1505-30</i> , ed. C.W. Foster, London, 1918, 21-22, accessed at British History Online
LW ³	‘Lincoln Wills: 1531’, in <i>Lincoln Wills: Volume 3, 1530-32</i> , ed. C.W. Foster, London, 1930, 140-44, accessed at British History Online
LWR	The West Riding of Lindsey
m.	mid
Mabey 1996	R. Mabey, <i>Flora Britannica</i> , London, 1996
Madox 1702	T. Madox, <i>Formulare Anglicanum</i> , London, 1702
Mawer 1920	A. Mawer, <i>The Place-Names of Northumberland and Durham</i> , Cambridge, 1920
MDR	Manorial Documents Register (TNA)
MDu	Middle Dutch
ME	Middle English
MED	Middle English Dictionary online, < https://quod.lib.umich.edu/m/middle-english-dictionary > [last accessed 8.9.2023]
Mills 1997	A. D. Mills, ‘Three Difficult English Place-Names Reconsidered’, in <i>An Onomastic Miscellany for John McNeal Dodgson</i> , ed. A. R. Rumble and A. D. Mills, Stamford, 1997
<i>MinAcct</i> (DLiPN, KC)	Ministers’ Accounts in PRO
<i>Minutes</i>	<i>Minutes of Haxey Church Estate (1867)</i> , in <i>HPCA Calendar of Miscellaneous Inquisitions (PRO)</i> , in progress
<i>Misc (KC)</i>	
<i>MiscDep (KC)</i>	Miscellaneous Deposits, quoted with number, in <i>LA</i>
MLG	Middle Low German
ModE	Modern English
Moulton (KC)	H. R. Moulton, <i>Palaeography, Genealogy and Topography, 1930 Catalogue</i> , Richmond, 1936
Mx	Middlesex
n.	noun
n.d.	no date
NDEFN	P. Cavill, <i>A New Dictionary of English Field-Names</i> , with an introduction by R. Gregory, Nottingham, 2018
NELA	North East Lincolnshire Archives
<i>NELA</i>	unpublished documents in North East Lincolnshire Archives
neut.	neuter
Nf	Norfolk
NI (Eminson)	<i>Nonarum Inquisitiones in Curia Scaccarii</i> , Temp. Regis Edwardi (1341), printed by command of King George III, 1807
NLM	North Lincolnshire Museum archives
<i>NLM</i>	unpublished documents in North Lincolnshire Museum archives
NLS	National Library of Scotland
NRY	North Riding of Yorkshire
NSMC	Nottingham Manuscripts and Special Collections

NMSC	unpublished documents in Nottingham Manuscripts and Special Collections, items listed as per their reference locators
Nomina	SNSBI journal name
Norw	Norwegian
Nostell	BL: MS Cotton Vespasian E xix, The Cartulary of Nostell Priory (p.1263 with additions); J. A. Frost, <i>An Edition of the Nostell Priory Cartulary</i> , PhD thesis, London, 2005 (charters 978-988 relating to Hirst, Belton)
NRY	North Riding of Yorkshire
Nt	Nottinghamshire
Nth	Northamptonshire
O	Oxfordshire
OD	Ordnance Datum
ODan	Old Danish
ODFN	<i>Oxford Dictionary of First Names</i> , ed. P. Hanks, K. Hardcastle and F. Hodges, Oxford, 2006
ODFNBI	<i>The Oxford Dictionary of Family Names in Britain and Ireland</i> , ed. P. Hanks, R. Coates and P. McClure, Oxford, 2016 [last accessed 31.8.2023]
OE	Old English
OED	Oxford English Dictionary online, < www.oed.com > [last accessed 8.9.2023]
OFr	Old French
OGNS	J. Fritzner, <i>Ordbog over det gamle norske sprog</i> , Oslo, 1883-96
OHG	Old High German
ON	Old Norse - a general term for Scandinavian language used in the Viking Age
ONFr	Old Norman French
OS	Ordnance Survey
OScand	Old Scandinavian
<i>Owston TA 1851</i> (1852 map)	LA: DIOC/TITHE AWARD/D649, Owston Tithe Apportionment and Map (1851)
<i>Owston TA 1850 (KC)</i> (1851 map)	TNA: IR 29/20/249, Tithe Apportionment of Owston, Lincolnshire (1850); also at TNA: IR29/30/249, Tithe map of Owston, Lincolnshire (1851)
<i>Owston Terrier 1601</i>	LA: DIOC/TER/5/29, Owston (1601)
<i>OwstGrant 1472</i>	<i>Owston Grant</i> , in T. Madox, <i>Formulare Anglicanum</i> , London, 1702, 106 (referenced in Hills 1961, 9); translation in LA: MON/7/39, Peck's notes on Isle of Axholme
<i>OwstTerr 1606-1858</i>	LA: DIOC/TER BUNDLE/LINCS/OWSTON (1606-1858)
Oxley 1940	J. E. Oxley, <i>The Lindsey Dialect</i> , MA Thesis, Leeds, 1940
(p)	place-name used as a locative byname or surname
P (DLiPN/Bower)	<i>Pipe Rolls</i> (PRS), in progress
p., pp.	page(s)

P&M	Philip and Mary
P.H.	public house
Padel and Parsons 2008	<i>A Commodity of Good Names, Essays in Honour of Margaret Gelling</i> , ed. O. J. Padel and D. N. Parsons, Donington, 2008
Page 1999	R. I. Page, <i>An Introduction to English Runes</i> , 2nd edition, Woodbridge, 1999
<i>ParlSurv</i> (KC)	Parliamentary Surveys, in PRO
Parsons 2006	D. N. Parsons, 'Field-name statistics, Norfolk and the Danelaw', in <i>Names through the Looking Glass, Festschrift in Honour of Gillian Fellows-Jensen</i> , ed. P. Gammeltoft & B. Jørgensen, Copenhagen, 2006, 165-88
PASE	<i>Prosopography of Anglo-Saxon England</i> < www.pase.ac.uk > [last accessed 31.1.2023]
Pat (DLiPN, Bower, KC)	<i>Calendar of Patent Rolls</i> (PRO), in progress
<i>Pat</i> (KC)	Unpublished patent rolls (PRO)
Peacock 1884-1920 [1997]	<i>The Peacock Lincolnshire Word Books 1884-1920</i> , compiled by Max and Mabel Peacock with E. A. Woodruffe-Peacock et al., introduced, transcribed and edited by E. Elder, Barton on Humber, 1884-1920 [1997]
Peacock 1889	E. Peacock, English Dialect Society, <i>A Glossary of words used in the wapentakes of Manley and Corringham, Lincolnshire, Vols 1 & 2</i> , Ludgate Hill, 1889
Peacock 1896	M. Peacock, 'The Hood-Game at Haxey, Lincolnshire', <i>Folklore</i> 7:4 (1896), 330-349
Peck 1815	W. R. Peck, <i>A Topographical Account of the Isle of Axholme</i> , London, 1982, facsimile reprint of 1815
Pennifold 2011	E. Pennifold, 'The field-names of Laxton, Nottinghamshire', <i>JEPNS</i> 43 (2011), 55-69
pers. comm.	personal communication
pers.n.	personal name
PetLincs	<i>Petitions from Lincolnshire c.1200-c.1500</i> , ed. G. Dodd and A. K. McHardy (LRS 108), 2020
pl.	plural
PrimMeth	My Primitive Methodists Akers-Ellmer-Bilton family, < https://www.myprimitivemethodists.org.uk/content/people-2/family-history/our_family_bibles_and_the_primitive_methodist_connexion > [accessed 1.1.2023]
PN Brk 1-3	M. Gelling, <i>The Place-Names of Berkshire</i> (EPNS 49-51), Cambridge, 1973-76
PN Bk	A. Mawer and F. M. Stenton, <i>The Place-Names of Buckinghamshire</i> (EPNS 3), Cambridge, 1925
PN C	Reaney, <i>The Place-Names of Cambridgeshire and the Isle of Ely</i> (EPNS 19), Cambridge, 1943
PN Ch 1-5	J. McN. Dodgson, <i>The Place-Names of Cheshire</i> , (EPNS 44-48), Cambridge, 1970-97

PN Db 1-3	K. Cameron, <i>The Place-Names of Derbyshire</i> , Parts 1-3 (EPNS 27-29), Nottingham, 1992-93
PN Du 1	V. Watts, <i>The Place-Names of Durham</i> , Part 1 (EPNS 83), Nottingham, 2007
PN ERY	A. H. Smith, <i>The Place-Names of the East Riding of Yorkshire and York</i> (EPNS 14), Cambridge, 1937
PN Ess	P. H. Reaney, <i>The Place-Names of Essex</i> , (EPNS 12), Cambridge, 1935
PN Hrt	J. E. B. Gover, A. Mawer, and F. M. Stenton, <i>The Place-Names of Hertfordshire</i> (EPNS 15), Cambridge, 1938
PN La	E. Ekwall, <i>The Place-Names of Lancashire</i> , Manchester and London, 1922
PN Li 1-7	K. Cameron with J. Field and J. Insley, <i>The Place-Names of Lincolnshire</i> (EPNS 58, 64-65, 66, 71, 73, 77, 85), Nottingham, 1985-2010
PN Li 8, forthcoming	P. Cullen, <i>The Place-Names of Lincolnshire</i> , Part 8 (elements) (EPNS), Nottingham, forthcoming
PN Nf 1-2	K. I. Sandred and B Lindström, <i>The Place-Names of Norfolk</i> (EPNS 61, 72, 79), Nottingham, 1989-2002
PN NRY	A. H. Smith, <i>The Place-Names of the North Riding of Yorkshire</i> (EPNS 5), 1928
PN Nt	J. E. B. Gover, Allen Mawer and F. M. Stenton, <i>The Place-Names of Nottinghamshire</i> (EPNS 17), Cambridge, 1940
PN Nth	J. E. B. Gover, Allen Mawer and F. M. Stenton, <i>The Place-Names of Northamptonshire</i> (EPNS 10), Cambridge, 1933
PN O	M. Gelling, <i>The Place-Names of Oxfordshire</i> (EPNS 23-24), Cambridge, 1953-54
PN Ru	B. Cox., <i>The Place-Names of Rutland</i> (EPNS 67-69), Nottingham, 1994
PN Sa 2	M. Gelling, <i>The Place-Names of Shropshire</i> , Part 2 (EPNS 70), Nottingham, 1995
PN Sa 7	J. Baker with S. Beach, <i>The Place-Names of Shropshire</i> , Part 7 (EPNS 92), Nottingham, 2018
PN Sa 8	J. Baker and J. Carroll, <i>The Place-Names of Shropshire</i> , Part 8 (EPNS 95), Nottingham, 2020
PN Sr	J. P. Oakden, <i>The Place-Names of Staffordshire</i> (EPNS 55), Nottingham, 1984
PN Sx	A. Mawer and F. M. Stenton, with J. E. B. Gover, <i>The Place-Names of Sussex</i> (EPNS 6-7), Cambridge, 1929-30
PN We 1-2	A. H. Smith, <i>The Place-Names of Westmorland</i> (EPNS 42-3), Cambridge, 1967
PN WRY 1-7	A. H. Smith, <i>The Place-Names of the West Riding of Yorkshire</i> , (EPNS 30-37), Cambridge, 1961-63
PNL	M. Gelling, <i>Place-Names in the Landscape: the Geographical Roots of Britain's Place-Names</i> , London, 1984 (repr. 1993)

Pococke (KC)	<i>The Travels through England of Dr Richard Pococke</i> , ed. J. J. Cartwright, Camden Society NS 42, 44, 1888-9
PRCnt (ERN)	Parish Register (printed): (Cnt) Cantley (Yorkshire Parish Registry Society, 112)
PRO	Public Record Office, London, now TNA
PRS	Pipe Roll Society
PR Soc	Public Records Society
PrW	Primitive Welsh
Pryme	A. de la Pryme, <i>The Diary of Adam de la Pryme</i> , 1696-1704, Ilkley, 1981, facsimile reprint of Surtees Society 1870
QW (Bower, KC)	W. Illingworth, <i>Placita de Quo Warranto</i> , London, 1818
RA (Bower)	<i>Registrum Antiquissimum of the Cathedral Church of Lincoln</i> (LRS), 10 vols, 1931-73
Rackham 1994	O. Rackham, <i>The Illustrated History of the Countryside</i> , London, 1994
RC	Publications of the Record Commission, London
Read 1858	W. Read, <i>History of the Isle of Axholme</i> , Ilkley, 1980, facsimile reprint of 1858
Rental (KC)	Rentals (PRO)
RH (DLiPN, Bower)	<i>Rotuli Hundredorum</i> (RC), London 1812-18
Ric	Richard
Rippon 2017	S. Rippon, 'Marshlands and Other Wetlands', in <i>Water and the Environment in the Anglo-Saxon World</i> , ed. M. Clegg Heyer and D. Hooke, Liverpool, 2017, 89-106
Roberts 2004, revised 2012	M. Roberts, <i>The Mowbray Legacy</i> , Scunthorpe, 2004, revised 2012
Rogers 1971	A. Rogers, 'Three Early Maps of the Isle of Axholme', <i>Midland History</i> 1 Issue 2 (1971), 24-31
Room 1992	A. Room, <i>The Street Names of England</i> , Stamford, 1992
Rotherham 2013	I. Rotherham, <i>The Lost Fens</i> , Stroud, 2013
RRG (KC)	<i>Rotuli Roberti Grosseteste</i> , ed. F. N. Davis (LRS 11), 1914
RS	Rolls Series
Ru	Rutland
Rudkin 1932	E. H. Rudkin, 'An Account of the Haxey Hood Game', <i>Folklore</i> 43:3 (1932), 294-301
Rumble 2006	A. R. Rumble, 'The cross in English place-names: vocabulary and usage', <i>The Place of the Cross in Anglo-Saxon England</i> , ed. C. E. Karkov, S. L. Keefer and K. L. Jolly, Woodbridge, 2006, 29-40
Russell 1987	E. and R. C. Russell, <i>Parliamentary Enclosure & New Lincolnshire Landscapes</i> , Lincoln, 1987
Rye 2016	E. Rye, <i>Dialect in the Viking-Age Scandinavian diaspora: the evidence of medieval minor Names</i> , PhD thesis, Nottingham, 2016

Sa	Shropshire
Sandred 1963	K. I. Sandred, <i>English Place-Names in -stead</i> , Uppsala, 1963
Sawyer 1998	P. Sawyer, <i>Anglo-Saxon Lincolnshire</i> , Lincoln, 1998
Saxton Li 1576	Saxton's 'Map of Lincolnshire, 1576', in <i>Christopher Saxton's 16th century maps, The counties of England and Wales</i> , ed. W. Ravenhill, Shrewsbury, 1992, 72-73
Saxton Y 1577	Saxton's 'Map of Yorkshire, 1577', in <i>Christopher Saxton's 16th century maps, The counties of England and Wales</i> , ed. W. Ravenhill, Shrewsbury, 1992, 76-77
Searle	W. G. Searle, <i>Onomasticon Anglo-Saxonicum</i> , Cambridge, 1897
Sedgefield 1924	W. J. Sedgefield, 'Methods of Place-Name Study', in <i>Introduction to the Survey of English Place-Names, Part I</i> , ed. A. Mawer and F. M. Stenton, English Place-Name Society 1.i, Cambridge, 1924
Selby	<i>The Coucher Book of Selby Vol I</i> , ed. J. T. Fowler, Durham 1891, and <i>The Coucher Book of Selby Vol II</i> , ed. J. T. Fowler, Durham, 1893 BL: Add MS 37771, Coucher Book of Selby (14th century) TNA: DL 42/8, Appendix included in above volume (14th century)
SEPN	Survey of English Place-Names < https://epns.nottingham.ac.uk/ >
Sewers 1645 (Bower)	<i>Court of Sewers Documents in the Lindsey Muniment Room</i> (1645)
Sewers 1675 (Pryme)	<i>Court of Sewers</i> (1675), in Pryme 1696-1704 (1870), 286
Sewers 1876	LA: Decree and Law of Sewers, 2 TGH 1/68/2/2 (1876)
SheffGrant 1565	NELA: SHEFF/A/48/1 <i>Deedpoll of Grant</i> (1565)
sg.	singular
Shrop	Shropshire
sic	'thus'
Skate Tithe 1847	LA: DIOC/TITHE AWARD/H451, <i>Skate Tithe and Wroot Acres in the Parish of Wroot: Tithe Apportionment and Map</i> (1847)
Slater 1907	G. Slater, <i>The English Peasantry and the Enclosure of the Common Fields</i> , London, 1907 (cf. Chapter 5 'Isle of Axholme', and Appendices for list of acts of enclosures)
SLHA	Society for Lincolnshire History and Archaeology < http://slha.org.uk/ > [accessed 6.10.2021]
Smart 1983	Smart, 'Variation between <i>Æðel</i> and <i>Ægel</i> ', <i>Nomina</i> 7 (1983), 91-96
Smith 1954	A. H. Smith, <i>The Preparation of County Place-Name Surveys</i> , EPNS, London, 1954

Smith 2014	T. Smith, 'Warping and parliamentary enclosure: the example of north-west Lindsey, Lincolnshire', <i>The Agricultural History Review</i> 62:1 (2014), 83-97
Snape 1778	NELA: 524/A/9/4, Map of West Butterwick drawn by John Snape (1778), later redrawn and published in Russell 1987, 30
SNSBI	Society for Name Studies in Britain and Ireland
SP (KC)	Unpublished state papers (PRO)
SP (Bower)	<i>Records of Some Sessions of the Peace in Lincolnshire</i> , ed. R. Sillem (LRS 30), 1936; <i>Sessions of the Peace... 1351-54</i> , ed. Elisabeth G. Kimball (LRS 65), 1971
Spec Dicec (Bower)	<i>Speculum Diceceseos Lincolniensis</i> , 1705-23, ed. R. E. G. Cole (LRS 4), 1913
Speed Li 1610	Speed's map 'Countie and Citie of Lyncolne, 1610', in <i>Britain's Tudor Maps</i> , ed. Nicolson and Hawkyard, London 2016, 64-65
Speed Y 1610	Speed's map 'Yorkshire, 1610' in <i>Britain's Tudor Maps</i> , ed. Nicolson and Hawkyard, London 2016, 102-103
Speed WRY 1610	Speed's map 'West Ridinge of Yorkeshyre, 1610' in <i>Britain's Tudor Maps</i> , ed. Nicolson and Hawkyard, London 2016, 106-107
SPNLY	G. Fellows Jensen, <i>Scandinavian Personal Names in Lincolnshire and Yorkshire</i> , Copenhagen, 1968
Sr	Surrey
SR (DLiPN)	Unpublished subsidy rolls (PRO)
SSNEM	G. Fellows Jensen, <i>Scandinavian Settlement Names in the East Midlands</i> , Copenhagen, 1978
SSNY	G. Fellows Jensen, <i>Scandinavian Settlement Names in Yorkshire</i> , Copenhagen, 1972
SSSI	Site of Special Scientific Interest
St	Staffordshire
Stephens 1884	G. Stephens, <i>Handbook of the Old Northern Runic Monuments of Scandinavia and England</i> , London, 1884
StM (DLiPN)	A Cartulary of St Mary's Abbey, York, Bodleian Library MS Dodsworth 76 (113th)
Stocker and Everson 2001	D. Stocker and P. Everson, 'Five Towns funerals: decoding diversity in Danelaw stone sculpture', in <i>Vikings and the Danelaw</i> , ed. J Graham-Campbell, R. Hall, J. Jesch and D. N. Parsons, Oxford, 2001, 229-231
Stonehouse 1839	W. B. Stonehouse, <i>The History and Topography of the Isle of Axholme</i> , Ilkley, undated facsimile reprint of 1839 (including maps of 1626 (1837) and 1838)
Stovin c.1761	W. Stovin, <i>History of the Drainage of Hatfield Chase</i> , c.1761, reproduced from the manuscripts at NMSC (HCC9111), 1975
Straker 1931	E. Straker, <i>Wealden Iron</i> , London, 1931

Styles 2001	T. Styles, 'Scandinavian elements in English place-names: some semantic problems', in <i>Vikings and the Danelaw</i> , ed. J Graham-Campbell, R. Hall, J. Jesch and D. N. Parsons, Oxford, 2001, 289-298
<i>Sub</i> (Bower)	<i>TNA: Calendar of Exchequer Lay Subsidies</i>
sur., surns	surname(s)
<i>Survey</i> (Bower)	local surveys (various)
s.v.	sub voce (under the word or heading specified)
Sx	Sussex
Sykes and Curl 2010	N. Sykes and J. Curl, 'The Rabbit', in <i>Extinctions and Invasions: A Social History of British Fauna</i> , ed. T O'Connor and N. J. Sykes, Bollington, 2010
TA	Tithe Award schedules and maps held at LA. Where unclear, the parish name is also given.
Tax	<i>Taxatio Ecclesiastica Angliæ et Walliæ</i> (RC), London, 1802
Taylor 2016	S. Taylor, 'Methodologies in Place-Name Research', in <i>The Oxford Handbook of Names and Naming</i> , ed. C. Hough, Oxford, 2016, 69-86
Templar	<i>Records of the Templars of England in the Twelfth Century</i> , ed. Beatrice E. Lees, London 1935; see also <i>TNA: E164/16, Survey of possessions of the Knights Templar</i> (1185) and <i>ERA: DDTR/454</i> , Office copy inquisition of the lands, mills, churches et ceteras belonging to the Knights Templars relating to the Manor of Keadby (1185) and <i>ERA: DDTR/455</i> , Translation of DDTR 454 (1185)
<i>Terrier</i> 1601	<i>LA: DIOC/TER/5, Terriers Volume III (1601): Owston (29), Haxey, (33), Epworth (41), Crowle (223), Althorpe (275) and Luddington (291)</i>
Thirsk 1953	J. Thirsk, 'The Isle of Axholme before Vermuyden', <i>The Agricultural History Review</i> 1:1 (1953), 16-28
<i>Thor</i> (KC)	<i>LA: Documents in the Thorold Collection</i>
Thorson 1936	P. Thorson, <i>Anglo-Norse Studies: An Inquiry into the Scandinavian Elements in the Modern English Dialects</i> , Amsterdam, 1936
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<i>Title Deeds</i> 1602 ¹	<i>LA: 21 June 1602 [44 Eliz] Misc Don 1774/8, Bargain and Sale with Feoffment</i>
<i>Title Deeds</i> 1602 ²	<i>LA: 21 June 1602 [44 Eliz] Misc Don 1774/9, Bond</i>
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<i>TNA</i>	Unpublished archives in TNA cited individually and by call number
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<i>Tonge</i> 2/38 1725	<i>LA: TONGE/2/38, Copy of admission, le Eccles (sic) field on Badacres, Belton gate west (1725)</i>
<i>Tonge</i> 2/54 1759	<i>LA: TONGE/2/59, Indenture of Bargain and Sale,</i>

	<i>Belton</i> (1759)
Tonge 3 1392-1691	LA: TONGE/3, 1392-1691, <i>Title deeds re property known as "The Ellers" in Epworth</i>
Tonge 4/1 1597	LA: TONGE/4/1, <i>Deed Poll of Grant, Bargain and Sale</i> (1597)
Tonge 4/5 1614	LA: TONGE/4/5, <i>Deed Poll of Grant, Bargain and Sale</i> (1614)
Tonge 4/8 1636	LA: TONGE/4/8, <i>Deed Poll of Bargain and Sale</i> (1636)
Tonge 4/13 1648	LA: TONGE/4/13, <i>Deed Poll of Grant Bargain and Sale</i> (1648)
2 Tonge 9/1 1359	LA: 2 TONGE/9/1, <i>Translation of two documents: Hospitallers of Manor of Keteby</i> (1359)
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v	verb
ValNor (DLiPN)	<i>The Valuation of Norwich</i> , ed. W E Lunt, Oxford, 1926
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VE (Bower/KC)	<i>Valor Ecclesiasticus</i> , 6 vols, 1810-34
VEPN	<i>The Vocabulary of English Place-Names</i> , 1 (<i>Á-Box</i>), ed. D. Parsons and T. Styles with C. Hough, 2 (<i>Brace-Cæster</i>), ed. D. Parsons and T. Styles, Centre for English Name-Studies, Nottingham, 1997, 2000, 3 (<i>Ceafor-Cock-pit</i>), ed. D.N. Parsons, English Place-Name Society, Nottingham 2004. Entries from M are taken from the draft version available at < nottingham.ac.uk/ins >
Vince 1993	<i>Pre-Viking Lindsey, Lincoln Archaeological Studies: No. 1</i> , ed. A. Vince, Lincoln, 1993
vols	volumes
We	Westmorland
WaterTorne 1847-48	LA: 2 TGH 1/68/3 1847-48 <i>Waterway of the River Torne</i>
West Butterwick TA	LA: DIOC/TITHE AWARD/D640, West Butterwick

1850 (1851 map)	with Kelfield in the parish of Owston Tithe Apportionment and Map (1851)
<i>WestButtTerr</i>	LA: DIOC/TER BUNDLE/LINCS/BUTTERWICK WEST (1834-1864)
Whaley 1996	D. Whaley, 'Anglo-Scandinavian Problems in Cumbria, with Particular Reference to the Derwentwater area', <i>Nomina</i> 19 (1996), 91-113
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WillsL (KC)	<i>Lincolnshire Wills, 1500-1617</i> , ed. A. R. Maddison, 2nd Series, Lincoln 1888-91
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WP 1869	LA:10-NOTT/2/123, 1869 <i>Plan of Wroot [Lincolnshire] and Hatfield, West Riding of Yorkshire</i>
WPT 1838	LA: 2 TGH 1/68/3, <i>Wroot Plan showing tunnel</i>
WTGL 1638-1904	LA: DIOC/TER BUNDLE/LINCS/WROOT, <i>Terriers of Glebe Land</i>
<i>Wroot Enc</i> 1776	LA: LINDSEY AWARD/97, <i>Wroot Enclosure Award</i> (1776)
<i>Wroot TA</i> 1840	LA: DIOC/TITHE AWARD/B193, <i>Wroot: Tithe Apportionment and Map</i> (1840)
<i>WrootTerr</i> 1745	LA: DIOC/TER/10/117, <i>Wroot Terrier</i> (1745)
WRY	West Riding of Yorkshire
Y	Yorkshire
YAS	Yorkshire Archaeological Society's publications, Record Series

YCh (DLiPN, Bower, *Early Yorkshire Charters*, ed. W. Farrer, C. T. Clay,
 DEPN, ERN, PN WRY 2) 12 vols, Edinburgh and Yorkshire Archaeological
 Society Record Series, 1914-65
 YD (DLiPN) *Yorkshire Deeds* (Yorkshire Archaeological Society) in progress

LIST OF OS MAPS CONSULTED FOR THE GAZETTEER

1" Godfrey edition 1 inch to the mile map 88 as revised in 1894,
 Doncaster & Isle of Axholme
 1.25" Cassini Historical Map 112, Scunthorpe & Gainsborough, 1824-1841
 6" Form common to both 6"1 and 6"2
 6"1 First edition 6 inches to the mile, c.1885, viewed at
 <<https://maps.nls.uk/os/6inch-england-and-wales/lincolnshire.html>>
 [last accessed 31.8.23]
 6"2 Second edition 6 inches to the mile, c.1907, viewed at
 <<https://maps.nls.uk/os/6inch-england-and-wales/lincolnshire.html>>
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 5k Modern (2018) digital series at 1:5,000, viewed at
 <<http://digimap.edina.ac.uk>> [last accessed 31.8.23]
 10k Modern (2018) digital series at 1:10,000, viewed at
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 25k (280) OS Explorer 280 - Isle of Axholme (2015)
 25k (291) OS Explorer 291 - Goole & Gilberdyke (2006)
 50k OS Landranger 112 – Scunthorpe & Gainsborough (2016)
 OS flood risk map OS 2023 flood risk map, viewed at
 <<https://flood-map-for-planning.service.gov.uk/>> [accessed 31.8.23]

INTRODUCTION

This place-name survey of the Isle of Axholme encompasses an area of 51,104 acres (Thirsk 1953, 16), equivalent to just under 80 square miles, in the north of Lincolnshire. The island measures around 16 miles from north to south and extends from six to nine miles east to west (Fleet 2002, 6), and represents the only part of the West Riding of Lindsey/Lincolnshire west of the River Trent.

Axholme means ‘Haxey island’, a compound of the place-name Haxey with ON *holmr* ‘island’; its earliest attestation is *Haxeholm* c.1115. Prior to 17th-century drainage works its landscape was characterised by settlements surrounded by marshland which at times was navigable by boat. Despite not currently possessing the obvious appearance of an island, Axholme remains characterised by water. To prevent flooding of the relatively low land, it is drained and criss-crossed by a network of canals and man-made waterways, and serviced by numerous pumping stations. It is still known locally as ‘The Isle’.

Axholme was originally bounded by the rivers Don in the north, Torne in the west, Trent in the east and Idle in the south-west. The configuration of these rivers continued roughly unchanged from the end of the last ice age until significant 17th-century drainage works led by the Dutch drainage engineer Vermuyden (Whitehouse, Chapman et al. 2022, 1). Evidence suggests that earlier smaller-scale attempts were made to control water levels, probably beginning with the Romans and continuing into the Middle Ages (Van de Noort 2004, 154-55). For example, drainage ditches appear to have been dug in wetland areas of early-medieval England during the 8th century (Rippon 2017, 106);

more specifically in the Axholme area, Mere Dyke between Amcotts and Luddington was probably dug in the 13th century by Selby Abbey, and the richly coloured *Inclesmoor* (c.1450) map depicts a sluice gate in land between Crowle and Thorne in Yorkshire.

Before 17th-century drainage, the confluences of the Idle and Torne joined to form Messic Mere west of Haxey, which is now agricultural land (Whitehouse, Chapman et al. 2022, 5). The Don joined the Trent near Adlingfleet in Yorkshire, the Old Don still forming the county boundary between Lincolnshire and Yorkshire until 1974 (Cory 1985, 8). Following drainage, the Don was diverted northwards into the Aire, the Torne was canalised and diverted towards Keadby and the Trent, and the Idle was diverted at Idle Stop to run along Bycarrs Dyke, an artificial dyke, into the Trent (see drainage map in Van de Noort 2004, 158). The Trent's lower, tidal course helped to shape Axholme's development, significant consequences resulting from 'the interaction of fresh, fluvial water with salt tidal water' (Cory 1985, 9; see also *warping* p.72).

The main lines of communication in Axholme were navigable rivers and canals, with post-medieval road development prevented by the area's isolation, an absence of bridges over the main waterways, and lack of a leading landowner to instigate developments (HLCP 1997, 81). The Rivers Idle and Trent, together with the Bycarrs Dyke, provided the main traffic routes, with narrower dykes and sewers leading off. During winter the waterways multiplied and widened, providing an excellent communication system, as well as acting as barriers to keep out strangers (Thirsk 1953, 23). There are no known Georgian turnpike roads, but evidence suggests that during 1810-12 some road improvements were made, consisting of flagged paths and narrow

causeways laid down for horses (HLCP 1997, 81). Tarmacked roads were being constructed at the time of Stonehouse's 1839 account, and small, local river ferries provided some access. Communication links were improved significantly in 1916 when the combined road and rail bridge known as George V Bridge was constructed at Keadby, linking Axholme with the rest of Lincolnshire; this replaced the earlier rail-only bridge of 1864.

Administrative context

Axholme was named Epworth wapentake in the Domesday Survey (LDB/LS, lxxv), but was listed as Axholme wapentake in the Lincolnshire Survey (1115-18) (LS). Its settlements were entered as the last of the items under the wapentake of Manley in the late-12th century Lay Subsidy Roll 242/113 mem I. It borders the wapentakes of Manley and Corringham to the east (West Riding of Lindsey, Lincolnshire), Bassetlaw (Nottinghamshire) to the south, and Strafforth and Osgoldcross (West Riding of Yorkshire) to the west and north.

Domesday settlement demonstrates a preference for higher and drier grounds in an area that would have been predominantly marshland, with settlement on 'dry 'islands' in the wetlands such as outcrops of glaciofluvial deposits in Wroot, or of Mercia Mudstone in Crowle' (Van de Noort 2004, 132), similar to settlement patterns in the fenlands bordering the Wash (Hart 1992, 362). Fellows Jensen suggests that the four best settlement sites on Axholme are those located on Keuper Marl (a former term for Mercia Mudstone), at Epworth, Belton, Burnham and Haxey (see Geology map, Figure 10, p.96), and proposes Viking settlers probably took over existing settlements at these four locations, changing

the names of two of these to Burnham and Haxey, whilst retaining the two English names of Epworth and Belton (Fellows Jensen 1978, 306). In manorial terms, at first the whole of Axholme was situated ‘within the ancient manor of Epworth and its members’ (Thirsk 1953, 17). In the 17th century the northern part of Crowle manor was severed from Epworth manor when it was given by Charles I to the City of London as part of what was named the Ditchfield Grant (Peck 1815, Appendix 3; see also p.174). The rest remained the property of the Crown: Epworth manor (stretching from Althorpe and Belton to Burnham), Westwood manor (another member of Epworth, stretching from Burnham to the southern boundary) (Thirsk 1953, 18), with smaller properties such as Haxey Hall Garth manor probably developed in the 16th century under crown ownership and subsequently enfranchised (Dunston 1909, 16). Place-names found in documents relating to manorial lands have been included within their appropriate parish where it has been possible to locate these with some degree of certainty, but, as manorial holdings are not coincident with those of later parishes, occasionally some similar names are listed in more than one parish and cross-referenced for comparison.

At the time of the enclosures in the early-19th century, there were eight parishes listed in Axholme: Althorpe, Belton, Crowle, Epworth, Haxey, Luddington, Owston and Wroot; these eight parishes are used in this survey (see Figure 2, below). During the mid-19th century four of the original parishes were divided, creating four new parishes: West Butterwick from part of Owston, Amcotts from part of Althorpe, Eastoft from part of Crowle, and Garthorpe from part of Luddington; these later subdivisions are disregarded in this survey, and the mid-19th century parishes are included in their earlier units. As the availability of maps

depicting boundaries in Enclosure and Tithe Survey maps is partial, the parish boundaries follow those depicted in the Ordnance Survey first edition 6" to the mile map of c.1885.

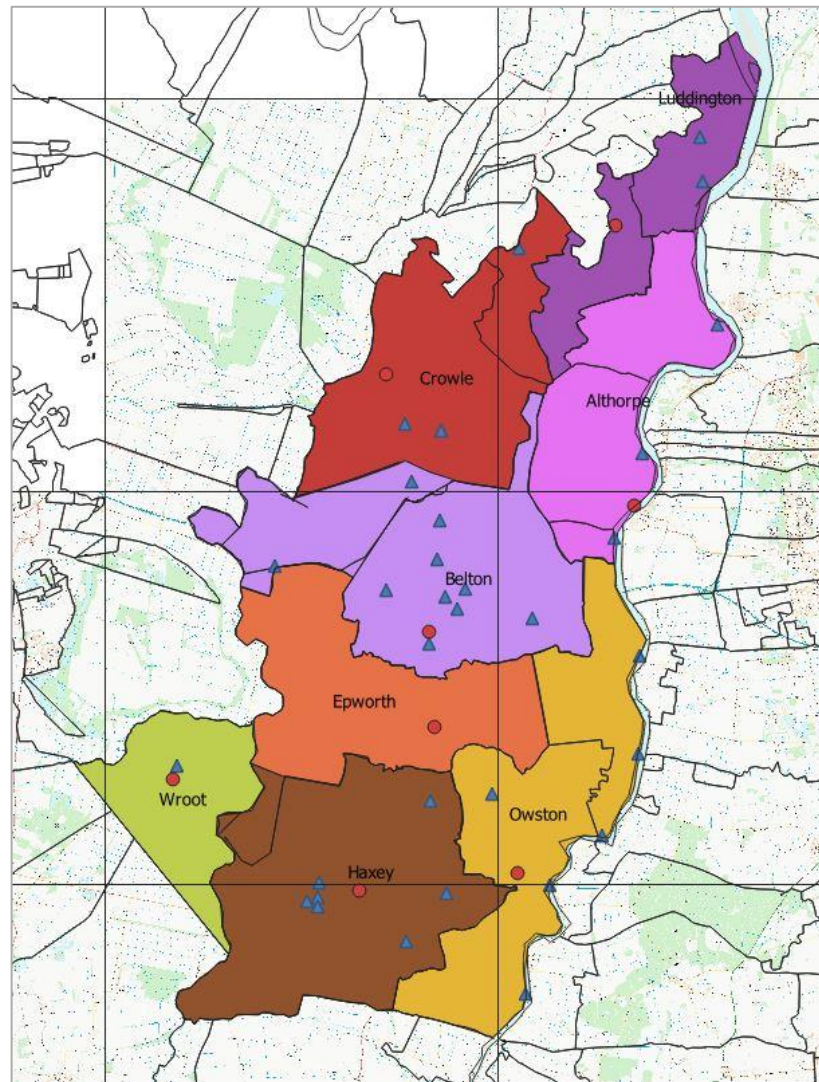


Figure 2: Map of Axholme, showing eight coloured parishes in the early 19th century, with settlements from which the parishes were named (red circles) and other main settlements (blue triangles)

Settlement elevations vary. Those situated above 8m OD include Epworth (15m OD), Haxey (14m OD), Belton (11m OD), Crowle (10m OD) and Wroot (8m OD), with High Burnham (40m OD) the highest settlement on the Isle; these are situated on a ridge which runs north-south along the middle of the island, with a separate area above

8m OD at Crowle. Those settlements situated below 8m OD lie adjacent to the River Trent at Owston (6m OD), Althorpe (5m OD), Luddington (4m OD) and Amcotts (4m OD). Most settlements tend to be polyfocal and linear, characterised by low density scattered development (HLCP 1997, 93). The two principal historic towns at Epworth and Crowle are nucleated polyfocal settlements with marketplaces (HLCP 1997, 93), their core grid street-plans and plot layouts dating back to medieval times (HLCP 1997, 90).

Significant early landowners

At the time of the Domesday Survey, Geoffrey de la Guerche is listed as the main landowner in Axholme; these lands were part of 72 landholdings scattered over the Midlands, mainly in Lincolnshire, Leicestershire and Warwickshire (see land of Geoffrey de Wirce LDB/LS 191). His fief was regranted to Nigel de Albini of Mowbray by Henry I (see land of Goisfrid De La Wirce, DBP 226). By the time of the Lindsey Survey, Nigel de Albeneio holds all the land in Haxeholm (Axholme) in 'demesne' (LDB/LS 243, DBP 81), a term denoting land attached to the manor for the owner's use. An excellent discussion of Axholme wapentake and its Domesday hundreds together with map is provided by Hart (1992, 360-2). Both DB and LS list four hundreds each with 12 carucates; in DB the order of settlements begins with Epworth (the original name of the wapentake) in the centre, followed the southern vill of Haxey with Burnham, the northern vill of Belton and Crowle, and finally Luddington and the Marshes (Hart 1992, 362).

Nigel de Albenio's successor took the name 'Mowbray' (Cory 1985, 27), and Axholme was considered to be the most significant of the

Mowbray family holdings: in 1086 they were the most valuable of all their lands, and in 1298 they generated more than three times the income of the next most valuable manor at Thirsk (Greenway 1972, xlvi). Charters of the Honour of Mowbray confirm that some of the outer estates were granted to ecclesiastical and lay tenants, such as Crowle to Selby Abbey (before 1086), Sandtoft and Wroot to St Mary's York (before 1106), Hirst to Nostell Priory (between 1121 and 1129), Keadby and Althorpe to the Templars (before 1185), and Kinnard's Ferry to Sancto Martino (Greenway 1972, xlvi). On the main island Mowbray holdings centred around Epworth, 'the *caput* of the Isle of Axholme lordship' (Berkeley 2004, 690), but also included the adjacent manors of Belton, Haxey, and Owston. These lands were mostly kept in 'demesne', and perhaps this was the reason why the four parishes of Epworth, Belton, Haxey and Owston were enclosed together later in 1803, rather than separately as the other parishes in Axholme.

Inhabitants in the Isle of Axholme are renowned for a strong sense of independence, a legacy dating back to the rights of hunting and farming given to islanders by the landowner John de Mowbray in a deed granted in the 33rd year of the reign of Edward III, specified as either 1 May 1359 (Roberts 2004, revised 2012, 204) or sometimes incorrectly as 1360 (Stonehouse 1839, 20). Islanders were allowed to take turves and wood for fuel and building repairs, sods and clay to manure their arable lands, hay at the appropriate season, and fish and fowl; in addition, all tenants and inhabitants in Epworth manor 'had the right to set bush nets and catch white fish on Wednesdays and Fridays' (Thirsk 1953, 23). The deed also gave local people the right to use common areas for the retting of flax and hemp, which is reflected in several names containing ModE dial. *rate* n., referring to a pit from which hemp or flax was 'rated', such

as Pingle Rates Close 1847 in Haxey, and Rates 1851 in Owston, ultimately from ME *retten* ‘to soak (flax, hemp, etc.) in water’ (MED; OED *ret* v.2), which becomes ModE dial. *rate* v. ‘to rate’ (Peacock 1889, 433). Early forms found in Haxey at *the Raytes*, *the Raytegate*, and *the Rayteliddeyate* (all 1446-7) indicate the existence of a ME nominal form, ME **ret* ‘rate’, antedating OED *ret* n.1 (first attested in 1849) by around 400 years. As hemp was such a fast-growing plant, it was often grown with slower crops in order to smother the weeds; the fibrous stems were used for weaving coarse cloth known as ‘hardon’ as well as for ropes (Healey 1997, 20). The cultivation of hemp and flax was part of ‘a comparatively large-scale domestic spinning and weaving industry producing sacking and canvas’, its importance highlighted in probate inventories (Thirsk 1953, 21).

Fenland topography and drainage

The classification of Axholme within a specific fenland area is a matter of ongoing debate. Thirsk considers the bounds of the Lincolnshire fenland region went beyond the parishes of Holland in the south to include Axholme, Kesteven and the south-eastern portion of Lindsey, and the Witham valley as far as Lincoln (Thirsk 1953, 10), whilst Rotherham suggests Axholme belongs to a wider area he describes as the ‘Northern Fens’ which includes parts of South Yorkshire and North Lincolnshire (Rotherham 2013, 16). Whatever the precise classification, riverine and fenland resources certainly played an important role in the local economy.

At the time of Leland’s tour of England in the early 16th century, the watery landscape of Axholme left a distinctive impression on Leland,

when he observed ‘the soyle by the water is fenny, and morishe, and ful of carres’, but that ‘the land is fertile of pasture and corne’ (Leland 1535-43, 37). Leland noted that ‘the fenny part of Axholm berith much galle, a low frutex swete in burning’ (Leland 1535-43, 38); this refers to a woody plant known as sweet gale or bog myrtle (*Myrica gale*), which thrives in wet moorlands (Elgee 1912, 44), particularly if moving groundwater is available (Coates 2013a, 86). The plant grows in wet, acid heathland and moors and could be used as an aromatic in brewing and cooking and as an insect repellent (Mabey 1996, 70). The element ME *gail* ‘bog myrtle’ is found in field-names at Derrythorpe Gales in Althorpe, Gales in Belton, and *Gayleintayk* in Haxey.

Medieval Lincolnshire fenland was characterised by the abundance of eels used to pay tithes and rent (Ash 2017, 28). Therefore, place-names with OE *ēl* might be expected in Axholme, particularly given its pre-drainage reputation for fishing and fowling (Thirsk 1953, 23), but none have been discovered. Evidence of the productivity of the Axholme wetlands is indicated in eel rents of 10 ‘bindes’ and 9½ ‘stickes’ (2,737) noted at 1312 in Epworth (Ipm³) and in eel and carp bone finds in Belton (Leahy 2010, 190). Eels fulfilled many of the uses of currency in the wider region, e.g. the yearly present of 4,000 eels from the monks of Ramsey to those at Peterborough in return for building-stone (Darby 1940, 31). The absence of *ēl* names in Axholme is reflected elsewhere in Lincolnshire; in the published Lincolnshire EPNS volumes only one early street-name indicates where eels were sold at *Eel Row* in Lincoln (PN Li 1 65). It is possible that eels were so abundant both in Axholme and elsewhere that the element was not useful for place-naming.

Prior to large-scale drainage and land reclamation in the 1620s, marsh and peatland around Axholme and the Humberhead Levels provided a valuable economic resource, used as pasture and a source of peat for fuel (Leahy 2010, 15), a situation paralleled in other fenland areas in Lincolnshire and Cambridgeshire. In Axholme, uncompromising opposition to drainage and enclosure was reinforced by the islanders' conviction that the King had no power to dispose of their common for two main reasons. Firstly, the land had been granted to them by the landowner John Mowbray in 1359, and, secondly, tenants claimed the floodwaters which deposited sediment on the commons during winter were essential for their farming practices (Thirsk 1953, 26) (see also *warping*, p.72). Additionally, strong hostility to drainage in Axholme and other fenland regions may be linked to a pragmatic recognition that the land held more than just economic value: layers of 'spiritual, social, and cultural' significance united the community (Whyte 2009, 20).

Following Vermuyden's controversial 17th-century drainage works in Axholme, locals successfully claimed some rights of common, as compensation had been minimal and their livelihoods of fishing and fowling had been considerably destroyed (Ella 1993, 16). For example, the 1596 *Ax* map, illustrating the pre-drainage landscape, was presented as evidence to the Special Commissioners from the Court of the Exchequer in a dispute over grazing rights on common land between Haxey and Owston in Axholme and Misterton in Nottinghamshire (Rogers 1971, 27-9). Moreover, the imperfect drainage had left previously navigable land almost impassable, as water stood for miles at ankle depth, leading to subsequent remedial work over many years, with varying results (Cory 1985, 82-88). Consequences were felt well into the 19th century.

By the 16th century, holdings of manorial tenants were mostly in strips in open fields, which were arranged to make the most of changing field conditions, with access provided via a communal unploughed ridge known as a common baulk or headland (IOA 1989, 8). This resulted in the parishes retaining the medieval field layout not unlike that of Laxton in Nottinghamshire, with fields divided into smaller strips or selions, until 1850 when medieval common rights of pasture were revoked ‘permitting the occupier to complete a year-round cultivation plan for his land’ (Cory 1985, 118). Axholme’s open fields are of national significance, since they show ‘the largest and most varied survival of open-field strip-cultivation in the country’ (HLCP 1997, summary). The map in Loughlin and Miller (1979, 149), based on 1961-72 survey data and 1976 field observation, shows open strip-fields positioned along Axholme’s elevated central ridge near Belton, Epworth and Haxey. It has been suggested that the endurance of these strip-fields ‘is not a historical accident, but a testament to the success of four centuries of resistance’ by islanders (Boyce 2020, 186), and their survival indicates that they were managed collectively ‘well into the post-medieval period’ (HLCP 1997, 40).

The Enclosure Act of 1795, which combined the parishes of Belton, Epworth, Haxey, and Owston, focussed on the commons and wastes, ignoring the surrounding open-field system, as the required 75% majority of freehold occupiers to support any further changes was not met (Ella 1994, 71). Areas of land labelled *commun* (OED n.3) referred to significant areas of open land available to the community, with rights for pasturing cattle, collecting wood, turf or fuel. Epworth and Westwood had 14,000 acres, some lying within Haxey and Owston and the rest north, east and west of Epworth and Belton, whilst Crowle

manor had 3-4,000 acres of common (Thirsk 1953, 23). A large part of these commons was lost following drainage: Epworth was reduced to 5,950 acres and Crowle to 1,814 acres (Thirsk 1953, 27). Whereas elsewhere in Lincolnshire most *commun* names are compounded with OE *marfur*, e.g. *the common merfar* 1601 [(f.n.)] (PN Li 4 190), a reduction of ME *mār-furh* ‘boundary furrow’ (VEPN 3 157), there are no early (pre-1500) attestations of *marfur* in Axholme. Perhaps the absence of *marfur* could be related to use of land, or the uncertainty of the boundaries of the commons.

The term drain from ME *drein* is first attested in Axholme place-names in 1780, e.g. *New Drain*, *Middle Drain* and *Pasture Drain* in Amcotts, and becomes ubiquitous from the time of the enclosures, appearing multiple times in the 1803 *Enc*². It is clearly a later addition to the toponomasticon, and its frequent use suggests the need for effective drainage to manage the altered landscape for agricultural purposes. Frequently found in collocation with *drain*, ‘warping’ is a noticeable term regularly used in Axholme. As the drainage system of the Isle developed, some waterways appear to have been repurposed. For example, many of the early dykes such as Paupers’ Drain and Snow Sewer were used for warping (Cory 1985-10-14). The use of ModE *warp* in the sense ‘to cover (land), by natural or artificial flooding, with a deposit of alluvial soil’ (OED v.) was first attested in 1799, with its derivative ModE *warping* ‘silt or alluvial deposit’. This describes the practice of allowing river water to flood on agricultural land, so that its sediment could settle and form a layer before letting the water drain away, contributing to the fertility of the land (Cory 1985, 94, and Smith 2014, 83-97). Parliamentary Enclosure agreements in the 19th century made land available for such warping schemes (HCLP 1997, 61). A

further method, *cart-warping* (OED n.), involving alluvium excavation and distribution onto the land, is attested only in Axholme (Stonehouse 1839, 43).

The *beave* conundrum

One water-related term which appears to be particular to Axholme is *beave*. This word does not appear in OED, and determining its exact meaning is challenging. First attested quite late, in the 1795 Enclosure Award it is mentioned on thirteen occasions in relation to a named owner, e.g. ‘a Beave belonging to William Bradbury’; examples include Old Idle Beaves, Little Beaves Road and Old Idle Beeve Close. An earlier document from The Court of Sewers at Blyth in 1756 adds an instruction to ‘remove all ye Beeves, Sand Beds, and all other impediments and obstructions whatsoever out of the said River from Idlestop to Misterton Soss...’ (Dunston 1909, 42). This suggests that a *beave* is some kind of barrier in the watercourse.

However, an 1841 court roll from the Manor of Epworth refers to ‘parcels of meadow or pasture called a Beave or Fishing, in Epworth’ (1841 *EpwCR*). *Beave* might be from Old Norse **beð* ‘embankment’, which may also occur less than 30 miles away from Axholme in the name *Beaths* in Waddington near Lincoln (PN Li 1, 219: *Beaths* 1677, *the Beaths which wee Commonly call ye Banks* 1682, *the Beaths or Banks* 1754). This is problematic, as the vowel length differs between **beð* and *beave*, and in Waddington there are only <th> spellings, with no sign of a development to <v>, whilst Axholme material is late and shows only <v>, with no sign of earlier forms with <th>.

Languages in Axholme place-names

Axholme's onomasticon consists mainly of OE elements, together with a significant number of OScand elements and elements which are indistinguishable in OE/OScand. This is consistent with place-name evidence found in other areas of northern Lincolnshire (PN Li 1-7). Considering elements found in pre-1500 place-names only (see Appendix 1), but also including the Brittonic river-names of Don and Trent for completeness, Figure 3 below shows the percentages of different elements in each language group.

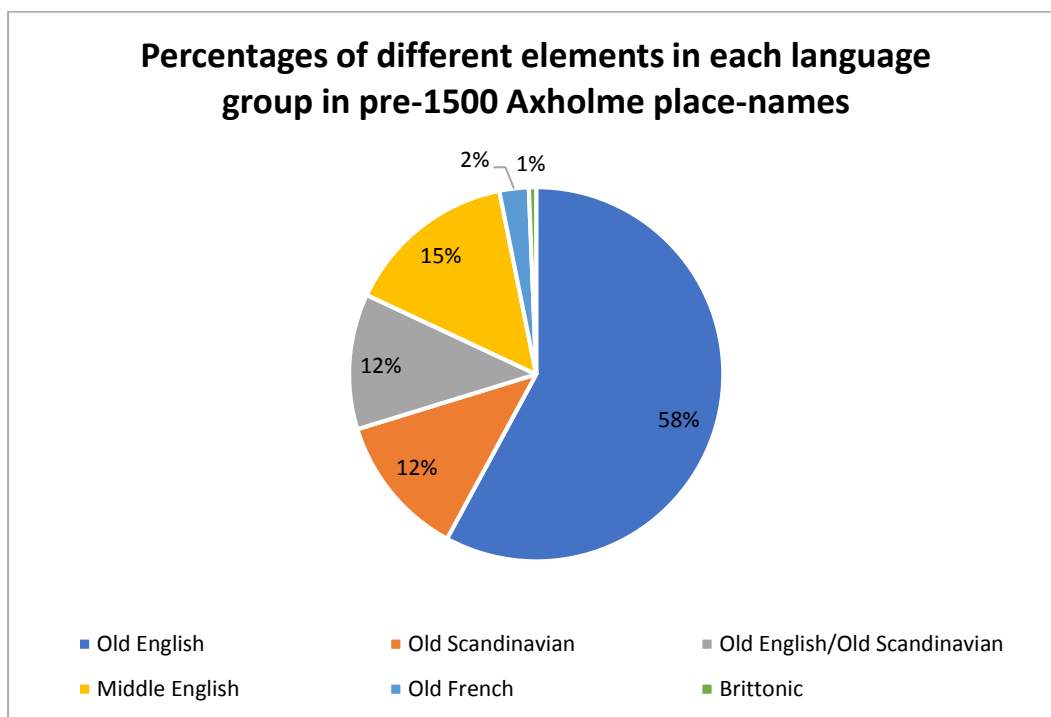


Figure 3: Percentages of different elements in each language group in pre-1500 Axholme place-names

For convenience, historical periods for each language group are divided artificially as follows: Brittonic (c.400-650), Old English (c.600-1150), Old Scandinavian (c.800-1150), Old French (9th to early 14th centuries), Middle English (c.1150-1500). In terms of individual elements, OE has the largest number (58%), followed by OScand

(incorporating ON and ODan) (12%), elements which are indistinguishable in OE/OScand (12%), ME (15%), OFr (2%), and Brit (1%). Words which cannot be assigned with certainty to an earlier stage of language are given as ME.

However, the situation is more nuanced. Table 1 below gives the number of different elements in each language group together with their respective productivity (the number of times an element is used). There is a marked variation in productivity: the direct ratio between identifiably OE and OScand elements is calculated as 41:9 for the number of different elements, but 27:9 for productivity. However, these figures should be regarded as indicators rather than conclusive, as much depends on the criteria by which the elements are identified.

Pre-1500 Axholme place-names				
	Number of different elements	Percentage of total	Productivity	Percentage of total
OE	183	58%	506	53%
OScand	39	12%	168	18%
OE/OScand	37	12%	196	21%
ME	47	15%	64	7%
OFr	8	2%	14	1%
Brit	2	1%	2	≈ 0%
Total	316		950	
Ratio OE:OScand	41:9		27:9	

Table 1: Comparison of elements in different language groups and their productivity; adapted from statistical approach in Parsons 2006, 170

There are noticeably higher percentages of OScand (18%) and OE/OScand (21%) elements, and a lower percentage of ME (7%).

Productive OE elements include *croft* (60), *hyll* (20), *mere*¹ or *ge-mære* (15), *lane* (12), *feld* (11), *haga* (10), and the directional indicators *norð* (11) *eāst* (10), *west* (8) and *sūð* (6) (productivity numbers are given in brackets). Productive elements which are indistinguishable in OE/OScand include *dīc/dík* (27), *dāl/deill* (21), *land* (21), *gata/geat* (18), *mōr/mór* (12). Certain OScand elements such as *inntak* (17), *holme* (16), and *kjarr* (14), *eng* (12), *flat* (12), *garðr* (12), are particularly productive, whilst many ME elements occur only once.

Looking chronologically at the impact of different languages on Axholme place-names attested before 1500 provides further detail, shedding light on the contemporary ‘word-stock’ of name-givers (Cullen 2013, 171). Evidence demonstrates the richness of this terminology, with examples of habitative elements (typically generic) in settlement names, and topographical elements (both generic and specific) in landscape features. In addition, different languages are suggested in personal names which form the specifics of some place-names (see Appendix 2, pp.430-1).

Evidence of Brittonic names is rare in Axholme, suggesting a negligible continuity of names into the Old English period. Just two river-names in the corpus contain probable Brittonic elements: the River Don is thought to originate in Brit **Dānā* from a root **dān-* for ‘water, moisture, river’ (ERN 126-7), and the River Trent is structurally Brittonic with a non-Brittonic root (Coates 2000, 267). The administrative area name of Lindsey also contains a Brittonic element, the first element derived from Proto-Welsh **līnn* ‘pool’, referring to Lincoln, with OE *ēg* ‘island’ added later (DLiPN 81). This either means ‘the island of the people of

Lincoln’ or ‘of the pool’ (see run of early forms in Eminson 1934, 186, and discussion of Lindsey in Coates 2000, 243-6).

Axholme’s wetlands provided an excellent natural territorial western boundary for the Anglo-Saxon kingdom of Lindsey (Leahy 2010, 14), but it is unclear whether ‘Hatfield land’ listed in the Tribal Hidage included Axholme within its boundaries (Hart 1992, 362). For context, the important Anglo-Saxon settlement site of Flixborough lies nearby on the eastern bank of the River Trent opposite Amcotts. The arrival and eventual dominance of the Old English language after the mid-fifth century can be demonstrated by the large number of OE place-names which tell us that the area was inhabited by an Old English-speaking community for most of the early medieval period.

OE elements found in Axholme’s place-names include those which describe the landscape and its settlement, together with compounds containing OE personal names. Examples of OE habitative elements in settlement place-names include *hām* ‘homestead’ at Monkham in Haxey, *tūn* ‘enclosure, village, estate’ at Belton, and *wīc* ‘(dairy) farm’ at West Butterwick in Owston. Some settlement names contain an OE personal name compounded with either a habitative or topographical element, e.g. *Amma + cot* ‘cottage’ at Amcotts, *Eoppa + worð* ‘enclosure’ at Epworth, and *Tetta* (m) or *Tette* (f) + *lēah* ‘clearing; wood’ at Tetley. Many topographical OE elements, indicating physical features of the landscape together with its flora and fauna, are found in field-names, including *wīðig* ‘willow’ and *brōc* ‘brook, stream’ at *Wythibrok* in Epworth, *brēr* ‘brier, wild rose’ and *hēafod* ‘head, top, headland’ at *Brericroft heued* in Haxey, *syle*¹ ‘bog’ at *Neusile* in Crowle, and **wilig* ‘willow’ in *Wilewflet* in Owston. In Waterton, a settlement name in

Luddington, the element *wæter* ‘water’, used as a specific topographical term, is compounded with the generic habitative element *tūn*; its marshy location is close to the River Trent.

In 877 Mercia was partitioned by the third division of the Danish army and settlements were made in the Danelaw area known as the Five Boroughs, which included Lincoln, and subsequently phases of Scandinavian settlement and influence on place-names occurred (DLiPN xi-xii). For administrative purposes Lindsey was divided into three *ridings*, a term derived from ON *þriðjungr*, late OE *þriðing* ‘a third part’, the initial *þ-* becoming *t-* through the influence of AN (PN Li 6 1). Additionally, Lindsey was subdivided into *wapentakes* containing multiple parishes; this Scandinavian term corresponded to *hundreds* elsewhere in England (Coates 2020, 1).

Evidence of Scandinavian influence on place-names in Axholme is found in many of the settlement place-name elements. Examples of Scandinavian personal names compounded with habitative elements include *Kæti* or *Keti* + ODan *bȳ* ‘settlement, village’ at Keadby, and *Áli* + ON *þorp* ‘outlying farmstead’ at Althorpe (see discussion under Althorpe for the unexpected anomaly of the function of these two settlements, pp.110-11). At Haxey the Scandinavian personal name *Hákr* is compounded with the topographical element ON *ey* ‘island’. Other topographical elements include ON *lundr* ‘grove’ at Graiselound and East Lound in the south, and ODan *toft* ‘plot’ at Sandtoft and Beltoft in the north. Additionally, many field-names contain Scandinavian elements, but most of these are first attested quite late. Examples of recurrent ON elements with their earliest attestations include *eng* ‘meadow’ at *Southeynges* (1450-1) in Haxey, *inntak* ‘land newly taken

into cultivation' at *le Priur Intak*' (*Pur Intak*) (c.1300) in Haxey, and *kjarr* 'brushwood, marsh' at *le Estker* (1350-1) in Epworth. This evidence provides support for the idea that elements of Scandinavian vocabulary may have been borrowed into English at a later date (Gregory in Cavill, NDEFN, xxix-xxx).

There is limited evidence in the corpus of Scandinavianised place-names. *Amutherude*, an early field-name in Haxey, may perhaps suggest a Scandinavianised form of OE *ēa-mōt* 'confluence' replaced by ON *á* 'river, stream' and OE *mūða* 'mouth of large river, estuary', compounded with OE **rodu* 'clearing'. A possible instance of replacement of the OE /ʃ/ sound by ON /sk/ is at Scawcett in Epworth, where the first syllable onset in OE *sceaga* 'copse' was probably replaced by the first syllable onset in the ON cognate *skógr* 'wood', compounded with OE *ge-set* 'dwelling, den'. Similarly, Buskey Wood in Belton is probably Scandinavianised ME *bushi* 'bushy, overgrown', compounded with OE *wudu* 'wood'.

Sparse evidence exists for any Norman influence in the form of OFr elements in Axholme place-names, a situation which is paralleled in south Lincolnshire where 'there are almost no Norman village names in the Fens' (Boyce 2021, 19). The OFr element in English place-names may be insignificant because 'the Norman Conquest was not followed by a peasant migration' (DLiPN xiii), and this might explain the relative dearth of such place-names across the whole country (Gelling 2000, 238). It should be noted that those recurrent OFr elements which are found in Axholme probably entered the Middle English lexicon during the later Middle Ages, with onomastic convention referring to their OFr base forms. These elements include OFr *causee* 'causeway, road', OFr

commun ‘common’, and OFr *grange* ‘granary, barn, farm’, complemented by less frequently used terms such as OFr *launde* ‘glade’, OFr *pasture* ‘pasture’, OFr *pece* ‘piece, plot’, and terms relating to religious roles such as OFr *persone* ‘parson’, OFr, late OE, ME *prior* ‘prior’, and OFr *vicaire* ‘vicar’, as well as places of worship such as OFr *chapele* ‘chapel, oratory’ and OFr *chanterie* ‘chantry’.

The influence of Dutch appears to be slight, despite an influx of Dutch, Flemish and Walloon workers at the time of the 17th-century drainage (Cory 1985, 47). One of the reasons for this may lie in ‘the difficulty of being certain about the extent of the Dutch contribution to the lexis of English’ (Durkin 2014, 357), as demonstrated by suggestions given in Bense’s *Dictionary of the Low-Dutch Element in the English Vocabulary* (DLDE 1939). Entries relevant to Axholme place-names include †*coy* (DLDE 56, first attested in 1621), †*crull* (DLDE 67), *ret* and *ret-pit* (DLDE 323) and *sloot* (DLDE 413). Of these, the most pertinent for naming around the time of the 17th-century drainage is ModE dial. *coy*, which indicates a ‘place for entrapping ducks or other wildfowl; decoy’ (OED n.1 < Dutch *kooi* of the same meaning, first attested in 1625). The earliest attestation in Axholme is at *Coy Garth*, 1629 field-name in Crowle. Dut *sloot* ‘ditch’, a variant of *sluit*, is possible at *Old Sloot* 1697 field-name in (b) in Owston, but this may be confused with ModE dial. *slought* ‘drain, sewer’.

Dialect

Axholme is both dialectically, as well as geographically, border country, lying close to at least one recognised heterogloss which divides northern from Midland/southern reflexes of Middle English /a:/ (see discussion in

Kristensson 1967, 30-6, together with boundary depicted on Map 17). Surveys of the distribution of Scandinavian-derived and Scandinavian-influenced lexis in modern English dialects, such as Thorson (1936), which mainly classifies data from EDD according to Björkman's framework (1900-2), can also offer valuable insights (Durkin 2012, 212), but place-names may provide a more detailed picture.

Some elements attested before 1500 in Axholme appear to contain the phoneme /a:/, e.g. *dāl*, *gāra*, *rā*, *stān*, **wrā* [*vrā*] (see Appendix 1), but the situation is nuanced. For names with either of the cognates OE /a:/ and ON /ei/, such as *dāl/deill*, *stān/stein*, it has not been always been possible to decide with certainty. Occasionally there appears to be a transition from a ON-type form to an OE-type form, e.g. *stein* > *stān*, e.g. *Steinglind* m.13th > *Staynclynt*' 1340 (field-name in Haxey). Rarely, there is an unexpected reflex of ON /á/, e.g. of *vrá* as *Wrea* (*South wra* e.14th > *Wrea Field* 1738 (field-name in Haxey), which suggests, but does not prove, a 'northern'-type treatment of the sound (cf. LAE 1998, map Ph119).

In compound names, particularly those with personal names as a first element, it appears that in many instances the first element is unmarked, rather than inflected for the genitive case (see Appendix 2). This occurs regardless of language origin. Examples of unmarked personal names as a first element include: OE *Algerdenges* c.1184, OE *Godrichawe* e.12th, OScand *Aslactoft* 13th, OScand *thurkiltoft* Ed3 (1327×77). Inflectional endings are largely not preserved, apart from the tendency of the strong genitive -s to persist, e.g. OE *Doddesgarth* n.d./l.13th, OScand *Houkeswra* 1148×66 (see also Alexander 1912, 72-3). Additionally, except in most of the settlement names attested in DB, almost all the

personal names are dithematic, suggestive of the later Anglo-Saxon period (Kitson 2002, 96), whilst the later Scandinavian personal names may be part of ‘the local common name stock of the early Middle English in the East Midlands’ (Cox 1969, 12), suggestive of the influence of the Scandinavian language well after settlement.

In the 1940s it was noted that the dialect in Axholme was very mixed, being strongly influenced by its location east of the River Trent and its proximity to the south-eastern part of the West Riding of Yorkshire, ‘its chief characteristic being the use of [u:] for OE *ū* where standard English has [au] and the greater part of Lindsey has [ou]’, although this situation was diminishing rapidly due to the industrial development of Scunthorpe nearby (Oxley 1940, 5-6). Some instances of local pronunciation are still noticeable, for example the initial onset syllable in Owston is pronounced with the diphthong /əʊ/, rather than /aʊ/ used by non-locals. Specific examples of dialect vocabulary in Axholme found in this survey include field-names such as ModE dial. *butterbump* ‘bittern’ at Butterbump Park (1850) in Keadby, ModE dial. *hivy-skyvy* ‘confusion’ at *Hivey Skivey* (1796) in Althorpe, ModE dial. *guttery* ‘miry, muddy’ at Guttery Carr (1847) in Haxey.

Archaeology and place-names

Whilst place-names provide evidence of the linguistic and cultural conditions relevant at the time of their formation, archaeological objects offer clues to historical and artistic influences at the time of their creation which may support place-name evidence. Data available from the Portable Antiquities Scheme for the period since 1998 (see Figure 4, below) shows a clear pattern of ‘Early Medieval’ finds located on higher

ground either side of the Trent valley: to the west around known settlements in Axholme and to the east along the adjacent limestone edge which runs southwards towards Lincoln.

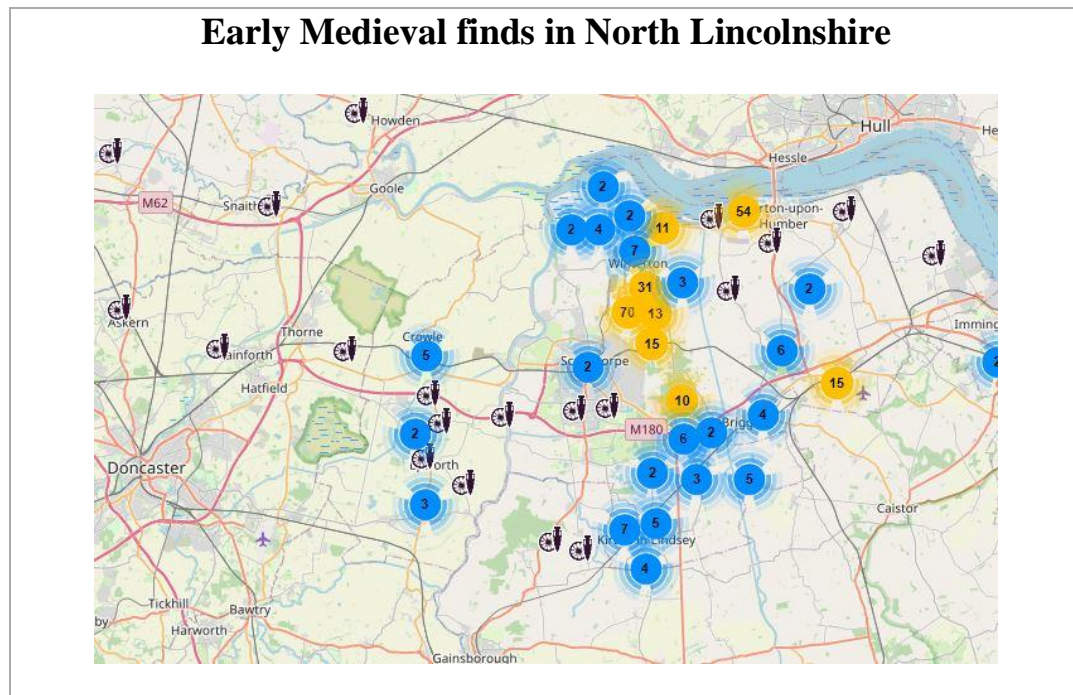


Figure 4: Early Medieval finds in North Lincolnshire from the Portable Antiquities Scheme. The blue and yellow hotspots specify multiple finds around the same area.

Evidence for early Anglo-Saxon settlement in Axholme has been discovered, including a collection of pot sherds marking a major site at Owston Ferry, together with pottery scatters and early Anglo-Saxon metalwork at Belton, indicating that the River Trent was not a barrier to settlement (Leahy 2010, 127-8). Finds in Nottinghamshire also tend to cluster along the Trent valley (Gregory 2016, 39). However, Axholme finds are scarcer than elsewhere in Lincolnshire, probably due to warping and consequential soil accumulation (see p.72).

Archaeological evidence of Scandinavian presence supports place-name evidence; see discussion of evidence from place-names and archaeological finds at Haxey and Crowle (Bullen 2022, 82-92), and

CASS 1999, 147-152. Specific finds on Axholme which have been interpreted as Scandinavian include ‘lead weights, gaming pieces, a Borre-style brooch and strap-end, another strap-end of Irish Sea type, a styca and an East Anglian penny’ (Hadley & Richards 2021, 129). Recent analysis of these sorts of artefacts suggests an association with the Great Viking Army (AD 865-878) in the Trent valley, reflecting the specialist nature of its activities such as trading and gaming along this major routeway to and from the Humber estuary and beyond (Hadley & Richards 2021, 123-4).

A significant artefact which demonstrates the blending of Anglo-Scandinavian influences in the area is the Crowle stone cross shaft (see Figure 5, below). Originally designed as a grave monument, it appears to have been made in England in the style of Scandinavian examples (Stocker and Everson 2001, 229). It survived for many centuries as a lintel in the 12th-century doorway of the church of St Oswald in Crowle. Containing a runic inscription set in the Scandinavian style reading clockwise along a curved band, it bears a similarity with Scandinavian rune-stones, but the runes appear to be in Old English, not Old Norse (Page 1999, 142; Everson and Stocker 1999, 147-152).



Figure 5: Drawing of Crowle stone cross shaft from Stephens 1884, 126

The decorative scheme on the cross shaft provides evidence of general Scandinavian lordly scenes which would have been recognisable to the contemporary audience in Axholme.

Pre-1500 microtoponyms

A wealth of significant information can be gleaned about the Axholme landscape from early names, many of which disappear from the landscape in modern times. Considering field- and other minor names (microtoponyms) only, just 15% (82/540) of pre-1500 names survive into post-1800 records. This figure differs substantially from survival rates recorded elsewhere, for example 25% of field-names from c.1300 to c.1950 in Sherington (Baines 1996, 164-7), 32% of names recorded before 1400 in Rolleston, Nottinghamshire (Gregory 2016, 338-40), 38% of names recorded before 1500 in the West Ward of Westmorland Barony (Rye 2016, 28-9), and 22.9% of field- and other minor names recorded before 1500 which appear at least once in post-1500 surveys and other documents in Alrewas, Staffordshire (Jones, forthcoming).

Figure 6 below shows the number of field- and minor names attested in Axholme pre-1500 by date of their first attestation arranged by century. It is important to note that the presence or absence of medieval sources is to some extent historical chance and therefore the division by century is an arbitrary tool; it does not reflect when a place-name was first coined, only when it is first attested in written records. There is a noticeable rise in records of place-names in the 13th century, doubling in the 14th century, before falling in the 15th century. Evidence suggests there was a rise in manorial documentation beginning in the 13th century, and the 'gradual dissolution of serfdom' during the late 14th

and 15th centuries led to reductions in detail contained within records (Bailey 2002, 15-17).

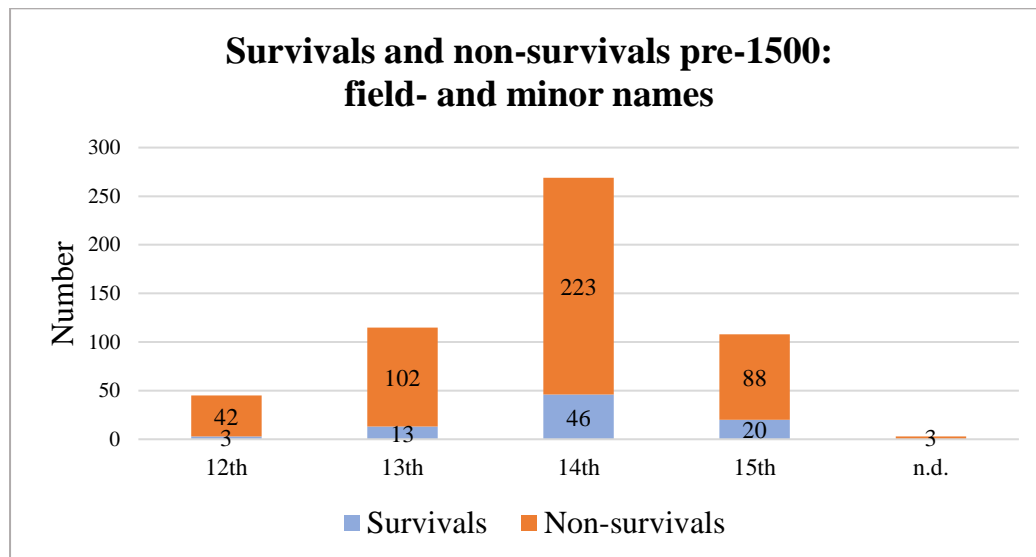


Figure 6: Survivals and non-survivals pre-1500: field- and minor names by date of first attestation arranged by century

An index of elements in Axholme names attested before 1500 is provided in Appendix 1. These names provide valuable evidence of the ‘agricultural, environmental and cultural vocabulary of those who worked the land’ (Carroll and Kilby 2019, 296). Since almost all the microtoponyms containing these elements disappear from the Axholme onomasticon post-drainage, it appears that the relevance of many pre-1500 place-names diminished following 17th-century drainage, but the situation may be more complex. To examine this in more detail, pre-1500 watery-related topographical terms used to describe natural features (OE *flēot* ‘stream’/ON *fljót* ‘river’, ON *holmr* ‘island, water-meadow’, and OE *sīc* ‘stream’/ON *sík* ‘ditch’), as well as land management features (OE *brycg* ‘bridge’, and ME *cauce* ‘causeway’, OE *dīc*/ON *dík* ‘ditch’) will be discussed, before the implications of their large-scale disappearance from the post drainage landscape are considered.

OE *flēot* ‘stream’/ON *fljót* ‘river’ occurs frequently in pre-1500 Axholme names (nine examples, p.383), but there are no survivals. Apart from *Carleflet*’ 1142×c.1150 in Belton, where *flēot* could be compounded with ON *karl* ‘free peasant’ or Scandinavianised OE *ceorl* ‘man, peasant, churl’, the compounds are with straightforwardly OE specifics or with place-names, which is comparable with other Lincolnshire *flet*-names, pointing to their use ‘in speech dominated by an English lexicon’ (Carroll, forthcoming). It is likely that *flēot* was initially used on coastal marshes but was then used in inland places flooded in a similar way by shallow water which arrived and departed rapidly (Cole 1997, 81-2). Rivers draining into the Humber were tidal by definition; instances of *flēot* in Belton, Haxey and Owston relate to tributaries of the tidal River Trent, that in Crowle to the River Don, and in Wroot to the River Torne. Resources associated with *flēot* names in inland Axholme include the trapping of fish and wildfowl at low tide which provided valuable food sources. The instance at Wroot also marks a point in the bounds of Hatfield Chase in West Riding of Yorkshire which bordered Lincolnshire (Tomlinson 1882, 60-1). Note fuller discussion of *fleet* names in ERN 158-9.

It has been suggested that ON *holmr* ‘island, water-meadow’ is probably the commonest ON topographical term in England, adopted into late OE (LPN 55), and is often used to indicate higher land in marsh (DLiPN 65). In Axholme *holmr* is compounded with a variety of specific elements (16 examples, p.394), including flora (*hæsel/hesli*, *þorn*), livestock (*oxa*), topography (*hyll*), reference to land-owner/user (*munuc*); *Hailwaldholm*’ contains the only dithematic name **Ægelwald* or *Æðelwald* (for *Ægel* or *Æðel* see Smart 1983). The clustering of *holmr* names near Sandtoft is presented on the 1626 (1837) Ax map in

an approximate location south of the settlement. The only survival is within a farm name at Thornholmes Farm in Owston. In Lincolnshire more generally, *holmr* frequently appears as *ham* in 16th- and 17th-century documents (PN Li 6 80), but this does not seem to occur in Axholme.

OE *sīc* ‘stream’/ON *sík* ‘ditch’ (seven examples and no survivals, p.416) was often used to describe a stream in flat marshland which may also have formed a boundary, eventually meaning a field or piece of meadow along a stream in ME and later field-names (EPNE 2 121-2). In Axholme it is compounded with a variety of specifics relating to flora (*brēr*), land-user (*karl*), plot (*croft*), settlement (*barn*, *burh*), topography (*halh*), and watery terms (*mareis*, *wæter*). *Sīc/sík* is an extremely productive element in north Lincolnshire, providing the usual term for very minor watercourses (Carroll, forthcoming), but, as almost all of these place-names do not survive, this suggests significant landscape changes throughout Lincolnshire, not just in Axholme.

OE *brycg* ‘bridge’/ON *bryggja* ‘jetty’ is found in some pre-1500 Axholme place-names (seven examples, p.368), for example at *Alandbrigge* e.14th in Crowle, *le Breggehende* 1314-15, *le Brigend*’ 1323-4 in Haxey, and *Shepbrg* (*sic*) 1379 in Crowle, but all these names disappear. *Brig(g)* is frequently found as a ME and ModE form in Danelaw areas, indicating ON influence, but it is not straightforwardly derived from ON *bryggja* ‘jetty’. Axholme instances probably reflect a similar etymological development to the suggestion by Whaley in her discussion of *Brig-* names in Cumbria: that the non-palatal, non-assibilated [g] indicated by medieval spellings and modern pronunciation suggest *Brig-* originated as ‘a Scandinavian word for

which a meaning originally rare within Scandinavia has been adopted by Scandinavian speakers in England' (Whaley 1996, 94). It is also worth considering the idiosyncrasies of early spelling conventions which, for example, appear to differ from scribe to scribe at the time of the *Lindsey Survey*; the written form *brige* could equally represent OE *brycg* with [dʒ] or ON *bryggja* with [g] (Styles 2001, 293).

Evidence of pre-1500 early roads across the Axholme landscape can be found in place-names containing ME *cauce* < OFr *causee* 'causeway' (p.371), possibly at *Casgarth* (piscarii) 1150 in Crowle and probably at *le caucedik* m.13th in Amcotts, Althorpe; both instances disappear from the contemporary onomasticon. *Causey* is derived from the French *caucie* and ultimately from the Latin for 'trodden' (Hey 1980, 64-65). The word was often lengthened to 'causeway', still being used in local speech in South Yorkshire to mean a slightly raised pavement; these paved flagstone causeways were designed to help access across boggy landscapes and often used as horse paths (Hey 1980, 68). The term causeway is often used to refer to raised tracks across marsh or meadow (VEPN 2 152-3), but due to changes in the landscape and lack of mapping evidence, the only causeway which can be traced with confidence in Axholme is at *Crule Causey* 1626 (1837) in Crowle (see Figures 27 and 28, below).

OE *dīc*/ON *dík* 'ditch' is frequently found in pre-1500 names (27 examples, p.378), probably in the later sense of ME *dike* 'embankment, flood-bank' (OED n.1), for example at *Aldmykeldike* 1352 in Luddington, *le Beckedickes* 13th in Haxey, *Blakedik* e.14th in Epworth. Artificial waterways were first cut in medieval times to avoid navigation problems on the lower reaches of the River Don and River Idle; Mere

Dyke was cut from the Old Don north of Crowle to the River Trent, and Bycarrs Dike from the River Idle south of Haxey to the Trent (HLCP 1997, 80). Although OE *dīc*/ON *dīk* can refer to artificial channels dug for drainage, the later sense of embankment is probably more appropriate for most of the early field-names in Axholme, suggesting flood-banks needed in low-lying areas particularly in Lincolnshire and East Riding of Yorkshire (EPNE 1 132). Whilst OE *dīc*/ON *dīk* names are ubiquitous in Li, only one example at Carr Dyke Bank survives in Axholme into the post-drainage period, a fact mirrored elsewhere in Lincolnshire with over 100 early attestations, most of which do not survive.

Considering pre-1500 water-related topographical terms used to describe both natural features and land management features, their extensive disappearance in modern records suggests that drainage affected the area's propensity for wetness so drastically that the names were no longer relevant. Alternatively, when new names were given, which sometimes replaced earlier ones, wateriness may not have been such a significant characteristic.

Further analysis could demonstrate whether terms which fell into and out of use in a changing landscape were the result of extensive changes to the landscape at the time of 17th-century drainage works, or changes in agricultural practices, or a more complex combination of these events. Although landscape changes may be significantly greater in Axholme than elsewhere, a useful comparison could be made with similar areas of fenland drained around the same time to establish how changes to the landscape affected naming there.

Axholme's future

Axholme's historical place-names offer crucial insights into the past which may help understand the impacts of future changes to the environment. Specifically, this research supports the Environment Agency strategy for Axholme, which focuses on sustainability and making space for water.

Currently, the Environment Agency manages a complex network of drains and pumping stations which help to drain the Isle of Axholme artificially; there are over 60 pumping stations at present, many of which are approaching the end of their natural life. The 2023 government flood risk OS map, based on 'Risk of Flooding from Rivers and Sea' datasets, suggests Axholme may become a more recognisable island landscape, with much of its lower level land vulnerable to flooding (see Figure 7, below, and compare with Figure 10 Geology map, p.96).

This place-name study could contribute to the interdisciplinary response needed towards climate and flooding changes, particularly in relation to landscape decisions which will be required to build greater flood resilience in Axholme. A feasibility study could consider areas of wet and dry land indicated in the survey, advantages and disadvantages of pumping to retain the current landscape, and possible ways to combine pumping with wetland creation. Evidence from historical place-names could thus play a crucial role in shaping policies relating to land use, development, and disaster preparedness, ultimately contributing to the establishment of a more sustainable future.

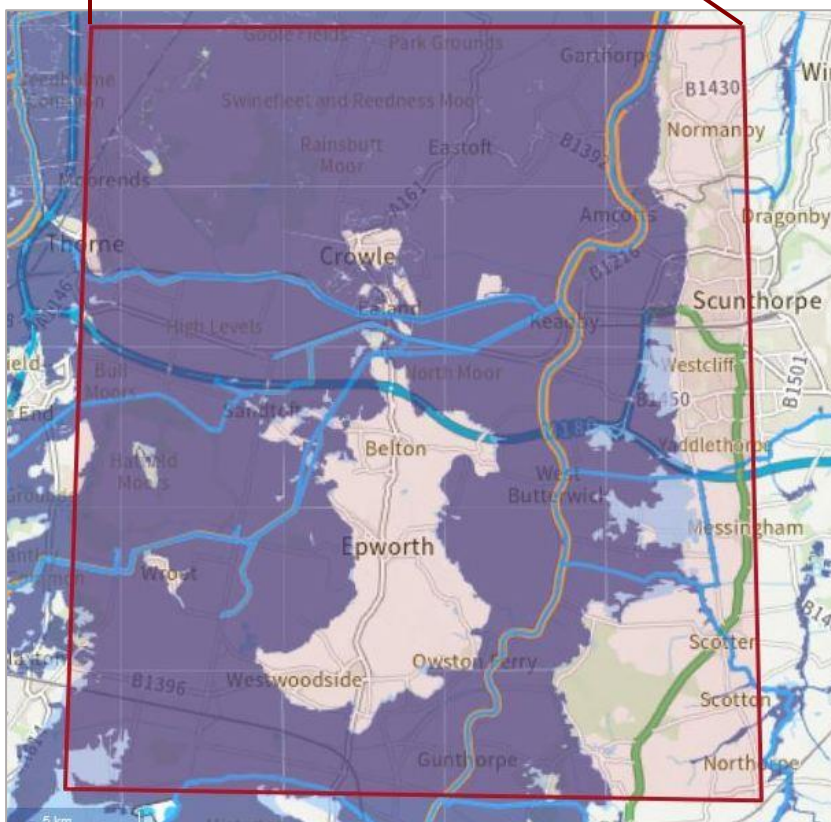
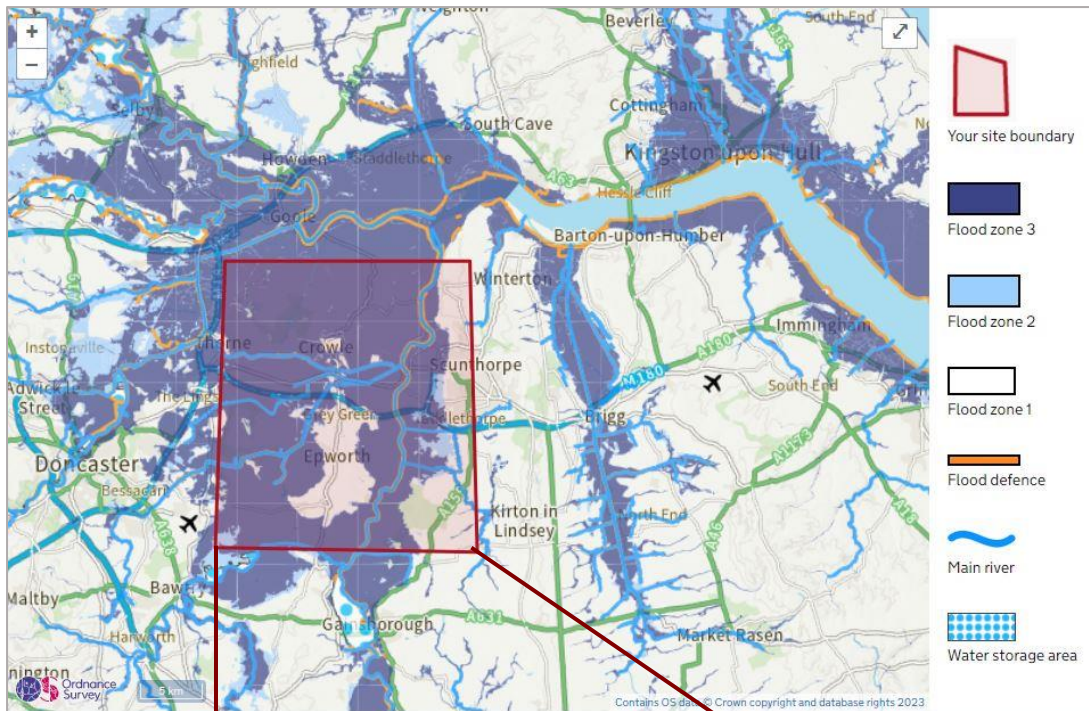


Figure 7: Flood risk map showing Axholme in context, with detail in enlarged area (in public domain)

ISLE OF AXHOLME

ISLE OF AXHOLME

So named 6", 1.25".

Haxeholm c.1115 LS (DLiPN), 1199 Cur (Bower), 1200 Cur (DLiPN), *Haxiholm* 1259 Cl (Bower), *le hille de Haxyholm* 1322 PetLincs, *Insula de Haxholm* 1351 Selby, *Insula de Haxholm*' 1350-1 *AxDeed*, *Isle of Haxholm* 1410 *Chs*
Axiholm 1135-54 *HarlCh* (DLiPN), Hy2 (1154×89) *Chs*, 1.12th *HarlCh* (DLiPN), 1179 P (DEPN), 1181 P (DLiPN), 1233 Cl (DEPN), 1327-77 *Abbr* (Bower), c.1360 Gough, 1450 *Chs*, *Axiholme* 1150 *Fr* (DEPN), *insula de Axiholm*' 1337 Selby, *la Isle de Axiholm* 1397-8 PetLincs, *Isle of Axiholm* 9Hy4 (1408) Deeds (A707), 1438 *Chs*, *Isle of Axiholme* 2Ed4 (1462) Deeds (B1379)
Haxiholma c.1150 *Fr* (DEPN), *insula de Haxiholm* 1233 Cl (DEPN), 1310 Selby, *Isle of Haxiholm* 1390 *Concords* (Bower), *Isle of Haxiholme* 4Hy4 (1402) Deeds (B264), *Isle of Haxiolm* n.d. Deeds (B269)
Haxingholme 1166×1216 Jn Inq (Bower), *l'isle de Haxingholme*, *le Isle de Haxingholme* 1322 PetLincs
Alsiholm 1179 P (Bower)
Axam 1201 Pat (Bower)
Axisholme 1272 Cl (Bower)
Haxholm 1327-77 *Abbr* (Bower), *Island of Haxholm* 1370 Deeds (B759), *Isle of Haxholm* 1410 *Chs*, *Isle of Haxholm* 1327 *Ipm*³ (81), 11Ed3 (1331) Deeds (B265)
Isle of Hoxholm 1367 Deeds (B760)
Axholm Hy4 (1399×1413) Inq (Bower), 1535-43 Leland, *l'isle de Axholm* 1326-7 PetLincs, *Axholme* 1626 (1837) Ax
Insula de Axholme 1402 AD (BX187) (KC), *Isle of Axholme* 15Hy6 (1437) Deeds (B187), 11Ed4 (1471) Deeds (B765), 1576 Saxton, *the ylle of Axholme* 32 Hy8 (1540-1) AD (B11181) (KC)
Isle of Escholme, *Asciholme* Hy8 (1509×47) *Concords* (Bower)
Axelholme 1586 Camden (Bower)

'Haxey island', from the settlement name Haxey and ON **holmr** 'island'. It is probable that Haxey was the original name of the island, to which the pleonastic *holmr* was added. The loss of the initial *H-* is possibly the result of dissimilation (DEPN 20) which is a common internal sound change, or may be attributed to the work of Anglo-Norman scribes, as OE and ME initial *H-* normally remains before vowels (see SPNLY XCVIII and SSNEM 151). The Domesday Survey

entry for Luddington, Garthorpe, ‘the Marshes’ and ‘Waterton’ contains a brief single entry ‘to this island are attached marshes 10 leagues long and 3 wide’ (DB 2 63.26) which suggests a considerable marshland (Darby 1952, 90). The earliest representation of Axholme is found on the c.1360 Gough Map, which depicts *Axholm* as an island ‘roundabout’ surrounded by waterways; see Figure 8 extract, below.

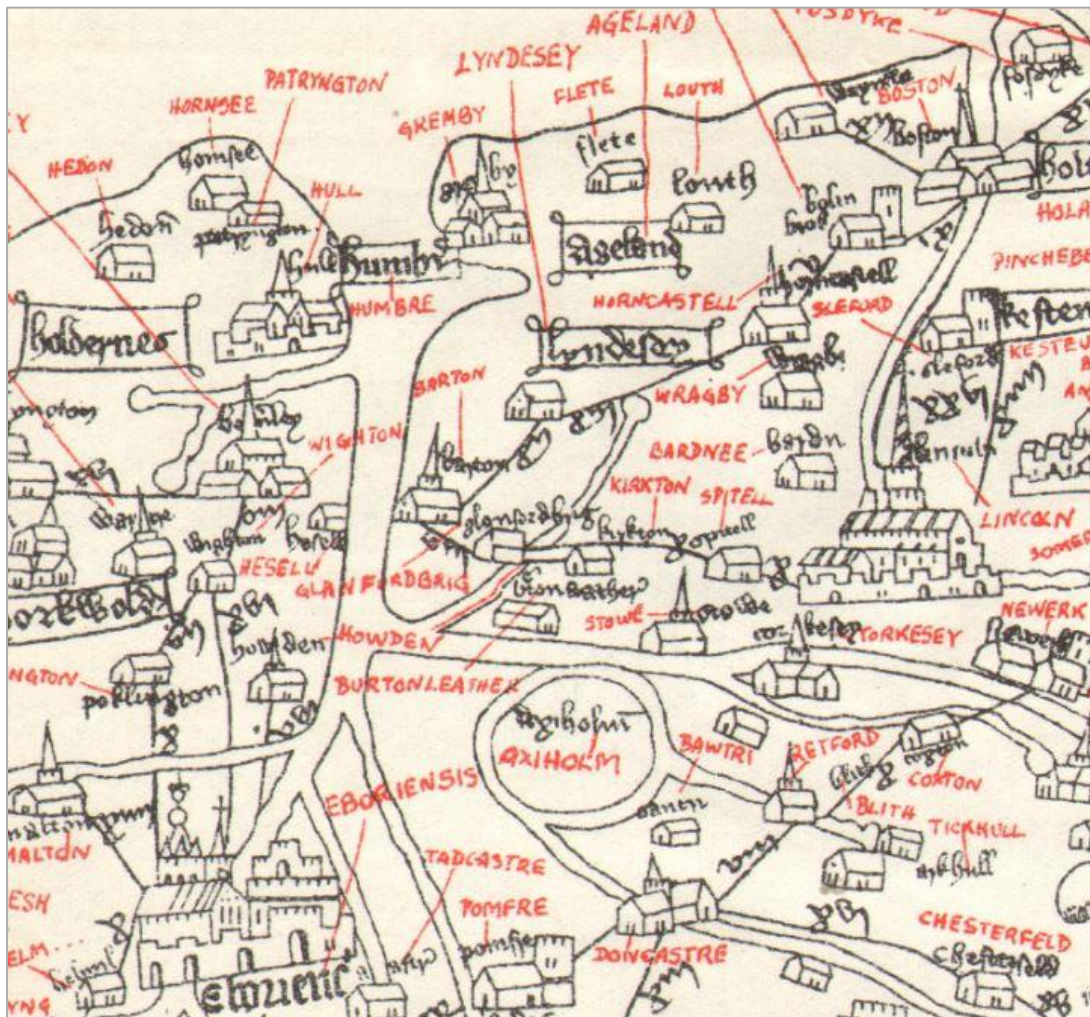


Figure 8: Extract from 1935 OS facsimile of the c.1360 Gough Map, first published in 1870 (place-names transcribed in red) (in public domain)

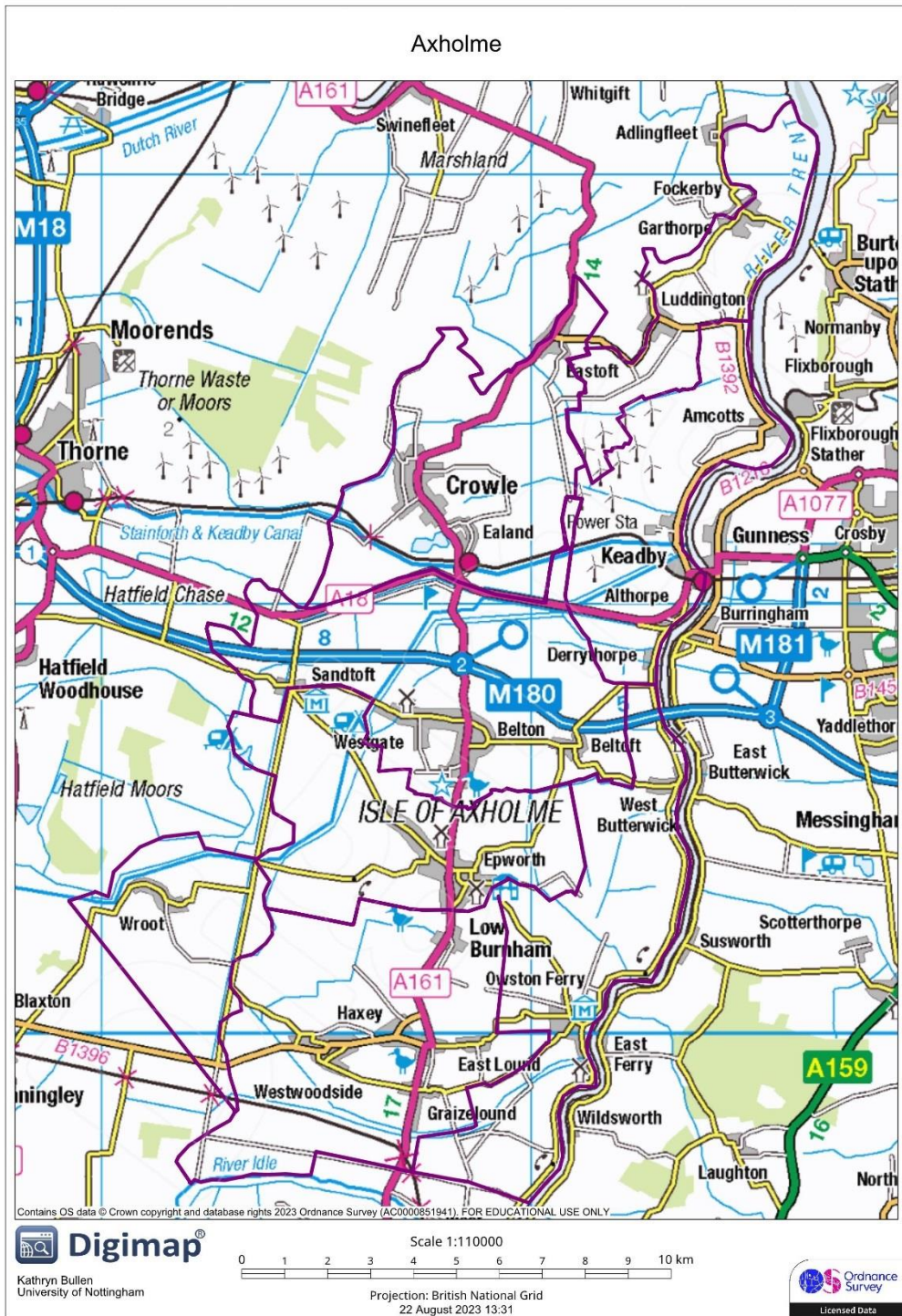


Figure 9: Map of Axholme parishes

Axholme geology

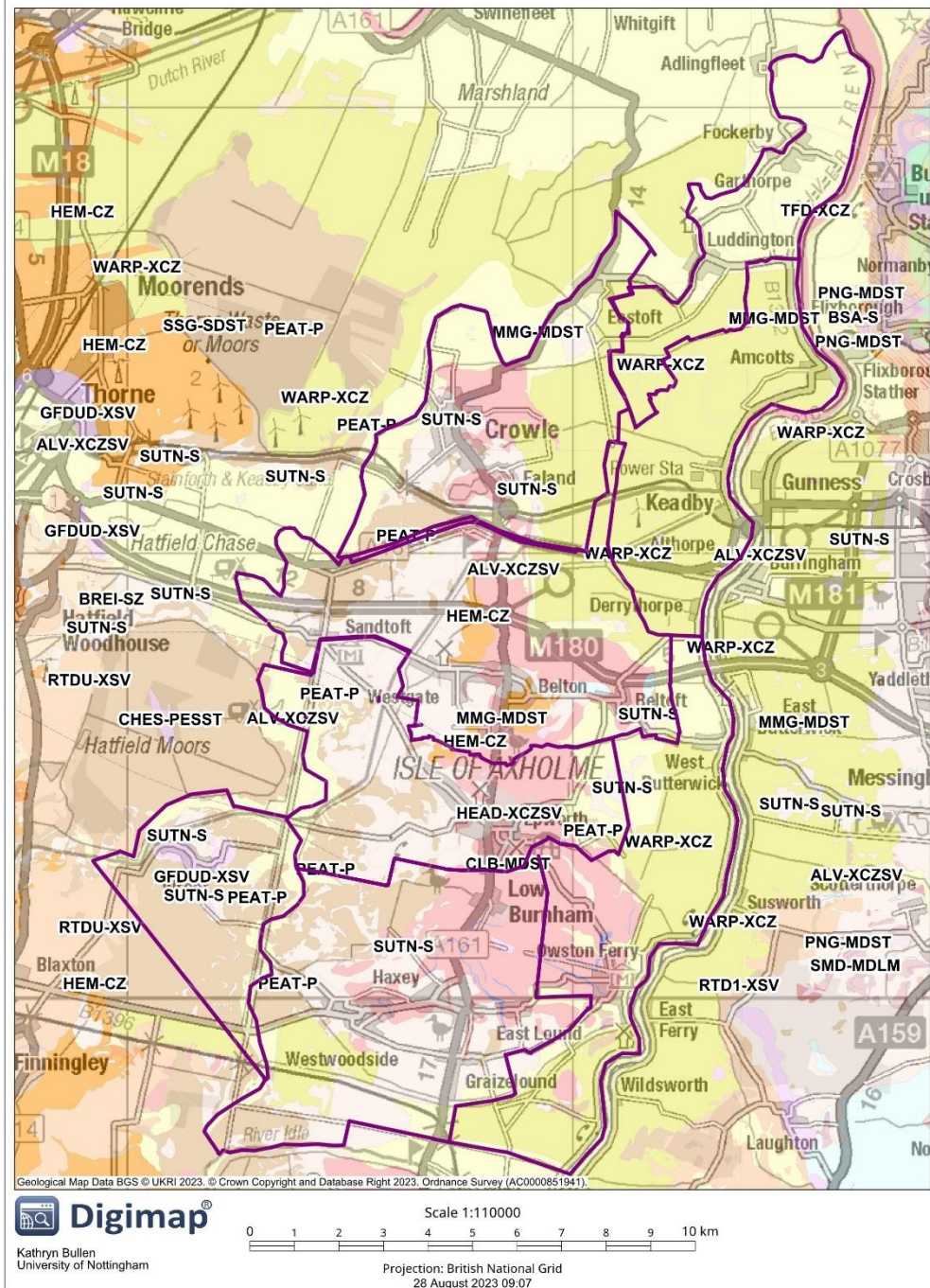


Figure 10: Geology map of Axholme parishes

Bedrock	
Chester Formation - Sandstone, Pebbly (Gravelly) (CHES-PESST)	
Mercia Mudstone Group - Mudstone (MMG-MDST)	
Sherwood Sandstone Group - Sandstone (SSG-SDST)	
Clarborough Member - Siltstone, Dolomitic (CLB-DSLST)	
Scunthorpe Mudstone Formation - Limestone (SMD-LMST)	
Scunthorpe Mudstone Formation - Mudstone And Limestone, Interbedded (SMD-MDLM)	
Clarborough Member - Mudstone (CLB-MDST)	
Mercia Mudstone Group - Siltstone, Dolomitic (MMG-DSLST)	
Penarth Group - Mudstone (PNG-MDST)	
Superficial Deposits	
Warp - Clay And Silt (WARP-XCZ)	
Glaciofluvial Deposits, Mid Pleistocene - Sand And Gravel (GFDMP-XSV)	
Tidal Flat Deposits - Clay And Silt (TFD-XCZ)	
Hemingbrough Glaciolacustrine Formation - Clay, Silty (HEM-CZ)	
Sutton Sand Formation - Sand (SUTN-S)	
Brighton Sand Formation - Sand (BREI-S)	
Brighton Sand Formation - Sand, Silty (BREI-SZ)	
River Terrace Deposits (Undifferentiated) - Sand And Gravel (RTDU-XSV)	
River Terrace Deposits, 1 - Sand And Gravel (RTD1-XSV)	
Blown Sand - Sand (BSA-S)	
Glaciofluvial Deposits, Devensian - Sand And Gravel (GFDUD-XSV)	
Peat - Peat (PEAT-P)	
Alluvium - Clay, Silt, Sand And Gravel (ALV-XCZSV)	
Head - Clay, Silt, Sand And Gravel (HEAD-XCZSV)	
Till, Mid Pleistocene - Diamicton (TILMP-DMTN)	
Artificial Ground	
Mass Movement	
Landslide Deposits - Unknown/Unclassified Entry (SLIP-UKNOWN)	

Linear Features	
Alteration Areas	
Faults	
Fault, inferred	
Fold Axes	
Fossil Horizons	
Landforms	
Dune, form line at base	
Mineral Veins	
Rock Units	

Figure 11: Axholme geology key

MAJOR TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES

River-Names and Waterways

Many of the rivers and waterways flow through or border more than one parish; the principal streams are listed here for convenience and to avoid repetition in subsequent entries. Several names that follow are included here because their etymologies are of relevance for other place-names discussed in this volume. Only forms found in documents relating to Axholme place-names are included.

BYCARRS DYKE.

So named 6"2, Bycarr Dyke, 6"1, By Carrs Dyke, 1.25".

Bigredic 1086 DB

Bykerdyke 1302 (1662 Imb, 117)

Bikers Dike 1535-43 Leland

the River of bickersdike 1607-8 LRMB (256) (KC)

This difficult name could be a compound of two Scandinavian elements ODan **bȳ** and ON **kjarr** meaning 'village marsh', with OE **dīc**/ON **dík** 'ditch' (SSNEM 151-2) and may have taken its name from the village marsh of Misterton (PN Nt 1-2). Alternatively, it could be an instance of the recurrent elliptical name denoting location 'by carr's dike', from OE preposition **bī** 'by, beside', ON **kjarr** 'brushwood, marsh'. Compare these possible etymologies in discussions of Bicker, place-name in Li (DEPN 41, DLiPN 14). In 1607-8 this formed part of the bounds of the commons (LRMB 256, f.194) (KC). The dike was a canal rather than drainage-work, providing a short cut from the River Idle to the Trent. It lies at the southern border of Haxey parish with Nt and flows from west to east into the River Trent in Owston parish. This is one of the rare place-names in DB which does not indicate a settlement and is included 'because a certain man who held a garden in Saunderby Nt had to render salt for the king's fish in Bycarrs Dyke' (SSNEM 152). See also Bycardyke Road, street-name in (b) in Haxey.

OLD RIVER DON.

So named 6", 1.25" named as Old Don River.

Don 1120×29, 1135 Selby, 1148×66 Nostell, c.1184 Templar, *Donn* 1607 (Tomlinson 1882, 292)

Doen 1310 Selby, c.1450 *Inclesmoor*

Dun flu 1576 Saxton, *old dun* 1607-8 LRMB (256) (KC), *Old Dunn* 1629 *CrowleBound*, *River of Dunn* 1639 Ax, *river Dunn* 1663

CrowleTerrB, River Dunn 1674-1707 CrowleTerrB, river Dunne 1693 CrowleTerrB, Dun River 1700 HCC9045, River Dun 1724 CrowleTerrB, 1776 HCC9046, River Dunn 1749 Foster (446) (KC) River Done 1626 (1837) Ax

Prior to drainage, this southern arm of the River Don led into the River Trent near its mouth. It formed part of the original boundary between Lincolnshire and Yorkshire, now dried up. Its course led from Doncaster through Eastoft and Crowle towards Garthorpe. The name Don is thought to originate in Brit ***Dānā** from a root **dān-* for ‘water, moisture, river’ (for a full list of early spellings and a discussion of the etymology, see also PN WRY 7 126, and ERN 126-7). See OLD DON RIVER in Luddington, and Don Bank, field-name in Luddington. See also Old Dunnhead, field-name in Crowle.

FOLLY DRAIN.

So named 6", 1828 Bryant, 1830 Greenwood.

This is possibly OFr/ME **folie** ‘foolish enterprise’, or may refer to ‘land containing an ornamental feature, such as an artificial ruin, or having a plantation of trees resembling such a feature’ (NDEFN 148), and ME **drein** ‘drain’. It refers perhaps to the drainage works undertaken previously by Vermuyden, but Folly Drain is said to have been constructed at the time of enclosure (Cory 1985, 84). See also Althorpe, Belton, Epworth, Haxey and Wroot parishes.

HECKDYKE.

So named 1.25", 1828 Bryant.

Hokdike flu 1576 Saxton

Heckdike 1596 Ax, 1607-8 LRMB (256) (KC), Hecdike 1606-7 LRMB (256) (KC), Hekdike 1626 (1837) Ax

Hackdike 1607-8 LRMB (256) (KC)

OE **hec** ‘grating or frame of parallel bars in a river to obstruct the passage of fish’, and OE **dīc**/ON **dík** ‘ditch’. Flows from west to east into the River Trent. In 1607-8 this formed part of the bounds of the commons (LRMB 256, f.194) (KC). See also PN Nt 39 for a discussion of this name, which probably refers to ‘a dyke which has a *heck* or *hatch* of some kind for catching fish’. *Hecks* in nearby rivers are mentioned in 1531–2 Acts of Parliament 23 Hen. VIII which states ‘fisshegarthes, piles, stakes, hecques, and other ingins sett in the Ryver & Water of Ouse & Humbre’ (OED n.1). Heckdyke is probably a man-made channel, first

mentioned in documents in the 13th century, which linked natural creeks in the southern part of Haxey Carr with the River Trent and is one of several sewers built to drain the commons before Vermuyden (Thirsk 1953, 23). Heckdyke was probably improved by the Participants as the land each side was reclaimed and allocated (Cory 1985, 51). Heck-Dyke is also given as a hamlet of Owston in 1856 (White, 637), but it is not a named hamlet in modern times. See also HECKDYKE GRANGE in Owston, and Heckdike and Heck Dike Close field-names in Owston.

RIVER IDLE.

So named 1847 *TA*, 6", 1", Old Idle 1828 Bryant.

Ydel 1142×c.1150 (Greenway), *Yddel* 1148×66 Nostell

Idille 1535-43 Leland, *the River of Idle* 1607-8 *LRMB* (256) (KC)

Old Idell 1639 Ax

Old Idle 1649 *ParlSurv* (KC), *le Old Idle* 1704 (1870) Pryme, *the old river Idle* 1719 *Dent* 1/3/2 (KC)

NEW IDLE RIVER. So named 6", 1.25" and 1830 Greenwood. 25k marked as FOLLY DRAIN. This probably derives from OE *īdel* 'empty; lazy, idle' with the meaning 'the slow river' being appropriate. An alternative British origin may be possible, as it may be identical with the Breton river-name *Isole* (*Idol* 1029, *Idol(a)* 11th century) (ERN 208). See also PN Nt 5 for discussion of this name. In 1607-8 this formed part of the bounds of the commons (*LRMB* 256, f.194) (KC). Prior to drainage, this river entered Axholme at the south-western corner of Haxey parish. At the junction with Bycarrs Dyke it proceeded over the low areas of west Axholme, intersecting Pelf Intax and Bull Hassocks in Haxey parish, before meeting the southern arm of the old RIVER TORNE. It then joined the northern arm of the Torne, developing a distinctive 'S' shape to form the western perimeter of Messic Mere, running along the border of Hatfield Moors before dividing into two channels to form the island of Sandtoft, rejoining to become one channel before reaching the confluence with the RIVER DON; consequently, it originally functioned as a border between the three counties of Lincolnshire, Nottinghamshire and Yorkshire. The present course of the river flows beyond Idle Stop eastwards using a channel of the Bycarrs Dyke towards the River Trent in Owston, contributing to the southern boundary of Axholme. See also IDLE BANK in Epworth, Haxey and Wroot, IDLE BANK ROAD in Epworth, and IDLE STOP in Haxey, NEW IDLE DRAIN in Wroot, SOUTH IDLE DRAIN in Haxey and Wroot, and Old Idle Beaves and associated field-names in Epworth and Haxey.

MERE DYKE.
So named 6".

Marsiledick 1280-93 Selby, *Mar[...]dyk* 1280-93 Selby (two or three letters in brackets are scratched out in the original manuscript, which Fowler interpreted as 'sil?' in *The Coucher Book of Selby*, 286)
Marisdik 1310 Selby
Mardike/Mardik 1352 Selby, *Le Mardik* 1376 Pat (30/409) (KC),
Mardick flu 1576 Saxton
ye mare dicke 1583 AxSR, *Mare Dyke* 1626 (1837) Ax

OE *ge-mære* 'boundary', surviving as dial. *meare* 'strip of grassland forming boundary, boundary road', OE *syle*¹ 'bog', and OE *dīc*/ON *dík* 'ditch'. Bower (1940, 550) suggested this was 'the dyke where the willows grew at the boundary', taking the second element as OE *selig* 'willow', but this looks less likely given the earliest forms which suggest OE *syle*¹ 'bog'; the boundary is between Amcotts and Luddington (see Figure 12, below). In medieval documents the Mare Dyke is an arm of the Old River Don (Stonehouse 1839, 52, 69; Selby 286, 291, 392). Dugdale (1662, 142) refers to a 13th-century Patent Roll suggesting that this drainage channel, which flowed from a bend in the old river Don near Luddington to an outfall with a staithe north of Amcotts, was constructed by an abbot of Selby called Gaddesby; at its head there was a sluice 'for the defence of the tides coming in from the sea, and likewise from the fresh waters descending from the west'. The location of the former hamlet of *Maræ* 1086 DB marks the border with Amcotts parish; the extinct hamlet is now represented approximately by *Mere Dyke Staith* (OE *stæð* 'bank of river, shore') on the River Trent (LDB/LS, lxi). This derived name is noted in commissions issued in the reign of Ed3 (1327×77) to repair *Mare Dyke Staith* (Stonehouse 1839, 52), also spelt *Mere Dike Staith* (Stonehouse 1839, 69). See also street-names in Amcotts and Luddington), and field-names in Crowle. Compare with Mar Dike, Saltfleetby St Peter, Li (DLiPN 86).

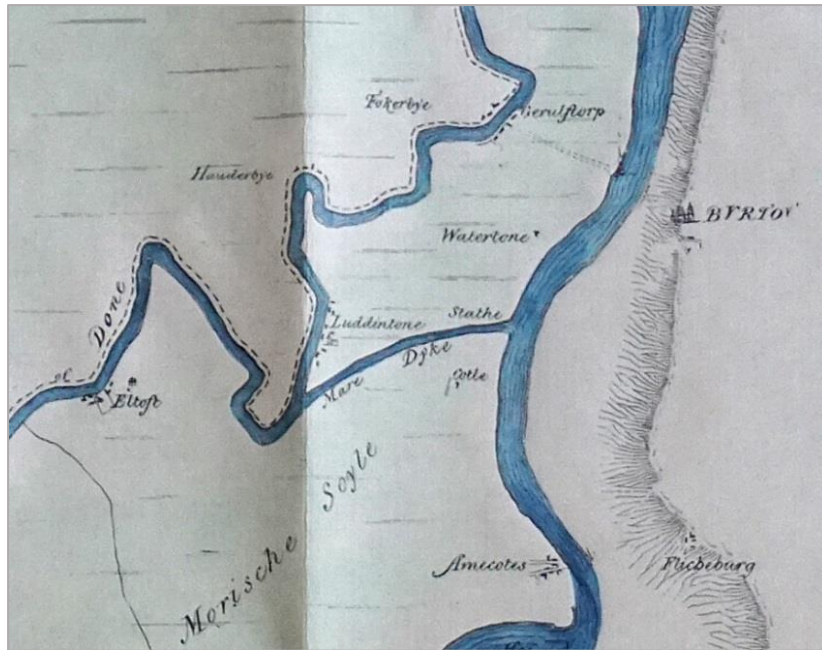


Figure 12: Extract from 1626 (1837) Ax map showing Mere Dyke (marked Mare Dyke)

PAUPERS' DRAIN.

So named 6". Paupers Drain 1.25". So named 1830 Greenwood and 1840 *Amcotts TA*. *Papus Drain (sic)* 1828 Bryant. Pauper's Drain 1838 Ax. ME **drein** 'drain'. The drain is suggested to have been cut in the Middle Ages (Cory 1985, 82), but since the word *pauper* is not attested until 1516 (OED), it must have been renamed later, probably in relation to labourers working on the 'poor rate' (Haggard 1906, 187). Paupers' Drain passes through the manors of Amcotts, Crowle and Luddington.

SNOW SEWER (6").

So named 1.25". Snow Sewer and Banks used as road 1851 *Owston TA*.

Snow Sewer 1596 Ax, 1626 (1837) Ax, 1632 Ax, 1653 SP (373) (KC),
 1803 *Enc*², 1830 Greenwood, 1838 Ax, 1848 *Haxey TA Map*
le Snow Suere 1597 *Tonge* (4/1), 1648 *Tonge* (4/13)
Snawsuer 1636 *Tonge* (4/8)

Specific is probably the surn. *Snow* (ODFNBI *Snow*), with ME **seuer** 'trench or ditch used for drainage'. This is possibly an early example of a place-name derived from a family name (Cameron 1996, 209). William Snow, sacking and linen manufacturer, was resident in Epworth and John Snow, farmer, was named in Epworth in 1856 *White*; several Snow families still live on Axholme. Marked as WARPING DRAIN on modern maps. ModE **warping** 'silt or alluvial deposit', and ME **drein**

‘drain’. This change of name followed the 1854 Act of Parliament ‘An Act to Warp and Improve Certain Lands in the Level of Hatfield Chase’, which established the Hatfield Chase Warping and Improvement Company and empowered it to purchase the Snow Sewer compulsorily from the Participants to use as a warping drain to warp certain adjoining lands. Running parallel with Ferry Drain in Haxey and Owston parishes, it flows west to east into the River Trent in Owston parish and existed before Vermuyden’s drainage undertakings, as marked on pre-drainage maps 1596 Ax, 1626 (1837) Ax, 1632 Ax. This drain originally discharged water collected from Haxey Carr into the Trent at three points south of Owston Ferry, the three forks including ‘Snow Sewer proper (apparently the widest channel), Queen’s New or Middle Sewer, and Queen’s Old Sewer or King’s Old Sewer’ (Cory 1985, 50). The Snow Sewer appears to fall within the line of an elongated flood plain known as *Lounde Sounde* and *The Trough* in Haxey parish, depicted on 1596 Ax (Garner 1997, 16). Vermuyden seems to have modified and improved the western part of Snow Sewer, linking it to a drain constructed in alignment with and to the east of the New Idle (Garner 1997, 17). Two of the sewers in Haxey Carr called Queen’s Sewers were probably constructed in Elizabeth’s reign (Thirsk 1953, 23). See also SNOW FARM in Owston, and field-name in Owston.

STAINFORTH AND KEADBY CANAL.

So named 6", 1796 KeadManor¹, 1828 Bryant, 1830 Greenwood, 1850 *Keadby TA*, 1858 *Enc*. See Crowle parish, and Keadby in Althorpe parish. Stainforth is in WRY. It connects the River Don at Bramwith with the River Trent at Keadby, by way of Stainforth, Thorne and Ealand, south of Crowle. For most of its length it runs parallel to the North Soak Drain and the South Soak Drain. Cut in 1792, it originally joined the River Don but later connected with the Dun Navigation Canal (Cory 1985, 102). In the 1800s large quantities of coal, lime and stone were brought in from West Yorkshire using the Stainforth and Keadby Canal, with outward-bound consignments of agricultural crops; after the arrival of the railway, potatoes and grain were transported in large quantities from Crowle to Keadby (Ella 1993, 44).

RIVER TORNE.

So named 6" and 1.25", 1828 Bryant.

Thorn (aquam magnam que vocatur T.) c.1160 (13th) Kirkstall
(Bessacarr)

The water of Torne 1539 PRCnt, 1557, 1609 FF

Old Torn 1776 *Wroot Enc*, 1803 *Enc*²

An affluent of the Trent, the river formerly ran past Wroot and on the present boundary between Hatfield and Axholme to the River Idle; it now joins the River Trent in Althorpe and runs through Belton, Epworth and Wroot parishes. Vermuyden extended the course of the river, directing it through central Axholme, but this has led to a tendency to flooding (Garner 1997, 35). It may be doubtful that the Torne ever touched nearby Thorne, WRY. If not, the river-name looks as if it is OE/ON **þorn** ‘thorn-tree’, but this is unusual and may be a back-formation from *Thornewath*, a related place-name which is now lost, with *thorn* as the first element (‘the ford marked by thorns’, or more probably ‘the ford on the Thorne road’) (see ERN 412). See also PN WRY 7 139-40 for discussion of this name, in which it is suggested that the ‘initial *t-* for *th-* is due to AN influence’. Runs parallel to ACRES LANE and RING DRAIN in Wroot parish. Derived names: RIVER TORNE SOAK DRAIN. NEW TORNE RIVER. So named 6" and 1830 Greenwood. Old Torne Drain 1828 Bryant. See also TORNE ROAD, street-name in Epworth, and Torne Bank, field-name in Wroot.

RIVER TRENT.
So named 6".

Trenta c.1184 Templar, 1189 Selby
Trentam c.1184 Templar
Trent c.1184 Templar, 1629 *CrowleBound*

This is probably from Brit *Trisantonā* 115-17 Tacitus, Annals xii 31-2 (ERN 415, PN Nt 9, and PN Li 6 3; see also DLiPN 129), although note also the suggestion that *Trent* is structurally Brittonic with an earlier non-Brittonic root (Coates 2000, 267). It is a name of doubtful meaning which has been translated as ‘strongly flooding’ or ‘trespasser’, suggested by the frequent flooding of the river during rainy seasons which is now kept within bounds by embankments. In 1839, Stonehouse noted that the strong spring tides of the aegir could rise several feet in height (Stonehouse 1839, 50). For a full list of early spellings and a discussion of the etymology see ERN 415-418 and CDEPN 627. See also derived street-names and field-names in Althorpe, Luddington and Owston parishes, which all have their eastern boundary along this major waterway.

ALTHORPE PARISH (including AMCOTTS and KEADBY)

Althorpe parish contains three settlements of Althorpe (5m OD), Amcotts (4m OD) and Keadby (4m OD), which each lie on relatively low land adjacent to the western side of River Trent, bordering Crowle, Belton and Epworth parishes to the west. The landscape is characterised by waterways, with Three Rivers and the Stainforth and Keadby Canal running through to Keadby and the River Trent, and a network of drains and dykes in all three settlement areas. Amcotts lies in the north of the parish, situated on a large U-shaped bend in the River Trent opposite the port of Flixborough. Keadby has a small port and power station, and Althorpe is situated in the most southerly part of the parish.

At the time of the Domesday Survey, it appears that Althorpe had a very small population of six sokemen/freemen who had one plough, with one ploughland under one lordship of Geoffrey de la Guerche (DB 2002, 954/DB 2 63.14). Once part of Mowbray's Epworth manor, before 17th-century drainage Althorpe consisted of moor, turbary and fishing grounds, with a causeway leading to Crowle from the ferry point on the River Trent; after drainage, an improved road was constructed which followed Double Rivers via Hirst Priory to Crowle (Ella 1993, 30).

Estimates based on census surveys for the years from 1548 to 1642 (1548: 400; 1603: 498; 1642: 836) indicate that Althorpe's population increased in around 1603, and then doubled in 1642 following drainage; these figures are consistent with a general increase in population together with migration, but river traffic would also have maintained its population (Fleet 2002, 85-6).

A particular feature of Althorpe parish before enclosure was the large open area of nearly 143 acres in Derrythorpe which was known as Derrythorpe Gales (Russell 1987, 79), from ME *gail* ‘bog myrtle’ or ‘sweet gale’. This plant grows in wet, acid heathland and moors (Mabey 1996, 70; for further detail, see introduction, p.69).

Amcotts is described in the Domesday Survey as a manor of the Crowle Soke; it had a very small population of eight households (two sokemen/freemen and six villans/villagers had one plough), with one ploughland under one lordship of Geoffrey de la Guerche (DB 2002, 954/DB 2 63.16). The Amcotts family had a long history of being the main property owners in the settlement. Amcotts is rare amongst Lindsey parishes, as prior to enclosure it had more than four open fields (Russell 1987, 39). A peat body of a woman with a complete leather shoe was discovered in the moorland in 1747; this is now thought to be of late Roman origin (Turner and Rhodes 2011, 1-13).

Keadby is first mentioned in records when it was given to the Templars by Roger de Mowbray (Templar 1935, 111), subsequently passing to Robert Dalton, the Prior of Clerkenwell, followed by the Dunn family (Stonehouse 1839, 376). The settlement was originally situated north of the Stainforth and Keadby Canal, but in the last hundred years it developed south of the canal along the riverside towards Althorpe, with the result that Althorpe Station is now situated adjacent to the south end of Keadby, rather than near Althorpe itself. At enclosure Keadby had three open fields (Russell 1987, 38). The largest extensive open area lay at North Moor, next to Crowle Warping Drain and North Common.

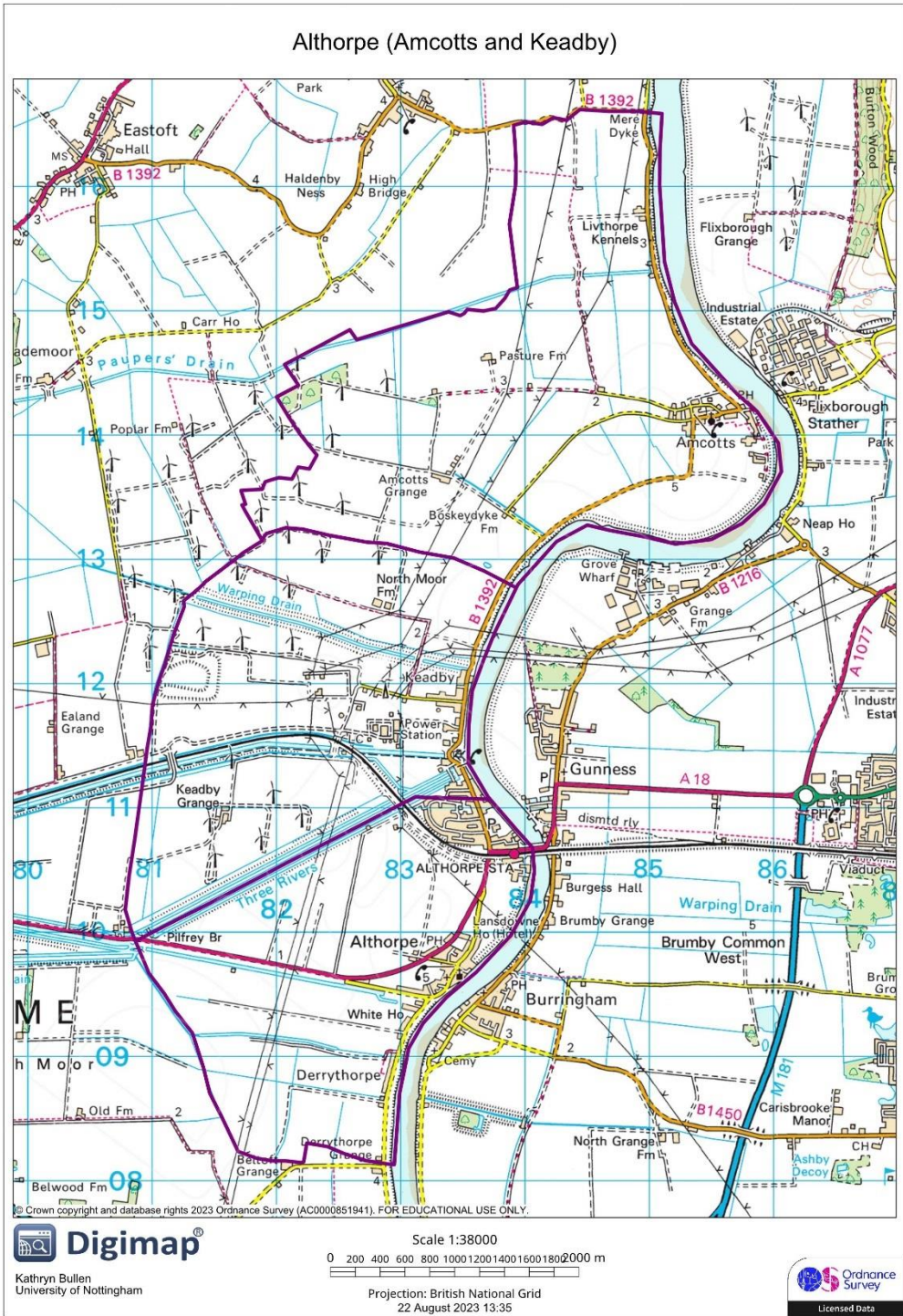


Figure 13: Map of Althorpe parish

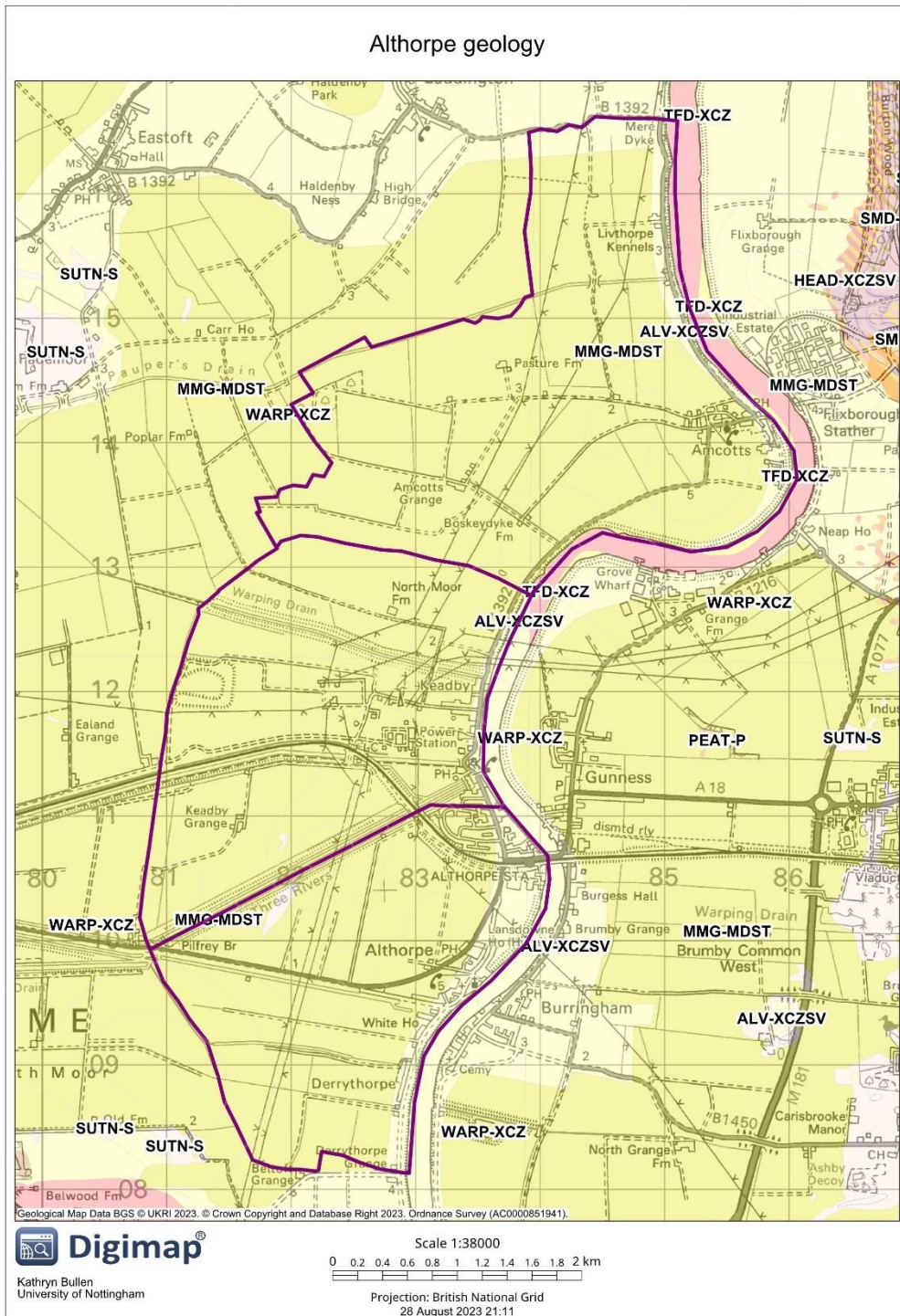


Figure 14: Geology map of Althorpe parish



Bedrock	
Frodingham Ironstone Member - Ironstone (FI-FEST)	
Penarth Group - Mudstone (PNG-MDST)	
Mercia Mudstone Group - Mudstone (MG-MDST)	
Scunthorpe Mudstone Formation - Limestone (SMD-LMST)	
Scunthorpe Mudstone Formation - Mudstone And Limestone, Interbedded (SMD-MDLM)	
Superficial Deposits	
Head - Clay, Silt, Sand And Gravel (HEAD-XCZSV)	
Alluvium - Clay, Silt, Sand And Gravel (ALV-XCZSV)	
Warp - Clay And Silt (WARP-XCZ)	
Tidal Flat Deposits - Clay And Silt (TFD-XCZ)	
Peat - Peat (PEAT-P)	
Hemingbrough Glaciolacustrine Formation - Clay, Silty (HEM-CZ)	
Sutton Sand Formation - Sand (SUTN-S)	
Glaciofluvial Deposits, Devensian - Sand And Gravel (GFDUD-XSV)	
Blown Sand - Sand (BSA-S)	
Artificial Ground	
Made Ground (Undivided) - Artificial Deposit (MGR-ARTDP)	
Mass Movement	
Landslide Deposits - Unknown/Unclassified Entry (SLIP-UKNOWN)	
Linear Features	
Alteration Areas	
<i>Faults</i>	
Fault, inferred	
Fold Axes	
Fossil Horizons	
<i>Landforms</i>	
Dune, form line at base	
Dune crestline	
Mineral Veins	
Rock Units	

Figure 15: Althorpe geology key

ALTHORPE PARISH

Althorpe parish was enclosed following separate Enclosure Acts for Amcotts dated 1779 and Althorpe 1794. A decision to enclose Keadby was called by local landowners in Keadby in 1837. Separate Enclosure Awards were provided for the three main settlements in the parish: Althorpe in 1796 (with a separate award for Derrythorpe in 1832), Amcotts in 1780 and Keadby in 1858. Each settlement area worked its own separate open-field system within the parish; a large amount of land had been enclosed prior to the above dates (Russell 1987, 97). A Tithe Award for each part of the parish was completed for Althorpe and Derrythorpe in 1842, with 1843 map (Kain and Oliver 1995, 293), Amcotts in 1839, with 1840 map (Kain and Oliver 1995, 293), and Keadby in 1850, with 1850 map (Kain and Oliver 1995, 299), and as a result they are treated separately in the entry. The *TA* for Althorpe is listed under the date of its respective map at LA (1843), but as the material is from 1842 it is given as such below. The *TA* for Amcotts is listed under 1840 at LA (1840, with 1841 map). The OS 1" map sheet is dated 1894.

Althorpe

ALTHORPE (SE 8309) [ɑ:lθɔ:p]
So named 6", 1842 *TA*, 1".

Aletorp 1067-69 (c.1150) *HC* (DLiPN), 1086 DB, 1179 P (DLiPN),
c.1184 and 1185 *Templar*, 1199 P (DLiPN), *Alethorp* 1185
Templar, 1234 *Ep* (DEPN), *Alethorpe* 1223 RA (Bower),
Alathorpe c.1184 *Templar*
Althorpe c.1184 *Templar*, *Althorpe* 1223 RA (Bower), *Althorp* 1301
Concords (Bower), 1359 2 *Tonge* (9/1), 1660 *AlthTerr*, *Althorpe*
1662 *AlthTerr*
Althrope 1530 LW (Bower), *Athrope* 1639 *Ax*
Authorp 1576 Saxton

‘Áli’s outlying farmstead’, from the ON personal name *Áli* and ON **þorp** ‘outlying farmstead’. See also DLiPN 2; CDEPN 11; DEPN 8. Cullen et al. (2011, 104-5) note that Althorpe is one of the many *thorps* which retained their simple linear plan into the 19th century and this single street layout is born out in its current settlement which runs parallel to the River Trent. SPNLY 9 suggests that it may not be possible to determine whether examples from Li. of this personal name element derive from *Áli* or *Alli*, noting that *Áli* is a diminutive name,

whilst *Alli* is probably a short form of a compound-name in *Alf-* or *Al-*. In terms of settlement hierarchy, a place-name ending in *-þorp* often indicates an outlying farmstead dependent relating to a place ending in *-by* (cf. Cullen et al. 2011, 39-40); however, Althorpe appears to be an anomaly as the parish centre, with nearby Keadby dependent and with a much later attestation date of 1185. Perhaps Althorpe and Keadby performed different but complementary farming activities on different types of soil (Cullen et al. 2011, 141). Compare Althorpe (PN Nth 78-9) which has a different etymological root (OE personal name *Olla*).

Derived names: ALTHORPE STATION (SE 8310). So named 6". Formerly Keadby and Althorpe Station. Originally part of the Great Central Railway, this serves routes over the River Trent (see KING GEORGE V BRIDGE, in Keadby, below). See also field-names.

DERRYTHORPE (SE 8208)

So named 6", 1842 TA, 1".

Dudingthorpe c.1184 Templar

Dodithorp 1263 FC (Bower), *Dodithorp* 1263 FF (DLiPN),

Dodythorp Hy4 (1399×1413) Inq (Bower), *Dodythorpe* Ed6 (1547-1553) *Concords* (Bower)

Dudythorp 1279 AD (DLiPN)

Dodyngthorp 1329 Ass (DLiPN)

Dedythorpe Hy8 (1509×47) *Concords* (Bower), *Dedithorpe*, 1720

KeadManor, *Deddythorpe* 1839 Stonehouse

Didithorp 1660 *AlthTerr*

Diddithorpe 1662 *AlthTerr*

Deadythorp 1778 *Snape*

Probably ‘Dudding’s outlying farmstead’, from the OE personal name *Dudding*, and ON **þorp** ‘outlying farmstead’. See also ‘*Dodding*’s thorpe’, cf. *Dodinc* personal name in DB (DEPN 142) and *Dudda* (CDEPN 184). The first part of the name is similar to a group of names with early forms in *Dod(d)ing-* or *Dud(d)ing-*. The late sound change of /d/ to /r/ is discussed in DORRINGTON (PN Sa 2 112), where forms indicate that the change occurred in the 16th century and the older form was remembered at least till the end of the 17th century; this is not the case in Derrythorpe, where ‘the change to *Derry-* is late and is difficult to explain’ (DLiPN 38). Fellows Jensen suggested that the *Dod(d)ing-/Dud(d)ing-* names (Dainton Db; Denton Nth; Derrington St; Diddington Hu; Doddington Ca, Ch, Gl, K, Li, Nb, Nth, Sa, So; Duddington Nth; Dunnington ERY; Dunton Bk) were outcomes of OE **dod*, **dud*, meaning ‘rounded summit or eminence’, with place-name forming suffix *-ing* (Fellows Jensen 1974, 26-9 and 37-8). As Derrythorpe lies in

a flat, fenny area by the River Trent, ‘rounded summit’ is not topographically appropriate here, and this was recognised by Fellows Jensen (SSNEM 125). The use of *-o-* for *-u-* is not uncommon in ME scribal practice.

Derived names: DERRYTHORPE COMMON (SE 8208). So named 6" and 1830 Greenwood. OFr **commun** ‘common’. See also North Moor, f.n., below. DERRYTHORPE GRANGE (SE 8208). So named 6". Name changed from previous name of MULLON HOUSE, see below. OFr **grange** ‘granary, barn, farm’. DERRYTHORPE GALES 1832 *Derrythorpe Enc.* ME **gail** ‘bog myrtle’. DERRYTHORPE ROAD (street-name). See also Deddithorpe Lane, street-name in (b), and field-names in (b).

BEACONSFIELD HOUSE (6") (SE 8311).

BRASTED HOUSE (6") (SE 8309).

COMPASS HOTEL (6") (SE 8208). *Compasses* 1856 White. The compass as a P.H. name may relate to maritime travel (Cox 1994, 23).

FAIRVIEW (SE 8208). House name.

FOLLY DRAIN (SE 8109). See River-Names. Folly Drain Bank 1842 *TA*. See also field-name.

FRIENDSHIP TERRACE (6") (SE 8311).

HOLYWELL VILLA (6") (SE 8311). Perhaps refers to the holy well in neighbouring Epworth parish.

HOP CLOSE VILLAS (SE 8309). ME **hoppe** ‘hop plant’.

LANSDOWNE HOUSE (6", 1") (SE 8309).

LOW FARM (6") (SE 8019). Marked on 25k.

MULLON HOUSE (1.25") (SE 8208). See DERRYTHORPE GRANGE, above.

RECTORY (6") (SE 8309).

ST OSWALD’S CHURCH (6") (SE 8309).

TRENT SIDE (5k) (SE 8208). *Trentside* 1877 *AxHD*. House name. See RIVER TRENT in River-Names.

WARPING DRAIN (SE 8108). So named 6", 1830 Greenwood and 1842 *TA*. ModE **warping** ‘silt or alluvial deposit’, and ME **drein** ‘drain’. North Warping Drain 1832 *Derrythorpe Enc.* Warping Drain and Sluice 1842 *TA*. ME **sluse** ‘a dam with a water gate’. Warping Drain Bank 1877 *AxHD*. ME **banke** ‘slope, bank’.

WHITE HOUSE FARM (SE 8309). White House 6" and 1".

Street-Names

Street-names in (a) are on OS maps. Street-names in (b) are 1601 *AlthTerr*¹, 1709 *AlthTerr*; 1796² *Enc*; 1718 *AlthTerr*; 1832 *Derrythorpe Enc*; 1832¹ (1987) Russell 78; 1842 *TA*.

(a)

STATION ROAD (6"2) (SE 8310).

(b) *Black Bank Road* 1796² (OE **blæc** ‘black’, and ME **banke** ‘slope, bank’); *Causeway Lane* 1796² (OFr **causee** ‘causeway, road’; see also *Comon Cawesy*, field-name in (b), and *The Causeway*, street-name in (b), *Keadby*); *Common Lane* 1796² (also 1709; OFr **commun** ‘common’; see also field-names); *Cross Road* 1832 (OE **cross** ‘cross’); *Deddithorpe Lane* 1796² (see DERRYTHORPE); *Gale Closes Road* 1832, *Gales Closes Road* 1832¹ (see field-names); *Hall Lane* 1843; *Harsleys Road* 1832 (specific is the surn. *Harsley*; the estates of the Harsley family in the Isle of Axholme mortgaged to Jonathan Dent (1703-1829) are listed in *CrowleDeeds*); *Keadby Road* 1796²; *Kings Highway* 1718; *Queens Street* 1601; *Rands Road* 1832 (OE **rand** ‘edge, border’, possibly referring to a boundary; see also *The Rands*, field-name); *South Gales Road* 1842 (also 1832; ME **gail** ‘bog myrtle’); *South Side Road* 1832.

Field-Names

Undated field-names in (a) are 1842 *TA*. Field-names in (b) and supplementary forms in (a) are n.d./1.13th AD (E210/D1367) (KC); e.13th AD (E210/D2956) (KC); 1.13th AD (E210/D1367) (KC); 1295 AD (E329/B5270) (KC); e.14th AD (E210/D3249) (KC); 1316 *Dudg vi* (9036) (KC); 1377 *Misc* (2/35) (KC); e.16th AD (E210/D1367) (KC); 1601 *AlthTerr*¹; 1606 *AlthTerr*; 1607-8 *LRMB* (256) (KC); 1612, 1635 *AlthTerr*; 1656 (1662) *Dugdale* (KC); 1662, 1668, 1671, 1674, 1680? (n.d.), 1686 *AlthTerr*; 1690 *BeltTerr*; 1697 *AlthTerr*; 1697¹ *BeltTerr*; 1699 *AlthTerr* (KC); 1700, 1707 *BeltTerr*; 1709, 1718, 1745 *AlthTerr*; 1787 *Ax* (KC); 1794 *Enc*; 1796¹ *Enc*; 1796² *Enc*; 1826 *BeltTerr*; 1828 *Bryant*; 1830 *Greenwood*; 1832 *Derrythorpe Enc*; 1838 *Ax*; 1839 *Stonehouse*; and 1877 *AxHD*. Russell (1987, 78) reconstructed the open fields of Derrythorpe at enclosure from the surveyor’s map of 1832, with *Mill Field* running alongside the River Trent, the old enclosures of *Little Ings*, *Low Furlong* and *Great Ings* to the west, and new named enclosures further west.

(a) *Four Acres* (OE **æcer** ‘plot or strip of cultivated land, acre’); *Six Acres* (*Three Acres* 1796¹); *Two Acres* (also 1796¹); *Cockin Close* (specific is the surn. *Cockin*; *Thomas Cockin*, farmer, in *Luddington*, is named in 1856 *White*), *Low Close* or *Cockin Close*; *Common Bank* (OFr **commun** ‘common’, and ME **banke**

‘slope, bank’); Common Close, Common Close or Gales (ME **gail** ‘bog myrtle’); Common Gate 1832 (also 1843; ON **gata** ‘road’, which sometimes indicates a ‘right of pasturage’ in NMidl, or OE **geat** ‘pass, gate, gap’); Common Piece (also 1832; see Common Lane, street-name in (b)); Covetous Close (perhaps relating to the field owner’s propensity for greed, from ME **coveitous** ‘covetous’); Derrythorp Ings 1826 (*Dedithorpe Ings* 1635, *Didithorp Ings* 1668 (also 1671), *Didythorpe Ings* 1674, *Derry Thorp Ings* 1690, *Dodithorp Innings* 1697 (also 1699), *Derry Thorpe Ings* 1697¹, *Derrythorp Ings* 1700, *Dydythorpe Ings* 1707, *Didithorpe North Ings* 1709 (also 1718), *Didithorp North Ings* 1745; ON **eng** ‘meadow’; see DERRYTHORPE, and note related field-names in (b), below); Engine Drain 1877 (ME **engin** ‘machine’, and ME **drein** ‘drain’; drainage pumping engine); Fletcher Close (specific is the surn. *Fletcher*, which was frequent in Li (Archer and ODFNBI); note Richard Fletcher is named as flax dresser in Luddington in 1856 White), Fletcher Close or Four Acres (OE **æcer**), Fletcher Field; Folly Drain Bank (see FOLLY DRAIN); Gales (ME **gail** ‘bog myrtle’); Gales Close; Gale Closes Drain 1832 (ME **drein** ‘drain’; see Gale Closes Road, street-name in (b)); Godfrey Close (specific is probably the surn. *Godfrey*, which was frequent in Li (Archer and ODFNBI)); Great Ings (also 1832; ON **eng** ‘meadow’); Hall Marfur (ME **marfur** ‘boundary furrow’); Home Close; Ings Close (ON **eng** ‘meadow’); Isle Drain 1832 (also 1843) (ME **drein** ‘drain’); Jollies (specific is possibly the surn. *Jolly*, which was reasonably frequent in Li and more frequent in WRY (Archer and ODFNBI); see also *Jolley Moors*, field-name in Keadby); Little Ings Common Swaithe (ON **eng** ‘meadow’, OFr **commun** ‘common’, and ME **swathe** ‘a strip of grassland’, probably from the extent of a sweep of a scythe); Little Ings (also 1832; ON **eng** ‘meadow’); Low Close (also 1796¹, 1832; *Low Closes* 1709); Low Furlong (also 1832; OE **furlang** ‘furlong’, ‘length of the furrow in the common field’).

Milking Marfur (ME **marfur** ‘boundary furrow’; *Milking* names refer to ‘land on which cows were milked’ (NDEFN 280)); Mill Field (also 1832); Mutton House 1830 (also 1838; this was situated south of Derrythorpe by the River Trent); Nolfdyke 1839 (*Nofdyke* c.1184; *Nolffdike* 1626 (1837); this is possibly a pers.n. indicating an individual responsible for maintenance, or misdivision/reanalysis with *Ulf*, with OE **dic**/ON **dik** ‘ditch’; located in Derrythorpe, it has been suggested that ‘Nolfdyke is a small lode or gut by which boats and small craft could sail out of the Trent as far as the house at Temple Belwood’ (Stonehouse 1839, 376) and is represented on the reconstructed 1626 (1837) map, but Templar records state that this dyke led to the River Trent between 3 and 4 miles above Amcotts (Templar 255-6)); North Bank (ME **banke**); North Moor 1828 (also 1832; OE **mōr**/ON **mór** ‘wasteland, marsh’; this is part of DERRYTHORPE COMMON); North Moor Warping Drain 1843 (ModE **warping** ‘silt or alluvial deposit’); Outgang (OE **ūtgang** ‘exit’, ‘path taken by cattle from enclosed land to common’); Parkinson Close 1832 (specific is the surn. *Parkinson*, which was frequent in Li (Archer and ODFNBI)), Parkinson Close or Pingle; Pingle (ME **pightel** ‘small enclosure’, the modern form is the nasalized variant *pingel* which occurs frequently in ME f.ns); Pudding Close (*Pudding* names are used to refer to ‘land with soft, sticky soil’ (NDEFN 343)); South Bank (ME **banke**); The Rands 1832 (marked as ancient enclosures; see RANDES ROAD, street-name); Thornton Close (specific is probably the surn. *Thornton*, which was frequent in Li (Archer and ODFNBI)), Thornton Marfur (also 1877; ME **marfur** ‘boundary furrow’).

(b) *Althorpe Common* 1787 (also 1796²; OFr **commun** ‘common’); *Althorpe River* 1656 (1662); *Broad lands* 1668, *Broad Land* 1718 (OE **brād** ‘broad’, and OE/ON **land** ‘land’); *Car Hills* 1718 (ON **kjarr** ‘brushwood, marsh’, and OE **hyll** ‘hill’); *Causeway Close* 1796¹ (see also Causeway Lane, street-name in (b), above, and The Causeway, street-name in (b), Keadby); *Comon Cawsey* 1601, *Comn Cawsey* 1662, *Comn Causey* 1718 (OFr **commun** ‘common’, and OFr **causee** ‘causeway, road’); *Cottagers* 1796¹, *Cottagers Ing* 1796¹ (ME **cotager** ‘land set aside for tenants of cottages’, and ON **eng** ‘meadow’); *Cow Ings of Didithorpe* 1680? (ON **eng** ‘meadow’; see DERRYTHORPE); *Dams* 1662, *Damms* 1671 (also 1709), *The Dams* 1686 (ME **damme** ‘dam forming a pond’); *Dedithorpe Field* 1601, *dedithroppfeeld* 1607-8, *didethropfeeld* 1607-8, *Diddithorpe field* 1612; *Diddithorpe Gate* 1787 (ON **gata** ‘road’, or OE **geat** ‘pass, gate, gap’); *Dedithorpe Meadows* 1601, *Diddithorpe Meadows* 1601 (OE **mēd** ‘meadow’); *Doddesgarth* n.d./l.13th, *Dodysgarthe* n.d./l.13th, *Doddesgarth* l.13th, *Dodysgarthe* e.16th (from the OE pers.n. *Dudding*, and ON **garðr** ‘enclosure’; see also DERRYTHORPE); *Dudithorpmore* 1377 (OE **mōr**/ON **mór** ‘wasteland, marsh’; see DERRYTHORPE, and note Derrythorpe Ings f.n., above); *Far Ing* 1796¹ (ON **eng** ‘meadow’); *Flood Dams* 1718 (OE **flōd** ‘flood, tide, flow of water’, and ME **damme** ‘dam forming a pond’); *Goodcroft* 1709 (OE **croft** ‘small enclosed plot’; this complimentary name may either refer to ‘fertile and profitable land’ or the surn. *Good* (NDEFN 174), which was reasonably frequent in Li (Archer and ODFNBI)); [*piscaria in aqua de Trente iuxta*] *Giddesgarth* [*que vocatur Doddesgarth*] n.d./l.13th, *Giteschart* e.13th, *Giddesgarth* l.13th, *Giteskarth* 1295 (also e.14th), *Gidescard in Axiholme juxta Trentam* 1316 (compare also *Gittescarth* 1293, f.n. in (b) in Owston, and *Gycestarthintak* 1318, f.n. in (b) in Haxey, which may be related; specific is the OE pers.n. *Gyddi*, and ON **garðr** ‘enclosure’; see also *Doddesgarth*, above; note also *Gitskarth* 1422, f.n. in (b) in Epworth); *Goscroft* 1601 (also 1635, 1662, 1686, 1745), *Goscrofte* 1601, *Goosecrofte* 1601, *Gooscroft* 1606, *Goosecroft* 1612 (also 1671, 1709), *Goose Croft* 1718 (OE **gōs** ‘goose’, and OE **croft**).

Havor Close 1671, *Haver Close* 1709 (also 1745, 1796¹; ME **haver** ‘oats’; *Haver* names refer to ‘land on which oats were grown’ (NDEFN 197)); *Hemp Croft* 1601, 1745 (OE **hænep**/ON ***hemp** ‘hemp’, and OE **croft**; hemp was widely grown on Axholme); *Hemp Field* 1796²; *Hemp Furlong* 1718; *Hemmland* 1668, *Hemlands* 1671 (also 1709), *Hemp Lands* 1745 (OE **hænep**/ON ***hemp** ‘hemp’ and OE/ON **land**; this recurrent compound also occurs in Axholme in Amcotts, Haxey, Luddington, and Owston, and elsewhere in Li at Bonby (PN Li 2 61) and Brattleby (PN Li 7 12) and refers to ‘land on which hemp was grown or stored’ (NDEFN 203)); *Hersfield* 1745 (specific is possibly the rare surn. *Herr*, which was found in WRY (Archer)); *The Hills* 1796¹ (OE **hyll**); *Hivey Skivey* 1796¹ (a curious f.n., probably relating to ModE dial. *hivy-skyvy* ‘confusion’, Peacock 1889, 272); *Kaps Mill* 1686 (specific is possibly the surn. *Cap/Capp*, which was reasonably frequent in Li (Archer and ODFNBI)); *Keadby New Cut* 1796² (see KEADBY); *Lands End Ditch* 1718 (OE/ON **land**, and OE **dic**/ON **dík** ‘ditch’; see also *Lands End* f.n.s in (b) in Amcotts); *Lease* 1718 (OE **læs** ‘pasture’, but in the plural this is sometimes difficult to distinguish from OE **lēah** ‘clearing; wood’ (EPNE 2 11)); *Little Ponds* 1796¹ (OE **lytel** ‘little’); *Long Field* 1796²; *Lords Land* 1674 (also 1686; OE/ON **land**; note also *Lords Land* 1736, f.n. in (b) in Amcotts); *Marfeelde* 1601, *Marfield Ings* 1662, *Merefield Ings* 1662 (this suggests OE **ge-mære** ‘boundary’, surviving as dial. *meare* ‘strip of grassland forming boundary, boundary road’; ON **eng** ‘meadow’; see also related f.n.s in Amcotts, below); *Mirfield* 1796¹ (this is possibly

the surn. *Mirfield*, which was frequent in WRY (Archer and ODFNBI), but may be related to *Marfeelde*, above); *Masting Close* 1709, *Massin Close* 1745 (specific is possibly a form of the vb. (OED v.1) derived from ME **mast** ‘acorns, beechnuts often used for swine’, or the rare surn. *Masting*, but this was not found in Li (Archer or ODFNBI)); *Midde field* 1745 (OE **mid**, **middel** ‘middle’); *Mildike* 1668, *Mildicke*, *Mildike* 1671 (OE **myln** ‘mill’, and OE **dīc**/ON **dík** ‘ditch’); *Moor field Ings* 1601, *Moor field ings* 1612 (OE **mōr**/ON **mór**, and ON **eng** ‘meadow’; note also *Moor Field Ings* 1606, f.n. in Amcotts); *Motton Meadow* 1709 (specific is possibly the rare surn. *Motton*, but this was not found in Li or WRY (Archer and ODFNBI)); *Narrow land* 1718 (OE/ON **land**); *New Bridge* 1794; *New Field* 1709 (also 1718, 1745, 1796²); *New Field Ditch* 1718 (OE **dīc**/ON **dík** ‘ditch’); *North Field next town* 1601 (also 1612), *Middle North Field* 1601 (also 1612), *North Field* 1635 (also 1668, 1671, 1674); *Parsons Close* 1796¹ (specific either refers to a parson, or possibly the surn. *Parson*, which was reasonably frequent in Li (Archer and ODFNBI)); *Pasture Close* 1796¹ (OFr **pasture** ‘pasture’); *Rape Mill* 1686 (ME **rape** ‘turnip *Brassica rapa* or the rape *Brassica napus*’, with OE **myln** ‘mill’); *Samsfield* 1686 (specific is possibly a given name); *Sands* 1601 (also 1606, 1612, 1662), *Sand Field* 1635, 1796², *Sands Field* 1635 (also 1796¹), *Sands Close* 1796¹, *Middle Sands* 1718 (specific is the surn. *Sand*, which was found in small numbers in Li and WRY (Archer and ODFNBI)); *Six lands* 1668 (OE/ON **land**); *South Field* 1601 (also 1612, 1668, 1671, 1674, 1709), *South Field Althorpp* 1674, *South fields* 1686, *Near South Field* 1718, *near South Field* 1745, *Farr South Field* 1718, *far South field* 1745, *Southfield* 1796¹; *Southfield Ditch* 1718 (OE **dīc**/ON **dík** ‘ditch’); *Thynter Bank* 1606, *Tinter Bank* 1612 (specific is possibly ME **tentour** ‘place where cloth is stretched’, named after the cloth-stretching frames which were located in such fields (NDEFN 415), with ME **banke** ‘slope, bank’; cf. *Tinters Bank* PN Ch 3 294)); *Townside* 1709.

Amcotts

AMCOTTS (SE 8513)

So named 6", 1840 TA, 1".

Amecotes 1086 DB, 1099-1123, 1154, 1155-62 (e.14th) Selby, c.1184 Templar, *Ammecotes* 1155 (c.1200) CartAnt (DLiPN), 1230 P (DEPN), *Amecotes*, *Ammecotes* c.1250 RA (Bower), *Amecotes* 1626 (1837) Ax

Amcottes Ed2 (1307×27) Inq (Bower), *Amcotes* 1336 Chs, 1576 Saxton, 1660 *AlthTerr*, 1700 *AlthTerr*

Amcotys 1310 Selby, *Amcottis*, *Amcotys*, *Amptotys*, *Ampcotys* Hy8 (1509×1547) *Concords* (Bower)

Amcoates 1612 *AlthTerr*, *Amcoats* 1653 *AmcCR*, 1671 *AlthTerr*
Amcots 1653 *AmcCR*

‘*Amma*’s cottages, huts’ from the OE personal name *Amma* and OE **cot** ‘cottage’. See also DLiPN 3; DEPN 9; CDEPN 13. *Amma* may be

cognate with OHG *Amo* which is suggested in several place-names (see DEPN 9). It lies opposite Flixborough on the River Trent.

Derived names: AMCOTTS GRANGE (SE 8313). So named 6". OFr **grange** ‘granary, barn, farm’. AMCOTTS HOOK (SE 8513). So named 6". OE **hōc** ‘hook, angle, bend in the river, spit of land in the river-bend’, topographically appropriate as refers to spit of land adjacent to the River Trent, also known as THE HOOK. So named 1733 *AmcCB* and 1779 *Amcotts Enc Act*. Common Hook 1779 (Russell 1987, 47). This parcel of land was exempt from enclosure and belonged to Wharton Amcotts, Lord of the Manor. See also HOOK HOUSE, Hook Road and Hook Street, street-names in (b), and related field-names. AMCOTTS LODGE (6") (SE 8515). So named 1828 Bryant. See also field-name.

BOSKERDYKE DRAIN (SE 8413). *Buskey Dike* 1671 *Terrier*. *Buskidike Sewer* 1718 *AmcCR*. *Buskydike Sewer* 1768 *AmcCB*. ME **bushi** ‘bushy, overgrown’, OE **dīc**/ON **dík** ‘ditch’, ME **drein** ‘drain’, and ME **seuer** ‘trench or ditch used for drainage’. ON **buskr* ‘bush, thicket’ probably lies behind. BOSKEYDYKE FARM (SE 8313). So named 6". See also *Buskey Dike Closes*, field-name, Keadby, and Buskey Wood, Belton.

COTLEY HALL (6") (SE 8415). So named 1830 Greenwood. *Cottelhall* 1576 Saxton, *Cotle* 1626 (1837) Ax, *Cottel Hall* 1761 *KeadManor*¹, Cottle Hall 1828 Bryant, Cottle 1839 Stonehouse. OE **cot** ‘cottage’, and OE **lēah** ‘clearing; wood’. Derived name: COTLEY HALL DYKE (SE 8415). OE **dīc**/ON **dík** ‘ditch’. See also Cottle Hall Road, street-name in (b).

HOOK HOUSE (6") (SE 8514). 25k marked as HOOK HOUSE FARM. *Ascelin de Huc* 1160 DC. OE **hōc** ‘hook, angle, bend in the river, spit of land in the river-bend’. Derived names: HOOK HOUSE DRAIN (5k) (SE 8514). HOOK HOUSE EAST DRAIN (5k) (SE 8414). HOOK HOUSE WEST DRAIN (SE 8413). See also AMCOTTS HOOK, Hook Road and Hook Street, street-names in (b), and field-names.

INGLEBY ARMS INN (6") (SE 8514). 25k marked as P.H. This is said to be named after a former Lord of the Manor, Sir William Amcotts Ingleby (Ella 1993, 33-4).

LIVTHORPE KENNELS (SE 8515). This is a modern place-name.

MANOR HOUSE (6") (SE 8514). 25k marked as MANOR HOUSE FARM.

MERE DYKE (SE 8416). OE **ge-mære** ‘boundary’, surviving as dial. *meare* ‘strip of grassland forming boundary, boundary road’, and OE **dīc**/ON **dík** ‘ditch’. Marks the boundary between Amcotts and Luddington. See River-Names.

PASTURE FARM (SE 8314). So named 1828 Bryant. Amcotts Pasture 1.25", 1830 Greenwood. Amcotes Pasture 1838 Ax.

PASTURE ROAD DYKE (SE 8414). OFr **pasture** ‘pasture’, and OE **dīc**/ON **dīk** ‘ditch’. See also field-names.

PAUPERS’ DRAIN (SE 8415). Paupers Drain 1840 *TA*. Paupers Drain 1.25". See PAUPERS’ DRAIN in River-Names.

PUMPING ENGINE (6"2) (SE 8413). ME **engin** ‘machine’. Drainage pumping engine.

RECTORY (6") (SE 8514).

ST MARK’S CHURCH (6"1) (SE 8514). Incorrectly named St Thomas à Becket Church on 6"2, which was the name of the previous church before the present one dedicated to St Mark was built in 1850 (White 1856, 619).

TRENT SIDE FARM (SE 8513). Named in relation to proximity to RIVER TRENT. See also TRENT SIDE, street-name. *Trent Bank* 1770 *AmcCB* and 1780 *Enc. Trent Banks* 1718 *AmcCR*. ME **banke** ‘slope, bank’. See RIVER TRENT in River-Names.

WARPLAND FARM (SE 8313). Specific is a compound noun derived from ModE **warp** ‘to cover (land), by natural or artificial flooding, with a deposit of alluvial soil’, with OE/ON **land** ‘land’.

WHITE HOUSE (SE 8513). So named 6".

WOODBINE COTTAGE (SE 8513).

Street-Names

Street-names in (a) are on OS maps. Street-names in (b) and supplementary forms in (a) are m.13th *Amc (KC)*; 1718, 1742 *AmcCB*; 1780 *Enc*; 1781 *AmcCB*; 1840 *TA*; 1877 *AxHD*.

(a)

CHURCH STREET (5k) (SE 8514). So named 1877. This leads to St Mark’s Church.

DARK LANE (5k) (SE 8514). Dark Lane Road 1877. The specific either suggests a place ‘with dark soil’ or a lane ‘shaded by overhanging trees’ (NDEFN 104).

MIDDLE ROAD (SE 8514). Middle Lane 5k.

NORTHFIELD LANE (5k) (SE 8514). North Field Road 1877. See field-name.

PASTURE LANE (SE 8414). OFr **pasture** ‘pasture’. Pasture Lane Road 1780 and 1877. See also field-names.

(b) Chapel Street Road 1877; Cottle Hall Road 1840 (also 1780; see COTLEY HALL); Hook Road 1877 (OE **hōc** ‘hook, angle, bend in the river, spit of land in the river-bend’); *Hook Street* 1718 (see AMCOTTS HOOK and HOOK HOUSE, and related field-names); *Ings Road* 1781 (ON **eng** ‘meadow’); Intack Lane Road 1877 (ON **inntak** ‘land newly taken into cultivation’); Meredike Lane Road 1877, Mere Dyke

Lane 1840 (*Maresdike lane* m.13th; see MERE DYKE in River-Names); Merry Cock Hill Road 1877 (ME **miri** ‘cheerful’, OE **cocc**² ‘cock’, and OE **hyll** ‘hill’); Mirfield Road 1877 (see Murfields Close f.n., below); Murfield Ings Road 1780 (ON **eng** ‘meadow’; see also field-names, below); *New Close Road* 1742 (see also field-name); North Field Road 1877; North Road 1780; South Road 1877; Trent-Side Road 1877 (leads towards RIVER TRENT; roads on both sides of the river converge opposite each other, suggesting a probable ferry connection with Flixborough in former times; anecdotal evidence suggests a house called Ferryman’s Cottage was situated here).

Field-Names

Undated field-names in (a) are 1840 *TA*. Field-names in (b) and supplementary forms in (a) are 1109×14 ChM (D’Aubigny); 1123 Selby; 1138×77 ChM (Selby); c.1184, 1185 Templar; e.13th, Hy3 (1216×72) Selby; m.13th *Amc* (KC), 1226 Selby; 1226¹ *FF* (FC1/194) (KC); 1248 *Amc* (KC); 1271 *Ass* (JI/516) (KC); Ed1 (1272×1307) *Concords* (Bower); 1280-93 Selby; 1284 *FF* (CP25(1)) (KC); 1310 Selby; 1314 *Pat* (11/259) (KC); 1343 *Pat* (20/91) (KC); 1344 (1662) Dugdale; 1351, 1352 Selby; 1373 *Amc* (KC); 1382 *Pat* (32/193) (KC); 1390 *Amc* (KC); 1550-2 *MinAcct* (SC6) (KC); 1601 *AlthTerr*¹; 1606 *AlthTerr* (KC); 1626 (1837) *Ax*; 1635 *Dudd* (KC); 1649 *ParlSurv* (KC); 1660, 1668, 1671 *AlthTerr*; 1718 *AmcCR*; 1733, 1736, 1742 *AmcCB*; 1745 *AlthTerr*; 1748, 1750 *AmcCB*; 1751 *Pococke* (KC); 1770 *AmcCB*; 1778 LNQ x (156) (KC); 1779 *Amcotts Enc Act*; 1780 *Amcotts Enc*; 1781, 1805, 1806 *AmcCB*; 1827 *AmcManor*; 1828 *AmcManorial*; 1830 Greenwood; 1832 *AmcManorial*; 1833 *AmcManor*; 1836 *AmcManorial*; 1841 *AmcManor*; 1842 *AmcManorial*; 1877 *AxHD*. Russell (1987, 47) reconstructed the open fields of Amcotts before enclosure from the surveyor’s map of 1779 in 1780 *Enc*, showing South Field, Murfield, Near North Field, Far North Field and Mill Field running alongside the River Trent, along with Acres and Common Hook; the Hemplands lay within North Field, whilst the Warps lay within Far North Field; inland to the west were Common Pasture, Murfield Ings and The Moors.

(a) Amcotts Sluice 1830 (ME **sclose** ‘dam with water gate’); Close; Drain Bank (ME **drein** ‘drain’, and ME **banke** ‘slope, bank’); Flash Close 1806 (ME **flasshe** ‘swamp’), Flash Closes 1842; Grass Field 1833; Hook Close 1806 (see AMCOTT’S HOOK); Hook Close Intack 1842 (ON **inntak** ‘land newly taken into cultivation’); Intacks Close 1806, Intakes Close 1828 (*Intacks* 1770; *Intake Gate* 1718; ON **inntak** ‘land newly taken into cultivation’; ON **gata** ‘road’, which sometimes indicates a ‘right of pasturage’ in NMidl, or OE **geat** ‘pass, gate, gap’); Land Ends Close 1806, Lands End Close 1828 (see also *Lands End Ditch* 1718, f.n. in (b) in Althorpe); Lane Close 1806; Marfields Close 1827 (also 1832; OE **ge-mære** ‘boundary’, surviving as dial. *meare* ‘strip of grassland forming boundary, boundary road’); Murfields Close 1806, Murfields Close 1828, Murfields Close 1836 (*Mirfield* 1781; *Murfield Ings*

1779; *Murfield Ings Drain* 1780; *Murfield Land Ends* 1780; for etymology, see *Mirfield* 1796 f.n. in (b), in Althorpe; ON **eng** ‘meadow’, and ME **drein** ‘drain’); Pasture Close 1805, The Feeding Pasture or Pasture Close 1833 (*The Pasture* 1780; *Pasture Drain* 1780; ME **drein** ‘drain’); *Pasture Land Side* 1718; see PASTURE ROAD DYKE and PASTURE LANE, street-name); South Fields Close 1842 (*South field of Amcotts* 1601 (also 1668), *South Field* 1660 (also 1780), *South Fields* 1718, *Amcots South fields* 1745; see AMCOTTES); Stannings Close 1806, Stanning Close 1828, The Stannings or Standings Close 1841 (specific is possibly the surn. *Stanning*, but this was not listed in Li (Archer and ODFNBI)); Warping Bank Drain 1877 (ModE **warping** ‘silt or alluvial deposit’, ME **banke**, and ME **drein** ‘drain’).

(b) *Acres* 1779 (1987) (OE **æcer** ‘plot or strip of cultivated land, acre’); *Aldhagh*’ 1271 (OE **ald** ‘old’, and OE **haga**¹ ‘hedge, enclosure’); *Amcotts Common* 1733 (OFr **commun** ‘common’); *Amcotes town fields* 1745; *The Common* 1742; *Common Pasture* 1779 (OFr **pasture** ‘pasture’); *Barnsich* 1226¹ (ME **barn** ‘barn’, and OE **sīc** ‘stream’ or ON **sīk** ‘ditch’); *Bean Field* 1718 (specific may be the surn. *Bean* (ODFNBI), as John Bean is mentioned in manorial documents in neighbouring Keadby, or OE **bēan** ‘bean’); *la bradegate* m.13th (OE **brād** ‘broad’, ON **gata** ‘road’, which sometimes indicates a ‘right of pasturage’ in NMidl, or OE **geat** ‘pass, gate, gap’; this recurrent compound is frequently found in Li); *Braythegate end* m.13th (ON **breiðr** ‘broad, large’; *breiðr* ‘often alternates or influences forms of OE *brād* in northern and eastern names’ (VEPN 2 15), ON **gata** ‘road’, and OE **ende** ‘end’); *Cadecroft* e.13th (specific is possibly the ON pers.n. *Káti* (<ON *kátr* ‘merry’), with OE **croft** ‘small enclosed plot’; cf. Cadeby (PN Li 4 43) and Cadeby (PN WRY 1 63), and note also *cathurne* n.d./e.13th, f.n. in (b) in Haxey); *Caldewerk* m.13th (perhaps OE **cald** ‘cold’, and OE **ge-weorc** ‘work, building structure’); *Calvecroft* 1248 (OE **calf** ‘calf’, and OE **croft**; note also *Calvecroft* 1142×c.1150 in Belton); *Carlesik* m.13th, *Carlsike* m.13th, *Caluesike* m.13th, *Calsik* [*selio vocata*] *le Sowthfelddyke* 1390 (specific is possibly ON **karl** ‘free peasant’ or Scandinavianised OE **ceorl** ‘man, peasant, churl’, and OE **sīc** ‘stream’ or ON **sīk** ‘ditch’; OE **sūð** ‘south’, OE **feld** ‘open country’, later ‘enclosed plot of land’, with OE **dīc**/ON **dīk** ‘ditch’; note also *Carleflet*’/*Carleflet* 1142×c.1150, f.n. in (b) in Belton); *le caucedik* m.13th (OE **dīc**/ON **dīk** ‘ditch’ < OFr *causee* ‘causeway’, and OE **dīc**/ON **dīk** ‘ditch’); *Clough* 1780 (ModE dial. *clow* ‘outfall sluice of river or drain communicating with a tidal river’ < OE **clūse** ‘dam, sluice-gate’; in late ME and early ModE a false singular *clow* was created which has been noted in several other Li names, cf. VEPN 3 124; the 1780 Enclosure award for Amcotts mentions a ‘new clough was constructed in the Trent Bank...for the purpose of Stemming the Tides in the...River Trent and preventing the water of the said River from entering into the aforesaid Drains and the overflowing the Lands in the said Township in the Time of Tides and Flood’; note also other *clow* names at CLOUDS LANE in Belton, and West Butterwick, WATERTON CLOUGH and SOIL CLOUGH in Luddington).

colburghesiic 1248 (OE **col** ‘coal’, or pers.n., with OE **burh** ‘stronghold’, and OE **sīc** ‘stream’ or ON **sīk** ‘ditch’); *the Common Field of Amcoates* 1649 (see AMCOTTES); *Corn Field* 1718 (OE **corn** ‘corn’); *le Cote* m.13th (OE **cot** ‘cottage’); *Cotedayl* Ed1 (1272×1307), *Cotedayk* (*sic*) 1284, *le cotedayle* 1390 (OE **cot** ‘cottage’, and OE **dāl** ‘share, portion (of common field)’ or ON **deill** ‘share of land’); *Cotelandes* m.13th (OE **cot** ‘cottage’, and OE/ON **land** ‘land’); *le Crystaldyke* 1390 (uncertain specific, with OE **dīc**/ON **dīk** ‘ditch’); *dayle* m.13th, *le dayle* m.13th (OE **dāl** ‘share, portion (of common field)’ or ON **deill** ‘share of

land’); *daylland* m.13th (OE **dāl** ‘share, portion (of common field)’ or ON **deill** ‘share of land’, and OE/ON **land**); *Donmyn* 1343, *Denmyn* 1344, 1351, 1352, *Demmy* 1382 (ON **mynni** ‘mouth of a river where it joins another’, referring to the mouth of the River Don (see close WRY parallels at Airmyn PN WRY 2 13 (mouth of the Aire), *Querffmyn* PN WRY 4 38 (Wharfe) and *Nidmyne* 1326 PN WRY 4 257 (Nidd)); *Garth’s End* 1718 (ON **garðr** ‘enclosure’); *Glebe* 1780 (ME **glebe** ‘piece of cultivated land, often forming part of a parson’s benefice’); *Grasgard* 1109×14, *Crasgarth* 1123 (also 1138×77), *Aldecrasgarth* 1226, *Alde Crasgarth* m.13th (OE **ald** ‘old’, OE **cæse** ‘cress’, and ON **garðr** ‘enclosure’; this was given to Selby as part of a fishery (ChM 173); cf. GRAIZELOUND in Haxey); *hemildeflett* 1248 (uncertain specific, with OE **flēot** ‘stream’/ON **fljót** ‘river’); *Hemp Croft* 1742 (OE **hænep**/ON ***hemp** ‘hemp’, and OE **croft**); *Hempland* 1671, *Hemplands* 1779 (OE **hænep**/ON ***hemp** ‘hemp’ and OE/ON **land**; this recurrent compound also occurs in Axholme in Althorpe, Haxey, Luddington, and Owston, and elsewhere in Li at Bonby (PN Li 2 61) and Brattleby (PN Li 7 12)); *Intake Drain* 1780 (ON **inntak** ‘land newly taken into cultivation’, and ME **drein** ‘drain’).

Kirmundhal 1226¹ (specific is possibly an unattested pers.n., with OE **halh** ‘nook, corner’); *Kyrkestal* 1226¹ (ON **kirkja** ‘church’, and OE **stall** ‘stall, place’); *Lanedick* 1123 (OE **lane** ‘lane’, and OE **dīc**/ON **dík** ‘ditch’); *Land Ends Dike* 1745 (OE **dīc**/ON **dík** ‘ditch’); *Linlandes* m.13th, *Lynlandes* m.13th (OE **līn**/ON **lín** ‘flax’, and OE/ON **land**); *Little Intake* 1779 (Russell 1987, 47); *Long Close* 1635; *Lords Land* 1736 (specific is the surn. *Lord*, which was frequent in Li (Archer and ODFNBI); note also *Lords Land* 1674, f.n. in (b) in Althorpe); *Ludyngton Lane* 1280-93 (see LUDDINGTON); *Marfur/Marfurr* 1770 (ME **marfur** ‘boundary furrow’); *Maresstret* 1185 (OE **ge-mære** ‘boundary’, surviving as dial. *meare* ‘strip of grassland forming boundary, boundary road’, and OE **strēt** ‘paved (esp. Roman) road’; it is unclear where such a major routeway would be located); *Mary Gibbon’s Close* 1718; *melend’ abbatis (sic)* m.13th (‘the abbot’s mill’); [*ad fossatum vocatur*] *middildik* m.13th (OE **middel** ‘middle’, and OE **dīc**/ON **dík** ‘ditch’); *Middle Drain* 1780 (ME **drein** ‘drain’); *Millfield* 1742, *Mill Field* 1779 (also 1780); *Milnertoft* e.13th (ME **milner** ‘miller’, and ODan **toft** ‘plot’); *ad moram de Amecoates* c.1184, *in mora de Amecotes* Hy3 (1216×72), *la More of Amcotes* 1314, *Amcotes Moors* 1751, *The Moors* 1779 (OE **mōr**/ON **mór** ‘wasteland, marsh’; see AMCOTTS); *Moor Dike* 1718 (OE **mōr**/ON **mór**, and OE **dīc**/ON **dík** ‘ditch’); *Morefield* Ed1 (1272×1307), *Morefeld’* 1289, *Moorfields* 1742 (also 1745), *Moorfield* 1770 (OE **mōr**/ON **mór**, OE **feld** ‘open country’, later ‘enclosed plot of land’); *Moorfield Ings* 1606 (also 1736), *Moor Field Ings* 1770 (ON **eng** ‘meadow’; note also *Moor field ings* 1612, f.n. in (b) in Althorpe); *moredik* m.13th (OE **mōr**/ON **mór**, and OE **dīc**/ON **dík** ‘ditch’; note also *le Mordick’* 1201, f.n. in (b) in Crowle).

le Nes m.13th (OE **næss**/ON **nes**² ‘headland’); *Neucroft* 1123 (OE **nīwe** ‘new’, and OE **croft**); *Neufelde* m.13th (OE **nīwe** ‘new’, and OE **feld**); *Neusile* m.13th (OE **nīwe** ‘new’, and OE **syle**¹ ‘bog’; note also *Neusile* 1310, f.n. in (b) in Crowle); *New Close* 1748 (also 1780); *New Drain* 1780 (ME **drein** ‘drain’); *North Bank* 1780 (ME **banke**); *Northfeeld* 1601, *North Field of Amcotts* 1601, *North Field* 1660, *Near North Field* 1779; *Far North Field* 1770 (also 1779); *North Ings* 1733 (ON **eng** ‘meadow’); *North Ings Bank* 1718 (ME **banke**); *le North lane* 1390 (OE **lane**); *le Northlandyk* m.13th (OE/ON **land**, and OE **dīc**/ON **dík** ‘ditch’); *le Northmylnhyll* 1390 (OE **myln** ‘mill’, and OE **hyll** ‘hill’); *Odd Stangs* 1736 (possibly from ME **odde** ‘odd; inconsiderable’, a derogatory name referring to inconsiderable pieces of land, or perhaps from *hod*, ‘a Lincolnshire dialect term for an amorphous lump of

weathered peat, or the top soil which breaks into pieces when cutting turf' (Peacock 1884-1920 [1997], 133), with ON **stang** 'rood of land'); *Parrok dayle* 1373 (OE **pearroc** 'a fence enclosing piece of ground', later 'a small enclosure, a paddock', and OE **dāl** 'share, portion (of common field)' or ON **deill** 'share of land'); *Pidecroft* 1248 (possibly OE ***pide** 'marsh, fen', and OE **croft**); *le prestplace* 1373 (OE **prēost** 'priest', OFr **place** 'plot, open space'); *Rood Grass* 1718 (OE **rōd** 'a rood, a cross' used as a measure of land in ME f.n.s, and OE **gærs** 'grass').

Scorcroft e.13th (possibly ON **skógr** 'wood', and OE **croft**); *le Siledayle* 1373 (OE **syle**¹ 'bog', and OE **dāl** 'share, portion (of common field)' or ON **deill** 'share of land'); *Skiers before the Bauks* 1718 (specific is obscure; a form of ON **skyrþ** 'cut', for full etymology, see SKYERS DRAIN in Epworth; note also SKYERS FARM in Haxey, and related f.n.s); [*Calsik selio vocata*] *le Sowthfelddyke* 1390 (OE **sūð**, OE **feld**, with OE **dīc**/ON **dík** 'ditch'; see also *Carlesik* m.13th, above); *South Ings* 1671 (ON **eng** 'meadow'); *North Sewer* 1780 (ME **seuer** 'trench or ditch used for drainage'); *South Sewer* 1780 (ME **seuer** 'trench or ditch used for drainage'); *le Stathe* 1550-2 (OE **stæð** 'bank of river, shore'); *Suerintakdike* 1352 (ME **seuer** 'trench or ditch used for drainage', ON **inntak** 'land newly taken into cultivation', and OE **dīc**/ON **dík** 'ditch'); *Tumbler ouxgange* 1373 (specific is perhaps the occupational byname *Tumbler* 'acrobat' (OED n.1), with OE **ox-gang** 'measure of land of 10-30 acres'); *les viginti langedayls* 1390 (this refers to twenty shares; OE **lang**¹ 'long', and OE **dāl** 'share, portion (of common field)' or ON **deill** 'share of land'); *Warps* 1779 (ModE **warp** 'to cover (land), by natural or artificial flooding, with a deposit of alluvial soil'); *Warps Drain* 1780; *Willow Holt* 1780 (OE ***wilig** 'willow', and OE/ON **holt** 'wood'); *William Drinkall's Close* 1718 (specific is the surn. *Drinkall*, which was frequent in Li (Archer and ODFNBI)); *Westoby Close* 1750 (specific is probably the surn. *Westoby*, which was frequent in Li and Y (Archer and ODFNBI)); *The Whong* 1778 (ON **vangr** 'garden, field'); *Wrang landes* m.13th (OE **wrang**/ON (v)**rangr** 'crooked or twisted in shape', OE/ON **land**, indicating a 'crooked piece of land' (NDEFN 466); note also *Wrangland* e.14th, f.n. in (b) in Crowle, and other instances of *Wranglands* in Li (PN Li 1 208 and PN Li 6 87)).

Keadby

KEADBY (SE 8311) [kɪdbi:]

So named 6", 1850 *TA*, 1".

Keteby c.1184 Templar, 1275 RH (DEPN), 1316 FA (Bower), 1359
2 *Tonge* (9/1)

Ketebi 1185 Templar, 1199 P (DLiPN), 1316 YD iv (DLiPN)

Ketby 1327 Ipm³ (81), Hy8 (1509×47) *Concords* (Bower)

Keadby 1576 Saxton, 1598 *KeadManor*

Keidby moore 1607-8 *LRMB* (256) (KC)

Keadeby 1645 *KeadManor*

Kidby 1709 *AlthTerr*

Ketby 1724 *Keadby Title*

‘Keti’s settlement, village’, from the ON personal name *Kæti*, *Keti* and ODan **bȳ** ‘settlement, village’. See also DLiPN 71; DEPN 269; CDEPN 337. There is an exact parallel to this name in the Danish place-name *Kædeby* (see DLiPN and CDEPN). The name *Keti* is possibly a short form of names in *-ketill*, *-kell*, but more probably an original byname from ODan *kæti* ‘joy’ and this is fairly frequently found in Danish place-names (see SPNLY 166). Keadby was originally a small settlement by the River Trent, which ‘developed as a trans-shipment port at the point where the canal, road and railways meet the river’ (HLCP 1997, 85). It lies opposite Gunness (see PN Li 6 62).

Derived names: KEADBY BOUNDARY DRAIN (SE 8112). ME **drein** ‘drain’. KEADBY COMMON (SE 8211). OFr **commun** ‘common’. So named 1830 Greenwood, and 1847 *Keadby Warping* (DDTR/673). KEADBY COMMON DRAIN (5k) (SE 8211). ME **drein** ‘drain’. KEADBY GRANGE (SE 8110). OFr **grange** ‘granary, barn, farm’. Marked as Warren House 1.25" and 1830 Greenwood. KEADBY JUNCTION (SE 8211). So named 6". This is the location of DRAW-BRIDGE and VAZON BRIDGE. KEADBY WIND FARM (SE 8112). See also Keadby and Althorpe Road, Keadby and Amcotts Road, street-names in (b), and field-names.

DOUBLE RIVERS (6") (SE 8210). These are two channels built by Vermuyden as part of the 17th-century drainage scheme; this is also part of THREE RIVERS. See also Belton and Crowle parishes.

DRAW-BRIDGE (5k) (SE 8211). This indicates a passage provided over waterway (*drawbridge*, OED n.). For location see KEADBY JUNCTION.

GLEW DRAIN (5k) (SE 8212). Specific is the surn. *Glew*, and ME **drein** ‘drain’. John Glew, keeper of a new cow pasture, and William Glew, constable, are named in *KeadManor*¹; Aaron and John Glew, farmers in Keadby, John Glew, farmer in Belton, and George Glew, flax dealer in West Butterwick, are named in 1856 White; Glew & Maw’s Omnibus ran from Wroot to Doncaster (White 1856, 641).

KING GEORGE V BRIDGE (5k) (SE 8410). Built in 1916, this combined road/rail bridge links Axholme with the rest of Lincolnshire. Known locally as Keadby Bridge.

NORTH MOOR FARM (SE 8212). So named 6". OE **mōr**/ON **mór** ‘wasteland, marsh’.

NORTH SOAK DRAIN (6" and 1850 *TA*) (SE 8211). ME **soke**² ‘state of being soaked, immersed’, and ME **drein** ‘drain’. See also entry in Crowle.

POWER STATION (SE 8211).

RED HOUSE (6"2) (SE 8211).

ROPEWALK (6") (SE 8211). Ropewalk Stainforth 1850 *TA*. ‘A long stretch of ground where ropes are made’ (OED n.), often found close to hemp. The ropewalk ran along the bank by Three Rivers and the Stainforth and Keadby Canal.

SEWER DRAIN (SE 8212). ME **seuer** ‘trench or ditch used for drainage’, and ME **drein** ‘drain’.

SOUTH SOAK DRAIN (6") (SE 8211). So named and 1850 *TA*. ME **soke**² ‘state of being soaked, immersed’, and ME **drein** ‘drain’. Soak Drain (1858 *Enc*).

SOUTH YORKSHIRE HOTEL (6") (SE 8311).

STAINFORTH AND KEADBY CANAL (SE 8111). See River-Names, and Crowle parish.

TEMPERANCE HALL (6") (SE 8311). This indicates ‘a building used for public meetings or entertainments at which no intoxicants are sold or provided’ (OED n.C.2).

THREE RIVERS (SE 8210). These three rivers running parallel to each other towards Keadby were created following the 17th-century drainage works of Vermuyden, the first from the northern arm of the former River Torne, the second from the former River Don, and the third created to form a drain from Hatfield and Thorne district, all being sluiced into the River Trent (Dunstan 1909, 27-8).

TRENT BRIDGE (6") (SE 8410). See RIVER TRENT in River-Names. Now known as Keadby Bridge.

VAZON BRIDGE (SE 8211). So named 6". Uncertain specific; this is probably not the surn., as none were named in Archer or ODFNBI. This is a swing bridge on the Stainforth and Keadby Canal. For location see KEADBY JUNCTION.

WARPING DRAIN (SE 8212). So named 6". Crowle Warping Drain 1828 Bryant, 1850 *TA*. ModE **warping** ‘silt or alluvial deposit’, and ME **drein** ‘drain’. See also entry in CROWLE.

Street-Names

Street-names in (a) are on OS maps. Street-names in (b) are 1718 *KeadManor*¹; 1728, 1742, 1743 *Manor*; 1748, 1749, 1751 *KeadManor*¹; 1762 *Manor*; 1764, 1765, 1770 *KeadManor*¹; 1805 *Manor* 2; 1850 *TA*; 1850¹, 1851, 1857 *Manor* 4; 1858 *Enc*; 1861 *Manor* 4; 1877 *AxHD*.

(a)

CHAPEL LANE (6"2) (SE 8311).

(b) The Causeway 1857 marked as an occupation road, and 1858 marked as ancient lane (*Common Causeway* 1749 (also 1743), *Common Causway* 1765,

Common Casey 1751, *Common Causey* 1762 (also 1718); *Keadby Causway* 1765; *South Causey* 1728; OFr **causee** ‘causeway, road’; Hey (1980, 64-65) suggests that causeys are derived from the French *caucie* and ultimately from the Latin for ‘trodden’ and the word was often lengthened to causeway, still being used in local speech in South Yorkshire to mean a slightly raised pavement; these paved flagstone causeways were designed to help access across boggy landscapes and often used as horse paths (Hey 1980, 68); see also Causeway Lane, street-name in (b), and *Common Cawesy*, field-name in (b), both in Althorpe; they are almost impossible to date; see also Moorfield and *Little Murfils abutting roman causeway*, field-names); Common Lane 1861 (also 1770; see field-names); Green Lane 1850 (OE **grēne**¹ ‘(the colour) green’ or OE **grēne**² ‘(village) green’); High Road 1857 (*Highroad* 1764); Keadby and Althorpe Road 1858 (see ALTHORPE); Keadby and Amcotts Road 1858 (see AMCOTTS); King’s High Road 1851 (*King’s Highway* 1742, *Kings Highway* 1748); Lawn Street 1858 (OFr **launde** ‘glade’); North Field and Moors Road 1858 (OE **mōr**/ON **mór** ‘wasteland, marsh’); North Moors Road 1858 (OE **mōr**/ON **mór**); Pasture Road 1858 (marked as an occupation road; see field-name); Phillips and Robinsons Road 1858 (marked as an occupation road); Queens Highway 1850¹; Top Road 1877 (see also field-name); Town Street 1805.

Field-Names

Undated field-names in (a) are 1850 *TA*. Field-names in (b) and supplementary forms in (a) are c.1184 *Templar*; 1607-8 *LRMB* (256) (*KC*); 1645 *KeadManor*; 1649 *ParlSurv* (E317) (*KC*); 1652 *WillsPCC* (*KC*); 1686 *KeadManor*; 1689 *Moulton* (*KC*); 1718 *KeadManor*; 1723, 1724, 1725 *KeadTitle*; 1730 *Thor* (1/1/9) (*KC*); 1734, 1735, 1736, 1738, 1739, 1741, 1742, 1743 *KeadManor*; 1745 *KeadTitle*; 1746, 1748, 1749, 1751 *KeadManor*¹; 1752 *KeadManor*; 1752¹, 1754, 1756, 1758, 1759, 1761, 1763, 1764, 1765, 1767, 1770, 1777, 1781, 1783 *KeadManor*¹; 1787 *Ax* (*KC*); 1792, 1797, 1798, 1799 *KeadManor*¹; 1805, 1810, 1811 *KeadManor*²; 1818 *KeadWarp*; 1828 *Bryant*; 1830 *Greenwood*; 1838 *Ax*; 1846 *KeadWarp*; 1850, 1851 *KeadManor*⁴; 1858 *Enc*; 1864, 1875 *KeadManor*⁴. At the time of enclosure South Field abutted on Althorpe, Townend Field was at the north end of the settlement adjoining Crowle Warping Drain, a large part of North Field was open adjoining Amcotts next to the River Trent, and South Common, Middle Pasture and North Common fields lay further inland, separated by remains of large areas of old enclosures (Russell 1987, 97).

(a) Adder Bank 1830 (also 1838; OE **næddre** ‘adder’, and ME **banke** ‘slope, bank’; this raised bank of land runs west from the River Trent); Bitters Close (OE **biter** ‘bitter’, in the sense of waterlogged or unproductive land (VEPN 1 107)); Butterbump Park (ModE dial. *butterbump* ‘bittern’, and ME **park** (from OFr) ‘an enclosed plot of ground, a paddock, a field’, in more recent times ‘enclosed plot of ground, paddock, field’; the bittern (*botaurus stellaris*) was once common before enclosure, cf. Healey 1997, 6); Canal Close (this refers to STAINFORTH AND KEADBY CANAL); Clotty Close 1864 (also 1759; OE **clott** ‘clot, lump’, in ME

applied to clods of earth; also referred to as High Closes 1810 and 1851); Common Close (OFr **commun** ‘common’; see also Common Lane, street-name in (b)); Common Green 1864 (*Common Greens* 1748; OE **grēne**² ‘(village) green’); North Common (also 1858); North Common Drain 1858 (ME **drein** ‘drain’); Cornelius Close 1811 (specific is possibly named after Cornelius Vermuyden, the 17th-century land drainer, or perhaps someone named in his honour; this name ‘was particularly popular in the Low Countries, and immigrants contributed to its frequency in the north of England from the 1400s’ (DFN)); Cow Pasture (also 1759; *Cowpasture* 1797; OFr **pasture** ‘pasture’; *Cowpasture Dyke* 1765 (OE **dic**/ON **dík** ‘ditch’); *Keadby Cowpasture* 1798, *Keadby Cow Pasture* 1811; see KEADBY); Croft (OE **croft** ‘small enclosed plot’); Dales (OE **dāl** ‘share, portion (of common field)’ or ON **deill** ‘share of land’); Decoy House 1830 (also 1838; *Decoy* names suggest ‘a trap for wildfowl’ (NDEFN 108); see also *Coy Garth* 1629, f.n. in (b) in Crowle); Drain and Banks above the Slaunch at Pilfrey, Pilfrey Staunch 1846 (ME **drein** ‘drain’, ME **banke**, ModE **staunch** ‘lock or dam in river’, and ME **pylfrey** ‘stolen or pilfered property’; see also PILFREY BRIDGE, Belton).

Field (*Field Close* 1686, *Keadby Field* 1787); Flidget Gate 1858 (specific is possibly a misspelling of OE **hlid-geat** ‘swing-gate’, and ON **gata** ‘road’, which sometimes indicates a ‘right of pasturage’ in NMidl, or OE **geat** ‘pass, gate, gap’); Foreshore (this refers to the River Trent shore); Four Acres (OE **æcer** ‘plot or strip of cultivated land, acre’); Garth (ON **garðr** ‘enclosure’); Great Grafts 1850 (also 1748 and 1718; *Little Grafts* 1767 (also 1742); *Grafts* 1748; *The Grafts* 1741; ME **graft** ‘ditch, moat’); Great Causeway 1851 (see The Causeway, street-name in (b)); Great Grass 1850 (OE **gærs** ‘grass’, or possibly a variant of Great Grafts); Great Moors Piece, Great Moor Piece 1858, (OE **mōr**/ON **mór** ‘wasteland, marsh’, and OFr **pece** ‘piece, plot’); Green Close (OE **grēne**¹ ‘(the colour) green’, or OE **grēne**² ‘(village) green’); Half Moor in the Croft Moors 1864 (OE **croft**, and OE **mōr**/ON **mór**); Hall Garth Ends (also 1858; *Hall Garth* 1734; *Halls Garth* 1770; ON **garðr** ‘enclosure’); Hall Garth Closes 1850; Hemp Croft 1805 (*Hempcroft* 1799, *Hemp Crofts* 1781; OE **hænep**/ON ***hemp** ‘hemp’, and OE **croft**); High Close (names of this type were often used to refer to ‘the uppermost open field’ or ‘more elevated land’, ‘either high in physical sense or in importance’ (NDEFN 205)); High Closes otherwise Clotty Close 1810, High Closes otherwise Clotty Closes 1851; Hill Close (*Hill Close* 1738; OE **hyll** ‘hill’); Home Close; North Keadby Drain 1818 (ME **drein** ‘drain’; said to belong to the Participants and used for overflowing, warping, fertilizing and improving the moors and low grounds); North Keadby Sluice 1818 (ME **scluse** ‘dam with water gate’); Keadby Moors (also 1746; *Keidby moore* 1607-8; OE **mōr**/ON **mór**); Landing Place; Lane; Lane Close; Lane Side Close; Lilley Close, Lilley Closes 1858 (*Lilly Closes* 1781; specific is probably the surn. *Lilley*, which was frequent in Li (Archer and ODFNBI)); Little Close or North Boundary Close 1851; Little Mood Fields 1851 (second el. is possibly the surn. *Mood*, which was found in small numbers in WRY (Archer and ODFNBI)); Marshall Close, Marshalls Close 1858 (specific is probably the surn. *Marshall*, which was frequent in Li (Archer and ODFNBI)); Middle Common (OFr **commun** ‘common’); Middle Pasture 1858; Moor Dyke 1850 (also 1748, *Moordike* 1758, *Moordyke* 1759; *Middle Moor Dike* 1752; *Old Moor Dyke* 1777; OE **mōr**/ON **mór**, and OE **dic**/ON **dík** ‘ditch’); Moor Field (*Moor Fields* 1735; *Great Moor Field* 1797, *Great Moor Fields* 1749, *Great Moorfields* 1764; OE **mōr**/ON **mór**); Little Moor Field 1864 (*Little Murfils abutting the roman causeway* 1738); New Warps, Newly warped lands (ModE **warp** ‘to cover (land), by natural or artificial flooding, with a deposit of

alluvial soil’); North Close (also 1749); North Field (also 1746 and 1858; *the Northfield of Keadby* 1649); North Moor 1858 (also 1754, 1765; see North Moor Road), North Moors 1850 (also 1748); Old Dixon Close (second el. is probably the surn. *Dixon*, which was frequent in Li (Archer and ODFNBI)); Old Sewer Drain 1858 (*Old Sewer (one ancient drain called)* 1743; ME **seuer** ‘trench or ditch used for drainage’, and ME **drein** ‘drain’); Old Warping Drain and Banks (ModE **warping** ‘silt or alluvial deposit’, ME **drein** ‘drain’, and ME **banke**).

Paddock Close; Participants Bank 1810 (this relates to land belonging to the participants in the 17th-century drainage works; ME **banke**); Participants Drain 1858 (ME **drein** ‘drain’); Pasture Drain 1858 *Enc* (ME **drein** ‘drain’); Pinghill (ME **pightel**, nasalized variant *pingel* ‘small enclosure’); The Poor House 1810 (ModE **poorhouse** ‘house maintained by the parish for poor people’); Poors’ Moor, Poor’s Moor 1850 (*Poor Moor* 1767; *Poorland* 1764; OE **mōr**/ON **mór**; OE/ON **land** ‘land’); Rush Close (OE **risc** ‘rush’); Sewer Close, Sewer Closes 1858 (ME **seuer** ‘trench or ditch used for drainage’); Sewer Side Close, Sewerside Close 1851 (also 1738, 1746); Side Drains (ME **drein** ‘drain’); Slangs (ME/eModE **slang** ‘long, narrow strip of land, usually with irregular boundaries’; this term is reasonably frequent in midland counties and often refers to ‘roadside strips and to sinuous pieces of land beside streams’ (NDEFN 385)); Large Slangs; South Bank 1818 (ME **banke**); South Close or Canal Close 1851; South Common 1858 (OFr **commun** ‘common’); South Field 1858 (also 1718 and 1749), Southfield (also 1759; *Southfeild de Keadeby* 1645, *Keadby South Field* 1746); South Field Land and Drain and Banks (ME **drein** ‘drain’, and ME **banke**); South Grounds; South Piece (OFr **pece** ‘piece, plot’); South Side Drain 1818 (ME **drein** ‘drain’); Summer Gangs (*great Sumer gangs* 1689, *Great Sumerganges* 1723, *Great Sumergangs* 1724, *Great Summurgangs* 1725; *Little Summer gangs* 1689, *Little Sumerganges* 1723, *Little Sumergangs* 1724, *Little Summurgangs* 1725, *Little Summer Gangs* 1745; OE **sumor** ‘summer’, and OE **gang** ‘path, passage’; *Summer* names refer to land ‘accessible or workable only in the summer’ (NDEFN 409); see also *Little Corn Close or Little Sumergangs* 1724 in (b), below); Theaker Close (specific is probably the surn. *Theaker*, which was frequent in Li (Archer and ODFNBI)); Three Closes 1850; Top End Close (see also TOP ROAD, street-name); Townend Field 1858; Warps (*Warp closes* 1730; from ModE **warp** ‘to cover (land), by natural or artificial flooding, with a deposit of alluvial soil’); Warping Ground Farm 1828 (see WARPING DRAIN); Watson Close (specific is the surn. *Watson*, which was frequent in Li (Archer and ODFNBI)); Wawings (*Waw Ings* 1746; uncertain specific, with ON **eng** ‘meadow’); West Field (also 1741; *West Field meadow* 1689; *Great Westfield* 1761; *Little Westfield* 1761; *Little Westfield Close* 1781; *Long Westfield* 1761).

(b) *Algerdenges* c.1184 Templar (specific is possibly OE pers.n. *Ælfgeard*, and ON **eng** ‘meadow’, or pers.n. *Algar* with OE **dyncge** ‘manured land’); *Althorp Common* 1752¹ (OFr **commun** ‘common’; see ALTHORPE); *Althorp Dyke Moor (lying within the moors of Keadby)* 1752¹ (OE **dīc**/ON **dīk** ‘ditch’, and OE **mōr**/ON **mór** ‘wasteland, marsh’); *Bracken Hill Moor* 1758 (ME **braken** ‘bracken’, OE **hyll** ‘hill’, and OE **mōr**/ON **mór**); *Buskey Dike Closes* 1761 *KeadManor*¹ (ME **bushi** ‘bushy, overgrown’, OE **dīc**/ON **dīk** ‘ditch’); see BOSKERDYKE DRAIN (Amcotts); *Button’s Close* 1761 (specific is either the surn. *Button*, which was frequent in Li (Archer and ODFNBI), or may refer to the popular name of a species of wild plant (NDEFN 56)); *Carr Dyke* 1767 (ON **kjarr** ‘brushwood, marsh’, and OE **dīc**/ON **dīk** ‘ditch’); *Common Carr Close* 1797; *Common Moors* 1724 (ON **kjarr** ‘brushwood,

marsh'; OE **mōr**/ON **mór**; *Condon Moore* (*sic*) 1689; *Constable Marfur* 1783 (ME **conestable**, and ME **marfur** 'boundary furrow'; refers to 'land assigned for the use of the parish constable' (NDEFN 89)); *Cottager Closes* 1761 (ME **cotager** 'land set aside for tenants of cottages'); *The Crofts* 1725 (OE **croft** 'small enclosed plot'); *Double Moor* 1748 (OE **mōr**/ON **mór**); *Dyke Moor* 1734 (also 1748; OE **dīc**/ON **dík** 'ditch', and OE **mōr**/ON **mór**); *Folly Moors* 1752¹ (OFr/ME **folie** 'foolish enterprise', and OE **mōr**/ON **mór**); *Godfrey Close* 1759 (specific is probably the surn. *Godfrey*, which was frequent in Li (Archer and ODFNBI)); *Great Corne Close* (or *Poplewell Close*) 1723, *Great Corn Close* (or *Popplewell Close*) 1724 (OE **corn** 'corn'; see *Popplewell Close*, below); *Great Sewer* 1777 (ME **seuer** 'trench or ditch used for drainage'); *Hunt Close* 1652 (specific is probably the frequently occurring surn. *Hunt* (Archer and ODFNBI)).

Jolley Moors 1759 (specific is probably the surn. *Jolley*, which was reasonably frequent in Li and more frequent in WRY (Archer and ODFNBI), and OE **mōr**/ON **mór**); see also *Jollies*, field-name in Amcotts); *Keadby Cow Common* 1787 (OFr **commun** 'common'); *Lidget Close* 1770 (OE **hlid-geat** 'swing-gate'); *Little Croft Moors* 1765 (OE **croft**, and OE **mōr**/ON **mór**); *Little Corn Close* or *Little Sumergangs* 1724 (OE **corn**¹ 'corn'; see *Summurgangs*, above); *Little Summer Ings* 1745 (OE **sumor** 'summer', and ON **eng** 'meadow'); *Long Dyke* 1777 (OE **dīc**/ON **dík** 'ditch'); *Low Close* 1746; *Lower Side Close* 1759; *Moore Close* 1607-8 (specific is the frequently occurring locative surn. *Moore* (Archer and ODFNBI)); *Mould's Moor* 1738 (specific is probably the surn. *Mould*, which was frequent in Li (Archer and ODFNBI), and OE **mōr**/ON **mór**); *Parkinson's Close* 1738, *Parkinsons Close* 1746 (specific is the surn. *Parkinson*, which was reasonably frequent in Li (Archer and ODFNBI)); *Poplewell* 1689, *Poplewell Close* or *Great Corne Close* 1723, *Popplewell Close* 1746 (also 1736), *Popplewell Close* 1724 (specific is the surn. *Popplewell*; Richard Popplewell is named as Lord of the Manor in 1748); *North Folley* 1792 (OFr/ME **folie** 'foolish enterprise'); *Old Sewer Bank* 1741 (also 1746; ME **seuer** 'trench or ditch used for drainage', and ME **banke** 'slope, bank'); *Sandsike Moor* 1752¹ (OE **sand** 'sand', OE **sīc** 'stream' or ON **sík** 'ditch', and OE **mōr**/ON **mór**); *Scooldike* 1607-8 (specific is possibly a reference to a school, with OE **dīc**/ON **dík** 'ditch'); *Sistant Close/Sistance Close* 1736, *Sistance Close* 1746, *Sistants Close* 1761 (uncertain specific; possibly aphetic form suggesting assistance or subsistence); *Sistants Moor* 1763 (OE **mōr**/ON **mór**); *Six Acres* 1759 (OE **æcer** 'plot or strip of cultivated land, acre'); *South Moor* 1748, *South Moors* 1759 (OE **mōr**/ON **mór**); *The Stengs* 1739 (perhaps a variant of ON **stang** 'rood of land'); *Stongs* 1746; *Stongs Close*, 1756; *Syke Hill Moor* 1758 (OE **sīc** 'stream'/ON **sík** 'ditch', OE **hyll**, and OE **mōr**/ON **mór**); *Three Acres Close* 1743 (also 1751; OE **æcer**); *Townfields* 1764; *Wilkinson North Close* 1751 (specific is probably the surn. *Wilkinson*, which was frequent in Li (Archer and ODFNBI)); *Wilkinson South Close* 1751.

BELTON PARISH

Belton parish lies centrally within the Isle of Axholme, bordering the parishes of Crowle to the north, Owston to the east, Epworth to the south, and Hatfield in Strafforth wapentake (West Riding of Yorkshire) to the west. Its western border follows part of the course of the Old River Don. Belton includes the settlements of Beltoft, Bracon, Carrhouse, Church Town, Hirst Priory, Mosswood, Sandtoft, Temple Belwood, Westgate, and Woodhouse. Settlement in Belton appears to have been sited on productive areas of raised land largely above 10m OD, with good access to the River Don and River Trent routeways.

The south-western border with Epworth parish has a complicated history: at the time of enclosure, Ross (an area within Belton allotted to the Participants, partners who took shares in and completed the 17th-century drainage works) belonged to Epworth, whilst Samuel Closes belonged to Belton and virtually separated West Carr from its parish in Epworth (1803 *Enc²* map). This situation was later simplified, and both Ross and Samuel Closes were included within Epworth parish on the OS first edition 6" to the mile maps of c.1885. Ross and Samuel Closes are therefore treated in Epworth parish in this survey.

At the time of the Domesday Survey, it appears that Belton was a significant settlement, with a recorded population of 43 households of Geoffrey de la Guerche (17 sokemen/freemen, 20 villans/villagers and six bordars/smallholders had four ploughs and six oxen; there were five ploughlands, together with 11 fisheries and an area of woodland and pasture two leagues long by two leagues wide) (DB 2002, 954/DB 2 63.12). The hamlet of Beltoft recorded four sokemen/freemen and 16

bordars/smallholders who had four ploughs, together with woodland and pasture four furlongs long by four wide (DB 2002, 954/DB 2 63.13; cf. DB population in Li, Darby 1952, 47-56).

Estimates based on census surveys for the years from 1548 to 1646 (1548: 1062; 1603: 1162; 1642: 1505) indicate that in around 1603 Belton's population increased, then rose again in 1642 following drainage; these figures are consistent with a general increase in population, which includes migration into the area (Fleet 2002, 85-6). In the 19th century a fair was held in Belton every 25th September mainly for the sale of flax, which was cultivated widely in the area (White 1856, 621-2).

Like Epworth and Haxey parishes, a distinctive feature of Belton parish is the survival of several open fields with their characteristic strips. Open-field land at Northcroft Field, commonly known as Belton Field, survived largely owing partly to 'its encirclement by minor roads' (Fulton 2011, 45). Belton Field is located on land mainly above 10m OD to the west of the A161/High Street. A reconstruction of Belton Field depicted on the Tithe Map of 1842 is provided at Figure 16, below, showing named furlongs, areas of verge known as meres, and roads; for comparison, the OS Digimap at Figure 17 shows the present-day context. Many of the field-names are still in use today.



Figure 16: Reconstruction of Belton Field in 1842, showing open-field land and strips, based on *Belton TA 1842 map LA: DIOC/TITHE AWARD/E 359* and Fulton 2011, 48 © Alex Merrick, reproduced with permission

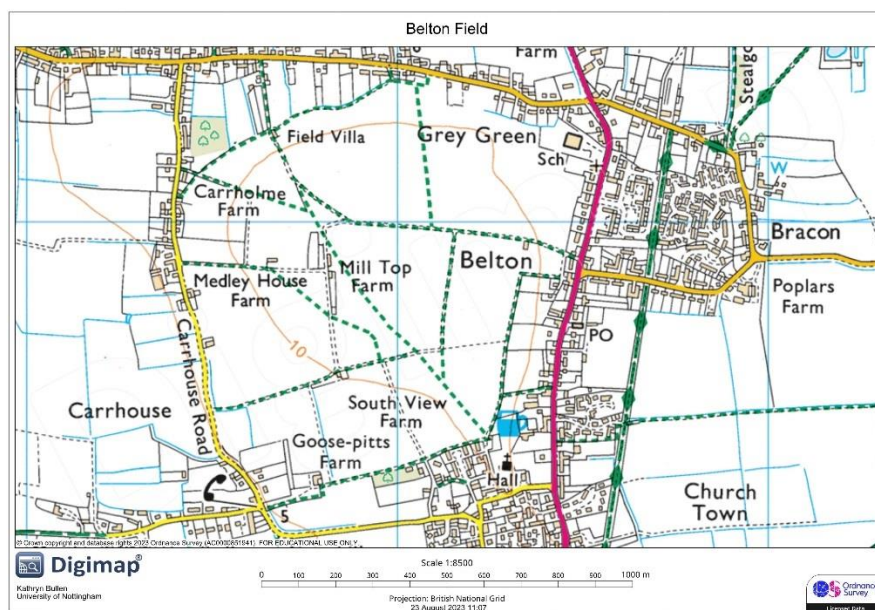


Figure 17: Map of Belton Field

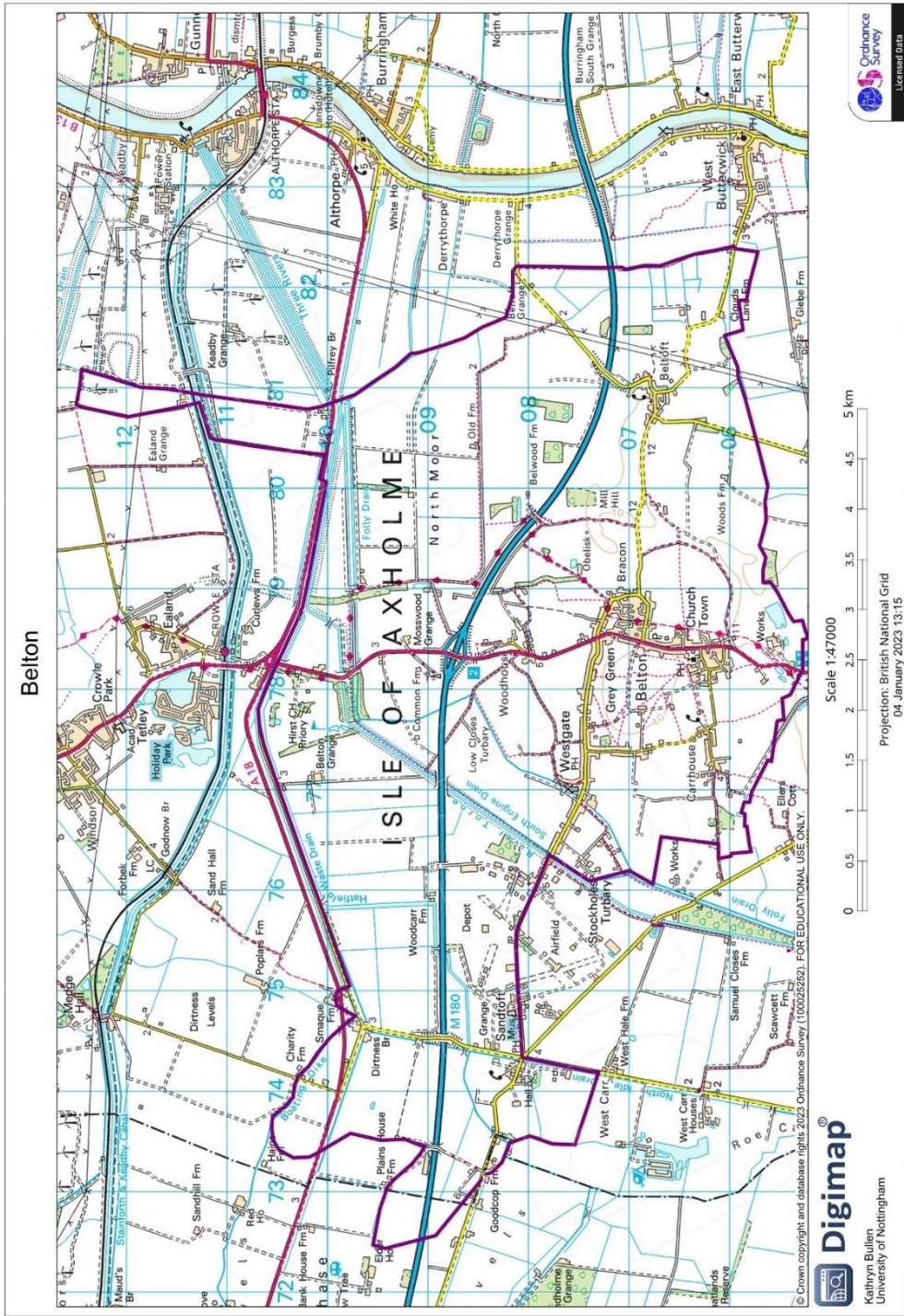


Figure 18: Map of Belton parish

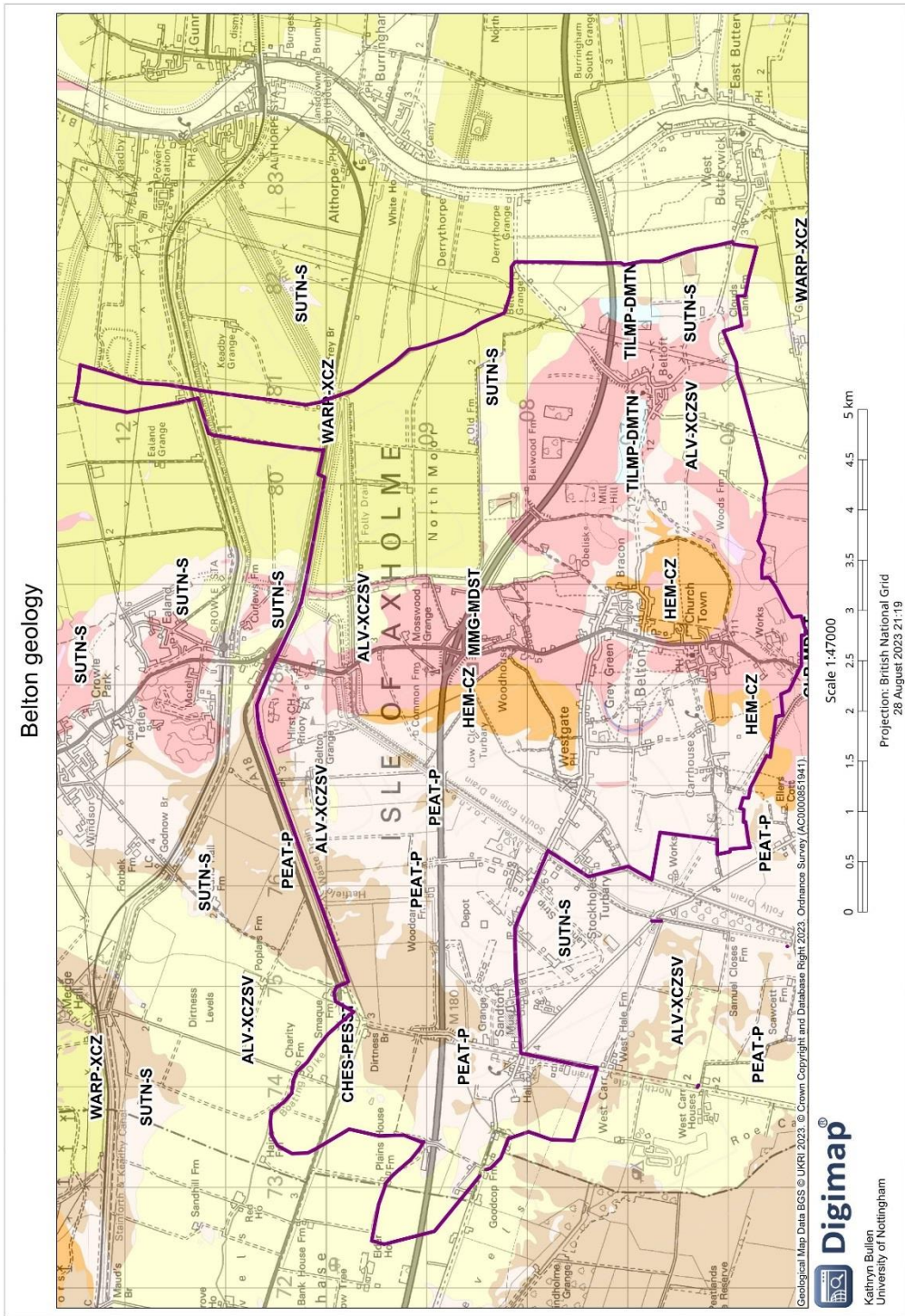


Figure 19: Geology map of Belton parish

Bedrock	
Mercia Mudstone Group - Siltstone, Dolomitic (MMG-DSLST)	
Chester Formation - Sandstone, Pebbly (Gravelly) (CHES-PESST)	
Mercia Mudstone Group - Mudstone (MMG-MDST)	
Sherwood Sandstone Group - Sandstone (SSG-SDST)	
Clarlborough Member - Mudstone (CLB-MDST)	
Superficial Deposits	
Head - Clay, Silt, Sand And Gravel (HEAD-XCZSV)	
Till, Mid Pleistocene - Diamicton (TILMP-DMTN)	
Warp - Clay And Silt (WARP-XCZ)	
Alluvium - Clay, Silt, Sand And Gravel (ALV-XCZSV)	
Hemingbrough Glaciolacustrine Formation - Clay, Silty (HEM-CZ)	
Sutton Sand Formation - Sand (SUTN-S)	
Peat - Peat (PEAT-P)	
Glaciofluvial Deposits, Devensian - Sand And Gravel (GFDUD-XSV)	
Brighton Sand Formation - Sand (BREI-S)	
Artificial Ground	
Mass Movement	
Linear Features	
Alteration Areas	
Faults	
Fault, inferred	
Fold Axes	
Fossil Horizons	
Landforms	
Mineral Veins	
Rock Units	

Figure 20: Belton geology key



Figure 21: *Bel-* names in the area

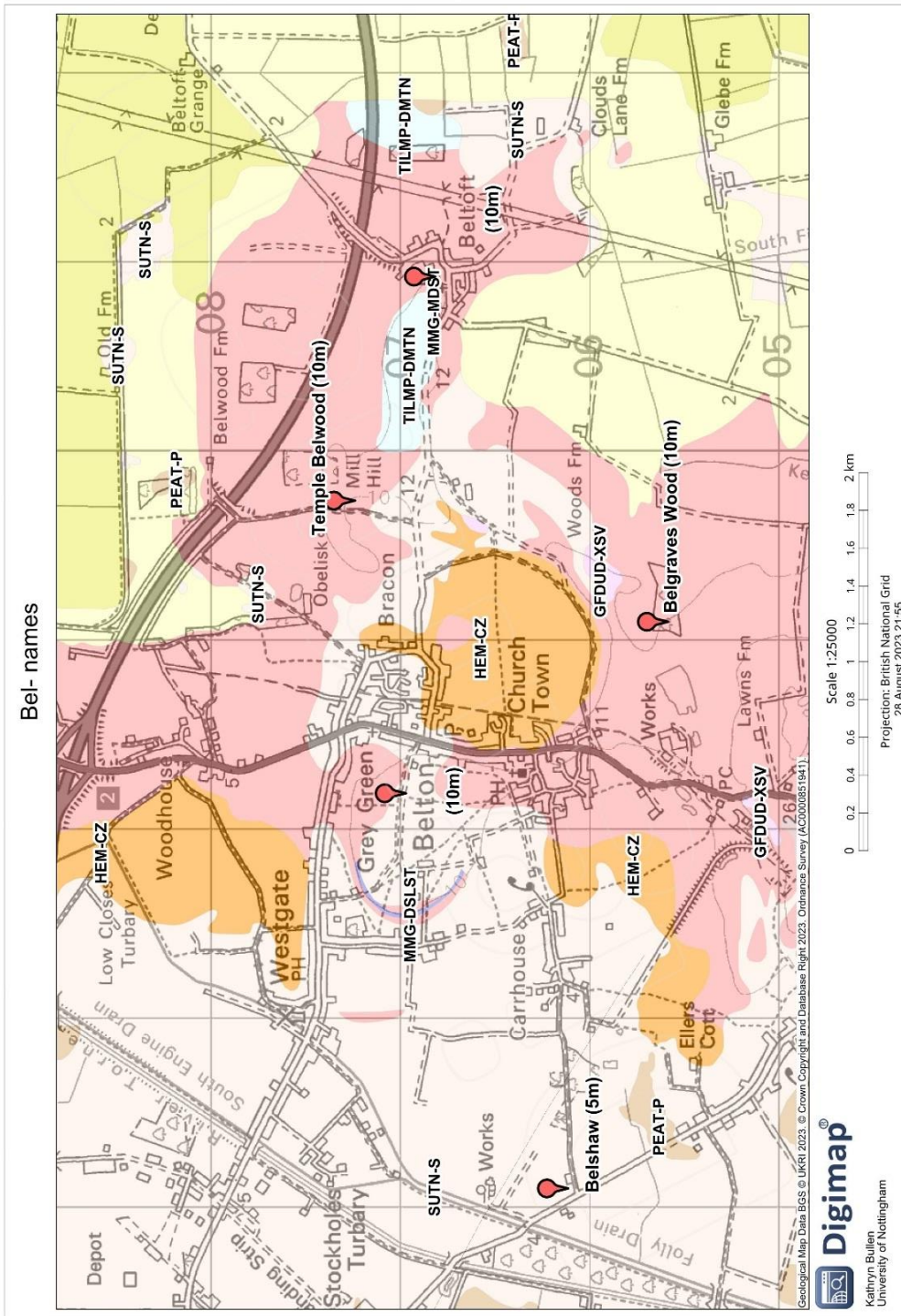


Figure 22: *Bel-* names geology (for key, see Figure 20)

BELTON PARISH

Belton parish was enclosed together with Epworth, Haxey and Owston parishes following an Enclosure Act dated 1795 (*Enc*¹) and an Enclosure Award dated 1803 (*Enc*²). A Tithe Award for the parish was completed in 1842, with 1843 map (Kain and Oliver 1995, 294). The OS 1" map sheet is dated 1894.

Belton

BELTON (SE 7806).

So named 6", 1.25", 1842 *TA*.

Beltone 1086 DB, *Beltona* m.12th Dugd vi, 1138×48 Nostell, c.1145 ChM (*Newburgh*), 1Hy2 (1172×89) Dane, 1.12th AD (DLiPN), 1224 Ep (DEPN), 1626 (1837) Ax, *Belton* ' e.13th *AddCh* (DLiPN), *Belton* 13th RA, 1212 Fees, Ed2 (1307×27) *Concords* (Bower), 1316 FA (Bower), 1359 2 *Tonge* (9/1), 4Hy4 (1403) Deeds (B374), 1526 LW², 1572-3 (Hall 1935), 1576 Saxton *Beeltona* 1138×48 Nostell *Bealton* 1179 P, 1224 Ep (DEPN), *Bealt* ' c.1200 *Sub* (Bower) *Beautunia*, *Beautone* 1184 Templar *Beltun* 1222 *AddCh* (20615) *Bellton*, *Belltoun* 1587 (Hall 1935)

Uncertain specific with OE **tūn** 'enclosure, village'. The clustering of names with *Bel-* in this area is unusual, suggesting they share the same first element: Belton, Beltoft, Temple Belwood in Belton parish, and Belgraves Wood and Belshaw just inside Epworth parish (see Figures 21 and 22). Many different etymological explanations have been offered for these names, ranging from the fanciful to the more credible; among the less likely possibilities the fertility of the land has been linked with the sun-god Bel (Stonehouse 1839, 320), a reference to 'pool' waters near each of the settlements has been given with no precise etymological derivation (Eminson 1934, 52), and a connection with a bell house has also been suggested (Bower 1940, 289).

Two credible suggestions have been made for *Bel-*: Ekwall proposed OE ***bel**¹ 'piece of dry land in fen' as the source of a number of *Bel-* place-names (1936: 159-63); this element would be cognate with ON **bil** 'interval, space', and might therefore have been used of a glade in a forest or, as perhaps here, a piece of dry ground in fenny country (see also VEPN 77, DEPN 35). OE **bēl** 'fire', in the sense of a funeral pyre or beacon has also been considered, perhaps relating to areas with, or

providing wood for, a beacon. Forms with *beau-* suggest medieval scribes interpreted the specific as OFr **bel**² ‘beautiful’, but early spellings suggest this is clearly not the etymology.

It appears that the *Bel-* settlements refer to a specific feature in the landscape, from which the settlements were named. Topographical evidence perhaps supports OE ***bel**¹ ‘piece of dry land in fen’, *Belton* meaning ‘farm at (the place called) *Bel’. Settlements are situated on higher ground avoiding potential flood risks (10m OD) at Belton, Beltoft, Temple Belwood and Belgraves Wood. Attested much later, Belshaw is situated much lower down (5m OD) and was probably also named using the *Bel-* specific already in use in place-names nearby. Settlements in the Humber wetlands were often located on relatively higher ground near the 10m OD contour, on Mercia mudstone, with a preference shown for the location of settlements on dry ‘islands’ in the wetlands (Van de Noort 2004, 131, 135). However, why this cluster of places was so named, when other similar areas in Axholme were not, is unclear.

Turning to OE **bēl** ‘fire’, evidence shows that the *Bel-* settlements are not sited on the highest places in the landscape, where a signal fire or beacon might be expected, although it is possible that lines of sight/viewsheds were sufficient at points lower down the hillsides (cf. Baker and Brookes 2015, 216-34). The meaning of the *Bel-* names could perhaps be extended to names associated with a beacon (cf. Belgrave, Cheshire: ‘copse relating to a beacon’). It is also possible that the use of available woodland could account for meanings associated with fire. Woodland is indicated in the generics for Belgraves (OE *grāf* ‘grove, wood’), Belwood (OE *wudu* ‘wood’) and Belshaw (OE *sceaga* ‘copse’). These woodland areas could have been used to provide fuel for a beacon, possibly located at the highest point in the area (33m) south of Belton near Epworth. Holgate Hill (25m, SE 7704) is one possible location; it is marked as a significant landmark on the 1626 (1837) Ax pre-drainage map.

See BELTOFT, TEMPLE BELWOOD, below, and BELLSHAW (Epworth), BELGRAVES WOOD (Epworth), minor names, and related field-names. Compare also with Belton near Grantham (Li), Belton (Le), Belton (R), and Belton (historically part of Sf).

Derived names: BELTON BRICKWORKS (SE 7805). 6" marked as BRICKYARD. BELTON GRANGE (SE 7710). So named 6", 1828 Bryant, 1830 Greenwood. OFr **grange** ‘granary, barn, farm’. In 1856 this is said to be a farm of 522 acres (White 1856, 621). BELTON STATION (6"2) (SE

7807). Formerly part of the Axholme Joint Railway. See also street-names, and field-names.

BELTOFT (SE 8006).

So named 6", 1.25", 1803 *Enc*², 1842 *TA*.

Beltot (*sic*) 1086 DB, 1179 P (DLiPN 13), 1626 (1837) Ax

Beltoft c.1184 (15th) Templar, c.1200 Dane, 1202 Ass, eHy3

(1216×44) *Chs*, 1239 RA (Bower), 1327 Sub, 1496-1509 Ipm

(Bower), *Beltofte* Ed2 (1307×27) Inq (Bower), 1576 Saxton

Beltof 1239 RA (Bower), early 13th *Chs*

Beletoft 1280 Fine (Bower), [*Rogerus de*] *Bele Toft* Ed3 (1327×77)

Inq (Bower)

For the specific see Belton, above, and ODan **toft** ‘plot’. Due to the Scandinavian generic, the Scandinavian settlement name element *bāle* ‘den or lair; farmstead’ has been considered as the specific, but discounted because of Beltoft’s situation as ‘an interparochial secondary settlement of Belton, an English-named parish’ (Coates 2007, 97).

Derived names: BELTOFT GRANGE (SE 8208). So named 6" and 1915 *BeltTB*. OFr **grange** ‘granary, barn, farm’. BELTOFT HOUSE (6") (SE 8006). So named 1915 *BeltTB*. See also Beltoft Road, street-name in (b), and field-names.

BRACON (SE 7907).

BRAKIN 6"1. BRAYCTON 1.25" and 1830 Greenwood. Brayton 1838 Ax.

Bracon 1915 *BeltTB*. Braycon 1803 *Enc*², 1864 *TA*. Bracton 1839

Stonehouse. Bracken 1856 White.

Brakene 1179 P (DLiPN), 1546 LW(Stow) (DLiPN)

Bracon 1623 Cust (*KC*)

ME **braken** ‘bracken’. See also field-names.

CARRHOUSE (SE 7706).

So named 1803 *Enc*². CARHOUSE 6", 1828 Bryant, 1830 Greenwood.

CARRHOUSES 1.25".

Carrhouses 1663 *BeltPar*

Carrhouse 1733 *Dent*, *Carr House* 1734 *Dent*

ON **kjarr** ‘brushwood, marsh’, and OE **hūs** ‘house’. Carrhouses 1826 *BeltTerr*.

Derived names: See also CARRHOUSE ROAD, street-name, and field-names.

CHURCH TOWN (SE 7906).

So named 6"1.

Churchtowne 1655 *BeltPar*, *Churchtown* 1778 *Dent*

This is a modern place-name. An additional spelling *Kireton* 1275 RH was given by Bower, but this appears to relate only to the two *Kirton* place-names in Manley and Holland wapentakes respectively. Cf. *Kirton* in Lindsey (DLiPN 75) where early forms such as *Chirchetone* 1070-87 demonstrate OE *cirice* was replaced by the cognate ON *kirkja*. Reanalysis of *Kireton* would have been unusual here.

GREY GREEN (SE 7807).

So named 6", 1830 *Greenwood*, 1838 *Ax*, 1877 *AxHD*.

Gray Green 1798 (1841) *Dent*, 1803 *Enc*²

There are no early attestations for this settlement name. This is possibly OE **græg**¹ ‘grey’, or the surn. *Grey*, which was frequent in WRY and less frequent in Li (Archer and ODFNBI), and OE **grēne**² ‘(village) green’. Cf. Hough’s discussion of *Grazeley*, Brk, where she suggests a hypothesised OE **græg* ‘wolf’ combined with OE *sol* ‘wallowing place’. Hough observes that early forms of the place-name did not contain evidence for an Old English inflectional adjectival ending, indicating that *græg* was being used as a noun describing something grey in colour; she cites evidence from other place-names containing *græg* as evidence for the sense ‘wolf’ (Hough 2015, 21). Note this contrasts with Gelling’s earlier suggestion of OE *græg*² ‘badger’ (PN Brk 1 166). However, given that Grey Green is not attested till 1798, and there is no run of early forms to support such a conclusion, there is insufficient evidence to be confident of a particular sense for *grey* here.

Derived names: GREY GREEN FARM (SE 7807). See also field-names.

HIRST PRIORY PARK (SE 7710).

So named 1915 *BeltTB*. HIRST PRIORY 6". HURST PRIORY 1.25", 1828 *Bryant*, 1830 *Greenwood*, 1838 *Ax*.

Hyrst Hy1 (1100×35) (13th), 1120×1129 *Nostell*

Hirst/*Hirst* 1138×48 *Nostell*, *Hirst* c.1184 (15th) *Templar*, *le marais quod est circa Hirst* 1304 *Selby*

Hurst in *Axiholm* 1241 *Lib* (DLiPN), 1253 *Cl* (Bower), *Hurst* 1253 *Cl* (Bower 290)

Hirst Priory 1626 (1837) *Ax*

OE **hyrst** ‘wood’. A small cell at *Hyrst* was granted by Nigel d’Albini to the prior and convent of St Oswald’s *Nostell* in the early 12th century

(VCH II 163, Dugdale 1661, 100).

Derived names: LITTLE HIRST (SE 7810). So named 6", 1798 *BeltSurv* and 1803 *Enc*². Little Hurst 1.25". So named 1830 Greenwood and 1842 *TA*. Little House 1828 Bryant. Little Hurst Priory 1803 *Enc*². See also field-names.

MOSSWOOD (survives in derived names) (SE 7809).

So named 1803 *Enc*², 1828 Bryant, 1830 Greenwood, 1915 *BeltTB*.

Moswod, Moswod' c.1160-89 Selby, *Moswood* 1769 *BeltTerr*

Mosewode, Mosewod' 1184 Templar

Mossewood 1649 *ParlSurv* (E317) (KC)

OE **mos** 'bog', and OE **wudu** 'wood'. Mowbray granted land to the Templars in the 12th century, with pannage for pigs provided at Mosswood (Templar ccvi). See also field-name in (b).

Derived names: MOSSWOOD FARM (SE 7809). So named 6".

MOSSWOOD GRANGE (6") (SE 7809). So named 1915 *BeltTB*. OFr **grange** 'granary, barn, farm'. MOSSWOOD MANOR (SE 7809). See also (b) field-name.

SANDTOFT (SE 7407).

So named 6", 1.25".

Santoft' 1142×c.1150 ChM (St Mary's Abbey, York), *Santoft* 1607-8 *LRMB* (256) (KC), 1639 *Ax*, *Santofte* m.12th (1.13th) *StM* (DLiPN)

Sandtoft 1402 *Inqaqd* (KC), *Sandtofte* 1156-57 (14th) YCh i, 1189-99 (1308) Ch (DLiPN/Bower)

Sandetoft 1545 SP (Bower)

Sand Toft 1704 (1870) Pryme

OE **sand** or ON **sandr** 'sand', and ODan **toft** 'plot'. This lies on blown sand (SSNEM 164; see Gaunt 1994 for detailed geological survey). Originally an island, a Mowbray charter of 1142×c.1150 gifted the island and its fisheries, land and pasture to St Mary's York (Greenway 1972, 205). It became a cell for one monk, sustained by food and other rights (Greenway 1972, 206). Later Sandtoft was used as one of the gamekeepers' stations of Hatfield Chase (Stonehouse 1839, 354). Following Vermuyden's drainage works in the 1620s, it was used as a depot and operating base for drainage workers, and by the 1640s there were two hundred houses and a population of 1,000, consisting of Dutch, French, Flemish and Belgian protestants (Ella 1993, 76-7). However, the settlement had a turbulent history and its chapel was burnt down in 1688 by disgruntled commoners (Cory 1985, 80). Large

numbers of incomers moved away, but evidence of their settlement is in names such as JAQUE'S FARM, Smacque Close (field-name), and SMAQUE FARM (Crowle), and in the local surname stock. By 1839 only a low thatched public house called The White Hart remained from the 17th-century settlement (Stonehouse 1839, 358); this is no longer extant. Note *sand* compounded with *toft* is rare (see Cole 2016, 84).

Derived names: SANDTOFT AIRFIELD (SE 7507). See ROSS FARM (Epworth). SANDTOFT GRANGE (SE 7408). So named 6" and 1915 *BeltTB*. OFr **grange** 'granary, barn, farm'. Marked as Woodcarr 1828 Bryant. SANDTOFT GROVE (6") (SE 7407). GROVE FARM 25k. Grove 1828 Bryant. OE **grāf** 'grove, wood'. SANDTOFT HALL (SE 7408). So named 1915 *BeltTB* with additional marking of (mansion). See also SANDTOFT ROAD, street-name, and field-names.

TEMPLE BELWOOD (6") (SE 7907).

So named 1769 *BeltTerr*, 1803 *Enc*², 1842 *TA*, 1915 *BeltTB*.

Belwoda 1138×54 Nostell, *Belwod'* c.1184 (15th) Templar, *Belwod* 1275 RH (DLiPN), *Belwode* c.1184 (15th) Templar, 1236-7 Ipm (Bower), 1327 Ipm³ (81), 1359 2 *Tonge* (9/2)

Belwud 1.12th AD (DLiPN)

Belewod 1284 Pat (DLiPN, SSNEM)

Bellewode 1360 2 *Tonge* (9/1)

Bellwod 1367-77 *FF* (Bower), *Bellwode* 1378 *Sub* (Bower)

Bellwood 1587 (Hall 1935)

Temple Belwood 1629 *Ax*, 1713 (Hall 1935)

Temple Bellwood 1734 (Hall 1935), 1798 *BeltSurv*

The affix ME **temple** 'temple' is derived from Belwood's early associations with the Knights Templars, the military religious order suppressed in 1312 (cf. NDEFN 417). Mowbray granted land to the Templars in the 12th century, with a dairy farm at Belwood (Templar ccvii) attached to Belton (Hall 1935, 73). For the specific see Belton, above, and, for the generic, OE **wudu** 'wood'. Temple Belwood made use of routes along the River Trent and the River Don (note in Templar 256; see also Stonehouse 1839, 376). The building was demolished in stages between 1940 and 1978.

Derived names: BELWOOD FARM (6") (SE 7907). Bellwood Farm 1830 Greenwood. BELWOOD VILLAS (SE 8006). TEMPLE DRAIN (SE 7907). ME **drein** 'drain'. TEMPLE GARDENS (SE 7907). GARDEN PLANTATION 6". See also Temple Road, street-name in (b), and field-names.

WESTGATE (SE 7707).

So named 6", 1.25".

West Gayte 1576 Banco (Bower 290)

Westgate, Belton 1658 *BRA*¹

OE **west** ‘west’, and ON **gata** ‘road’, which sometimes indicates a ‘right of pasturage’ in NMidl, or OE **geat** ‘pass, gate, gap’.

Derived names: See also WESTGATE ROAD, street-name, and field-names. Note also West Gate 1858 Read, f.n. in Epworth.

WOODHOUSE (SE 7807).

So named 6", 1803 *Enc*².

Woddehouse, aliter dict’ Eluestuathe, Eluestuayth, Eluestwaite,

Eluesuait c.1160×89 Selby

Elvesweit 1204 ChR (DLiPN)

Evilthwaye alias Woodhouse 1540-41 Dugd ii (DLiPN)

Woodhouse 1666-87 *Dent, Wood House* 1798 *BRA*²

OE **wudu** ‘wood’, and OE **hūs** ‘house’. The alternative name in the earlier run of spellings suggests ‘elf’s clearing’, from OE **elf** ‘elf’, and ON **þveit** ‘clearing, meadow’, or perhaps the dithematic personal name *Ælwar* or *Elwer* proposed in DLiPN 142. There are instances of pers.ns compounded with *þveit* in WRY, e.g. Gunthwaite (PN WRY 1 328), Hampsthwaite (PN WRY 5 133-4), Yockenthwaite (PN WRY 1 117-8), but the el. is more commonly qualified by descriptive terms (LPN 250). The el. *þveit* is rarely found in Li and *Woodhouse* is not found elsewhere in Li. *Woodhouse* is sometimes added to the name of a village to denote it was ‘brought into being by the essarting of woodland at some distance from the village centre’ (Holbeck Woodhouse, PN Nt 84). It may refer to buildings which housed people who were associated with the management of woodland (LPN, 258). There may be a link with this area and one of the possible meanings of *Bel-* names noted in BELTON, above: an area providing wood for a beacon. Note Hall’s discussion of possible elves in Anglo-Saxon place-names and suggestion that, although there is slight evidence for elves in place-names, elves were associated with woods and meadows in thirteenth-century beliefs reflected in the *Southern English Legendary* of the 1270s (Hall 2006, 61-80).

Derived names: WOODHOUSE FARM (SE 7808). WOODHOUSE GRANGE FARM (SE 7808). Woodhouse Grange 1915 *BeltTB*. OFr **grange** ‘granary, barn, farm’. See also Woodhouse Lane/Lanes, street-names in (b), and field-names.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH (6") (SE 7806). 25k marked with symbol of church. Belton Church 1697 (1870) Pryme, 173.

ANCHOR DRAIN (SE 7309). So named 6"1. Possibly OE **ancor** 'recluse, hermit', and ME **drein** 'drain', indicating 'land on or near the dwelling place of a hermit' (NDEFN 9), which may be relevant in view of its proximity to Sandtoft, where a cell for one monk was situated (see SANDTOFT); alternatively, as there are no early attestations, this may refer to a device for mooring a boat (OED n.1). New Cut 1830 Greenwood. ME **cut, cutte** 'water-channel'.

AXHOLME GAME FARM (SE 7808).

BANK HOUSE BUILDINGS (6") (SE 7209). ME **banke** 'slope, bank'. See also field-name.

BOATING DYKE (6") (SE 7410). OE **dīc**/ON **dík** 'ditch'. This marks part of the border with WRY near JAQUE'S BANK. It is believed to be one of the soak dykes cut to intercept local drains to peat canals in use before coal displaced the local fuel (Cory 1985, 102). It has also been suggested that boating dikes were cut to enable peat to be shipped to the Rivers Don and Trent and thence to distant markets (HLCP 1997, 80). See also entry in Crowle. Derived name: BOATING DIKE DRAIN (SE 7410). ME **drein** 'drain'.

BRAWNSWORTH PLANTATION (6") (SE 7907). This is possibly the rare surn. *Brownsworth*, which was found in Li and WRY (Archer). See also Brownsworth field-names.

BRIDGE FARM (SE 7607). So named 6". This is possibly on the site of Ross Bridge (Epworth).

BUSKEY WOOD (SE 8007). So named 6"2. This is probably Scandinavianised ME **bushi** 'bushy, overgrown', and OE **wudu** 'wood'. Scandinavian influence is demonstrated in other similar field-names in WRY (NDEFN 55). See also field-names, and BOSKERDYKE DRAIN in Amcotts.

CARRHOLME FARM (SE 7707). ON **kjarr** 'brushwood, marsh', and ON **holmr** 'island, water-meadow'.

CATALINE (6") (SE 7408). This is probably the surn. *Catline*, from the personal name *Cateline*, which was attested in small numbers in Li (Archer and ODFNBI). Note derived forms below do not have a second <a>. The watercourse runs to the north of Sandtoft and is said to have been dug around 1813 to help the drainage around Sandtoft area (Catherall 2010, 32); it is in the same location as HATFIELD WASTE DRAIN. Derived name: OLD CATLINE DRAIN (SE 7307). This runs along part of the old RIVER DON and borders WRY. See also NEW CATLINE DRAIN (SE 7306) in Epworth. ME **drein** 'drain'. This marks part of the western border with WRY. See also Catoline Close, field-name.

CLOUDS LANE FARM (SE 8106). So named 6"2. Marked on 6"1.

Close Lane Farm 1828 Bryant. See CLOUDS LANE, street-name, below, and in West Butterwick, Owston.

COMMON FARM (SE 7709). So named 6". OFr **commun** ‘common’.

CROSSHILL FARM (SE 7706). OE **cross** ‘cross’, and OE **hyll** ‘hill’, perhaps located on ‘land by a (wayside) cross’, or ‘land near a crossroads or running across a road’ (NDEFN 97). See also field-name.

CROWN INN (6") (SE 7806). Crown 1856 White. The crown represented ‘power’ (Cox 1994, 9).

DIRTNESS (not on any OS maps). The earliest form is *Dirtness* [Crooke] 1607, field-name in Crowle. *Dirkness* 1642 *Cert* in Stonehouse 1839. *Durtness* 1645 *Sewers*, and 1675 *Sewers* (1870) Pryme. OE/ON **drit** ‘dirt’, and OE **næss**/ON **nes**² ‘headland’. Derived names: DIRTNESS BRIDGE (SE 7409). So named 6", 1828 Bryant, 1915 *BeltTB*. Durtness Bridge 1.25" and 1830 Greenwood. DIRTNESS BRIDGE FARM (SE 7409). DIRTNESS GROVES (SE 7409). OE **grāf** ‘grove, wood’. This lies on marshy land next to the former course of the River Don. Small areas of land near riverbanks, in particular the Trent bank, were often known as ‘Groves’ (EDD sb.1). See other *Grove* examples in Luddington, Owston and West Butterwick. Note also DIRTNESS GROVES FM (SE 7511), a different farm in WRY (named Groves Farm on 25k OS map) in PN WRY 1 4, but this gives an alternative suggestion for the first element of Dan personal name *Dirk*. Located to the south of DIRTNESS LEVELS in WRY, *Dirtness* names form part of Axholme’s border with WRY and Crowle. See also *Dirtness Crooke* 1607, field-name in (b) in Crowle.

DIXON WOOD (SE 8007). So named 6" and 1915 *BeltTB*. Dickson Wood 1842 *TA*. Specific is the surn. *Dixon*, which was frequent in Li (Archer and ODFNBI), and OE **wudu** ‘wood’. See also field-name.

DOG HORSE PLANTATION (SE 7908). So named 6"1. Named in the mid-late 18th century by Alan or William Johnson in honour of a favourite horse and hound (Angus Townley, pers. comm.). See OBELISK, and also field-name.

DOUBLE RIVERS (6") (SE 7408). These are two channels built by Vermuyden as part of the 17th-century drainage scheme; this is also part of THREE RIVERS. See Crowle and Keadby, Althorpe.

DRURY (1.25") (SE 7209). So named 1830 Greenwood. This is the surn. *Drury*, which was frequent in Li and WRY (Archer and ODFNBI). It is located on the western border with WRY near PLAINS DRAIN. Belton Brothers & Drury in Eastoft were local distributors of the David Brown tractors and farm machinery (see image s11363, North Lincolnshire Museum Service Image Archive).

FAIRCROFT (SE 7906).

FIELD FARM (SE 8106).

FIELD HOUSE (6"2) (SE 7907).

FIELD VILLA (SE 7707). So named 6". Located in the open fields of Belton on Mann Lane, it is one of three buildings erected on Belton Field in the mid-19th century (Fulton 2011, 47)

FISH FARM (SE 7408). George Fish, farmer, was named in Owston in 1856 White.

FISH POND (6"2) (SE 7907). This is in the grounds of TEMPLE BELWOOD.

FISH POND PLANTATION (SE 8006). So named 6".

FOLLY DRAIN (SE 7809). See River-Names.

GOODCOP FARM (SE 7308). Goodcop 6"1. *Goodcopp* 1684-5 *Deed* and 1704 (1870) Pryme. Good Copse 1828 Bryant. Good-cop 1856 White. OE **gōd** 'good', perhaps with ME **copis** 'coppice, thicket'. Li forms of *copis* show the use of the false singular, a form of back-formation; this is the result of the singular noun ending in -s being understood as a plural form, from which a new singular has been constructed. In common with other French words ending in an -s, the plural was originally identical to the singular *copys*, leading to the frequently occurring English singular *copy* (OED). Situated beside the former course of the River Idle on the border with WRY. There is no feature to which the form OE *copp* 'top, summit' could have been applied here. See also field-name.

GOOSE-PITTS FARM (SE 7706). *Goose* is probably an outcome of OE **gorst** 'gorse', with OE **pytt** 'pit'. Compare the alternative outcome *goss* found at *Goss-acres*, f.n. in Messingham, Li, given as ModE dial. *goss* (Peacock 1889, 243), with a possible alternative, the surn. *Goss* (PN Li 6 85). Located in the open fields of Belton, it is one of three buildings erected on Belton Field in the mid-19th century (Fulton 2011, 47). See also *Lower and Upper Goose Pits*, field-names, and *Goosepits* 1871, field-name in Epworth.

GRAVEL HILL WOOD (SE 8106). So named 6"2. Marked as wood 6"1, on. ME **gravel** 'gravel, sand', OE **hyll** 'hill', and OE **wudu** 'wood'. See also field-name.

GRAVEL PIT (6"2) (SE 8106). ME **gravel** 'gravel, sand', and OE **pytt** 'pit'.

GREEN LANE FARM (SE 7607). See GREEN LANE.

GROVE FARM (SE 7307). OE **grāf** 'grove, wood'. So named 1828 Bryant. See SANDTOFT GROVE in SANDTOFT.

HAGGLANE SIDING (6"2) (SE 7908). Formerly part of the Axholme Joint Railway. See HAGG LANE, and field-names. See also Hagg Lane, field-name in Crowle.

HALLGARTH FARM (SE 8007). Hall Garth Farm 1915 *BeltTB*. OE **hall** 'hall', and ON **garðr** 'enclosure'.

HATFIELD WASTE DRAIN (SE 7408). ME **drein** 'drain'. See Hatfield

(PN WRY 1 7).

HAWTHORNE HOUSE (5k) (SE 7409). So named 1915 *BeltTB*. Note also *Hawthorne Hill*, 1701 field-name in (b).

HIGHCROFT FARM (SE 8006). High Croft Farm 1915 *BeltTB*.

HIGH LEVELS BANK (SE 7409). High Level Bank 6"1.

HOLLY WELL FARM (SE 8006). See also street-name.

JAQUE'S BANK (6"1) (SE 7410). Jaques Bank 1877 AxHD. Jacques Bank 1915 *BeltTB*. See also field-name. On border with WRY. *Jaque* is the surn. of one of the Participants in the 17th-century drainage, and is still a local name (Cory 1985, 63). Several Jaques are named in Westwoodside and Wroot in 1856 White.

JAQUE'S BRIDGE (6") (SE 7410).

JAQUE'S FARM (SE 7410).

JERVIS DRAIN (SE 7509). Specific is probably the surn. *Jervis*, which was found in Li (Archer and ODFNBI), and ME **drein** 'drain'.

LITTLE TURBARY (6"1) (SE 7607). See STOCKHOLES TURBARY.

LOW CLOSES TURBARY (SE 7708). So named 6"2. Big Turbary 6"1. ME **turbarie** 'place where peat is dug, peat bog, turbary'. See also STOCKHOLES TURBARY, below.

MEDLEY GOAT DRAIN (SE 7607). 1.25" Medley Gout Drain. First part is uncertain, possibly OE **middel** 'middle' or ON **meðal** 'among, between', in place-names with the function 'middle' and OE **lēah** 'clearing; wood', with OE ***gota**, ME *gote* 'watercourse, channel, stream', and ME **drein** 'drain'. See also field-names.

MEDLEY HOUSE FARM (SE 7706).

MIDDLETON PLANTATION (SE 8009). So named 6".

MILL HILL (SE 7907). So named 6". OE **hyll** 'hill'. See also field-names.

MILL HILL WOOD (SE 7907). So named 6"2. OE **wudu** 'wood'.

MILL TOP FARM (SE 7706).

MOODY DRAIN (SE 8108). Specific is the surn. *Moody*, which was frequent in Li (Archer and ODFNBI), and ME **drein** 'drain'.

MOONFIELD THICK (SE 8107). So named 6", 1830 Greenwood, 1842 TA, 1915 *BeltTB*. *Great Moon Field or Mound Field Close* 1722 *Foster* (367), *Moon Field Thick* 1798 *BeltSurv*, *Thick* 1798 *BeltSurv*. OE **picce** 'thick, thicket'. *Moonfield* probably refers to a location 'favoured for moonlight activities, such as poaching' (NDEFN 285); cf. discussion of *Moonhill* and suggestion that this could be a topographical reference to curved land reminiscent of the crescent moon (Hough & Cox 1995-6, 32-5). See also field-names.

NEWBRIDGE (1.25") (SE 8010). So named 1830 Greenwood. This is an alternative name for PILFREY BRIDGE.

NEW BRIDGE INN (6"1) (SE 7607).

NEW INTAKE (1.25") (SE 8108). So named 1830 Greenwood and 1915 *BeltTB*. *Newintake* c.1660 *Brace* 18/1, *Newintack* 1759 *Foster* (538). ON **inntak** ‘land newly taken into cultivation’. Derived names: NEW INTAKE FARM (6") (SE 8108). *Newintake* Farm 1828 Bryant.

NORTH FERRY FARM (SE 7605). This is south-west of Belton, but not close to any obvious waterways, perhaps providing evidence of changes in landscape since the name was coined. See also NORTHFERRY LANE, street-name, and field-name.

NORTH IDLE DRAIN (SE 7307). So named 6"1. Idle North Drain 1.25" and 1830 Greenwood. ME **drein** ‘drain’. See RIVER IDLE in River-Names.

NORTH MOOR (SE 8009). So named 6", 1803 *Enc*² and 1828 Bryant. OE **mōr**/ON **mór** ‘wasteland, marsh’. Derived names: NORTH MOOR DRAIN (SE 8008). So named 6"1. ME **drein** ‘drain’. NORTH MOOR FARM (SE 8009). So named 6"2 and 1828 Bryant. TITHE PIECE FARM 6"1. See also field-name.

OBELISK (SE 7907). So named 6" and 1915 *BeltTB*. 1828 Bryant marked as Monument. This is in the grounds of TEMPLE BELWOOD and was reputedly built in the mid-late 18th century for Alan or William Johnson in honour of a favourite horse and hound (<https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1083288>). The burial site of the animals is not at the obelisk, but at the DOG HORSE PLANTATION to the north-east of the house location (Angus Townley, pers. comm.).

OLD FARM (SE 8008). So named 6".

PARK FARM (SE 7308).

PILFREY BRIDGE (SE 8009). So named 6"2. This perhaps refers to ME **pylfrey** ‘stolen or pilfered property’. This is the location of converging watercourses of FOLLY DRAIN and the RIVER TORNE, which then lead towards Keadby via Three Rivers (Cory 1985, 85). The Pilfrey area is a narrow band of land which darts northwards from the main part of Belton parish, with Crowle parish to the west and Althorpe parish to the east; the name may indicate this was an area of contested land between these parishes. See alternative name NEWBRIDGE, field-names, and Drain and Banks above the Slaunch at Pilfrey, field-name in Keadby, Althorpe.

PILFREY FARM (SE 8010). So named 6" and 1877 *AxHD*. NORTH PILFREY FARM (6"1) (SE 8011).

PINFOLD (6"1) (SE 7906). OE ***pynd-fald** ‘pinfold, enclosure for stray animals’. Recurrent name. See also documentary detail (LPPP 47).

PLAINS COTTAGES (6") (SE 7309). ME **plain** ‘piece of flat meadow-land’.

PLAINS DRAIN (SE 7409). So named 1.25". Plain Drain 1830

Greenwood. ME **plain** ‘piece of flat meadow-land’, and ME **drein** ‘drain’.

PLAINS HOUSE FARM (SE 7209). Plains House 6". So named 1856 White. ME **plain** ‘piece of flat meadow-land’. See also PLANES LANE, street-name, and field-names.

POPLARS FARM (SE 7906). THE POPLARS 6"2. So named 1915 *BeltTB*. Marked on 6"1. This is in Bracon.

POULTRY FARM (SE 7608). Formerly SIMS HILL FARM.

PROVIDENCE CHAPEL (6"1) (SE 7706). Not marked on 6"2, as demolished by that time (Fulton 2011, 47). Located in Belton Field, this was rebuilt in 1888 on the site of an earlier chapel built in 1821; the last service was held in 1948. Cf. *providence* field-names, complimentary names which refer to the ‘hope of a good return from the land’ (NDEFN 342).

REINDEER INN (6") (SE 7408). Rein Deer 1856 White. This name may represent ‘a more exotic form of the heraldic stag or deer’, or may reflect ‘the wider horizons provided by Renaissance voyaging’ (Cox 1994, 17). The name seems to form part of a marked regional pattern, since the majority of extant Reindeer Inns are located in the midlands in Nt and Li, with two further instances in Wakefield Y and Stalybridge Ch.

RUSHCARR COTTAGE (SE 8206). OE **risc** ‘rush’, ON **kjarr** ‘brushwood, marsh’. RUSHCARR FARM (5k) (SE 8106). RUSHCARR LANE DRAIN (SE 8206). ME **drein** ‘drain’. See also street-name, and field-names.

SAXON CLOSE FARM (SE 7607). Specific is the surn. *Saxon*, which was frequent in WRY (Archer and ODFNBI). See also field-name.

SEALINGS WOOD (SE 8006). So named 6"2. Marked as wood on 6"1. Specific is probably the rare surn. *Sealing*, which was found in WRY (Archer and ODFNBI), and OE **wudu** ‘wood’. Earlier known as Little Thick 1828 Bryant. OE **þicce** ‘thick, thicket’. See also field-name.

SELBY FARM (SE 7307). Specific is probably the surn. *Selby*, which was reasonably frequent in Li and more frequent in WRY (Archer and ODFNBI); note also Selby, settlement name in WRY (PN WRY 4 31-2). See also Selby Close, field-name in Owston.

SIMMS HILL FARM DRAIN (SE 7609). Specific is the surn. *Sims* or *Simms*, which were reasonably frequent in Li (Archer and ODFNBI), OE **hyll** ‘hill’ and ME **drein** ‘drain’. SIMS HILL FARM (6") (SE 7609). This is now POULTRY FARM.

SKIPTONS DRAIN (SE 8008). So named *Enc*². Specific is probably the surn. *Skipton*, which was reasonably frequent in WRY (Archer and ODFNBI), and ME **drein** ‘drain’.

SIR SOLOMON INN (6") (SE 7807). Sir Solomon 1856 White. This

refers to the name of a horse belonging to the owner of nearby Temple Belwood; see OBELISK. The inn was located on King Edward Street just off the crossroads in Grey Green, but is now demolished.

SOUTH MOOR COVERT (SE 8006). So named 6"2. OE **mōr**/ON **mór** 'wasteland, marsh', and ME **covert** 'shelter'. See also field-name.

SOUTH VIEW FARM (SE 8006). See also field-name.

STEALGOOSE DRAIN (SE 7807). Specific is perhaps OE **stell** 'enclosure', with a variant form of ModE dial. *goss* 'gorse', from OE **gorst** 'gorse', and ME **drein** 'drain'. Here it appears *goss* is being used as a generic to indicate as a patch of gorse. See discussion at GOOSE-PITTS FARM, and also STEALGOOSE LANE, street-name, and field-names, in particular the earlier form *Steel goose* 1769 *Dent* (1/1/3/32-33), and entries in Crowle.

STEER'S ARMS (6") (SE 7806). Specific is the surn.; Robert Steer and other family members are interred in the parish church (Stonehouse, 1839, 326). See also field-name.

STOCKHOLES FARM (SE 7607). See also field-name. OE **stocc** 'stump', and OE **hol**¹ 'hole, hollow'.

STOCKHOLES TURBARY (SE 7607). So named 6"2 and 1803 *Enc*². LITTLE TURBARY 6"1. OE **stocc** 'stump', OE **hol**¹ 'hole, hollow', and ME **turbarie** 'place where peat is dug, peat bog, turbary'. This was one of two turbaries in Belton which were created in compensation for common rights lost at the 1803 enclosure, land being used for obtaining soil and sand for land improvement elsewhere in the parish, as well as for peat and turves (HLCP 1997, 71). For the second turbary, see LOW CLOSES TURBARY, above.

BIG SWITHENS (SE 8107). So named 6". LITTLE SWITHENS (SE 8007). So named 6". *Little Swiddens* 1798 *BeltSurv*, Little Swithern 1915 *BeltTB*. ON ***sviðinn** 'land cleared by burning'. SWITHENS THICK (1.25") (SE 8107). Swithens Thick 1830 Greenwood. OE **þicce** 'thick, thicket'. Swithens Thick refers to the two areas of Big Swithens and Little Swithens. See also Great Swithern field-names.

THREE COCKED HAT WOOD (SE 7908). So named 6" and 1930 *CM* 9/3C. OE **wudu** 'wood'. *Three Cocked Hat* names were used to refer to 'triangular pieces of land, the shape of a tricorne hat' (NDEFN 83).

TITHE PIECE FARM (6"1) (SE 8009). OE **tēoða** 'tenth, tithe', and OFr **pece** 'piece, plot'. This is now NORTH MOOR FARM.

TORNE NOOK (1.25") (SE 7810). So named 1830 Greenwood and 1838 Ax. ME **nok** 'nook'. See RIVER TORNE in River-Names.

WALNUT FARM (SE 8006).

WALNUTT HOUSE (5k) (SE 7706). Walnut House and Walnut House Farm 1915 *BeltTB*.

WEST END (1.25") (SE 7707). Westend 1830 Greenwood and 1838

Stonehouse. This marks an area of houses and fields to the west of the open fields.

WHIN COVERT PLANTATION (SE 7908). ON ***hvin**/ME **whin** ‘whin, gorse’, and ME **covert** ‘shelter’. So named 6" and *CM* 9/3C.

WHITE HOUSE (5k) (SE 7706). So named 1915 *BeltTB*.

WHITE HOUSE FARM (5k) (SE 8006). So named 1915 *BeltTB*.

WILDERNESS PLANTATION (SE 7907). So named 6". Wilderness 1915 *BeltTB*. *Wilderness* names describe ‘a designed landscape simulating wild countryside’ (NDEFN 460).

WILLOW STUMP (6"2) (SE 7308). This is on the boundary with WRY, lying opposite Willow Lodge Farm, WRY.

WINDMILL (6"1 ×2) (SE 7706). These are in open fields at Belton Field. The post mill was demolished at some point between 6"1 and 6"2, whilst the tower mill was taken down in the early 20th century (Fulton 2011, 47). See also MILL TOP FARM, and Post Mill Furlong, field-name.

WINTERS LOW BANK DRAIN (SE 7308). Specific is the surn. *Winter*, which was frequent in Li and WRY (Archer and ODFNBI), ME **banke** ‘slope, bank’, and ME **drein** ‘drain’. See also field-name.

WOODCARR DRAIN (SE 7409). OE **wudu** ‘wood’, ON **kjarr** ‘brushwood, marsh’, and ME **drein** ‘drain’. WOODCARR FARM (SE 7609). So named 6"2. WOODCARR SMALL DRAIN (SE 7509). See also street-names, and field-name.

WOODCOTE (1.25") (SE 7309). So named 1830 Greenwood. OE **wudu** ‘wood’, and OE **cot** ‘cottage’. This is located on the western border with WRY near PLAINS DRAIN.

WOODHALL FARM (SE 7706). Specific is probably the surn. *Woodhall*, which was frequent in Li and WRY (Archer and ODFNBI). See also field-names.

WOODLANDS FARM (SE 7808). The Woodlands 1915 *BeltTB*. This is possibly the surn. *Woodland*, which was frequent in Li and more frequent in WRY (Archer and ODFNBI).

WOODS FARM (SE 8006). So named 6", 1915 *BeltTB*. Specific is the surn. *Wood*, which was widespread (Archer and ODFNBI). See also field-names.

Inns not on modern maps but named in earlier sources – Bull’s Head 1856 White; Wheat Sheaf Inn 1915 *BeltTB* and 1856 White.

Street-Names

Street-names in (a) are on OS maps. Street-names in (b) and supplementary forms in (a) are 1628 *Dent* (1/1/2/2); 1729 *Tonge* (2/54); 1769 *Dent* (1/1/3/32-33); 1778 *Dent* (1/1/3/40); 1791 *BRA*²; 1798 *BRA*²;

1798¹ *BeltSurv*; 1803 *Enc*²; 1830 Greenwood; 1841 *Dent* (3/1); 1842 TA; 1856 White; 1877 *AxHD*; 1915 *BeltTB*.

(a)

BELSHAW LANE (SE 7606). 6"1 Bellshaw Lane. 6"2 Belshaw Road. This marks the southern border of Belton parish with Epworth. See BELLSHAW (Epworth).

BIRD LANE (6") (SE 7707). 25k marked as track. See also field-name.

CARRHOUSE ROAD (SE 7706). So named 1915. Car House Road 6"2. Carr-house Lane 1877. See CARRHOUSE and field-names.

CLOUDS LANE (SE 8106). So named 6"2, 1803 *Enc*², 1915 *BeltTB*. See also field-names. CLOUGH LANE 6"1, 1.25" and 1830. The current form of the specific appears to be a reanalysis of ModE dial. *clow* 'outfall sluice of river or drain communicating with a tidal river' < OE **clūse** 'dam, sluice-gate'; in late ME and early ModE a false singular *clow* was created which has been noted in several other Li names, cf. VEPN 3 124. Note also CLOUDS LANE in West Butterwick, Owston, CLOUDS LANE FARM, Cloe Croft, f.n., below, and *Clough*, f.n. in Amcotts.

COMMON LANE (SE 7708). So named 6"1 and 1877. OFr **commun** 'common'.

GARES LANE (SE 7707). GARZE LANE 6"1. OE **gāra** 'point of land', or 'triangular corner of land' (NDEFN 482). Names of this type are derived from OE *gār*, ON *geirr* 'spear', denoting 'piece of ground shaped like the head of a spear' (EPNE 1 194). See also field-names.

GREEN LANE (6") (SE 7707). So named 1915. See GREEN LANE FARM.

GURRY LANE (SE 7906). So named 6". Marked as track. Specific is OE **gor** 'dirt, dung', or the surn. *Gurry*, which was present in small numbers in Nt but is unexplained (Archer and ODFNBI). Green Lane 1828 Bryant. Note also Gurrey Coppice, field-name, and *Goryecopie* 1574-5 field-names in (b) in Epworth.

HAGG LANE (SE 7808). Now a track. So named 6" (also 1707). Hag Lane 1915. ON **hogg** 'clearing', ModE dial. *hag*. See also HAGGLANE SIDING, and field-names. See also Hagg Lane, field-name in Crowle.

HIGH STREET (5k) (SE 7806). So named 1915. This indicates the principal street (1992 Room, 35).

JEFFERY LANE (5k) (SE 7806). So named 1915. Specific is probably the surn. *Jeffery*, which was reasonably frequent in Li (Archer and ODFNBI). See also field-names.

KING EDWARD STREET (6"2) (SE 7807). So named 1915.

NORTHFERRY LANE (SE 7605). So named 6". See NORTH FERRY and NORTH FERRY FARM, and field-name.

PLAINS LANE (SE 7309). So named 6". Plains Road 1877. See PLAINS COTTAGES, PLAINS DRAIN, PLAINS HOUSE FARM, and field-names.

RUSH CARR LANE (SE 8206). So named 1803 and 1915. This marks part of the boundary with Althorpe parish. See RUSHCARR COTTAGE, RUSHCARR FARM, RUSHCARR LANE DRAIN, and also field-names.

SANDTOFT ROAD (SE 7607). So named 1803 and 1877. See SANDTOFT.

SHAW NOOK LANE (SE 7708). So named 6". 25k marked as track. OE **sceaga** ‘copse’, and ME **noke** ‘nook’.

STEALGOOSE LANE (SE 7807). So named 6"1, 1769, 1778. 25k marked as track. Steal Goose Lane 1841 (also 1915). See STEALGOOSE DRAIN, and field-names. Runs between Belton and Crowle.

WESTGATE ROAD (6"2) (SE 7607). So named 1915. Westgate Lane and Westgate Street 1877. See WESTGATE.

WOODCARR LANE (SE 7608). 6"1 Wood Carr Lane. See WOODCARR DRAIN and field-name.

(b) Althorpe Road 1803 (see Althorpe); Beltoft Road 1842 (also 1803; see BELTOFT); Burtwistle Lane 1877 (specific is the surn. *Burtwistle*; John Burtwistle, farmer, is named in 1856); Butterwick End 1877 (see WEST BUTTERWICK, Owston); Coach Road 1915 (also 1842); Crabtree Lane 1877 (specific is the surn. *Crabtree*; Hannah Crabtree, grocer, is named in 1856); Crowle Road 1803 (see CROWLE); Derrythorpe Road 1803 (see DERRYTHORPE, Owston); *Field Road* 1791; Green Gale Road 1842 (OE **grēne**¹ ‘(the colour) green’, and ME **gail** ‘bog myrtle’; see also Gales in Owston); High Bank 1877 (ME **banke** ‘slope, bank’); Hirst Road 1803 *Enc*² (see HIRST PRIORY PARK); Hollywell Road 1877 (see HOLLY WELL FARM); Holmes Lane 1877 (specific is the surn. *Holmes*; William and George Holmes, farmers, are named in 1856); Johnson Lane 1877 (specific is the surn. *Johnson*; Robert Johnson, squire of Temple Belwood, owned about one-third of Belton parish (White 1856, 621)); Main Drain Road 1803 (ME **drein** ‘drain’); Man Lane 1915 (specific is the surn. *Man*, which was frequent in Li (Archer and ODFNBI)); Maw Lane 1915 (specific is the surn. *Maw*; Thomas and Richard Maw, farmers, are named in 1856); Moss Lane 1877 (OE **mos** ‘bog’); Mutton House Lane 1803 (see also field-name); Northfield Road 1842; Old Lane 1842 (also 1798¹); North Moor Road 1828 Bryant (see NORTH MOOR); South Idle Bank 1877 (ME **banke**; see RIVER IDLE in River-Names); Temple Road 1803 *Enc*² (this suggests Temple Belwood was referred to as Temple; see TEMPLE BELWOOD); Town Street 1841 (also 1729); West Hale Road 1915 (see WEST HALE, Epworth); Wharf Road 1877 (OE **hwearf** ‘embankment, shore, wharf’); Woodhouse Lane 1877 (also 1628, 1803, 1841), Woodhouse Lanes 1803 (*Wood House Lane* 1798; see WOODHOUSE, and field-names).

Field-Names

Undated field-names in (a) are 1842 *TA*. Field-names in (b) and supplementary forms in (a) are 12th Ch (Bower); m.12th (13th) (*KC*);

1138×48, 1138×54 Nostell; 1142×c.1150 ChM, 1148×66 ChM;
 c.1160×89 Selby; 1.12th AD (KC); 1184 Templar; 13th¹ BM (Bower);
 13th² Ch (Bower); e.13th *AddCh* (21530) (KC); Ed1 (1272×1307)
AddCh (20617) (KC); 1279 Fine (KC); 1298 Pat (369) (KC); 14th *Chs*
 (HAXEY PAR/23/7); e.14th *Haxey* (KC); c.1300 Ch (Bower); 1350-1
AxDeed; 1372 Misc (3/404) (KC); 1377 Misc (3/404) (KC); 1384 *Chs*
 (HAXEY PAR/23/39), Hy4 (1399×1413) Inq (Bower); 1402 Inqaqd
 (3476) (KC); 1461 AD (KC); 1461-2 AD (KC); 1530 LW (Bower);
 1535-43 Leland; 1544 AOMB (KC); 1544-6 *MinAcct* (SC6) (KC);
 1551-3 ECP (KC); 1576 Saxton; 1603 *Dent* (1/1/4/12-16); 1603¹ *WillsL*
 (2/76) (KC); 1607 *Deed*; 1607-8 *LRMB* (256) (KC); 1612 *Foster* (941)
 (KC); 1618 *Dent* (1/1/4/13); 1618-20 *MinAcct* (SC6) (KC); 1623 *Cust*
 (KC); 1624 *BeltDd*; 1626 (1837) *Ax*; 1628 *Dent* (1/1/2/2); 1629 *Dent*
 (1/1/3/15-16) (KC); 1633 *Ax*; 1633¹ *AOMB* (390) (KC); 1636 *Cragg*
 (KC); 1639 *Ax*; 1649 LW (Bower); 1649¹ *ParlSurv* (E317) (KC); 1651
BeltDd; 1652 *WillsPCC* (KC); 1653 *WillsPCC* (KC); 1656 *Dent*
 (1/1/1/1), 1657 *Dent* (1/1/1/3), c.1660 *Brace* (KC), 1661 *Dent* (1/1/4/1),
 1667 *Dent* (1/1/3/3); 1671 *Foster* (943) (KC); 1673 *Foster* (935) (KC);
 1673¹ *Foster* (936) (KC); 1674 *BeltTerr*; 1675 *Dent* (1/1/3/36); 1675¹
Tonge (3); 1676 *Foster* (938) (KC); 1678 *Dent* (1/1/3/38); 1678¹ *Foster*
 (937) (KC); 1679 *Dent* 1/1/3/1-2 (KC), 1681 *Dent* (1/1/4/2), 1682 *Dent*
 (1/1/3/15), 1683 *Dent* (1/1/1/4), 1684 *Dent* (1/1/4/3); 1684-5 *Deed*
 (Bower); 1684-5¹ *Epworth Manor Court Roll* (in 1870 Pryme); 1685¹
Dent (1/1/3/4), 1685² *Dent* (1/1/4/4); 1686 *BeltTerr*; 1688 *Foster* (932)
 (KC); 1689 *Dent* (1/1/4/7); 1690 *BeltTerr*; 1691 *Dent* (1/1/3/6), 1691¹
Dent (1/1/3/9); 1692 *Foster* (931) (KC); 1693 *Dent* (1/1/3/7-8) (KC);
 1693¹ *Foster* (928) (KC); 1694 *Dent* (1/1/3/19-20), 1694¹ *Dent*
 (1/1/3/23), 1694² LW; 1694³ *Tonge* (5/7) (KC); 1696 *Dent* (1/1/2/6),
 1696¹ *Dent* (1/1/3/10-11), 1698 *Dent* (1/1/3/12), 1698¹ *Dent* (1/1/4/21),
 1699 *Dent* (1/1/2/7) (KC), 1699¹ *Foster* (807) (KC); 1701 *Dent*
 (1/1/2/8); 1701¹ *Foster* (374) (KC), 1702 *Foster* (585) (KC); 1704
 (1870) Pryme; 1706 *Dent* (1/1/3/13), 1706¹ *Dent* (1/1/4/10); 1707
BeltTerr; 1709 *BeltDd*; 1709¹ *Dent* (1/1/3/14), 1710 *Dent* (1/1/3/17);
 1710¹ *Foster* (870) (KC); 1711 *Foster* (868) (KC); 1712 *Dent* (1/1/4/27),
 1713 *Dent* (1/1/3/39); 1716 *Foster* (1341) (KC); 1717 *Dent* (1/1/3/18),
 1717¹ *Dent* (1/1/3/21-22), 1718 *Dent* (1/1/4/22); 1721 (Hall 1935); 1722
Foster (366) (KC), 1722¹ *Foster* (839) (KC), 1722² *Foster* (1157) (KC),
 1723 *Foster* (373) (KC); 1723¹ *Foster* (838) (KC); 1723² *Foster* (866)
 (KC); 1724 *BRA*¹; 1725 *Dent* (1/1/3/27-28); 1725¹ *Tonge* (2/38); 1728
Dent (1/1/4/23), 1729 *Dent* (1/1/3/26), 1736 *Dent* (1/1/4/24); 1738
BeltSurv; 1740 *Foster* (670) (KC), 1740¹ *Foster* (861) (KC), 1740²
Foster (862) (KC), 1741 *Foster* (858) (KC), 1741¹ *Foster* (863) (KC),
 1742 *Foster* (857) (KC), 1743 *Foster* (856) (KC); 1745 *Dent* (1/1/3/30),

1747 *Foster* (853) (KC), 1750 *Foster* (851) (KC), 1752 *Foster* (889) (KC), 1756 *Foster* (887) (KC); 1761 *Dent* (1/1/4/26); 1762 *Foster* (884) (KC); 1764 *Tonge* (2/88) (KC); 1769 *BeltTerr*; 1769¹ *Dent* (1/1/3/32-33), 1769² *Dent* (1/1/3/35); 1769³ *Foster* (409) (KC), 1774 *Foster* (879) (KC); 1778 *Armstrong*; 1778¹ *Dent* (1/1/3/40); 1780 *Foster* (362) (KC), 1780¹ *Foster* (837) (KC), 1780² *Foster* (875) (KC), 1781 *Foster* (841) (KC), 1788 *Foster* (843) (KC); 1791 *BRA*²; 1798 *BeltSurv* (1/3/4); 1798¹ *BeltSurv* (1/3/5) (KC); 1798² (1841) *Dent* 3/1 copy plan of estate; 1801 *Dent* (1/1/3/42); 1803 *Enc*²; 1805 *Foster* 361 (KC); 1826 *BeltTerr*; 1828 *Bryant*; 1830 *Greenwood*; 1839 *Stonehouse*; 1840 *EpwAcc*; 1842 *Dent* (1/4/10) (KC); 1856 *White*; 1864 *TA*; 1877 *AxHD*; 19th *Peacock* (Bower 1940); 1940 *Bower*; 1915 *BeltTB*.

(a) Affidavit Closes 1839 (these lands were used ‘to support the so-called affidavit men employed by Robert Popplewell to tax Isonians and enclose common ground’ (Stonehouse 1839, 341); this seems to be a unique instance of this name); Allison Close 1915 (specific is the surn. *Allison*; John Allison is named in 1856); Apple Tree Close (also 1915); Apron Close 19th (1940) (this is perhaps a shape name); Armshaw (also 1798), Armshaws 1915 (also 1692, *Armshaws* 1673, *the Armshaws* 1780 (also 1780²); *Armshaw Closes* 1688 (also 1711, 1781); *Armshaw Furlong* 1798, *Armshaw Furlong in Woodhouse North Field* 1798; specific is possibly the surn. *Armshaw*, which was frequent in WRY (Archer and ODFNBI), or OE **earm** ‘poor’ and OE **sceaga** ‘copse’; OE **furlang** ‘furlong’, ‘length of the furrow in the common field’; compare *Armshawe Foale* 1673); Armshaw Bank 1915 (ME **banke** ‘slope, bank’), Armshaw Bridge 1805 (*Armshaw Bridge (John Glew of)* 1762); Armshaw Croft 1915 (OE **croft** ‘small enclosed plot’), Armshaw Wood 1915 (OE **wudu** ‘wood’); Ashmael Close 1915, Ashmeal Close (*Ashmole Close* 1791; *Ash Mill Close* 1798, *Ashmill Close* 1798¹; the surn. *Ashmole* is ‘an unexplained name associated with the Isle of Axholme, which became equated or confused with one of its own variants in the Midlands in the 19th century’ (Archer and ODFNBI); one of the early forms here appears to have been reanalysed as a *mill*); Bank (also 1798); Baptist Close 1915; Baptist Croft (also 1798, 1915; OE **croft**); Barnard Croft 1915 (specific is probably the surn. *Barnard*, which was frequent in Li (Archer and ODFNBI), and OE **croft**); Belshaw Close 1915 (see BELSHAW LANE, and BELLSHAW, Epworth); Beltoft Moor 1803 (OE **mōr**/ON **mór** ‘wasteland, marsh’; see BELTOFT); Belton Cross on Greengate Furlong 1826 (see BELTON and Green Gate Furlong); Belton Turbary 1803 (ME **turbarie** ‘place where peat is dug, peat bog, turbary’; see BELTON); Belwood Croft 1915 (see TEMPLE BELWOOD; note also *Longbelwood* c.1660, f.n., in (b), below); OE **croft**); Belwood Park 1915; Bingley Close 1915 (specific is the surn. *Bingley*; John Bingley, farmer, is named in 1856); Bird Lane Close 1915 (see BIRD LANE); Black Close 1915 (OE **blæc** ‘black’ or the frequently occurring surn. *Black* (Archer and ODFNBI); Black Croft (also 1915; OE **croft**); Black Wood 1915 (OE **wudu**); Bowling Green (also 1798; names of this type are used to refer to ‘land level enough, or actually used for, the game of bowls’ (NDEFN 38)); Bracon Close 1915, Bracon Croft Furlong 1915, Braken Croft (*Far Bacon Croft* 1791, *Farr Bacon or Bracken Croft* 1791; *Near Bacon Croft* 1791, *Near Bacon or Bracken Croft* 1791), Braken Croft end (*Bracken Croft Ends* 1798, *Bracken Crofts Ends* 1798; OE **croft**, OE **furlang**; see BRACON); Bradfield Close

(this is probably the surn., which was found in small numbers in Li and WRY (Archer and ODFNBI)); Bradford Close 1915 (also 1798, 1803; specific is the surn. *Bradford*; Richard Bradford is named in 1798).

Brickholes, Brick Holes (*Brick holes* 1791, *Brick-holes* 1791, *Brickholes* 1798, *Brickholes in Hoggard Hill Field* 1798), Brick Holes Furlong 1915 (ME **brike** ‘brick’, OE **hol**¹ ‘hole, hollow’, OE **furlang**); Brick Kiln 1828, Brick Kiln Close (also 1798 and 1915; OE **cyln** ‘kiln’ for making bricks; see other instances at *Kiln Close* and *John Sergeantsons Kiln*, field-names in Crowle); Brock Close 1915 (also 1798; specific is the surn. *Brock*; George Brock, farmer, is named in Epworth in 1856; see also BROCK’S WINDMILL in Haxey); Broken Croft (OE **brocen** ‘broken’, and OE **croft**; probably refers to land characterised by ploughed or uneven land, or perhaps one with a broken outline (VEPN)); Brook Close (specific is probably the surn. *Brook*, which was widespread and very frequent in WRY (Archer and ODFNBI)); Broughton Close (also 1798, 1915; specific is the surn. *Broughton*, which was frequent in Li and very frequent in WRY (Archer and ODFNBI); note also *Broughton Orchard* 1798); Brown Broth (*Brown’s Broth* 1798), Brown Broth Close 1915 (specific is perhaps the surn. *Brown*, with a description of the soil quality, or this may just indicate the soil quality alone, as the combination of *brown* + *broth* is unusual; Robert, William and James Brown are named in 1798); Brownsworth Close 1915, Brownsworth Wood 1915 (OE **wudu**; see BRAUNSWORTH PLANTATION); Bucklestile, Bucklestile Furlong, Buckle Style Furlong 1915 (*Buckle Stile Furlong* 1798; first el is possibly the surn. *Buckle*, which was frequent in WRY (Archer and ODFNBI), OE **stigel** ‘stile’, and OE **furlang**; the additional meaning for *stile* of ‘steep ascent’ relating to topography is unlikely here as the landscape is fairly flat; however, note that a surn. with *stile* is unusual, so perhaps *Buckle* could be a reduction of an earlier name such as *Bucca* (cf. Buckingham, PN Bk 60), with OE *hyll*, or it may represent an older compound p.n., perhaps *buck-* with OE *hyll* (cf. *Buckhill*, Nt 175); this is in the north-western part of the open fields at Belton Field); Bull’s forehead, Bulls forehead 1915 (OE **bula** ‘bull’; this perhaps refers to the shape of the field); Busky, Buskeys 1915, Little Busky, Little Buskey 1915, Mere to Busky’s (compare *Bussy Close* 1798, *Bussey Closes* 1798; OE **mere**¹ ‘pool’, or OE **ge-mære** ‘boundary’, surviving as dial. *meare* ‘strip of grassland forming boundary, boundary road’; see BUSKEY WOOD).

Calf Close (also 1798, 1915; *Calfe Close* 1623, 1721; OE **calf** ‘calf’); Captain Close (also 1798, 1915; ME **capitain** ‘chief, principal’; this may refer to ‘the farm horse, often called *Captain*’, or ‘to ownership by naval or military officers’ (NDEFN 62)); Carrhouse 1803 (also 1915; see CARRHOUSE and CARRHOUSE ROAD); Carrhouse Close (also 1915), Carr house Close, Carr House Close; Carrhouse Marsh 1803 (OE **mersc** ‘marsh’); Catoline Close 1915 (*Cat Line Close* 1798; see CATALINE; note also OLD CATLINE DRAIN, NEW CATLINE DRAIN, Epworth); Causeway Fen (OFr **causee** ‘causeway, and OE **fenn** ‘fen’); Causeway Furlong (also 1915; *Cawsey Furlong* 1798; OE **furlang**); Chapman Close (also 1798, 1915; specific is the surn. *Chapman*, which was widespread (Archer and ODFNBI)); Church Cottage 1915; Church Furlong (also 1915; OE **furlang**; this is part of the open fields at Belton Field); Civil Hoes (survives in derived forms): East Civil Hoes 1915 (this perhaps relates to community land, with OE **hōh** ‘heel’), West Civil Hoes 1915; Clapmire (also 1709¹, 1723, 1745), Clap Mire (compare *Clapmire Top* 1798; perhaps OE ***clæpe** ‘noisy stream’, and ON **mýrr** ‘swamp’, although the combination of a noisy stream with a swamp appears unlikely, so alternatively this is perhaps the surn. *Clapp* which was present in small numbers in Nt (Archer and

ODFNBI)); Clapmire Furlong 1915 (also 1798; OE **furlang**), Clapmire Short Ends Furlong 1915, Clapmire Short Lands Furlong 1915; Cloe Croft 1915 (*Clocroft* 1679, *Cloecroft* 1798 *Cloecrofts* 1798, *Clow Croft* 1798), Cloe Crofts 1915, Back of Cloe Croft, Back of Cloe Croft Meadow, Back of Cloe Crofts Furlong 1915 (*Back of Cloe Crofts* 1798), Little Cloe Croft, Near Cloe Croft (ModE dial. *clow* ‘outfall sluice of river or drain communicating with a tidal river’ < OE **clūse** ‘dam, sluice-gate’, and OE **croft**; OE **furlang**; see also CLOUDS LANE); Close (also 1803; *Near Close* 1798; *Far Close* 1798); Clotty Lane Close (also 1798, 1915; OE **clott** ‘clot, lump’, in ME applied to clods of earth).

Cockerhill Croft 1915 (specific is probably the surn. *Cocker*, which was frequent in WRY (Archer and ODFNBI) with OE **hyll** ‘hill’, or with hypercorrection the surn. *Cockerill*, which was found in small numbers in Li but reasonably frequent in WRY (Archer and ODFNBI), and OE **croft**); Codd Close 1915 (specific is the surn. *Codd*, which was very frequent in Li (Archer and ODFNBI)); Cold Hurn, Cold Urn, Cold Urn Croft 1915, Cold Urn Furlong 1915 (*Corn Hurn Furlong* 1798, *Coldburn* (*sic*) 1798; OE **cald** ‘cold’, and OE **hyrne** ‘angle, corner’; OE **croft**; OE **furlang**; this is in the northern part of the open fields at Belton Field and indicates an exposed or windswept location); Cold North End; Cold Stenn (generic is perhaps OE **stān** ‘stone’); Collinson Close (also 1798, 1915; specific is the surn. *Collinson*; William Collinson is named in 1798, John Collinson, solicitor, is named in 1856; Common Drain 1798² (OFr **commun** ‘common’, and ME **drein** ‘drain’); Coneygarth, Coney Garth 1915 (also 1798; ME **coninger**, **coningre** ‘rabbit-warren’, the final el. is often confused with ON **garðr**; see also CONEY GARTH in Haxey, and Coney Batty Close in Owston); Cooke Close 1915 (specific is the surn. *Cooke*, which was frequent in Li (Archer and ODFNBI)); Cooper Close (also 1798, 1915; specific is the surn. *Cooper*, which was frequent in Li (Archer and ODFNBI)); Cooper Croft (also 1915, 1798; specific is the surn. *Cooper*, which was frequent in Li (Archer and ODFNBI), and OE **croft**); Cow Close (also 1798 and 1915; compare *Cow Pasture Field* 1601); Croft (also 1915; OE **croft**); Crook Acre (also 1915; *Crook Acres* 1798; OE ***crōc** ‘crook’/ON **krókr** ‘crook, bend’, and OE **æcer** ‘plot or strip of cultivated land, acre’); Crook Close (also 1798¹, 1915), Crook Closes (also 1791; *Great Crook Close* 1791; OE ***crōc** ‘crook’/ON **krókr** ‘crook, bend’); Crooklands 1915 (*Crooklands Furlong* 1738; OE ***crōc** ‘crook’/ON **krókr** ‘crook, bend’, OE/ON **land** ‘land’, and OE **furlang**); Cross Hill 1915 (see CROSSHILL FARM); Cross Hundreds 1915; Crowle Bass Moor 1803 (for specific see CROWLE, ModE dial. *bass* ‘a kind of rush’, and OE **mōr**/ON **mór**).

Dannatt Croft 1915 (specific is the surn. *Dannatt*, and OE **croft**; Thomas Dannatt, farmer, is named in 1856); Deam Hill (also 1798), Deam hill (*Deareing Hill* 1629, 1682, *Dearon Hill* 1745, *Dearn Hill* 1798; specific is possibly the surn. *Dearing*, which was found in reasonably large numbers in WRY (Archer and ODFNBI), later reduced to the form *Deam*, with OE **hyll**, although note also Deer Ing ‘meadow frequented by deer’ from OE *dēor* and ON *eng* in Dacre, ERY (PN ERY 5 140-1); the *TA* field-name is located across a number of fields south of Temple Belwood (SE 7906) near Gurry Lane; see also *Deam Hill in/on Hoggard Hill Field* 1798 in Hoggard Hill Field, below); Dearn Hill Furlong 1915 (*Dearon Hill furlong* 1769³; OE **furlang**); Deckson Close (perhaps a variant of Dixon Close); Dixon Close 1915 (see DIXON WOOD); Dog Horse Close 1915 (also 1798; see DOG HORSE PLANTATION); Dog Kennel 1915 (also 1798), Dog Kennels (*Dog Kennel Yard* 1798); Dove Coat Close (also 1724, 1798; *Dovecoate Close* 1623, *Dove Coat* 1729; ME **douve cote** ‘dovecote’; ‘a house for doves or pigeons’ (OED n.); as ‘an

important feature of the manorial economy’, the dovecote was a ‘landmark that would provide an obvious designation for neighbouring furlongs and closes’ (NDEFN 117); see also f.n.s, below); Dove Coat Fenland (OE **fenn** ‘fen’); Dove Coat Flat (ON **flat** ‘level ground’, later ‘division of the common field’); Dove Cote Furlong (also 1915), Dovecot Furlong 1826 (*Dove Coat Furlong* 1798; OE **furlang**; this is in the northern part of the open fields at Belton Field); Dove Coat Croft (also 1915; OE **croft**); Ducit Flatt 1915 (*Ducat Flatt* 1798; specific is probably the surn. *Duckett*, which was frequent in WRY (Archer and ODFNBI), with ON **flat** ‘level ground’, or perhaps a reference to the ducat coin (OED n.); compare with rental and other payment terms in f.n.s such as *penny* and *farthing* (Field 1993, 193-4), and note also *Ducat-Flatt* 1704 in Crackenthorpe, PN We 2 102).

East Field 1915 (also 1798; *the east field* 1653, *le East Feild of Belton* 1701, *the East Field of Belton* 1693¹ (also 1769³)); Eastoft Moor 1803 (see Eastoft Moors, Crowle); Eight Acres (also 1798, 1915; *Eight Acre* 1798; OE **æcer**); Elder House 1915; Elma Furlong, Elmer Furlong (also 1798; specific is the surn. *Elmer*, and OE **furlang**; the *Ellmer* family were well known local Primitive Methodists, see PrimMeth); Elmer Fen (OE **fenn** ‘fen’); Elmer Hill Top Furlong 1915 (OE **hyll**; this is in the north-western part of the open fields at Belton Field); Engine Bank 1877 (ME **engin** ‘machine’, and ME **banke**; this relates to a drainage pumping engine); Far Field on Green Gate Furlong 1826 (see Green Gate Furlong); Farr Croft 1915 (specific could either be the surn. *Farr*, which was frequent in Li (Archer and ODFNBI), or an indication of land at a distance, and OE **croft**); Fauvels Croft 1915, Faviels Croft, Faviel’s Croft (*Favills Close* 1798; specific is possibly the surn. *Favill*, which was found predominantly in Li and WRY (Archer and ODFNBI), and OE **croft**); Fearing Croft Furlong 1915 (*Fearing Croft* 1791, *Fearing Crofts* 1798, *Fearing Crofts Furlong* 1798, *Fearing Tofts Furlong (sic)* 1798; uncertain specific, perhaps the surn. *Fearn*, which was frequent in WRY and less frequent in Li (Archer and ODFNBI), or OE **fearn** ‘fern’, with ON **eng** ‘meadow’, OE **croft**, and OE **furlang**; note also *Fearing Crofts Furlong in Hoggard Hill Field* 1798, in Hoggard Hill Field, below); Field Close (also 1798); Field House 1915; Firth (*Firths* 1798; OE **fyrrhō** ‘wood’; note also *le Fryth*’ 1333, f.n. in Haxey); Firth Close 1915; Fishing (also 1915), Fishings 1915 (also 1798, 1830; relates to a ‘fishing ground’, OED n.1); Fish Pond (also 1798 and 1915); Five Acres (also 1798, 1915; *Five Acre* 1798, *Five Acre Close* 1798; OE **æcer**); Flashwood (also 1686, 1798; *Flash wood* c.1660, *Flashwoods* 1798; ME **flasshe** ‘swamp’, and OE **wudu**); Long Flashwood; Long Flashwood Furlong 1915 (OE **furlang**); Short Flashwood; Short Flashwood Furlong 1915; Fleming Croft (specific is the surn. *Fleming*, which was very frequent in WRY and in smaller numbers in Li (Archer and ODFNBI), and OE **croft**); Four Acres (also 1915; *Four Acre* 1798; OE **æcer**).

Gales (*Gales Close* 1649; ME **gail** ‘bog myrtle’); Green Gale; Green Gale Furlong (OE **furlang**; see Green Gale Road, street-name in (b), and Gales in Owston); Garden Wood 1915 (OE **wudu**); Gares Close 1915 (*the gares* 1603¹, *The Gares* 1725, *Gares* 1798, 1798²; *Garebush* c.1660; OE **gāra** ‘point of land’, or ‘triangular corner of land’ (NDEFN 482), with ME **bushi** ‘bushy, overgrown’; this may be the land to which GARES LANE refers); Garth (ON **garðr** ‘enclosure’); Gell Close (also 1798, 1915; compare *Gell Drove* 1649; specific is the surn. *Gell*; Benjamin Gell is named in 1798); Gieve Close 1915 (specific is possibly a form of the rare surn. *Geaves* (Archer and ODFNBI), or the given name *Geve* on which the surn. is based); Gilden Lane end 1842 (also 1681; OE **gylden** ‘golden’); Gill Close (specific is the surn. *Gill*, which was widespread in WRY and reasonably frequent in

Li (Archer and ODFNBI); Girdy Lane Close (also 1798; specific is possibly the rare surn. *Gurdy* (Archer)); Girdy Lane Mere (OE **mere**¹ ‘pool’, or OE **ge-mære** ‘boundary’); Glew Close (also 1798, 1915; *Glue Close (sic)* 1798¹; specific is the surn. *Glew*; Samuel and William Glew are named in 1798; see also GLEW DRAIN in Keadby, Althorpe); Godfreys Close, Godfrey Close 1915 (also 1798; specific is the surn. *Godfrey*; Thomas and William Godfrey are named in 1798); Godfrey Terrace 1915; Golden (*Golden Headland* 1778¹; this is probably the surn. *Golden*, which was widespread (Archer and ODFNBI)); Golden Croft 1915 (OE **croft**); Goldens Close 1915 (*Golden Close* 1774, 1788; compare *Golding Close* 1740²); Good Cop 1915 (also 1798; *Good Cup* 1798; see GOODCOP FARM); Gravel Hill Furlong 1915 (OE **furlang** (see GRAVEL HILL WOOD); Gravel Hole (*Gravel Hole Field in Mill Field* 1798; *Gravel Hole Hill* 1798; ME **gravel** ‘gravel, sand’, OE **hol**¹ ‘hole, hollow’, and OE **hyll**); Gravel Hole Furlong; Gray Green Close, Grey Green Close 1915, Grey Green 1915 (see GREY GREEN); Great Croft (also 1798, 1915; OE **croft**); Great Ings (also 1798, 1915; ON **eng** ‘meadow’); Great Lane Close; Great Pasture (also 1915; *Great Pasture Close* 1798); Great River 1803; Great Swithern 1915, Great Switherns 1915, Great Swithin (*Great Swiddens* 1798; see BIG SWITHENS); Green Gate (also 1745), Greengate (also 1710; *Greenegate* 1696¹, *Greengates* 1798; OE **grēne**¹ ‘(the colour) green’, or OE **grēne**² ‘(village) green’, and ON **gata** ‘road’, which sometimes indicates a ‘right of pasturage’ in NMidl, or OE **geat** ‘pass, gate, gap’, *grēne*² perhaps indicating road to adjoining the green); Green Gate Furlong 1915 (also 1826; *Greengate furlong* 1778¹; OE **furlang**); Green House 1915; Gurrey Coppice 1915 (ME **copis** ‘coppice, thicket’; see GURRY LANE, and note also *Goryecopie* 1574-5 f.ns in Epworth, which may be the same location).

Hagg Lane Close, Hag Lane Close (also 1915; *the Hags* 1707, *Hag* 1798; see HAGGLANE SIDING, and HAGG LANE, street-name); Great Hag Lane 1915; Great Hag Lane Close 1915 (also 1798); Little Hag Lane 1915 (*Little Hag Lane Close* 1798); Halifax Close (also 1798, 1803, 1915; *Hallifax Close* 1649¹; specific is the surn. *Halifax*, which was frequent chiefly in WRY and Li (Archer and ODFNBI); note also *Halifax Farm* 1687, f.n. in Epworth); Hall Close 1915; Hall Croft (also 1798, 1915; *Hall Crofts* 1721; OE **croft**); Hall Garth (also 1798, 1915; ON **garðr** ‘enclosure’); Hall Long Saughs Croft (OE **salh** ‘willow’, and OE **croft**); Hanging Furlong (also c.1660, 1798, 1915; *Hover Hanging Furlong Close* 1791, *Nether Hanging Close* 1791, *Nether Hanging Close Furlong* 1791, *Over Hanging Close Furlong* 1791, *Over Hanging Furlong Close* 1791; OE **neoðera** ‘lower’, OE **hangende** ‘hanging’, indicating ‘land on steep slope’ (NDEFN 191), and OE **furlang**); Hannah Close (also 1798, 1915; also *Hannah Closes* 1798; specific is probably the surn. *Hannah*, which was reasonably frequent in Li (Archer and ODFNBI)); Harleck Close 1915 (specific is possibly the rare surn. *Harlech* (Archer)); Harsley’s Close (*Harsley Close* 1791); Harsley Croft 1915 (OE **croft**; see Harsleys Road, street-name in (b), Althorpe); Hassel Croft, Hazzle Croft 1915, Hazles (*Hazle Croft* 1798; OE **hæsel**/ON **hesli** ‘hazel’); Houghton Lower Hazzles 1915, Houghton Upper Hazzles 1915 (specific is the surn. *Houghton*, which was frequent in Li and WRY (Archer and ODFNBI)); Haver Close (also 1791, 1798, 1915; ME **haver** ‘oats’); Haverthwards 1915 (this is possibly a reanalysis of the recurrent name *Overthwarts*, also listed below, although both names are listed in the 1915 source; an alternative possibility of a compound OE **haver** ‘oats’, with ON **pverr** (**pvert** neut.) ‘athwart, lying across’ would be unusual, as **pvert** is not usually found as a generic; note also Haverthwards 1871, f.n. in Epworth, and Haverwarts f.n. in Haxey); Heaps (also 1915; *the Heapes* 1607-8; OE **hēap** ‘heap’, or the surn.

Heap, which was frequent in WRY (Archer and ODFNBI); *Hebble Stake* (*Hebblestake Furlong* 1798; compare *Hebbles Close* 1798; ModE dial. *hebble* ‘a narrow, short plank-bridge’, OE *staca* ‘stake’, OE *furlang*; this is near the centre of the open fields at Belton Field); Hill Close 1915 (OE *hyll*); Hirst Common 1803 (OFr *commun* ‘common’), Hirst Farm 1915 (see HIRST PRIORY PARK); Hobintake Close 1915 (*Hobbintack Close* 1603; *Hobinglake* c.1660, *Hobbintake* 1673, *Hobintack* 1693, *Hobb Intacks* 1798, *Hobintacks Ynge* 1618; OE **hobb(e)* ‘tussock, hummock’, and ON *inntak* ‘land newly taken into cultivation’, ON *eng* ‘meadow’; note also *Hobtylintake* 1450-1, f.n. in Haxey).

Hoggard Hill Field 1803 (also 1798, also *Brickholes in Hoggard Hill Field* 1798, *Belton Hoggard Hill Field* 1798, *Deam Hill in/on Hoggard Hill Field* 1798, *Fearning Crofts Furlong in Hoggard Hill Field* 1798, *Hound Hill in Hoggard Hill Field* 1798, *Hudd Hill Furlong in Hoggard Hill Field* 1798; *Hoggart Field* 1791), Hoggat or Holgate Hill 1856, Hoggatt Hill 1840 (also 1877; *Claus’ voc’ Hol’gate* 1544-6; *Holgate Hill* 1626 (1837), 1764, *Holgathill* 1633¹, *Holgate al’s Holdgate Hill* 1649¹, *Hoggart Hill* 1791; specific is perhaps OE *hol*² ‘hollow’, and ON *gata* ‘road’, with OE *hyll* (note also Holgate in PN WRY 1 272); the name was probably reanalysed later to the surn. *Hoggard*; Thomas Hoggard is named in 1798; according to the 1626 (1837) map, this lies to the south of Belton near *Dousland Lawns* (see Dowsould Laundes); Hoggard Hill Field is located to the south of Belton on the map accompanying 1803 *Enc*², east of Bracon and south of the Obelisk at Temple Belwood, described as ‘a discrete block of open strip fields...enclosed prior to 1795 in the centre of Hoggard Hill Field nearest the village, leaving the remainder of the open strip field spread beyond it in a great arc’ (HLCP 1997, 52)); Holland Close 1915 (specific is probably the surn. *Holland*, which was widespread, esp. in WRY (Archer and ODFNBI)); Holland Croft 1915 (OE *croft*); Holland Wire Close 1915 (see Wire Close, below); Holy Well 1915 (OE *hālig* ‘holy’, and OE *welle* ‘spring, stream, well’; this refers to ‘land by or containing a holy well or stream’ (NDEFN 211); see also HOLY WELL and related f.n.s in Haxey); Home Close (also 1798, 1915); Home Croft (also 1798, 1915; OE *croft*); Homestead Croft, Homesteads Croft (OE *croft*); Honey Hole (also 1798, 1915; OE *hunig* ‘honey’, and OE *hol*¹ ‘hole, hollow’; honey f.n.s are ‘usually taken to be metaphorical, alluding to sticky soil’, but can also be ‘a literal reference to a supply of honey’ (NDEFN 213); see same f.n. in Owston, indicating this name may be shared over the parish boundary); Hood Hole Close 1915, Hood Hole Furlong 1915 (*Hoodhole* 1798¹), Hudd Hole (*Huddhole* 1798; *Hudd Hole Furlong* 1798; specific is possibly the surn. *Hudd*, which was found in small numbers in WRY (Archer and ODFNBI), OE *hol*¹ ‘hole, hollow’, and OE *furlang*; note also *Hudd Hill Furlong in Hoggard Hill Field* 1798 in Hoggard Hill); Horn Piece (*Horne Price* 1686, *Horn Price* 1690; OE *horn* ‘horn’, referring to ‘horn-shaped piece of land or feature’, and OFr *pece* ‘piece, plot’; the *Price* attestations are possibly misspellings, but there are many occurrences); Horn Price Furlong 1915, Hornprice Furlong 1826 (also 1798; *Horn Price Furlong in Northcroft Field* 1798; OE *furlang*; this is in the eastern part of the open fields at Belton Field); Horse Close Quarter (also 1798), Horse Close Quarter furlong 1915 (*Horse Close Quarter in Mill Field* 1798; OE *hors* ‘horse’, *quarter* refers to ‘a fourth part; a division of the common field’ (NDEFN 347), and OE *furlang*; *Horse Close* is a recurrent compound which alludes to farm horses (NDEFN 215)); House Close, House Close Quarter, House Close Quarter Furlong 1915; Hound Hill (also 1798; OE *hyll*; note also *Hound Hill in Hoggard Hill Field* 1798 in Hoggard Hill Field, above); Hound Hill Furlong 1915 (OE *furlang*).

Hudson Croft 1915 (specific is the surn. *Hudson*, and OE **croft**; Godfrey Hudson, farmer, is named in 1856); Hugh Croft (specific is probably the given name *Hugh* or the surn. derived from it, which was found in small numbers in Li (Archer and ODFNBI), and OE **croft**); Humberwaites (also 1915; *Humbelweit* l.12th, [*John Humbelthwayt*] (p) 1350-1, *Humbulqwate* 1530, [*a house off sancte John holde in*] *Humbulqwate* 1631, *le Humblewaite* 1685², *Humblewhaite next the Towne Streete* 1685¹, *Humble Whaits* 1699¹, *le Humble watt* 1706¹, *Humblewhaite* 1722, *Humblewhaites* 1756, *Humblethwaite* 1769², *Humble Waits* 1798; *Humblewhatefeild* 1667, *Humbelwhate Field* 1667, *Humblwhate field* 1667, *Humblethwait field* 1683, *Humblewhaite Field* 1685¹, *Humblewaith field* 1761; *Humblewhaite Layne* 1628, *Humblethwaite Lane* 1628, *Humblewate Lane* 1681, *Humblethwaite Lane* 1689, *Humblewaite Lane* 1706; *Great or Sand Humblewhaite* 1722; *Plowing Humbelwhaite* 1722 (OE ***humol**/ON **humul** ‘rounded hillock’, and ON **þveit** ‘clearing, meadow’; the *plowing* compound refers to the action of ploughing (OED n.) derived from ON **plógr**/late OE **plōh** ‘plough’); Humberwaites Wood 1915 (OE **wudu**); hundiale 1842 (*Hundale furlong* 1769³; for etymology, see *Hundayl*’ 1345, f.n. in (b) in Haxey, which is probably the same name); Hunter Close 1915 (specific is the surn. *Hunter*, which was frequent in Li and WRY (Archer and ODFNBI)); Hunt Hole (also 1798, 1915; OE **hol**¹ ‘hole, hollow’; note also *Hunt Hill* 1798); Hundreds (also 1915; *Hundred* 1798; the parts add up to about 100 acres); Hurn (also 1798; OE **hyrne** ‘angle, corner’); Hurn Close 1915; Hurn Hill (also 1798), Hurnhill (*Bottom Hurn Hill* 1798; *Little Hurn Hill* 1798; OE **hyll**); Hurn Hill Furlong 1915 (OE **furlang**); Ings (also 1798; ON **eng** ‘meadow’); Ings Close 1915; Ings Wood 1915 (OE **wudu**); Ivy House 1915.

Jeffery Close 1915; Jeffery Lane Close (see JEFFERY LANE); Jeffery Lodge 1915; Jeffery Stools (ModE dial. *stool* ‘stump of tree left in ground’); Jennings Close 1915 (specific is the surn. *Jennings*; Richard Jennings, farmer, is named in 1856); King Close 1915; Kitchen Croft (also 1798, 1915; *Kitching Croft* 1798¹; OE **croft**; *Kitchen* names refer to ‘land on which crops were grown for culinary use’ (NDEFN 233)); Kynman Close 1915 (Richard Kynman, farmer, is named in 1856); Kynman’s Armshaw (*Kingman Armshaw* 1798; second el. is possibly the surn. *Armshaw*, which had its main location in WRY (Archer and ODFNBI), or OE **earn** ‘poor’ and OE **sceaga** ‘copse’); Laban Close (also 1915; *Laban Closes* 1798; specific is probably the surn. *Laban*, which was found in small numbers in Li and WRY (Archer and ODFNBI)); Lamb Croft 1915 (also 1798; specific is possibly OE **lamb** ‘lamb’, or the surn. *Lamb*, which was reasonably frequent in Li and more frequent in WRY (Archer and ODFNBI)); Lamb Furlong (OE **furlang**); Lame Furlong (also 1798; possibly ME ***leam** ‘drain or watercourse in the fenny districts’, or this could be from dat. pl. of OE *lēah* meaning ‘clearing, wood’ (cf. *Leam Du*, Nb (EPNE 2 20); note also *Leam* f.n.s in Crowle and LEAM FARM, Luddington; see also Lane, below); Lame or Smock Furlong 1915 (*Smock* possibly refers to ‘land on which the rendering of tithewood was replaced by the payment of money’ or ‘land held by payment of a tax to the sheriff’ (NDEFN 389-90)); Lane (also 1915; this is in the north-western part of the open fields at Belton Field; spelt as *Lame*, *Fulton* 2011, 48); Langline Close, Long Line Close 1915 (OE **lang**² ‘long strip’, and ME **leyne** ‘tract of arable land’); The Laurels 1915; Lawn, Lawns 1915 (also 1798; *the Lawns* 1791, *Lawns Furlong* 1791 (also 1798), *Lowns Furlong* 1798; OFr **launde** ‘glade’, and OE **furlang**; see also LAWNS FARM, Epworth, and Lawns Furlong 1858, f.n. in Epworth); Lea Croft 1915 (OE **lēah** ‘clearing; wood’, and OE **croft**); Leaming Croft (specific is the surn. *Leaming*, which was most frequent in Li and

WRY (Archer and ODFNBI), and OE **croft**); Leggot Croft, Leggott Croft 1915 (specific is the surn. *Leggot*, and OE **croft**; John, Richard, Samuel, Thomas, and William Leggot, landowners, are named in 1842); Leys (*Leighs* 1798; OE **læs** ‘pasture’, but in the plural this is sometimes difficult to distinguish from OE **lēah** ‘clearing; wood’ (EPNE 2 11); Leys Close 1915; Ling Croft (also 1798, 1915; ON **lyng** ‘heather’, and OE **croft**); Little Close (also 1798); Little Croft (also 1798, 1915; OE **croft**); Little Pasture (also 1915; *Little Pasture Close* 1798); Locking Close (specific is the surn. *Locking*, which was most frequent in Li (Archer and ODFNBI)); Locking Stalls 1915 (OE **stall** ‘stall, place’).

Long Butts (also 1798; ME **butte** ‘short strip of arable land’); Longs Butts Furlong 1915; Short Butts (also 1798; ME **butte** ‘short strip of arable land’, and OE **furlang**); Short Butts Furlong 1915 (these are in the southern part of the open fields at Belton Field); Long Close (also 1798, 1915); Long Croft (also 1915; OE **croft**); Long Marsh (also 1798, 1915; OE **mersc** ‘marsh’); Long Reynolds (also 1798, 1915; second el. is the surn. *Reynolds*, which was widespread (Archer and ODFNBI)); Long Shilgates (also 1798; probably OE **scyl** ‘boundary’ borrowed into late OE from ON *skil*, and OE **geat** ‘pass, gate, gap’; note also Skilgate So, which CDEPN 553 gives as possibly ‘boundary gate’; DEPN 425 and EPNE 1 124-5 suggest *skil-* may be a derivative of the verb *scilian* ‘to separate’, which appears in late OE from Scandinavian meaning ‘boundary’, but an alternative suggestion of ‘stony or shaly gate or gap’ from OE **scilig* is also possible (DBPN 423); see also more in depth discussion of this difficult name in Mills 1997, 241, and discussion at Skillcroft in PN Brk 1 155)), Long Shilgates Furlong 1915 (OE **furlang**); Short Shilgates (also 1798; also *Shillgates* 1769², 1798, *Shilgates* 1652; *Skillgate* 1722², *Skillgates* 1723²; *North End of Shilgates* 1798); Short Shilgates Furlong 1915 (these are in the central part of the open fields at Belton Field; compare with Skillgates f.ns in Epworth); Low Close (also 1798, 1915), Low Closes 1803 (see LOW CLOSES TURBARY); Lower Goose Pits, Low Goosepits (also 1798), Low Goose Pits (also 1798), Low Goose Pits Furlong 1915 (*Goosepits in Northcroft Field* 1798; these are part of the open fields at Belton Field; see GOOSE-PITTS FARM; OE **furlang**); Upper Goose Pits (also 1798), Upper Goosepits, Upper Goose Pits Furlong 1915; Low Field (also 1798, 1915); Loyerdale (specific is possibly the surn. *Loyer*, which was found in small numbers in WRY (Archer), or perhaps ON **leirr** ‘mud, clay’, and OE **dāl** ‘share, portion (of common field)’ or ON **deill** ‘share of land’); Loyerdale Close 1915; Lucas Close (also 1791, 1798, 1915; specific is probably the surn. *Lucas*, which was widespread (Archer and ODFNBI)); Lunn Close (also 1798, 1915; specific is the surn. *Lunn*, which was widespread in Li and WRY (Archer and ODFNBI)).

Machin Croft 1915 (specific is the surn. *Machin*, and OE **croft**; Edmund Machin, landowner, is named in 1842); Maiden dale, Low Mainerdale 1915, Top Mainerdale 1915 (*Maidendale* 1698; possibly OE **mægden** ‘maiden’, and OE **dāl** ‘share, portion (of common field)’ or ON **deill** ‘share of land’); Main Drain 1803 (see Main Drain Road); Main Line 1915 (this refers to fields bordering the Axholme Joint Railway); Manning Croft (also 1915; *Maning Close* 1798; specific is the surn. *Manning*, which was frequent in Li and WRY (Archer and ODFNBI), and OE **croft**); Maple flat, Maple Flat 1915, Maple flatt (specific is possibly the surn. *Maple*, which was found in small numbers in WRY (Archer and ODFNBI), or possibly OE ***mapul** ‘maple-tree’, with ON **flat** ‘level ground’; note also *Mapilflat* 1421-2 in Epworth); Maple Hill (*Mapple Hill* 1722², 1745; *Mapple Hill Hole* 1798, *Mapple-hill Hole* 1798; compare *Marple Hill* 1745; OE **hyll**, OE **hol**¹ ‘hole, hollow’; note

also *Mapple Flatts* 1798, and see also Maple Hill in Owston); Maple Hill Close 1915; Maple Hill Furlong 1915 (OE **furlang**); Marris Close (specific is probably the surn. *Marris*, which was frequent in Li and WRY (Archer and ODFNBI)); Marsh (also 1798; *Marsh Furlong* 1791, *Marsh furlong* 1791; *Middle Marsh* 1791; OE **mersc** ‘marsh’, OE **furlang**); Marsh Close (also 1798, 1915); Medley Furlong (also 1798, 1915; *Meadley furlong* 1791, *Midley Furlong* 1798; this is part of the open fields at Belton Field; see MEDLEY GOAT DRAIN); Medley Hall 1915; Medley hill 1856 (OE **hyll**); Micker Hill Field 1803, Mickerhill Field (also 1798; *Micker Hill* c.1660; specific possibly OE **micel**/ON **mikill** ‘large’, OE **hyll**); Mickerhill Furlong 1915 (*Mickerhill Furlong in Mickerhill Field* 1798; OE **furlang**); Mickering (ON **eng** ‘meadow’); Mickering Field; Middle Close (also 1798, 1915); Mill Field 1803 (also 1798; *Milne field (Beltoft)* 1716; OE **myln** ‘mill’); Mill Hill (also 1791, 1798, 1915; *Middle Mill Hill* 1791; see MILL HILL); Mill Wood 1915 (OE **wudu**); Moody Close (also 1915; *Moody* 1798; see MOODY DRAIN); Moon Field 1915 (also 1798; *Moon Field Close* 1798; see MOONFIELD THICK); Moorfield (OE **mōr**/ON **mór**); Moorlands (*Moorlands in the South Field* 1725; *Moor Lands* 1798; OE **mōr**/ON **mór**; see also field-names); Moorlands Furlong 1915 (OE **furlang**); Moorlands House 1915; Mordecai Hill 1801 (specific is perhaps the given name *Mordecai*, or the derived surn., but this was not found in Li or WRY (Archer and ODFNBI), with OE **hyll**); Morris Close (also 1798, 1915; specific is the surn. *Morris*; William Morris is named in 1798); Morris Croft 1915 (also 1798; OE **croft**); Mutton Farm 1828; Mutton House 1803 (also 1798; note also Mutton House Lane, and *Mutton Close* 1798).

New Enclosures 1826; Nooked Close (also 1798, 1915; *Nook Close* 1798; ME **noke** ‘nook’); Norfolk Close (also 1798, 1803, 1915; specific is the surn. *Norfolk*, which was more frequent in WRY but also in Li (Archer and ODFNBI)); Northcroft Field 1803 (also 1798; *North Croft Field* 1624, 1791), Norcroft Field 1826 (*Nortcroft*’ Ed1 (1272×1307), *Northcrofte* 1618-20, *Northcroft* 1623 (also 1652), *North Crofte* 1653, *Norcroft* 1694¹ (also 1699¹, 1723², 1752, 1756), *Northcroft* 1722², *North Croft* 1724, *Northcroft End* 1798, *North Crofte feild* 1710¹; OE **norð** ‘north’, and OE **croft**; this is commonly known as Belton Field (Fulton 2011, 45); North Ferry (see NORTH FERRY FARM, and NORTHFERRY LANE (street-name)); North Ferry House 1915; Norferry Lane Close (*North Ferry Lane Close* 1798); Old Ferry House 1828 (this is in Sandtoft); North Field Close 1915 (*North Field* 1738; see also NORTH FIELD ROAD); North Idle Bank 1877 (see RIVER IDLE in River-Names); North Severance Hatfield Branch 1915 (part of Axholme Joint Railway); Nuttery 1915; Old Enclosure 1803; Old Pasture (also 1915; *Old Pasture Close* 1798; OFr **pasture** ‘pasture’); Orchard; Orchard Close 1915; Overthwarts (also 1915; *Over’thwarts* 1798; compare Haverthwards; ME †**over-þwart** ‘across’ (cf. PN Ch 5 (2:1) 296)); Oxgangs, Ox Gangs 1915 (*Ox Gang* 1798; OE **ox-gang** ‘measure of land of 10-30 acres’; this recurrent compound is also found in Haxey, and elsewhere in Li, e.g. at *half oxgang* 1311 in Brumby (PN Li 6 39).

Palm Croft (also 1915, 1798; specific possibly the surn. *Palm*, but there were none in Li or WRY (Archer), and OE **croft**; this may refer to ‘the goat-willow (*Salix caprea*) used in Palm Sunday celebrations’ (NDEFN 316)); Parish Mere 1915 (OE **mere**¹ ‘pool’); Parker Close 1915, Parkers Close (specific is the surn. *Parker*, which was widespread (Archer and ODFNBI)); Parkinson Close 1915 (also 1798), Parkinson’s Close (specific is the surn. *Parkinson*; Stephen Parkinson is named in 1798); Parkinson’s Pighill (*Parkinson Pithhill* 1798; second el. appears to be a variant of ME **pightel** ‘small enclosure’); Parson Croft (also 1915; OE **croft**);

Pasture (also 1798); Pettinger Close (also 1915; specific is the surn. *Pettinger*; several Pettingers are named as farmers in Haxey in 1856); Pie Close (also 1915), Pye Close 1915 (also 1798; specific is probably the surn. *Pye*, which was frequent in WRY (Archer and ODFNBI)); Pie Lidget Close, Pye Lidgett Close 1915 (*Pyelidgett Croft* 1798; OE **hlid-geat** ‘swing-gate’); Pig Hill, Pighill (also 1798), Pingle Hill 1915 (ME **pightel** ‘small enclosure’; the modern form is the nasalized variant *pingel* (OED n.), with OE **hyll**); Pilfrey 1803 (also 1877; see PILFREY BRIDGE); Pilfrey Bank 1877 (ME **banke**); Pilfrey Moor 1803 (OE **mōr**/ON **mór**); Pilsworth Croft 1826 (also 1798; specific is the surn. *Pilsworth*, and OE **croft**; Thomas Pilsworth is named in 1798¹); Pingle (also 1798, 1915; ME **pightel**, the modern form is the nasalized variant *pingel* ‘small enclosure’); Plains 1915 (*Planes* 1626 (1837); see PLAINS COTTAGES, PLAINS DRAIN, PLAINS HOUSE, and street-name); *Planes Inclosure* 1798; Plains Hill (also 1915; *Plain Hill* 1798; OE **hyll**); Plantation (also 1798 and 1803); Planting Close 1915; Pond (also 1798); Pond Close 1915 (also 1623, 1798; ME **ponde** ‘pond’); Porters’ Lodges 1803; Post Mill Furlong (also 1915; OE **furlang**; this is in the north-western part of the open fields at Belton Field; see WINDMILL); Priest Close (also 1798, 1915; OE **prēost** ‘priest’); Primrose Hill 1915 (OE **hyll**); Prospect House 1915; Pudding Poke Close (also 1915; *Pudding Close* 1798; *Pudding* names are used to refer to ‘land with soft, sticky soil’, whilst *Poke* suggests ‘the entrails of (usually) the pig in which *puddings* (meat, vegetables and seasoning) were cooked and kept until needed’ (NDEFN 343)).

Quakers Close, Quaker Close 1915 (also 1798), Quakers Ground 1915 (*Quaker* names often refer to land owned by the Society of Friends (NDEFN 346)); Quarter House (*Quarter* refers to a fourth part or a division of the common field (cf. NDEFN 347)); Rear Close 1915; Reynold’s Croft, Reynolds Croft 1915 (specific is the surn. *Reynold*, which was widespread (Archer and ODFNBI)); Riddle (*Riddles* 1798; Riddle Close 1915; specific is possibly the surn. *Riddle*, but this was found in small numbers in Li or WRY (Archer and ODFNBI); other possible suggestions include OE **rēad** ‘red’, OE **hyll**, or a variant of OE ***ryding** ‘clearing’ (NDEFN 357)); Riding Croft (also 1798, *Ryding Croft* 1722², *Riding Crofts* 1798; OE ***ryding** ‘clearing’, and OE **croft**); Riding Croft Close 1915; Riding Croft Furlong 1915 (also 1791; OE **furlang**); between Rivers 1803; Rochdale Close 1915 (specific is possibly a reference to Rochdale La, or the derived surn. *Rochdale*, which was found in small numbers (Archer)); Round Sag (ModE dial. *sag* ‘sedge’, OED n.1); Rush Carr (also 1803, 1826; *Rushcar Close* 1780¹; see RUSHCARR COTTAGE, RUSHCARR FARM, RUSHCARR LANE DRAIN, and RUSH CARR LANE, street-name); Rush Close 1915 (OE **risc** ‘rush’); Rusling Close 1803 (also 1798¹; specific is the surn. *Rusling*, which was frequent in Li and WRY (Archer and ODFNBI)); Ryther Hall 1915 (specific is the surn. *Ryther*, which was found in small numbers in WRY (Archer); this refers to fields near a named house); Saffron Garth (also 1798, 1915; OFr **safran** ‘saffron’, and ON **garðr** ‘enclosure’; this was land at the north-west corner of Horn Price Furlong situated around a farmhouse, which was one of three buildings erected in Belton Field in the mid-19th century (Fulton 2011, 47)); Sally Taylor’s Close (Sally Taylor Close 1915; specific is the pers.n.); Sampson Close (also 1915), Sampson Croft 1915 (also 1798; *Sampson Croft End* 1798, *Sampson Croft End Furlong* 1798, *Sampson Croft Ends* 1798; *Sampsons Croft* 1791; specific is the surn. *Sampson*; John Sampson, farmer, is named in 1856; OE **croft**); Sand Close (also 1791, 1798, 1915; OE **sand** ‘sand’); Sand dale/Sand Dale (*Sanddale* 1685¹, *Sand Dale* 1745, *Sandaile* 1842; *Sandale Headland* 1791; OE **sand** ‘sand’, and OE **dāl** ‘share, portion (of common field)’ or ON **deill** ‘share of land’); Sand

Dale Close (also 1915); Sand Dale Furlong 1915 (*Sandaleifurlong* 1769³; OE **furlang**).

Sandhill Close 1803 (*Sand Hill Close* 1798; OE **hyll**); Sandtoft Hall Park 1915 (see SANDTOFT HALL); Sandtoft Plains 1803, Sandtofts Plains 1803 (*Sands Toft farm* 1704 (1870); ME **plain** ‘piece of flat meadow-land’; see SANDTOFT); Sarah Backs (also 1798; *Sarey box* 1691, 1691¹; *Sarybacks* 1745, *Sarabacks furlong* 1769³; specific is probably the pers.n. *Sarah*; second el. *Backs* is uncertain, in view of earlier attestation *box*); Sarah Backs Close (also 1798, 1915); Sarah Backs Furlong 1915 (OE **furlang**); Saughs (also 1798; *Saugh Close* 1798; OE **salh** ‘willow’); Long Saughs, Long Soughs; Long Saughs Furlong 1915 (OE **furlang**); Short Saughs, Short Soughs; Short Saughs Furlong 1915 (OE **furlang**); Saxton Close 1915 (see SAXON CLOSE FARM); Scawcet, Scawcett (also 1915; this is probably a scandinavianisation of OE **sceaga** ‘copse’, with OE **ge-set** ‘dwelling, den’; note expanded etymology at SCAWCETT in Epworth); Scraton Close (also 1915; specific is probably the surn. *Scraton*, which was found in small numbers in WRY); Scraton Orchard (also 1915); Sealing Close (also 1915; compare *Scaling Close* 1798), Little Sealing 1915 (see SEALINGS WOOD); Seven Acres (also 1915; *Seven Acre* 1798; OE **æcer**); Sharpe Close 1915 (specific is the surn. *Sharpe*, which was widespread in Li (Archer and ODFNBI)); Shaw Close (also 1798, 1915; *the Shaws* 1707; *Shaws Cloa* 1791 (specific is possibly the surn. *Shaw*, which was frequent in Li (Archer and ODFNBI), or OE **sceaga** ‘copse’; *cloa* is a variant of ME *close*, cf. EDD sb.; see also SHAW NOOK LANE); Shepherd Hole Close (OE **scēp-hirde** ‘shepherd’, and OE **hol**¹ ‘hole, hollow’); Short Land; Short Lands; Shoulder of Mutton (also 1685², 1798, 1915; this is ‘a shape name, an elongated triangle, alluding to the joint of meat’ (NDEFN 380)); Sissons Croft 1915 (specific is the surn. *Sissons*, and OE **croft**; William Sissons, farmer, is named in Epworth in 1856); Six Acres (also 1798, 1915; *Six Acre Close* 1798; OE **æcer**); Six Adams (also 1798, 1915), Six Adams Closes 1915 (this is probably the surn. *Adams*, which was reasonably frequent in Li (Archer and ODFNBI), but could also be the given name (NDEFN 3)); Six Hundred furlong 1915 (*Six hundred furlong* 1769², *Six Hundred Furlong* 1798; OE **furlang**); Six hundreds (*Six Hundreds Furlong* 1798).

Slingsby Croft (also 1798, 1915; specific is the surn. *Slingsby*, and OE **croft**; John and Henry Slingsby, flax merchants, are named in Crowle in 1856); Smacque Close 1915 (see SMAQUE FARM in Crowle); Smith Croft 1915 (also 1798), Smith’s Croft (specific is the surn. *Smith*, and OE **croft**; Joseph Smith is named in 1798, Thomas Smith, farmer, is named in 1856); Song Close (uncertain specific, possibly the rare surn. *Song* (Archer and ODFNBI)); South Field (also 1798, 1915; *South and North Fields, Belton Woodhouse* 1709); South End East Side 1915; South End West Side 1915; South Moor 1803 (OE **mōr**/ON **mór**; see SOUTH MOOR COVERT); South Severance Four Acres 1915 (OE **æcer**; part of Axholme Joint Railway); South View 1915 (see SOUTH VIEW FARM); Spencer Ings (also 1915; *Spencer Ings* 1652, *Speace Inngs* 1652, *Spencer Ing* 1798; specific is the surn. *Spencer*, which was frequent in Li and very frequent in WRY (Archer and ODFNBI), and ON **eng** ‘meadow’); Spofforth Close 1915 (specific is the surn. *Spofforth*, which was frequent in Li and very frequent in WRY (Archer and ODFNBI)); Spring Close 1915 (OE **spring** ‘spring’, or later ME sense ‘young shoot, small branch’, hence ‘young plantation, copse’); Stable Close 1915 (*Stabler Close* 1791, *Stablers Close* 1791, *Stables Close* 1791; ME **stable** ‘stable’); Stamp Hill (*Stamp* possibly suggests ‘land with tree-stumps’ (NDEFN 399), and OE **hyll**); Stanley Close 1915 (specific is the surn. *Stanley*; Joan Stanley is named in Epworth in 1543 (ODFNBI)); Steal

Goose Close 1915 (*Steel goose* 1769¹; see STEALGOOSE DRAIN); Steal Goose Croft 1915 (OE **croft**); Steal Goose Lane Wood 1915 (OE **wudu**); Steal Goose Woods 1915.

Steer Croft 1915 (*Steer Close* 1798; see STEER'S ARMS); Stobinstack, Stobintack (specific is possibly OE ***stobb** 'tree-stump', and ON **inntak** 'land newly taken into cultivation'); Stockholes 1803 (see STOCKHOLES FARM); Stocking Close (also 1915; OE ***stoccing**, ME *stocking*, 'clearing of stumps, piece of ground cleared of stumps'); Stocks Hill 1915 (*Stockshill* 1778¹; OE **stocc** 'stump', OE **hyll**); Stoiness (this is the surn. *Stones*; Joseph and Watson Stones, farmers, are named in 1856); Stonehouse (also 1706¹), Stoneshouse, Stones House, Stones house (also 1745; *Stainshouse* 1652, *Stonehouse Furlong* 1724; *the Farr field upon Stonehouse* 1743, *the Farr Field upon Stonehouse* 1747; specific is the surn. *Stonehouse*, which was frequent in WRY (Archer and ODFNBI)); Stones Croft 1915 (OE **croft**); Stones Home; Stones House Furlong (also 1915; *Stones House furlong* 1791; OE **furlang**); Stones horn (OE **horn** 'horn', referring to 'horn-shaped piece of land or feature'); Stoneshouse Croft 1915 (OE **croft**); Stoned Horse 1915 (ModE dial. *stoned-horse* 'entire horse, stallion'); Ston'd Horse Close 1803 (also 1798); Stools (also 1798, 1915; *Great Stools* 1798), Stools Close 1915 (ModE dial. *stool* 'stump of tree left in ground'); Stothard Croft 1915 (specific is the surn. *Stothard*, and OE **croft**; George Stothard, wheelwright, is named in 1856); Stour Piece (specific is possibly the surn. *Stour*, which was found in small numbers in WRY, with some in Li (Archer and ODFNBI), and OFr **pece** 'piece, plot'); Strawberry Planting 1915 (*Strawberry Lane* 1713, 1778¹); Streaming Croft (uncertain specific, and OE **croft**); Stud Cross 1915 (OE **stōd** 'stud, herd of horses'); Summer Pasture 1915 (this refers to land 'accessible or workable only in the summer' (NDEFN 409)); Swill Close (also 1798, 1915; uncertain specific, possibly a reference to water (EDD *swill* sb.1)); Swindle Close (also 1915; *Swindle Croft* 1798; specific is possibly the surn. *Swindle*, which was found in small numbers in WRY and smaller numbers in Li (Archer and ODFNBI), and OE **croft**); Sycamore House 1915; Sydney Villa 1915.

Temple Park 1915 (ME **park** (from OFr) 'enclosed tract of land for beasts of the chase'; in more recent times 'enclosed plot of ground, paddock, field'; see TEMPLE BELWOOD and note also *Temple Mill* 1652, field-name); Theaker Close 1915 (specific is the surn. *Theaker*; Henry and Samuel Theaker, farmers, are named in 1856); Thirteen Acres 1915 (OE **æcer**); Thornbush Carr 1803 (also 1633), Thorn Bush Carr (also 1704 (1870), 1915; *Thornbush Carre* 1626 (1837), *Tornebush Carr* 1684-5; OE/ON **þorn** 'thorn-tree', OE **busc** 'bush', ON **kjarr** 'brushwood, marsh'; *Tornebush Carr Paunsh* 1684-5¹ (1870); ME **paunch** 'stomach', probably referring to topography; for evidence of transferred topographical use, see Paunch, f.n. in Owston); Thorn Bush Close 1915; Three House Close; Toft Edge Furlong 1915 (ODan **toft** 'plot', and OE **furlang**); Toft Hedge; Toft Hedge Close (also 1798, 1915); Toft Hedge Furlong 1915 (*Tofthedge Furlong* 1798; OE **hecg** 'hedge', and OE **furlang**); Tomenlake (this is probably an alternative form of Tommin Intake, below); Tommin Intake 1915 (*Tommin Intack* 1798; OE **tūn** 'enclosure, village', uncertain second el., and ON **inntak** 'land newly taken into cultivation'; names containing *Tom* and *Town* are often used to refer to 'land shared by the inhabitants of the village', either referring to the entire parish lands under cultivation, or sometimes one of the pre-enclosure great fields (NDEFN 430); note also TOM DYKE in Crowle); Top hedge (OE **hecg** 'hedge'); Torksey House 1915; Travells Close (specific is possibly the surn. *Travell*, but this was found in small numbers in WRY and there were none in Li (Archer and ODFNBI)); Turso Crofts 1915 (*Tursa Croft*

1798; uncertain specific, perhaps a form of the surn. *Turson* which was found infrequently (Archer), and OE **croft**); Wakefield Close 1915 (also 1798; specific is possibly a reference to Wakefield Y, or the derived surn. *Wakefield*, which was widespread (Archer and ODFNBI)); Wakefield Orchard (also 1915); Water Close (also 1798, 1915); Water Croft (OE **croft**; note also *Watercroftes* 1393, f.n. in Haxey); Water Goit (also 1915; *Water Goats* 1798; OE ***gota**, ME *gote* ‘watercourse, channel, stream’); Watson Croft (also 1798, 1915; specific is the surn. *Watson*; John Watson is named in 1798, James Watson, farmer, is named in 1856); Well Close (also 1721, 1798, 1915; OE **welle** ‘spring, stream, well’); Wells Close 1915 (specific is the surn. *Wells*; Henry Wells, farmer, is named in 1856); West Carr Fishing 1915 (relates to a ‘fishing ground’ (OED n.1); see WEST CARR, Epworth); Westgate End 1803; West Gate End 1803; Westgate New Inclosure 1826; (see WESTGATE); Wheat Close 1915 (also 1623, c.1660, 1721; OE **hwæte** ‘wheat’); Great Wheat Close (also 1798, 1915); Wikeflat, Wike Flat, Wike Flatt (also 1798; *Wykes Flatt* 1791; OE **wīc** ‘(dairy) farm’, and ON **flat** ‘level ground’; this is part of the open fields at Belton Field); Wike Flatt furlong 1915 (OE **furlang**); Willow Croft 1826 (OE **croft**); Winter Close 1915 (see WINTERS LOW BANK DRAIN); Wire Close (also 1698¹, 1718, 1798, 1915; *Wier Close* 1728; OE **wer** ‘weir’); Wise Close (this is a misspelling of Wire Close, as field numbers match); Wood (OE **wudu**); Woods; Woodcarr (also 1915; OE **wudu**, and ON **kjarr** ‘brushwood, marsh’; see WOODCARR DRAIN); Wood Close 1915 (OE **wudu**); Wood Croft (also 1798, 1915; OE **wudu**, and OE **croft**); Wood Hall Croft 1915 (see WOODHALL FARM); Wood Hall Great Croft 1915; Woodhouse Croft 1915 (*Wood House Close* 1798; see WOODHOUSE); Woodhouse Field (also 1736); Woodhouse North Field 1803 (also 1651, 1798; note also *Armshaw Furlong in Woodhouse North Field* 1798, *Woodhouse Little South Field* 1798, *Woodhouse south field* 1661, *Woodhouse Southfield* 1696, *Woodhouse South Field* 1709); Wood Lane 1915 (*Wood-Lane Close* 1791; *Farr Wood Lane Close* 1791; *Near Wood Lane Close* 1791; OE **wudu**); Woods Mere (OE **wudu**, and OE **mere**¹ ‘pool’, or OE **ge-mære** ‘boundary’); Woolsey Close (also 1915; specific is probably the surn. *Woolsey*, which was found in small numbers in Li (Archer and ODFNBI)); Yew Tree Close (also 1798; OE **ēow** ‘yew-tree’).

(b) *Albanes Closes* 1630 (specific is the given name *Alban*, or the derived surn., which was found in small numbers in WRY (Archer and ODFNBI)); *Appewyt* 12th (this is uncertain, perhaps ‘apple wood’, from OE **æppel** ‘apple’, and ON **viðr** ‘wood’ but the latter would normally become <with>); *Appletree Close* 1798; *Armshawe Foale* 1673, *Armshaw foal* 1702 (compare *Armshaw*; uncertain second el., as *foal* is not normally used as a generic (cf. *foal* f.n.s in NDEFN 147)); *Backward Miln* 1722¹ (OE **myln** ‘mill’, *backward* indicating land behind the mill); *Balk Common* 1798¹ (OE **balca** ‘ridge, bank’, or ‘boundary strip’, and OFr **commun** ‘common’; note also *Common Balk* 1791); *Barkefield* 1656 (specific is probably the surn. *Bark*, which was very frequent in Li (Archer and ODFNBI)); *Beamont Close* 1676 (also 1678¹, 1741¹; specific is probably the surn. *Beamont*, which was frequent in WRY (Archer and ODFNBI)); *Beanwell* 1612 (this recurrent compound is probably OE **bēane** ‘bean’, and OE **welle** ‘spring, stream, well’; note also *Beanwell* 1774 PN Du 1 21 and *Benewell* 13th PN Brk 1 187); *Bellshaw Wood* 1798 (see BELLSHAW, and OE **wudu** ‘wood’); *Beltoft Crofte* 1686 (OE **croft** ‘small enclosed plot’, or alternatively a misreading of *Cross*); *Beltoft Cross* 1690 (also 1722², 1740¹); *Beltoft Field* 1791 (see BELTOFT); *campo de beltona* l.12th, *campo de*

Belton 1618-20, *Belton Feild (sic)* 1740¹, *Belton Field* 1791 (also known as Northcroft Field (Fulton 2011, 45)); *Belton gate west* 1725¹; *Belton Ings* 1551-3 (ON **eng** ‘meadow’); *Belton Marsh* 1461 (OE **mersc** ‘marsh’); *Belton Plane or Star Carr* 1639 (ME **plain** ‘piece of flat meadow-land’, ON **storr**² ‘sedge, bent grass’, and ON **kjarr** ‘brushwood, marsh’); *Belton Wood* 1791 (OE **wudu**; see BELTON); *Belton Woodhouse* 1791 (also 1684; see WOODHOUSE); *Brademars* 12th (OE **brād** ‘broad’, and OE **mersc** ‘marsh’); *Broughton Orchard* 1798 (see Broughton Close); *Buck Headland* 1745 (specific is perhaps OE **bucca** ‘buck, male deer’, indicating ‘land frequented by deer’ (NDEFN 50), or the surn. *Buck*, which was found in small numbers in Li and more frequent in WRY (Archer and ODFNBI), and OE **hēafod-land** ‘headland, land for turning plough’); *Bull Forehead* 1798 (OE **bula** ‘bull’; this perhaps refers to the shape of the field); *Bussy Close* 1798, *Bussy Closes* 1798, *Bussey Closes* 1798, *Great Bussy Close* 1798, *Little Bussy Close* 1798 (compare Busky f.n.s; see BUSKEY WOOD); *Calvecroft*’/*Calvecroft* 1142×c.1150, *Calvescroft* 1626 (1837) (OE **calf** ‘calf’, and OE **croft**; note also *Calvecroft* 1248, f.n. in (b) in Amcotts, Althorpe); *Carleflet*’/*Carleflet* 1142×c.1150, *Carilflet* Hy4 (1399×1413), *Carilflet* 1402, *Carleflet* 1626 (1837) (specific is possibly ON **karl** ‘free peasant’ or Scandinavianised OE **ceorl** ‘man, peasant, churl’, and OE **flēot** ‘stream’/ON **fljót** ‘river’; Bower (1940, 550) suggests a comparison of this name with ‘*Carlefloed* in Le Lai d’Haveloc v 10,002, which was a seaport in 1209’; note also *Carlesik* m.13th, f.n. in (b) in Amcotts, Althorpe).

Carr Field 1701 (ON **kjarr** ‘brushwood, marsh’); *Chantry Close* c.1660 (OFr **chanterie** ‘chantry’; ‘a chantry was a fund for maintenance of a priest, for whom usually a special chapel was provided, and whose principal or sole duty was to say mass daily, or on specified days, for the souls of the founder and his or her family’ (NDEFN 69); note also *Axhey Chantrye* 1568-70, f.n. in (b) in Haxey); *Chappell flatt* c.1660 (OFr **chapele** ‘chapel, oratory’, and ON **flat** ‘level ground’, later ‘division of the common field’); *Chapel Stoop Close* 1798 (ON **stolpi** ‘post’, possibly referring to a way-marker set up in track-less moorland (NDEFN 405)); *Church Flatt and Belton Field* 1791, *Church Flatt* 1798 (ON **flat** ‘level ground’); *Church Flatt Lands* 1791; *Cistone* Ed2 (1307×27) (this is uncertain, but could be a compound in OE **tūn**/ON **tún** ‘enclosure, village’, or OE **stān** ‘stone’); *Clapmire Top* 1798 (compare Clapmire); *Clarke Crofte* 1636, *Clark Croft* 1798 (specific is the surn. *Clark*, and OE **croft**; Ann, Richard and William Clark are named in 1798; note also Clark Close Road and field-names in Crowle); *Clippemere* 1298 (specific is possibly ME **clipper** ‘sheep-shearer’, with OE **mere**¹ ‘pool’, or OE **ge-mære** ‘boundary’); *le Comen Carre* 1636, *Common Carr* 1724 (ON **kjarr** ‘brushwood, marsh’); *Common Balk* 1791 (OFr **commun** ‘common’, and OE **balca** ‘ridge, bank’, or ‘boundary strip’; note also *Balk Common* 1798¹); *Common Highway* 1678; *Common Town Meer* 1791 (OE **mere**¹ ‘pool’, or OE **ge-mære** ‘boundary’); *Common Way* 1675; *Common Ways* 1675¹; *Comon Street* 1674; *Compley Lane* 1652; *Cow Pasture Field* 1601 (compare Cow Close; this could be the Cow Pasture mentioned in the grant of certain lands at Belwode by Mowbray to a Preceptory of the Knights Templars in 1145, cf. Stonehouse 1839, 337); *Cripplynghag* 1372 (perhaps OE **crypel** ‘burrow’, ON **eng** ‘meadow’, and ON **hogg** ‘clearing’, ModE dial. *hag*; note also *Crippell intak*’ 1544-6, f.n. in (b) in Haxey); *Crooked Close* 1798 (ME **croked** ‘crooked’); *Deringle* 1298 (this is uncertain); *Duck Close* 1741¹ (this alludes to ‘wild or domesticated ducks’, NDEFN 120); *Dunkeflet* 12th (if the specific is an underlying compound, this perhaps refers to River Don, or OE **dunn** ‘dun, dull-brown’ (cf. EDD *dun* adj.1) with uncertain second el., with OE **flēot**

‘stream’/ON **fljót** ‘river’; ON **kjarr** ‘brushwood, marsh’ is doubtful, as it is unlikely this would be reduced to *-ke-* by the 12th century; if *dunke* is a single el., it is obscure); *Dunling Close* 1798 (specific is probably the surn. *Dunling*, which was found in small numbers only in NRY (Archer)).

le Eccles (sic) field on Badacres 1725¹ (specific is possibly the surn. *Eccles*, which was frequent in WRY and found in small numbers in Li (Archer and ODFNBI), with ME **badde** ‘bad, worthless’, and OE **æcer** ‘plot or strip of cultivated land, acre’); *Estsinord* 1148×66 (this is uncertain; the specific is possibly OE **ēast** ‘east’, the last el. could represent a mistranscription of minims in the Mowbray charter but is unlikely to be *-word*); *Estsmore* m.12th (13th) (OE **ēast**, OE **mōr**/ON **mór** ‘wasteland, marsh’); *le Est Stoole* 1623 (OE **ēast**, and OE **stell** ‘enclosure’); *Fletcher Croft* 1722 (specific is probably the surn. *Fletcher*, which was frequent in Li (Archer and ODFNBI)); *Fynninge Croft* 1652 (OE **fenn** ‘fen’, ON **eng** ‘meadow’, and OE **croft**); *lez.fyshegarthes* 1544 (OE **fisc** ‘fish’, and ON **garðr** ‘enclosure’); *Garden Close* 1798; *Long Garden Close* 1798; *Garitescroft* 13th¹, *Garite Croft* e.13th (uncertain specific, probably pers. n., with OE **croft**); *Geld Close* 1798 (OE **geld** ‘guild’); *Gell Drove* 1649 (compare *Gell Close*; specific is the surn. *Gell*, and OE **drāf** ‘herd, drove’, indicating a road on which cattle are driven; Benjamin Gell is named in 1798); *Golding Close* 1740² (compare *Golden Close* 1915); *the Grass roads* 1722² (OE ***rodu** ‘clearing’); *Great Close* 1798; *Great Waites* 1673¹, *Great Waites* 1741¹ (ON **þveit** ‘clearing, meadow’; note form shows loss of initial fricative; cf. *Waite Field* in *Salle, Nf* (NDEFN 426)).

Hailwaldholm’ 1142×c.1150, *Hailwaldholm* 12th (also 1626 (1837); specific is possibly the dithematic OE pers.n. ***Ægelwald**, or **Æðelwald** and ON **holmr** ‘island, water-meadow’); *Halland Garth* 1798¹ (specific is the surn. *Halland*, which was found in small numbers in WRY (Archer), ON **garðr** ‘enclosure’; note also *the Halland*’ 1594-6, f.n. in Crowle); *Harholm* 12th (OE **hār**² ‘grey, hoary’, and ON **holmr** ‘island, water-meadow’); *Harning Toft* 1798 (specific is possibly the surn. *Harn*, which was found in small numbers in WRY (Archer and ODFNBI), with ON **eng** ‘meadow’, and ODan **toft** ‘plot’); *Hawthorne Hill* 1701¹ (note also HAWTHORNE HOUSE); *Hebbles Close* 1798 (compare *Hebblestake* f.n.s; ModE dial. *hebble* ‘a narrow, short plank-bridge’); *Hesleholm* 12th, *Heselholm*’ 1142×c.1150, *Hesylhomme* Hy4 (1399×1413), *Hesylhome* 1402, *Hazelholme* 1626 (1837), *Hesles* 1798 (OE **hæsel**/ON **hesli** ‘hazel’, and ON **holmr** ‘island, water-meadow’); *Highway* 1690, *The Highway* 1778¹; *marays de Hirstesic* 1148×66, *Hirstsik*’ 1310 (OFr/ME **mareis** ‘marsh’, OE **hyrst** ‘wood’, and OE **sīc** ‘stream’ or ON **sík** ‘ditch’; see HIRST PRIORY PARK); *King’s Highway* 1685² (also 1686), *Kings Highway* 1724; *Hill Flat* c.1660 (OE **hyll** ‘hill’, and ON **flat** ‘level ground’); *Hobbard Causeway* 1603, *Hubbert cawsey* c.1660 (specific is possibly a form of the surn. *Hubbard*, which was widespread (Archer and ODFNBI), and OFr **causee** ‘causeway, road’); *Hobbard Hill* 1694³ (OE **hyll**); *Hog Yard* 1798 (OE ***hogg** ‘hog’); *Holm Close* 1798 (ON **holmr** ‘island, water-meadow’); *Horsecroft* 1148×66 (OE **hors** ‘horse’, and OE **croft**; this recurrent compound alludes to farm horses (NDEFN 215); *Houkeswra* 1148×66, *Howkeswra* 12th (13th), *Hokeswra* 13th²; ON pers.n. *Haukr*, and ON **vrá** ‘nook, corner’; see SPONLY 135); *Hue Crofts* 1798 (uncertain specific); *Hunbiholme* 12th, *Hunbeholme* 1626 (1837) (uncertain specific, possibly the rare surn. *Humby* which had its main location in Ha, but also had the form *Hunby* (ODFNBI), note *Humby* p.n. in Li (DLiPN 68), and ON **holmr** ‘island, water-meadow’); *Hunt Hill* 1798 (see *Hunt Hole*); *Hurst closes* 1603 (see HIRST).

the Intakes 1603, *Intack* 1798 (ON **inntak** ‘land newly taken into cultivation’); *Jaques Intacke* 1649¹ (ON **inntak** ‘land newly taken into cultivation’; for specific see JAQUE’S BANK); *Lidgett Furlong* 1791 (OE **hlid-geat** ‘swing-gate’, and OE **furlang**); *Leggitt Close* 1798, *Leggitt Croft* 1798¹ (specific is the surn. *Leggitt*; Samuel Leggitt is named in 1798); *Lyncroft* 1652 (OE **līn**/ON **lín** ‘flax’, and OE **croft**; note also *lyncroft* 1607-8, f.n. in Haxey, and *Lyn’croft* 1358, f.n. in West Butterwick in Owston); *Lister* 1626 (1837) (this probably refers to the Lister family who resided at Hirst Priory in the 19th century; George Spofforth Lister is named as resident at Hirst Priory in 1856); *Lithesm*, *Litthehesm*, *Litthehesin*, *Littlehesim* 1138×48, *Litlehasel* 1138×54, *Litthehesim*, *Litthehesim*, *Litteshesel* 1148×66, *Littelhesell* m.12th (13th) (OE **lytel** ‘little’, and OE **hæsel**/ON **hesli** ‘hazel’); *Little Crook Close* 1791 (OE ***crōc** ‘crook’/ON **krókr** ‘crook, bend’); *Little Dick’s Homestead* 1791, *Little Dick’s House and Homestead*; *Little Whalles* c.1660 (second el. is probably the surn. *Whale*, which was found in small numbers in Li (Archer and ODFNBI); cf. *Whalles meadow* 1539 PN Nf 2 76); *Lockerstalls* 1798 (specific is the surn. *Locker*, which was frequent in Li (Archer and ODFNBI), and OE **stall** ‘stall, place’); *Longbelwood* c.1660 (note also *Belwood Croft* 1915); *Mapple Flatts* 1798 (ON **flat** ‘level ground’; see *Maple Hill*); *Marple Hill* 1745 (specific is possibly the surn. *Marple*, which was frequent in Li, and OE **hyll**, or this could be a variant of *Maple Hill*); *Maudling* 1649 (this is uncertain); *Meer and Coy* 1791 (OE **mere**¹ ‘pool’, or OE **ge-mære** ‘boundary’, and ModE dial. *coy* ‘place for entrapping ducks or other wildfowl; decoy’); *Mikelrawe* l.13th (OE **micel**/ON **mikill** ‘large’, and OE **rāw** ‘row’); *Milne bottam* 1686 (*Mill bottom* 1769; OE **myln** ‘mill’, and OE **botm** ‘bottom’); *le Milnedyke* 1603 (*Millnedike* 1618, *Milnedike* 1636, *Mill dyke* 1693, *Mill Dike* 1718; OE **myln** ‘mill’, OE **dīc**/ON **dík** ‘ditch’); *Milltrod* 1745 (OE **myln** ‘mill’, and OE **trod** ‘track’); *Moses Close* 1798 (specific is the surn. *Moses*, which was found frequently in WRY (Archer and ODFNBI)); *Moswood Closes* 1707 (see MOSSWOOD); *Munkeholm* 1142×c.1150 (OE **munuc** ‘monk’ (probably in the gen. pl. form), and ON **holmr** ‘island, water-meadow’; *Munkeholm* is cited in a gift by Roger de Mowbray to St Mary’s York of the island of Sandtoft (ChM 205-6)); *Mutton Close* 1798 (note also *Mutton House Lane*, and *Mutton House*); *New Close* 1712; *New Intacks Closes* 1723¹ (ON **inntak** ‘land newly taken into cultivation’); *Nikecrofte* 1461-2, *Nickcroft* 1798 (specific is the ME pers.n. *Nick* which can take the form *Nike* (ODFNBI), and OE **croft**; cf. *Nickestile* 14th Db 374); *North Marsh* 1791 (OE **mersc** ‘marsh’); *North Moor Inclosure* 1798 (see NORTH MOOR); *le Outmilnehead* 1618-20 (OE **ūt** ‘outer, more distant’, OE **myln** ‘mill’, and OE **hēafod** ‘head, top, headland’).

Palmecroft 1718 (specific is probably the surn. *Palme*, which was found in very small numbers, or this may refer to ‘the goat-willow (*Salix caprea*) used in Palm Sunday celebrations’ (NDEFN 316), and OE **croft**); *the Common field of Belton cald the Parke Field* 1649¹, *the Parkfield of Belton* 1652, *Parkefield* 1656 (also 1717; ME **park** (from OFr) ‘enclosed tract of land for beasts of the chase’; in more recent times ‘enclosed plot of ground, paddock, field’); *Parrot House* 1798 (specific is probably the surn. *Parrott*, which was frequent in Li (Archer and ODFNBI)); *Pearcy Close* 1798, *Pearcy lodg* 1606-7 (specific is the surn. *Pearcy*, which was widespread (Archer and ODFNBI); ME **log(g)e** ‘hut, small house’); *Petner Close* 1798 (specific is possibly the surn. *Petner*; there were just two individuals bearing this name in 1881, both in Li (Archer)); *Pick Hill* 1798 (OE **pic**¹ ‘point’, and OE **hyll**); *Pifhill* 1798, *Pith Hill* 1798 (uncertain specific, with OE **hyll**); *Ponts Horn* 1649 (specific is possibly the surn. *Pont*, although this was found in small numbers

in Li (ODFNBI), and OE **horn** ‘horn’, indicating ‘horn-shaped piece of land, especially one formed at a river-bend’); *Prye Closes* 1710¹ (the specific is probably a northern and north midlands term, eModE **prye** ‘any of several coarse grasses or sedges; esp. of *Carex flacca* or *Carex panicea*’ (OED *pry* n.2), the latter variety growing on ‘moors, mires and other *wet* places’ (Fitter 1983, 148); it is unlikely to be the surn. *Prye*, which was found in very small numbers in Li and WRY (Archer and ODFNBI); note also *Prye Close* 1803 in Owston); *Rauenesheik* l.12th (ON/OE pers.n. *Hrafn/Hræfn*, and ON **eik** ‘oak-tree’); *Red House* 1699; *Riceberg* 12th, *Risebergam* m.12th (13th) (OE **hrīs**/ON **hrīs** ‘brushwood’, and second el appears to be OE/ON **berg** ‘hill, mound’; perhaps a form of *Risebriga*, below, interpreted as a -*berg* name); *Riddings* 1798 (OE ***ryding** ‘clearing’); *Ridding Croft* 1750 (OE ***ryding** ‘clearing’); *Ringhurn* 1798 (OE **hring** ‘ring, circle’, and OE **hyrne** ‘angle, corner’); *Risebriga* 1148×66, *Risebrige* 1184 (OE **hrīs**/ON **hrīs** ‘brushwood’, and OE **brycg** ‘bridge’; see discussion of this compound at Rice Bridge Sx, where the possibility of a causeway made of brushwood is proposed, and similar examples are given elsewhere (PN Sx 258); see also discussion of **hrīs** with **brycg** in VEPN 2 55, which suggests woven hurdles may have been used to form a causeway across marshland); *Rushing Close* 1798 (OE **risc** ‘rush’, and ON **eng** ‘meadow’).

Santofte Ferye 1576, *Santofte ferye* 1626 (1837) (ON **ferja** ‘ferry’; see SANDTOFT); *Sandtoft Hill* 1798 (OE **hyll**; see SANDTOFT); *Scaling Close* 1798 (compare *Sealing Close*); *Sceaton Close* 1798 (this may be a form or misspelling of the surn. *Seaton*, see below); *Sceaton Orchard* 1798; *Scotts Closes* 1657 (specific is the surn. *Scott*, which was widespread (Archer and ODFNBI)); *Seaton Croft* 1740² (also 1741, 1742; specific is the surn. *Seaton*, which was frequent in Li and WRY (Archer and ODFNBI); note also *Seaton* field-names in Crowle); *Seeds Close* 1798, *Seed’s Close* 1798 (specific is the surn. *Seed*, which was frequent in WRY (Archer and ODFNBI)); *Sewell Hall* 1740 (specific is the surn. *Sewell*, which was frequent in Li (Archer and ODFNBI)); *Sister [et Carleflēt]* 1142×c.1150, *Sister* 12th (also 1402; this is uncertain); *Slank Close* 1798 (ME, eModE **slang** ‘long, narrow strip of land, usually with irregular boundaries’); *Slank Cow Furlong* 1791 (OE **furlang**); *Sloughs* 1798 (OE **slōh** ‘slough, mire’); *Spank Close* 1798 (specific may possibly be a form of the surn. *Spink*, which was reasonably frequent in Li (Archer and ODFNBI); note *Spinks Close* in Owston); *Stack Garth* 1798 (ON **stakkr** ‘heap, stack’, and ON **garðr** ‘enclosure’); *Stecking Close* 1798 (this is possibly the surn, which was listed in small numbers in the 1841 census in Mx and Nf, but not in Archer or ODFNBI; alternatively it may derive from ModE dial. *steck* ‘sticking place’; see also STECKING DRAIN in Epworth); *Stone Hill* 1798 (OE **stān** ‘stone’, and OE **hyll**); *Stovin Close* 1791 (specific is the surn. *Stovin*; the Stovin family resided at Hirst Priory, and George Stovin compiled the c.1761 *History of the Drainage of Hatfield Chase* (see Stonehouse 1839, 426-9)); *Symonds Loades* 1694² (specific is possibly the surn. *Symond*, although this was found in small numbers in Li and WRY (Archer and ODFNBI), and OE **lād** ‘water-course; river crossing’); *una Tacka (a tack)* 1684-5¹ (1870) (ME **tak** ‘pasture rent’); *Temple Mill* 1652 (OE **myln** ‘mill’; note also *Temple Park* 1915; see TEMPLE BELWOOD); *Thechincroftes* 14th (ME ***theching** ‘thatching’, from OE **þæc** ‘thatch, material for thatching’, OE **croft**); *Thechyngbuskes* 1384, *T[hec]hingbuske* 14th (ON ***buskr** ‘bush, thicket’, or perhaps Scandinavianisation of OE *busc* ‘bush’); *Thick* 1798 (OE **picce** ‘thick, thicket’); *Tuncroft* c.1160×1189 (OE **tūn** ‘enclosure, village’, and OE **croft**; note the use of *tūn* as a first element usually denotes something belonging or maintained by a nearby village or town (EPNE 2 193); *Twelve Acres* 1798 (OE **æcer**); *Uppclose*

1623; *Upwell* 1694² (OE **welle** ‘spring, stream, well’; the affix *up* is often found with topographical els., including words for water, and in this case suggests land higher than the well (EPNE 2 227); note also *Upwell*, PN C 288, and *upwell gate*, Great Limber, LNR, PN Li 2 231).

Wardshaw 1699¹ (also 1756; specific is possibly the surn. *Ward*, which was widespread (Archer and ODFNBI), or OE **weard** ‘watch, protection’, with OE **sceaga** ‘copse’); *Watlington* 1649 (this is possibly the rare surn. *Watlington* (Archer)); *Webb Close* 1798¹ (specific is the surn. *Webb*, which was widespread (Archer and ODFNBI)); *Weston Close* 1717¹ (specific is probably the surn. *Weston*, which was widespread (Archer and ODFNBI)); *West Side* 1769; *Westside Closes* 1694; *White bread land (in Wykes Flatt)* 1791 (ON **flat** ‘level ground’; *White Bread* names are complimentary and used to refer to ‘land producing good wheat’ (NDEFN 458)); *Wilsiwra* 1279, *Willseiwroes* 1621 (specific is the OE given name *Wilsige*, and ON **vrá** ‘nook, corner’; note *vrá* is usually compounded with vegetation terms rather than a pers.n.); *Winghorne* 1652, *Wingham* 1698, *Winghurne* 1698 (ME **wing** ‘wing’, probably referring to the field’s shape, with OE **hyrne** ‘angle, corner’); *Wolsey Close* 1798 (specific is the surn. *Woolsey*, which was reasonably frequent in Li (Archer and ODFNBI)); *Woodker* 1778 (OE **wudu**, and ON **kjarr** ‘brushwood, marsh’); *Wormestall* 1603 (ModE dial. *wormstall* ‘an outdoor shed or shelter into which cattle retire to avoid flies in warm weather’ (EDD); cf. discussion of *Wormstall* in PN Brk 2 318, together with Forsberg 1960, 120-139, and Sandred 1963, 27-8 and 39-40, which all suggest *wyrm* is an appropriate term used to represent parasitic flies); *Great Wrenhole* c.1660, *Little Wrenhole* c.1660 (fanciful names of this type are used to indicate ‘very small fields’ (NDEFN 467); *Wythines* 1377 (possibly OE ***wīðign** ‘willow, willow copse’; note also *Wythynges* 1450-1, f.n., in (b) in Haxey).

CROWLE PARISH

Crowle parish lies in the north-west of the Isle of Axholme, bordering Luddington parish to the east, Belton parish to the south, and Strafforth and Osgoldcross wapentakes (West Riding of Yorkshire) to the west and north. Its northern border follows the former course of the Old River Don, which flowed in a north-easterly direction to join the River Trent at Adlingfleet and Mare Dyke prior to 17th-century drainage works. The main settlement of Crowle is situated on an area of higher land (8m OD) east of the division of two arms of the Old River Don.

At the time of the Domesday Survey, it appears that Crowle was the most populous and most valuable manor in the Isle of Axholme, with 34 households under one lordship of Geoffrey de la Guerche (15 villans/villagers and 19 bordars/smallholders had seven ploughs), 30 acres of meadow, woodland pasture one league long by one league broad, and 31 fisheries (DB 2002, 954/DB 2 63.15). Crowle manor passed to Selby Abbey at its founding in 1069; at the dissolution of the monasteries the land was annexed to the Level of Hatfield Chace in 1548 (Stonehouse 1839, 401-4). The earliest records for the manor date from 1310 and manor courts were held as late as 1925.

Crowle gained its market charter in 1305 with the support of the Abbot of Selby; the market replaced the one previously held in Garthorpe, in Luddington parish, and was for a weekly Wednesday market and annual fair on the vigil for St Oswald (5th August) (*TNA*: C53/91, Ch **iii**, 33). A further market charter of 1441 allowed for the market to take place on a Monday, with an additional annual fair on the vigil for St Martin (11th November) (*TNA*: C 53/187, Ch **vi**, 5-20).

In the 17th century Crowle manor was given by Charles I to the City of London, forming part of the 1628 Ditchfield Grant (Peck 1815, Appendix 3; see also p.64). The manor was soon re-sold to the Elwes family and by 1636 was in the ownership of a relation, Robert Pierrepont, who became the first Earl of Kingston upon Hull. Many survey documents for the manor of Crowle were created for the Earl of Kingston upon Hull in 1738 and these form a substantial part of the field-name survey below. However, the greater part of the land belonged to various copyholders and a small number of freeholders (White 1856, 623). Estimates based on census surveys for the years from 1603 to 1642 (1603: 1228; 1642: 699) indicate that Crowle's population decreased substantially following drainage, possibly as a result of the subsequent loss of river trade (Fleet 2002, 85-6).

The 1884 Boundary Commission proposed a change in the county boundary between Li and WRY, with parts of the moors and commons which belonged to Crowle in WRY included in Li after 1888. These moors and commons had been awarded to Crowle in 1630 in compensation for loss of certain common rights in Thorne Moors in Hatfield manor following 17th-century drainage works (a translated copy of the decree can be found in Peck 1815, Appendix 3). For the purposes of this survey, place-names are included when specified in the 1630 decree, together with street-names which crossed the moors and commons specified in 1822 enclosure documents, but the majority of the survey follows the arrangement of the parish boundaries laid out in the Ordnance Survey first edition 6" to the mile map of c.1885.

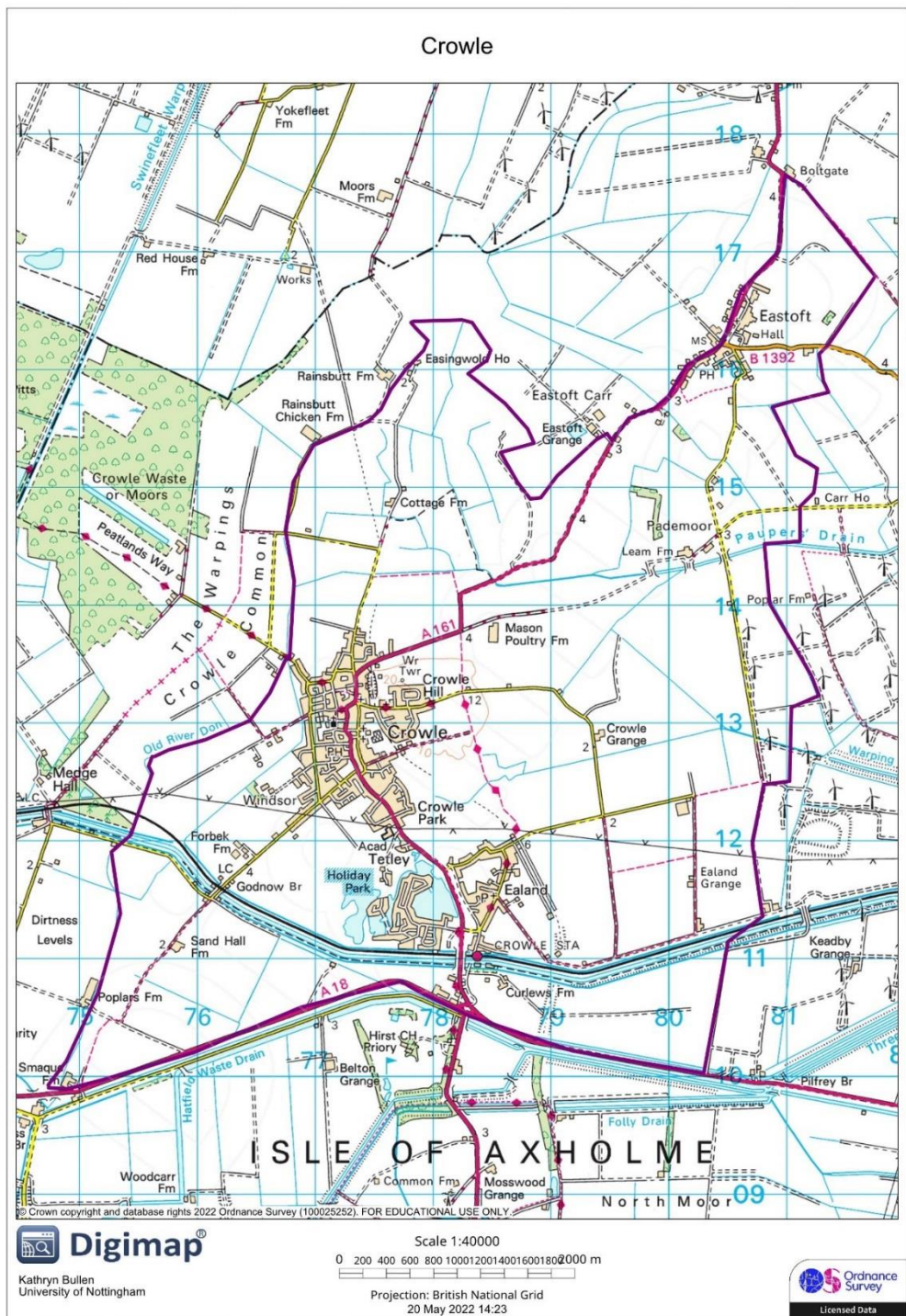


Figure 23: Map of Crowle parish

Crowle geology

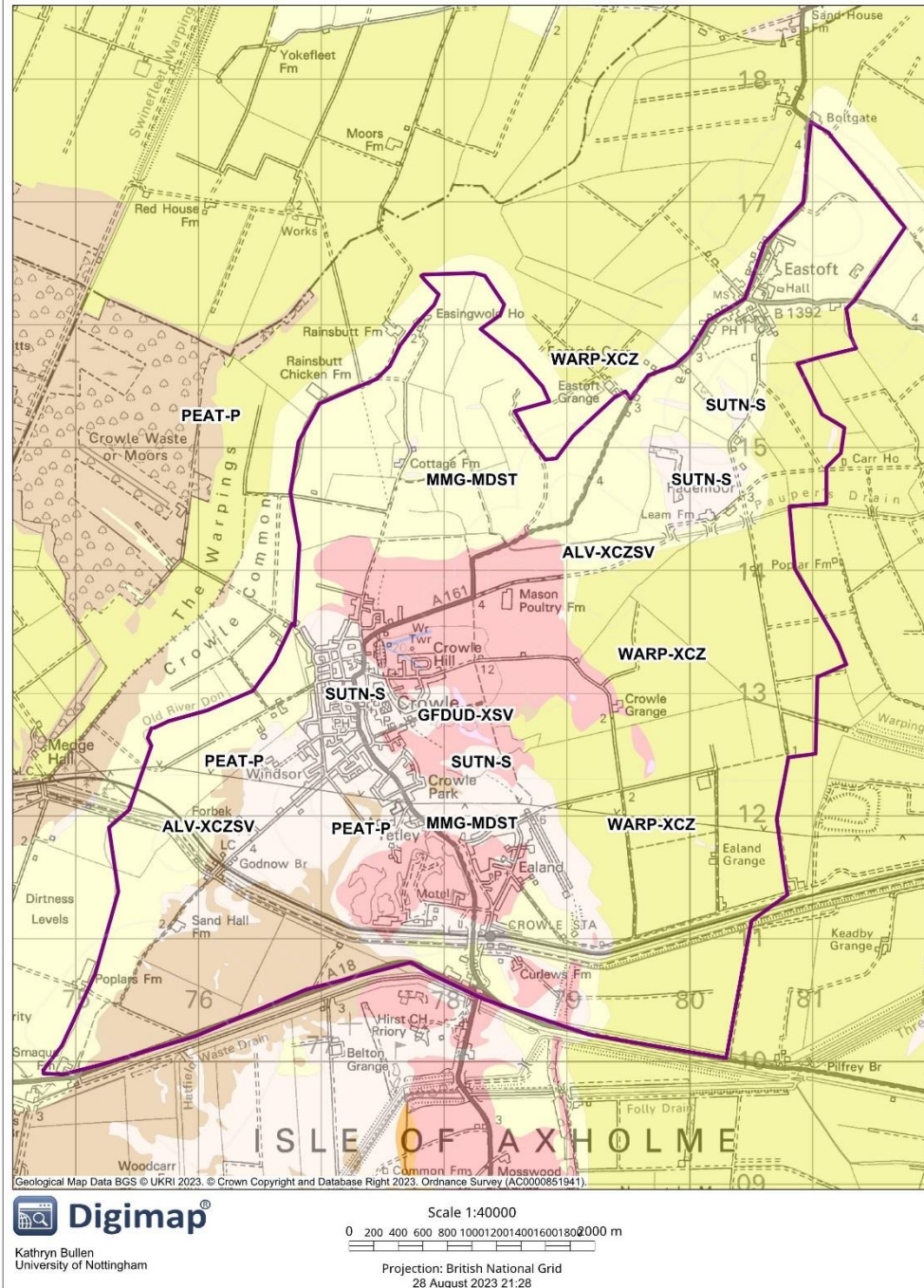


Figure 24: Geology map of Crowle parish

Bedrock	
Mercia Mudstone Group - Mudstone (MMG-MDST)	
Mercia Mudstone Group - Siltstone, Dolomitic (MMG-DSLST)	
Superficial Deposits	
Glaciofluvial Deposits, Devensian - Sand And Gravel (GFDUD-XSV)	
Sutton Sand Formation - Sand (SUTN-S)	
Breighton Sand Formation - Sand (BREI-S)	
Alluvium - Clay, Silt, Sand And Gravel (ALV-XCZSV)	
Peat - Peat (PEAT-P)	
Warp - Clay And Silt (WARP-XCZ)	
Artificial Ground	
Mass Movement	
Linear Features	
Alteration Areas	
Faults	
Fold Axes	
Fossil Horizons	
Landforms	
Mineral Veins	
Rock Units	

Figure 25: Crowle geology key

CROWLE PARISH

Crowle parish was enclosed together with Eastoft in 1822 following an Enclosure Act dated 1812. There is no Tithe Award extant. The surveys of 1738 provide much of the manorial material for the parish. The OS 1" map sheets are dated 1894 (sheet 88) and 1895 (sheet 79). There is an additional OS large scale 15" map for Crowle dated 1906.

Crowle

CROWLE (SE 7712) [krɔl, krɔʊl, kru:l]

So named 6", 1.25".

Crull c.1070 (e.14th) Selby, c.1080 YCh 468 (DEPN), c.1084, 1087-1100, 1100-8, Hy1 (1100×35) (e.14th) Selby, 1155 (c.1200), 1170-83 CartAnt (DLiPN), 1070-85 (14th) YCh 468, 1154 (14th), YCh 480 (ERN), 1214-21 Selby, 1232 Ep (DEPN), (*les Flodyates de*) *Crull vocata le Wyleghrawe* 1352 Selby

Crul(e) 1086 DB, *Crul* c.1120-35 BM (ERN), c.1184 (15th) Templar, 1626 (1837) Ax

(*terra supra*) *Crullam* c.1100 (14th) Selby (*Crulla* DEPN)

Crol Hy2 (1154×89) *Sub* (Bower)

Craule 1224 Cur (Bower 291)

Crulle 1255 Selby, c.1450 *Inclesmoor*

Croul Hy8 (1509×47) *Concords* (Bower)

Croole 1535-43 Leland, 1583 AxSR (KC)

(*aqua de*) *Crowle*, *Crowley* 1540 Selby, *Crowle*, *Crowley*, *Crowille*

Hy8 (1509×47) *Concords* (Bower), *Crowle* 1626 (1837) Ax

Croule 1576 Saxton

This is probably a settlement named after an old river-name, from OE ***crull**, ME *crull* ‘curly’, meaning ‘winding’, related to MDu *crul*.

Alternatively, this could denote a bend in the River Don (ERN 108).

Stonehouse’s 1626 (1837) map of the Isle of Axholme prior to drainage locates Crowle at the place where the Old River Don divides into two arms, so it is possible that one of the arms was known as ‘the Crowle’ (ERN 108). See DLiPN 35; DEPN 133; CDEPN 172. See also discussion of †*crull* (DLDE 67).

Derived names: CROWLE BRIDGE (SE 7710). CROWLE COTTAGE (6") (SE 7714). So named 1.25", 1828 Bryant, 1830 Greenwood. Now known as COTTAGE FARM. CROWLE GRANGE (SE 7912). So named 6". OFr **grange** ‘granary, barn, farm’. CROWLE HILL (SE 7813). So named 6". Crown Hill 1.25" and 1830 Greenwood. OE **hyll** ‘hill’. CROWLE PARK (SE 7712). So named 6". CROWLE STATION (SE 7810). So named

6". CROWLE WHARF (SE 7811). So named 1822 CM 9/5, 1828 Bryant and 1830 Greenwood. OE **hwearf** ‘embankment, shore, wharf’. Located in EALAND on the Stainforth and Keadby Canal, 1¼ miles south of the town. See also Crowle Moor’s Road, street-name in (b), and field-names.

EALAND (SE 7811) [i:lənd]

So named 6", 1.25".

Aland 1310 Selby, 1316 FA (DLiPN), 1332 SR (DLiPN), 1372 Selby

Alland 1389 CM 8/4 (KC)

Ayland P&M (1554×58) *Concords* (Bower 292)

Ealonde 1574-75 *MidAcct* (DLiPN)

Ealand 1576 Saxton, 1626 (1837) Ax

Eland 1759 *CrowleTith*

The ‘island’ or ‘land by water’, from ON **á** ‘river, stream’, and OE/ON **land** ‘land’; **á** may have replaced cognate OE **ēa**. The early spellings suggest a compound of ON **á** with OE/ON **land**, although OE **ēa** ‘river’ seems to lie behind the forms from the 16th century to the present. See also DLiPN 40; DEPN 155; CDEPN 202.

Derived names: EALAND GRANGE (SE 8011). So named 6". OFr **grange** ‘granary, barn, farm’. EALAND POULTRY FARM (SE 8012). EALAND WARPINGS (SE 8011). So named 6". ModE **warping** ‘silt or alluvial deposit’. See also Ealand and Carr Common Road, Ealand Road, Eastern Moors Road, Eastoft and Ealand Road, street-names in (b), and field-names.

EASTOFT (SE 8016)

So named 6", 1.25".

Eschetoft(h) 1164-77 YCh 487 (PN WRY 2), c.1170 YCh 487

(DEPN), 1293 BM (CDEPN)

Esketoft 1199-1209 YCh 488 (DEPN), c.13th Selby, 1304 Ebor

(CDEPN)

Estoft 1281 Ass, e.14th CM 8/1 (KC), 1313-16 CM 1/3, 1316 FA, Ed6

(1547-1553) *Concords* (Bower), *Estoft(e)* 13th et freq Selby (PN

WRY 2 4), Ed4 (1461-1483), Hy8 (1509×47) *Concords* (Bower),

1576 Saxton, *Estoft juxta Leme* 1337 Selby, *Estofte* 1397-1416 Inq

(Bower)

Essetoft’ 1310 Selby

Esttoft 1327 *MinAcct* (49), 1300 Fine (Bower), 1331 FF (PN WRY 2

4), c.1450 *Inclesmoor*

Eltoft 1391 Pat (34/430) (KC), 1626 (1837) Ax

Eastoft(e) from 1572 Willy, 1641 Rates, 1822 Langd (PN WRY 2 4)

‘Plot by the ash-trees’, from ON **eski** ‘place growing with ash-trees’, and ODan **toft** ‘plot’. See also PN WRY 2 4; DEPN 157; CDEPN 205. This settlement is divided between WRY and Li, with the largest part located in Li.

Derived names: EASTOFT HALL (SE 8016). So named 6"2 (also 1830 Greenwood). The Hall 6"1. There are two separate sites named Eastoft Hall situated either side of the River Don. EASTOFT MOORS DRAIN (SE 8112). OE **mōr**/ON **mór** ‘wasteland, marsh’, and ME **drein** ‘drain’. EASTOFT MOORS ROAD DRAIN (SE 8013). See also street-names, and field-names; some of the early forms in (b) cannot be located with certainty in either WRY or Li.

TETLEY (SE 7711)

So named 6", 1.25".

Tetteley 1310 Selby

Tettlelay 1316 FA (Bower), *Tetelay* 1327 SR (DLiPN)

Tetley 1332 SR, 1621 *CrowleTerr*

Tetlay 1352 Selby

Totlets 1626 (1837) Ax

Tettleley 1693 *CrowleTerrBund*

‘Tetta or Tette’s clearing or wood’ from the OE personal name masc. *Tetta* or fem. *Tette*, and OE **lēah** ‘clearing; wood’ (see DLiPN 124). Other attestations with *Tetta* and *Tette* exist elsewhere, but none are nearby and there are no compounds with *lēah* (Briggs 2021, 256). It is fairly common for the generic OE **lēah** to be compounded with personal names (EPNE 2 22). Now forms part of Crowle. See also field-names.

Derived name: TETLEY HALL (SE 7711). So named 6". This was the seat of the Stovin family (Stonehouse 1839, 426), later occupied by Henry Lister Maw (White 1856, 624).

AXHOLME JOINT RAILWAY (6"2) (SE 7713). Formed in 1902 as the result of an amalgamation between two light railways constructed in 1898 and 1899.

BEAUCARRS (survives in derived forms). BEAUCARRS FARM (SE 7811). This unusual compound may be comprised of the later form *beau* from OFr **bel**² ‘beautiful’ in the specific, with ON **kjarr** ‘brushwood’, but note also the prepositional phrase in recurrent *Bycarr* names. This is a variant of Bewcarrs. Located in Ealand. The original farmhouse was demolished in 1973; a plaque on wall over the side door on the rockery of the bungalow built on the site states ‘Joseph Daniels - house built for his daughters Mary and Sarah - in 1686’.

BEWCARRS DRAIN (SE 7812). Bewcar Drain 1". ME **drein** 'drain'. Bew Carr Sewer 1800 *CrowleTerrB*. ME **seuer** 'trench or ditch used for drainage'. See BEAUCARRS, above, and *Bewcarrs* 1759, *The Bucar Closes* 1738⁴ and related field-names in (b).

BOATING DIKE DRAIN (SE 7310). See entry in Belton.

BOLTGATE DYKE (SE 8116). *Bolt* is possibly the surn., which is present in small numbers in Li and WRY, or OE **bolt** 'bolt' in the ModE sense 'stone drain or dam' (EDD), compounded with ON **gata** 'road', which sometimes indicates a 'right of pasturage' in NMidl, or OE **geat** 'pass, gate, gap', and OE **dīc**/ON **dīk** 'ditch'.

BONNY HALE (5k) (SE 7910). Bonnyhale 1.25". So named 1830 Greenwood. *bonney halle* 1662 *CrowleTerrB*, *Bonny Hale* 1738 *CM* 9/1 (also 1822 *CM* 9/5), *Bonneyhaile* 1738 *CM* 8/12, *Bonnyhail* 1759 *CrowleTith* (also 1822 *CM* 8/15). OE **bune** 'reed', OE **ēg** 'island', and OE **halh** 'nook, corner'. *Bune* is used to refer to dry stalks of flax or hemp from the ME period, in ModE dialect denoting stalky plants and stubble (VEPN 2 67). Cf. Bunny, Nt, which is flat marshland overgrown with brushwood (PN Nt 245). Complimentary names with *bonny-* can be used to describe 'land which is pleasant in appearance or happily productive' (NDEFN 39), but these tend to occur in the 19th century. See also the specific in the name *boney more* 1697, North Willingham (PN Li 3 185), which is possibly from the surn. *Bonney*. Derived names: BONNY HALE BRICK FIELD (6"2) (SE 7910). BONNY HALE BRICK YARD (6"1) (SE 7910). See also BONNY HALE ROAD, street-name, and field-names.

BRICK AND TILE WORKS (6") (SE 7711). The works and associated CLAY PIT are now part of the Seven Lakes Leisure Park.

BRICKWORKS (DISUSED) (6"1) (SE 7611).

BRICK YARD (6") (SE 7713).

BRIDGE COTTAGE (SE 7810). See also field-name.

BRIDGE FARM (SE 7613). Located near the Old River Don. See also field-name.

BRIGHTY DRAIN (SE 7915). Specific is probably the surn. *Brighty*, which was found in small numbers in Li (Archer and ODFNBI), and ME **drein** 'drain'.

BROWNS DRAIN (SE 7911). Specific is the surn. *Brown*, and ME **drein** 'drain'. John Brown, farmer, is named in 1856 White.

BRUNYEE'S DRAIN (SE 7510). Specific is the surn. *Brunyee*, and ME **drein** 'drain'. The seat of John Brunyee was at SAND HALL (White 1856, 624).

BULLY FIELD (SE 8116). Specific is possibly the surn. *Bully*, which was found in small numbers in WRY but not Li (Archer and ODFNBI).

CARRDALE FARM (SE 7813). ON **kjarr** ‘brushwood, marsh’, and OE **dāl** ‘share, portion (of common field)’ or ON **deill** ‘share of land’.

CHERRYTREE FARM (SE 8015). CHERRY TREE HOUSE 6".

CLAY PIT (6"1) (SE 7811 and SE 7711). *The Claye Pitt* 1662 *CrowleTerr*. Clay Pits 1822 CM 8/15, *Clay pits* 1724 *CrowleTerr*, *Clay Pits* 1795 *CrowleTerr*. Clay Pitts 1822 CM 8/15, *Clay Pitts* 1663 *CrowleTerr* (also 1674 *CrowleTerr*, 1738 CM 9/1, 1759 *CrowleTith*), *Clay-pitts* 1686 (also 1707 *CrowleTerr*), *Clay-Pitts* 1697 *CrowleTerr*, *Claypitts* 1693 *CrowleTerr*. ME **cleypit** ‘clay-pit’. This refers either to a pit from which clay is dug, or a pit in which china-clay, held suspended in water, is allowed to deposit, the clear water running away (EDD/VEPN 102). The first clay-pit is located between CROWLE WHARF and BONNY HALE BRICK YARD near the STAINFORTH AND KEADBY CANAL, and the second near the BRICK AND TILE WORKS. See other instances of this compound name at Li 2 101 and Li 6 106, and also field-names, below. Note also *the Claypitts* 1683 in Epworth.

COCKIN’S WOOD (6") (SE 7811). Bower (1940, 292) suggests the specific is the surn. *Cockin*, named after the family of George Cockin, farmer, but White (1856, 625) gives the spelling of this man as *Cocking*.

COMMON CARR DRAIN (SE 7815). Common Drain 1830 Greenwood. OFr **commun** ‘common’, ON **kjarr** ‘brushwood, marsh’, and ME **drein** ‘drain’.

CORA’S WOOD (SE 7612). Specific is probably a personal name. This is woodland located to the west of Crowle near OLD RIVER DRAIN and WINDSOR.

COTTAGE FARM (SE 7714). CROWLE COTTAGE 6".

CROWCROFT DRAIN (SE 8015). OE **crāwe** ‘crow’, OE **croft** ‘small enclosed plot’, and ME **drein** ‘drain’.

CURLEW HOUSE (6") (SE 7810). CURLEWS FARM (SE 7810). So named 1817 CM 9/6. This is a reanalysis of Curley, which is a metathesized form of Crowle; see Kerlew in field-names, below. Color Farm (*sic*) 1828 Bryant.

DANEHILL (1.25") (SE 7912). This name shown on the map is possibly a house name rather than a topographical feature, as the landscape is flat. Located near BEWCARRS DRAIN. See also *Deanhill*, field-name in (b).

DOUBLE BRIDGE (6") (SE 7810). So named 1817 CM 9/6 and 1830 Greenwood. Double Bridges 1822 CM 8/15, 1828 Bryant.

DOUBLE RIVERS (SE 7810). These are two channels built by Vermuyden as part of the 17th-century drainage scheme; this is also part of THREE RIVERS. See also Belton and Keadby, Althorpe.

DUCKLING LODGE. OS Yorkshire Sheet 266 (1853) (SE 7512). 6"1 Pear Tree Farm on the same site, before disappearing. *Dukkynglege*

1389 *CM* 8/4 (*KC*), *Duckling Lodge* 1629 *CrowleBound* (also 1738 *CM* 8/10, 1822 *CM* 8/15) and 1630 (1815) Peck (Appendix 3), *Ducklin Lodge* 1629 *CrowleBound* (copy in 1738 *CM* 8/10), 1629 *CrowleBound* (copy in 1738 *CM* 8/12), *Duckling Lodg* 1738 *CM* 9/1 plan. The specific is uncertain. The modern form appears to represent a reduced and reanalysed reflex of *Dukkynglege*, with a later addition of ME **log(g)e** ‘hut, small house’ or ModE *log*. *Duckling Lodge* is mentioned in the 1629 boundaries of *Crowle*. It is in a detached part of *Eastoft* which lay just outside the parish in *WRY* until 1888 boundary changes when it became part of *Li*. The area formed part of the compensation for loss of land following 17th-century drainage. See also *Lovers Grounds*, field-name in (a), below. The related field-name *Duckling Sykes* 1607 (Tomlinson 1882, 292) is noted from the bounders. OE **sīc** ‘stream’ or ON **sík** ‘ditch’. See also *Ducklingsedge* 1615, *Ducklingsike* 1615 (PN *WRY* 1 6)).

EARLS DRAIN (SE 7816). Probably refers to the Earl of Kingston upon Hull, lord of the manor of *Crowle*.

EASINGWOLD HOUSE (SE 7716). So named 6". This refers to EASINGWOLD in *NR*. See RAINSBUTT FARM.

EAST GATE COTTAGE (6") (SE 7716).

EASTHOLME (SE 8116). ON **holmr** ‘island, water-meadow’. This is a farm located to the east of *EASTOFT*.

ELM TREE FARM (SE 8016).

FARWARREN (1.25") (SE 8115). So named 1830 Greenwood. ME **wareine** ‘warren’.

FORBEK FARM (SE 7611). OE **fore** ‘in front of’, and ON **bekkr** ‘stream’.

GASWORKS (6") (SE 7613). So named 1817 *CM* 9/7. Erected in 1854 (White 1856, 623), this was located on the corner of Windsor Road and Marsh Road (the extension of Cross Street); it closed in 1938 (www.crowle.org).

GODNOW BRIDGE (SE 7611). Godknow Bridge 6". So named 1817 *CM* 9/6, 1830 Greenwood. Godney Bridge 1838 Ax. The unlikely suggestion that Godney Bridge is *Godn*, a contracted form of Godwin, with the suffix *ey* meaning island (Johnson 1886, 52) can be discounted. The forms are probably too late in date for secure interpretation (Eminson 1934, 136). Dutmore Bridges (*sic*) 1828 Bryant. Derived name: GODKNOW BRIDGE STATION (6"2) (SE 7611). See also field-names.

GRANGE COTTAGES (SE 7913). This is named from CROWLE GRANGE.

GRANGE DYKE (SE 7913). This is named from CROWLE GRANGE. OE **dīc**/ON **dík** ‘ditch’. See also field-names.

GRAVEL PIT (6"1) (SE 7812). Marked on 25k. Old Gravel Pit 6"2. See also field-names in (b). ME **gravel** ‘gravel, sand’, and OE **pytt** ‘pit’.

HALL (6"2) (SE 7713). This impressive townhouse dates from the 18th century and is built in Flemish bond brickwork; it was owned by Cornelius Peacock in the late 18th century, who made his fortune dealing in flax and hemp (Crowle and Ealand Heritage Society plaque).

HATFIELD WASTE DRAIN (SE 7910). ME **drein** ‘drain’.

ISLE OF AXHOLME BREWERY (6") (SE 7713). According to brewery advertisements, the brewery was founded in 1856 by Peter Tune and built in 1862 (www.crowle.org); the building no longer stands.

KEADBY BOUNDARY DRAIN (SE 8012). This provides part of the boundary with Keadby, Althorpe.

LEVELS FARM (5k) (SE 7811). ME **level** ‘flat and horizontal’. See also field-names. Cf. LEVELS, HIGH & LOW, PN WRY 1 8: the term was ‘used from the 17th century to describe a large expanse of level country’; these Levels in neighbouring Hatfield Chase WRY were also reclaimed by Vermuyden.

LISTER DYKE (SE 8115). Specific is the surn. *Lister*, and OE **dic**/ON **dīk** ‘ditch’. The seat of Sir John Lister was in the Li part of the Eastoft estate (Stovin c.1761). Borders Luddington parish.

MANOR HOUSE (6") (SE 7713). So named 1738 *CM* 8/13 and 1817 *CM* 9/7. This is in Crowle. See also field-name in (b).

MARKET PLACE (6"1) (SE 7712). Marked on 6"2. So named 1738 *CM* 8/12, 1817 *CM* 9/7. *Markett Place* 1738 *CM* 8/12. ME **market** ‘market’.

MARSHGATE FARM (SE 7613). OE **mersc** ‘marsh’, and ON **gata** ‘road’, which sometimes indicates a ‘right of pasturage’ in NMidl, or OE **geat** ‘pass, gate, gap’.

MASON POULTRY FARM (SE 7813).

MEADOW MILL FARM (SE 7813).

MILKING LANE DRAIN (SE 8015). ME **drein** ‘drain’. The drain near Milking Lane was presumably where cows were milked (cf. NDEFN 280). Borders Luddington parish. See also Milking Lane, street-name in (b).

MOWCOP FARM (SE 7612). OE **mūga** ‘stack, heap’, and OE **copp** ‘top, summit’. See Mow Cop, Astbury, Ch, which has early spellings which suggest ‘hill with or like a heap or stack’ (PN Ch 2 308).

NEWBIGG (6") (SE 7613). So named 1606-7 *LRMB* (256) (*KC*). New Bigg c.1800 *CrowleComm* (also 1822 *CM* 9/5). Newbig 1822 *CM* 8/15 (also 1738 *CM* 8/12). OE **nīwe** ‘new’, and ME ***big** ‘building’. Derived name: NEWBIGG ROAD (street-name). Cf. Newbig (Haxey).

NEW TRENT BREWERY (6") (SE 7711).

NEW TRENT HOTEL (6"2) (SE 7811). 6"1 named as ROBINSON'S HOTEL.

NEW TRENT TERRACE (6") (SE 7811).

NORTH AND SOUTH MOORS CROSS ROAD DRAIN (SE 8011). OE **mōr**/ON **mór** 'wasteland, marsh', OE **cros** 'cross', and ME **drein** 'drain'.

NORTH END (6") (SE 7713).

NORTH ENGINE DRAIN (SE 7610). ME **engin** 'a machine', and ME **drein** 'drain'. Hurst Dyke 1830 (see HIRST PRIORY PARK in Belton parish). This drainage pumping engine marks the border between Crowle and Belton parishes.

NORTH LEVEL ENGINE (6") (SE 7409). ME **engin** 'a machine'. Drainage pumping engine.

NORTH SOAK DRAIN (SE 8011). So named 6". ME **soke**² 'state of being soaked, immersed', and ME **drein** 'drain'. The North and South Soak Drains were 'soak dykes' cut on each side of the Stainforth and Keadby Canal (Cory 1985, 102). See also entry in Keadby, Althorpe.

OLD RIVER DRAIN (SE 7612). ME **drein** 'drain'.

PAUPERS' DRAIN (SE 7814). So named 6". Paupers Drain 1.25". See PAUPERS' DRAIN in River-Names.

PINFOLD (6"1) (SE 7811). So named 1822 *CM* 8/15 (also 1759 *CrowleFB*, 1822 *CM* 9/5). *The pinfolde* 1606 *CrowleTerrB*. OE ***pynd-fald** 'pinfold, enclosure for stray animals'. Recurrent name. See also documentary detail (LPPP 64). See also Pinfold Street, street-name in (b).

THE PIT HOLES (6") (SE 7713). So named 1817 *CM* 9/7. See also Pitholes Road, street-name in (b), and field-names. OE **pytt** 'pit', and OE **hol**¹ 'hole, hollow'.

RAINSBUTT FARM (SE 7715). *Ravensbught* e.14th *CM* (8/1) (*KC*), *Ravensbutt* 1535 VE v.126 (*KC*), *Rainbutts* 1626 (1837) *Ax*, *Reansbutt* 1639 *Ax*, *Rainsbutt*, *Raynsbutt* 1738³ *CM* (9/3B), *Rainsbut Farm* 1759 *CrowleTith*. Lincoln Rainsbutt (*sic*) 1828 Bryant. Rainsbutt 1830 Greenwood, 1838 in 1839 Stonehouse. OE **hræfn**/ON **hrafn** 'raven', and ME **butte** 'short strip of arable land'. There were two farms named Rainsbutt on either side of the Old River Don lying on the boundary between Li and WRY. The WRY farm is not included under Eastoft (PN WRY 2 4), but under Whitgift (PN WRY 2 9), where it is suggested Rainsbutt 1634 *Eastoft* may probably be identical with *Rauenesbosk* 1327 'raven's bush' (*hrafn*, *busr*), the latter replaced by *butte*. See also RAINSBUTT ROAD, and field-names in (b), some of which are clearly located on the Li side of the river in 1738 *CM* 8/12. See also field-names. See also EASINGWOLD HOUSE, above, which is the current name of the Li Rainsbutt farm.

RED HOUSE (6") (SE 7712).

RIVER DON HOTEL (6"1) (SE 8016). See OLD RIVER DON in River-Names.

ROBINSON'S HOTEL (6"1) (SE 7811). 6"2 named as NEW TRENT HOTEL.

ROSE COTTAGE FARM (SE 8014).

SAINT OSWALD'S CHURCH (6"1) (SE 7712). 6"2 marked as Ch. The church is of Anglo-Saxon origin; the remains of an Anglo-Scandinavian stone cross shaft survived for many centuries as it was used as a lintel in the 12th-century doorway of the church.

SAND HALL FARM (SE 7511). Sand Hall 6". OE **sand** 'sand'. Noted as being the seat of John Brunyee in White (1856, 624). This is the same location as *Sand Hill* 1738 *CM* 9/1, Sand Hills 1828 Bryant, Sandhill 1830 Greenwood and 1.25", all marked as a group of houses. OE **hyll** 'hill'. See also field-names.

SLATE HOUSE FARM (SE 7915).

SMAQUE FARM (SE 7409). Smack Farm 6", 1.25" and 1830 Greenwood. Bower 1940 (293) suggests that this takes its name from Pierre Samaque (variant spelling of Smaque), protestant settler.

SNOWDROP VILLA (6") (SE 7712). This farm and much of its land disappeared under a housing development sometime in the 1980s (www.crowle.org).

SOUTH MOORS DRAIN (SE 8011). OE **mōr**/ON **mór** 'wasteland, marsh', and ME **drein** 'drain'.

SOUTH SOAK DRAIN (SE 8011). So named 6". ME **soke**² 'state of being soaked, immersed', and ME **drein** 'drain'. This type of drain implies sluices to let the water drain out of field and settlement ditches into the main watercourses at low tide and to prevent or control river water entering the ditches at high tide (see OED *soak* v., n.C.1).

SOUTH YORKSHIRE HOTEL (6") (SE 7811).

SPEN LEA (6") (SE 7811). Marked as a house. Perhaps OE **spenn(e)** 'clasp, buckle', and OE **lēah** 'clearing; wood'. See EPNE 2 136-7 for discussion of development of OE **spenn(e)** into topographical meanings from the original sense of 'that which spans or joins' to 'fence, hurdle' and then 'a piece of land enclosed with a fence'. See also street-names in (b), and field-name in (b).

SPILMAN'S SIDING (6") (SE 7715). Specific is probably the surn. *Spilman*, which was frequent in Li and WRY (Archer and ODFNBI). This refers to a siding on the Axholme Joint Railway.

STAINFORTH AND KEADBY CANAL (SE 8011). See River-Names, and KEADBY in Althorpe parish.

STATION (6"2) (SE 7713).

TOM DYKE (SE 8015). *Tom Dicke* 1662, *Tom-Dicke* 1686, *Tom Dike* 1606, *tomdike* 1663, *Tom-Dike* 1674 (also 1697), *Tom-dike* 1693, *Tomdike* 1700 (also 1822) *CrowleTerrB*. OE **tūn** ‘enclosure, village’, and OE **dīc**/ON **dík** ‘ditch’. Names containing *Tom* and *Town* are often used to refer to ‘land shared by the inhabitants of the village’, either referring to the entire parish lands under cultivation, or sometimes one of the pre-enclosure great fields (NDEFN 430). The plentiful early forms of this name perhaps suggest a need to reiterate ownership in a land dispute. Note also Tommin Intake, field-name in Belton.

TRIANGLES DRAIN (SE 7610). See also field-names in (b). ME **drein** ‘drain’. This three-cornered piece of land is clearly marked on the OS map (cf. NDEFN 434).

TRIANGLES FARM (SE 7710). Triangle Farm 6". This is situated in the same three-cornered piece of land as TRIANGLES DRAIN, above.

VIOLET HILL FARM (SE 7813). OE **hyll** ‘hill’.

WILLOW BROOK FARM (SE 7611).

WINDMILL (6") (SE 7712) and (6") ×3 (SE 7713). The 1738 manorial plan (CM 8/12) shows two windmills, known as the East and West Mills (www.crowle.org), at the top of the hill located on MILL ROAD (SE 7713); 6" shows one of these mills, and two further mills on MILL ROAD located before and after the CEMETERY. The mill at SE 7712 is located on GODKNOW ROAD.

WINDSOR (SE 7612). So named 6". OE ***windels** ‘winding gear, winch, windlass’, and OE **ōra**¹ ‘bank, edge’. The small hamlet of Windsor is within the plot of land numbered 219 in 1822 *Crowle Enc*, a plot awarded to Johnathan Sayles. This is possibly a transferred name. See EPNE 2 268 for discussion of this recurrent combination. In 1738 CM 8/13 the area is part of Godnow Common. See also street-name.

WOOD LANE COTTAGE (6") (SE 7811). OE **wudu** ‘wood’.

Inns not on modern maps but named in 1856 White – Cross Keys (this is a reference to ecclesiastical heraldry and the keys conferred by Christ on the first pope, St Peter (Cox 1994, 16); located on Market Place); Darby and Joan (located on High Street; closed in the 1970s); George and Dragon (located on the High Street; demolished in 2009); Red Lion (this is a heraldic name (Cox 1994, 17); located on North Street); Ship Inn (its site is under the current station); White Hart (the White Hart 1811 *CrowleAdm (KC)*; this common heraldic tavern name was ‘especially a device of Richard II’ (Cox 1994, 8-9); located on Market Place, this listed building claims to be the oldest inn in the Isle of Axholme).

Street-Names

Street-names in (a) are on OS maps. Street-names in (b) and supplementary forms in (a) are 1606 *CrowleTerrB*, 1718 *CrowleTerrB*; 1738 CM 8/12, 1738¹ CM (8/13), 1738² CM (8/15), 1738³ CM (9/3B); 1759 *CrowleTith*, 1759-60 *CrowleTith*; 1760 *CrowleFB*; 1769 *Dent* (1/1/3/32-3); c.1800 *CrowleComm*; 1817 CM (9/6), 1817¹ CM (9/7), 1822 CM (8/15), 1822¹ CM (9/5); 1822² *Crowle Enc*; 1822³ *CrowleTerrB*; 1829 *Dent* 1/2/1/11 (KC); 1930 CM (9/3C). Names marked * were in a detached part of Crowle which lay outside the parish in WRY until 1888 boundary changes when it became part of Li.

(a)

BONNY HALE ROAD (5k) (SE 7711). Bonny Hale Road 1822¹, Bonnyhail Road 1822; Bonnyhail Moors Road 1822, Bonny Hale Moor's Road 1822³. OE **mōr**/ON **mór** 'wasteland, marsh'. See BONNYHALE, and field-names).

BOWLING GREEN LANE (5k) (SE 7713). OE **grēne**² '(village) green'. This indicates a street next to 'land level enough for, or actually used for, the game of bowls' (NDEFN 38) and was situated between Chapel Street and Common Side; the present bowling green is situated off Church Street.

BREWERY ROAD (6") (SE 7713). So named 1817¹. There were two breweries in Crowle (www.crowle.org).

CHURCH STREET (6") (SE 7712). So named 1817¹. Located near SAINT OSWALD'S CHURCH. *Church Lane* 1738. Church Walk 1817¹. This is now a pathway opposite the bowling green leading to the church from CROSS STREET.

COMMON SIDE (5k) (SE 7613). So named 1817¹. OFr **commun** 'common'. Commons (*sic*) Lane c.1800. Common Side Road or Potts Lane 1817¹, Common Side Road 1822. Common Townside Road 1822. See also field-name in (b).

COX LANE (5k) (SE 7713). Cox Street 6"2. Cox Street or Chapel Street or Bowling Green Road 1817¹. Specific is the surn. *Cox*, which was reasonably frequent in Li and WRY (Archer and ODFNBI). See also BOWLING GREEN LANE.

CROSS SLACK (5k) (SE 7713). So named 1817¹. *Cross* expresses direction (OED adj.), with the lane named from John Slack, farmer, named in 1856 White. CROSS SLACK links BREWERY ROAD with SLACK LANE. See also field-names in (b).

CROSS STREET (6") (SE 7713). OE **cross** 'cross'. So named 1817¹. Low Cross Street 1817¹.

FIELD SIDE (5k) (SE 7712). Field Side Road 1817¹.

GODKNOW ROAD (6") (SE 7612). See GODNOW BRIDGE.

HAZEL AVENUE (5k) (SE 7713). Hazle Close Road (Hazles Close) 1822. OE **hæsel**/ON **hesli** ‘hazel’.

HIGH STREET (Crowle) (6") (SE 7112). So named 1817¹. This indicates the principal street (1992 Room, 35).

HIGH STREET (Eastoft) (6") (SE 8017).

JOHNSON’S LANE (5k) (SE 7712). Johnsons Lane c.1800 (also 1817¹). The specific is the surn. *Johnson*. The rectory was in ‘the impropriation of R. S. Johnson’ (White 1856, 624).

JUSTICE HALL LANE (5k) (SE 7713). So named 1817¹. Justice Lane c.1800. Justice Hall was built in 1728 by the antiquary, George Stovin, and was so named as he was a magistrate (LNQ 1896 iv 90); the building still stands.

MARSH LANE (6") (SE 7613). OE **mersc** ‘marsh’. See also field-name.

MILL ROAD (6") (SE 7713). So named 1738¹, 1738², 1817¹, 1822¹, 1822. *Miln Road* 1738. OE **myln** ‘mill’. Mill Road was often referred to by older residents as Mill Trod (www.crowle.org). OE **trod** ‘track’. See also field-names in (b).

NEWBIGG ROAD (6") (SE 7613). So named 1817¹. Newbig Road 1822. New-Big Road 1822³. See NEWBIGG.

NORTH STREET (6") (SE 7713). So named 1817¹.

RAINBUTTS ROAD (5) (SE 7614). See RAINSBUTT FARM.

SAMPSON STREET (6"2) (SE 8017). Sampsons Road 1822. Specific is the surn. *Sampson*. John Sampson, farmer, is named in Belton in 1856.

SANSOM STREET (6"1) (SE 8017). This is a form of Sampson.

SLACK LANE (6") (SE 7713). So named 1817¹. Slacks Road 1822. The lane is named from John Slack, farmer, mentioned in 1856 White. Note also CROSS SLACK.

VICAR’S WALK (5k) (SE 7712). Vicarage Walk 1817¹; Vicar’s Croft Lane 1817¹. These are located south of SAINT OSWALD’S CHURCH.

WASHINGALL LANE (SE 8015). So named 6". Possibly OE ***wæscing** ‘place for washing’, and OE **halh** ‘nook, corner’, but there are no early forms to support this. In Old English *washing* is recorded only in the compound *weascingweg* ‘washing-way’, ‘a road leading to a sheep-wash’ (OED n.). *Wash* names are used to refer to streams and ponds ‘used to cleanse livestock’ (cf. NDEFN 452). Located in Eastoft. Known locally as Wash Hole Lane (see late 19th-century postcard at figure 26, below).



Figure 26: Postcard showing Wash Hole Lane, Eastoft

(b) Althorpe Road 1817 (also 1822¹, 1822; see ALTHORPE); *Robert Ashtons Lane* 1759-60 (Robert Ashton is named in 1718); Back Lane 1822 (also 1822¹; this refers to 'land adjoining the back of the village', denoting a narrow access road at the rear of the houses (NDEFN 16)); Bellamy Road 1822, Bellamy's Road 1822¹ (an 1822 allotment was awarded to Abraham Bellamy; note also *Belamy* 1778, field-name in (b)); Belton and Epworth Road 1817 (see BELTON and EPWORTH); Bent Ings Road 1822¹ (OE **beonet** 'coarse wild grass, bent- grass', and ON **eng** 'meadow'; see also field-name); Birdwhistles Road 1822 (an 1822 allotment was awarded to William Birdwhistle); Broad Fleet (lane) c.1800, Broad Fleet (road) 1817¹, Broadfleet Road 1822, Broad Fleet Road 1822¹ (also 1822³; OE **brād** 'broad', and OE **flēot** 'stream'/ON **fljót** 'river'; this is topographically appropriate, as there was a small stream leading to a lake in the area in former times; see also field-names); Carr Common and Moors Road 1822; Carr Common Moor Road 1822¹ (ON **kjarr** 'brushwood, marsh', OFr **commun** 'common', and OE **mōr**/ON **mór** 'wasteland, marsh'); Carr Lane (ancient lane) 1822 (also 1606, 1738, 1759, 1760), *Car Lane* 1738 (ON **kjarr** 'brushwood, marsh'); Caugars Road 1822, Congars Road 1829 (specific is possibly the surn. *Cauger*, but this was only found in the south of England (Archer), or perhaps OE **cū** 'cow', and ON **garðr** 'enclosure'; see also *Cawgarth* 1693 in field-names); Chancery Lane 1817¹; Clark Close Road 1822 (also 1822²; for specific see Clark Close, field-name); Cowlings Lane 1817¹ (specific is the surn. *Cowling*, which was frequent in Li and WRY (Archer and ODFNBI)); Cross Hill 1817¹ (OE **cro**s 'cross', and OE **hyll** 'hill'); Crowle Moor's Road 1822³ (OE **mōr**/ON **mór**; see Crowle Moors, f.n., below).

Dole Road 1822 (ME **dole** 'share in the common field'; this is in a detached part of Crowle, see above*; 6" marked in WRY, but not listed in PN WRY 1); Drewry's Road 1822 (specific is the surn. *Drewry*; an 1822 allotment is set out to John Drewry); Ealand and Belton Road 1822 (also 1822¹; see EALAND and BELTON); Ealand and Carr Common Road 1822 (ON **kjarr** 'brushwood, marsh', and OFr **commun** 'common', see EALAND); Ealand Road 1822; see EALAND); Eastern Moors Road 1822¹ (OE **mōr**/ON **mór**; this is in a detached part of Crowle, see above*); Eastoft and Ealand Road 1822 (also 1822¹; see EASTOFT and EALAND); Eastoft Lane 1822³ (also 1738, and 1759; see see EASTOFT); Eastoft Moors Road 1822³ (also 1822; OE **mōr**/ON **mór**, see EASTOFT); Eastoft Road 1822 (also 1738,

and 1822; see EASTOFT); Egremonts Road 1822 (an 1822 allotment was awarded to Godfrey Egremont); Epworth and Belton Road 1822 (see EPWORTH and BELTON parishes); Everatts Road 1822 (an 1822 allotment is set out to John Everatt); Fishing Grounds Road 1822; Gas Road or Cross Street 1817¹ (see GASWORKS); Grime Hill Road 1822 (specific is possibly the surn. *Grime*, which was reasonably frequent in Li and WRY (Archer and ODFNBI), or the ON pers.n. *Grímr*, and OE **hyll**; Grime/Hill names appear to be recurrent, cf. Grimeshill, 1762 (*Grimse hil* 1577) Nettleton, but because the forms are late it is impossible to be sure whether Grime refers to a surn., pers.n., or even a byname of Woden (PN Li 2 242); see also instances in Le and Wo (EPNS); see also field-names); Half Acre Road 1822, Half Acres Road 1822¹ (OE **æcer** ‘plot or strip of cultivated land, acre’; see also field-name); Harrison Road/Harrisons Road 1822 (this led to an ancient enclosure belongs to Reverend John Harrison); Harrison’s Road 1822¹; Holts Road 1822 (an 1822 allotment is in the Holts; OE/ON **holt** ‘wood’; see also field-name); Hullacroft Road or Cross Slack 1817, Hullacroft Road 1822 (specific is probably the surn. *Hullacroft*, which was frequent in WRY (Archer and ODFNBI); Ings Road 1822 (ON **eng** ‘meadow’); Jennings Road 1822 (in 1822 a cottage is in the occupation of William Jennings); Johnston’s Road 1822 (an 1822 allotment is set out to John Johnston); Leam Close Road 1822 (see also field-name, and note LEAM FARM, Luddington); Leam Lane 1817 (see also field-name); Leam Road 1822; Lincolnshire Moors Road 1822 (also 1822³, 1829; OE **mōr**/ON **mór**; see also field-name); *Long Street* 1738.

Mally Banks Road 1822 (in 1822 an ancient enclosure is called Mally Banks; also 1822¹; see also field-name); Margraves Road 1822 (an ancient enclosure belongs to Jonathan Margrave; see also field-name); Middle Carr Road 1822 (ON **kjarr** ‘brushwood, marsh’); Middle Moor Road 1822 (OE **mōr**/ON **mór**; this is in a detached part of Crowle, see above*; see also field-name in (b)); Milking Lane 1817 (see MILKING LANE DRAIN); Nainby Road 1822 (Nainsby Road in 1822²; an 1822 allotment is set out to David Nainby; see also Nainby Close in Epworth); North Common Eastoft Road 1822 (OFr **commun** ‘common’; see EASTOFT); North Common Rainsbutt Road 1822 (also 1822¹; OFr **commun** ‘common’; see RAINSBUTT FARM and RAINBUTTS ROAD); North Cross Moors Road 1822 (OE **cross** ‘cross’, and OE **mōr**/ON **mór**); North Moor Road 1822 (OE **mōr**/ON **mór**; this is in a detached part of Crowle, see above*); Parson’s Croft Road 1817¹ (OFr **persone** ‘parson’, OE **croft** ‘small enclosed plot’); Pettingers Road 1822 (an 1822 allotment is set out to Benjamin Pettinger); Pidds Road 1822 (an 1822 croft belongs to George Pidd); Pinfold Street 1817¹ (see PINFOLD); Pitholes Road 1822 (see THE PIT HOLES, and field-name); Pomfret Tree Hill Road 1822 (also 1822¹, 1822³; see Pomfret Tree hill 1829, f.n., below); Pottons Road 1822 (an 1822 allotment is set out to heirs of Joseph Potton); Potts Lane or Commonsides Road 1817¹ (specific is the surn. *Pott*, which was frequent in Li and WRY (Archer and ODFNBI); see also COMMON SIDE); Quakers Road 1822 (*Quaker* names often refer to land owned by the Society of Friends (NDEFN 346); this led to Quakers Burial Ground; see also field-name in (b)); Rainsbut Road 1822 (see RAINSBUTT FARM, and field-names).

Red Carr Lane 1822 (see Red Carrs f.ns); Red Carr Moors Road 1822 (also 1822¹) (OE **mōr**/ON **mór**); Red Carr Road 1822 (also 1760; ON **kjarr** ‘brushwood, marsh’); *Rose Lane* 1738 map; Sally Well Road 1822 (see field-names); Sarginsons Lane 1822, Sarginsons Road 1822 (Sarjeants Lane c.1800; an 1822 allotment is set out to William Sarjantson (*sic*)); Sails Lane c.1800, Sayle’s Lane 1822, Sayles Road 1817¹ (also 1822¹; specific is the surn. *Sayle*, which was found in small numbers in

WRY and Li (Archer and ODFNBI)); School Road 1822 (an 1822 allotment is set out to the Trustees of the Free School); Sharp's Lane 1817¹ (specific is the surn. *Sharp*, which was very frequent in Li and WRY (Archer and ODFNBI)); Shieve Lane 1817¹ (uncertain specific, possibly the rare surn. *Shieve* (Archer and ODFNBI)); Short Road 1822; Smiths Lane c.1800 (specific is the surn. *Smith*, which was widespread in England (Archer and ODFNBI)); South Carrs Road 1822 (ON **kjarr** 'brushwood, marsh'); South Cross Moors Lane 1822¹ (OE **cro**s 'cross', OE **mōr**/ON **mōr**); South Cross Moors Road 1822; South Moor Road 1822 (OE **mōr**/ON **mōr**; this is in a detached part of Crowle, see above*); Spen Lane c.1800 (also 1822), Spen Lane Road 1822 (also 1822¹, 1822²; see SPEN LEA); Starkies Road 1822 (specific is the surn. *Starkie*; an 1822 allotment is set out to Starkie's heirs); Stealgoose Lane 1930 (also 1769) (see STEALGOOSE DRAIN and related names in Belton parish; runs between Belton and Crowle); Steers Road 1822 (an 1822 allotment is set out to Robert Popplewell Steer); Stovin Road 1822 (specific is the surn. *Stovin*; this relates to an ancient enclosure belonging to the heirs of Cornelius Stovin); Swallow Hern Road 1822 (see Swallow Hern f.n.s).

Thornham Road 1822 (specific is probably the surn. *Thornham*, which was found in small numbers in Li and WRY and more frequent in ERY (Archer and ODFNBI); see also field-names in (b)); Townside Road 1822 (see also field-names); Town Street 1817¹; Trout's Road 1822 (an 1822 allotment is set out to Thomas Trout; also Trouts Road 1822¹); Upper Crooked Lands Furlong Road 1738³ (ME **croked** 'crooked', and OE **furlang** 'furlong', 'length of the furrow in the common field'; see also field-names in (b)); *Wakefield Lane* 1738 (specific is possibly a reference to Wakefield Y, or the derived surn. *Wakefield*, which was frequent in Li and WRY (Archer and ODFNBI)); Will Pitt Road 1822, Will Pitts Road 1822 (specific is the pers.n., second el. is the surn. *Pitt*, which was widespread in England, particularly in WRY (Archer and ODFNBI)); Wooden Lane 1738 (specific perhaps indicates a lost place *Wotton* 'farm by a wood' (cf. Wooden Beck Hill, PN Nt 41); Woodruffs Road 1822, Woodruffe Road 1822², Woodruffes Road 1822² (this is the surn. *Woodruff*; an 1822 allotment belongs to John Stovin Woodruff), Woodruffe's Road 1822³; Woods Lane 1817¹ (also 1822, 1822¹); Yorkshire Common Middle Road 1822¹ (OFr **commun** 'common'; see also field-names); Yorkshire Moors Road 1822 (also 1822¹; OE **mōr**/ON **mōr**; leads towards WRY moorland); Yorkshire Moors bottom road 1822, Yorkshire Moors Bottom Road 1822¹, Yorkshire Moors Top Road 1822 (also 1822¹; see also field-names).

Field-Names

Field-names in (a) are c.1800 *CrowleComm*; 1822¹ *Crowle Enc*; 1822² *CM 8/15*; 1822³ *CM 9/5* enclosure plan; 1822⁴ *CrowleTerrB*. Field-names in (b) and supplementary forms in (a) are 12th Ch (Bower); 1150, 13th Selby; 1201 Selby; 1212 Fees (Bower); 1258 (c.1350) Pat (*KC*); 1261 Selby; e.14th *CM (8/1) (KC)*; 1310 Selby; 1313-16 *CM 1/3*; 1337, 1342 Selby; 1343 Pat (20/91) (*KC*); 1344 (1662) Dugdale; 1345, 1351, 1352 Selby; 1376 Pat (30/409) (*KC*); 1377 Misc (3/404) (*KC*); 1379 *CM 8/3 (KC)*; 1389 *CM 8/4 (KC)*; 1500 *CM 8/8 (KC)*; c.1500 *CM 8/9 (KC)*; 1534-5 *AD (B12382) (KC)*; 1535 *VE v.126 (KC)*; 1540 LP (16/379) (*KC*); 1550-2 *MinAcct (SC6) (KC)*; 1555 Pat (*KC*); 1556 Pat (3/409)

(KC); 1574-5 *MinAcct* (SC6) (KC); 1576 LNQ iii (171) (KC); 1577 Saxton Y; 1583 *AxSR* (KC); 1583-4 *AD* (B12018) (KC); 1591 *WillsStow* (254) (KC); 1594-6 *MinAcct* (SC6) (KC); 1606 *CrowleTerrB*; 1607 (bounders quoted in Tomlinson 1882); 1607-8 *LRMB* (256) (KC); 1610 *Speed WRY*; 1610¹ *Speed Y*; 1615 *Hatfield* (MR1/408); 1621 *CrowleTerr*; 1626 (1837) *Ax*; 1628 *Dent* (1/1/2/2); 1629 *CrowleBound* including 1629¹ *BRACE/23/9/2* (original), 1629² *BRACE/23/9/1* (copy), 1629³ (copy in 1738¹), 1629⁴ (copy in 1738³); 1630 (1815) *Peck* (Appendix 3); 1633 *Ax*; 1634 extract in 1738³ *CM* (8/12); 1639 *Ax*; 1642 *Cert*; 1653 *Tonge* (4/15) (KC); 1654 (Hall 1935), 71-2; 1662, 1663, 1674, 1686, 1693, 1697, 1700 *CrowleTerrB*; 1702 *Foster* (585) (KC); 1703 *Dent* (1/2/3/1) (KC); 1707 *CrowleTerrB*; 1718 *Foster* (1171) (KC); 1721 *Dent* (1/2/3/3); 1724, 1727 *CrowleTerrB*; 1731 *CM* (9/1); 1738¹ *CM* (8/10); 1738² *CM* (8/11); 1738³ *CM* (8/12); 1738⁴ *CM* (8/13); 1738⁵ *CM* (8/14); 1738⁶ *CM* (9/1 plan); 1738⁷ *CM* (9/2 plan); 1738⁸ (*CM* 9/3); 1741 *Dent* (1/2/1/3-4) (KC); 1741¹ *Dent* (1/2/1/5-6) (KC); 1745 *CrowleTerrB*; 1759, 1760 *CrowleTith*; 1760¹ *CrowleFB*; 1761 *Stovin*; 1764 *Dent* (1/2/1/7) (KC); 1765 *Dent* (1/2/3/4); 1775 *CrowleRB*; 1775¹ *Dent* (1/2/1/9) (KC); 1777 *Dent* (1/2/2/1) (KC); 1778 *Armstrong* map; 1781 *CrowleTerrB*; 1782 *CrowleRB*; 1784 *CrowleTerrB*; 1784¹ *Dent* (1/2/2/4) (KC); 1788, 1795, 1800 *CrowleTerrB*; 1817 *CM* 9/6; 1828 *Bryant*; 1829 *Dent* (1/2/1/11) (KC); 1830 *Greenwood*; 1838 *Ax*; 1848 *HaxTM*; 1856 *White*; 1877 *AxHD*; 1930 (*CM* 9/3C); 1940 *Bower*. Although the 1812 Act of Enclosure did not name the open fields, the 1822 Enclosure Award records the existence of Crowle Field, a general name for all the open fields of Crowle (Russell 1987, 39). Russell's reconstruction of the open fields before enclosure (1987, 68) shows Eastoft Moors and Lincolnshire Moors lying on the east, North End Common, Crowle Field, Carr Common and a belt of old closes lying near the main settlement, and Yorkshire Moors, Yorkshire Common, Godknows Common and the Scotted Lands lying to the west abutting WRY. Names marked * were in a detached part of Crowle which lay outside the parish in WRY until 1888 boundary changes when it became part of Li.

(a) Almshouses 1800 (also 1693, 1788, *Alms-houses* 1693, 1700, 1781, 1784, *Alms Houses* 1674, 1686, *Almes-houses* 1707; *a parish or Almshouse* 1738³); Beacon 1828 (this is situated to the east of Crowle on the Bryant map, although there is no symbol to indicate exactly where this was); Beggar Tree 1822³ (also 1759, and c.1800 marked with tree symbol; *Begar Tree* 1626 (1837) marked with tree symbol; *The Beggar Tree Close* 1738³, *The Great Beggar Tree Close* 1738³; ME **beggar** 'beggar', and OE **trēow** 'tree'; located in Ealand; Beggar Tree may have been an alternative name for Ealand, where numerous mendicants are said to have lingered to request alms from travellers using the causeway from Crowle to Althorpe (Eller

1993, 44)); Bent Ings 1822¹ (see Bent Ings Road, street-name in (b)); Broad Fleets 1822³ (*Broad Flete* 1731 (marked as small lake), *Broad Fleet* 1738³; OE **brād** ‘broad’, and OE **flēot** ‘stream’/ON **fljót** ‘river’; see also Broad Fleet (lane) c.1800, street-name in (b), above); Bull Bush 1822¹ (also 1738³, *Bull Busk* 1738⁶ (also 1759); OE **bula** ‘bull’, ON ***buskr** ‘bush, thicket’, or perhaps Scandinavianisation of OE *busc* ‘bush’; note also *Ball Busk Lind* 1760 (OE **lind** ‘lime-tree’)); Bull Busk Close 1822² (*Bull Bush Close* 1738³ (also 1782), *Bull Bush Closes* 1738⁴); Carr 1822² (*le Kerre* e.14th, *les Carrez* 1540, *the Carr* 1759, 1829; ON **kjarr** ‘brushwood, marsh’; note also *Car/Carr* f.n.s in (b)); Carr Close 1822⁴ (*Car Close* 1738³ (also 1738⁴), *The great Car Close* 1738³, *Carr Close* 1738³ (also 1738⁴, 1759)); Carr Common 1822² (also c.1800; OFr **commun** ‘common’); Carr Lane Close 1822² (also 1738³, 1738⁴, and 1759; *Car Lane Close* 1738³ (also 1738⁴) located in *Field Hail Closes*); Caugars Close 1822² (*Cawgarth* 1693; *Caugars furlong* 1738³, *Caugars Furlong* 1738⁴; note also *Cawgars Dyke* 1727 (OE **dīc**/ON **dīk** ‘ditch’); for specific see Caugars Road, street-name in (b), and OE **furlang** ‘furlong’, ‘length of the furrow in the common field’); Caugars Drain 1822² (ME **drein** ‘drain’); Clark Close 1822² (also 1721, 1741, 1760, 1760¹, 1822⁴, *Clarks Close* 1738³, 1738⁴, 1738⁶, *Clerks Close* 1738³; specific is the surn. *Clark*, which was frequent in Li (Archer and ODFNBI); see also Clark Close Road, street-name in (b), and note other *Clark* f.n.s in (b)); Clay Pitt Close 1822² (*Clay Pits Close* 1738³, *Clay pits Close* 1738⁴; see CLAY PIT).

the Cliff 1800 (*Cliffe* 1606, *the Cliffe* 1662, 1674, 1693, 1697, 1700, *le Cliffe* 1721, *the Cliff* 1741, 1745, 1781, 1788, 1795; OE **clif** ‘cliff, bank’; *Cliff Croft* 1738³ (OE **croft** ‘small enclosed plot’); *Cliff Croft Plantation* 1738⁴, *the Plantation at Eland called Cliff Croft* 1738³; *littel clyff* e.14th (OE **lytel** ‘little’); *South Side Cliffe* 1674 (also 1707), *South Side of/the Cliff* 1686 (also 1738³, 1738⁴), *south side of ye Cliff* 1727, *South Side of/the Clif* 1738³, *South Side of the Clif butting on Collinsons Pit* 1738³, *South Side Cliff* 1745, *southside the Cliff* 1788 (OE **sūð** ‘south’, and OE **side**); Common 1822², The Common 1800 (also 1738³, 1784, 1795; OFr **commun** ‘common’; *Common Croft* 1745; *the common feild* 1606 (also 1663, 1674, 1693, 1700), *Common Field* 1727, *the common field* 1686 (also 1724), *the Common Field* 1693, *the Common-field* 1697 (also 1707); *the common Inge* 1606 (ON **eng** ‘meadow’); *the common pasture* 1686, *the Common Pasture* 1674 (also 1693, 1724), *the Common-Pasture* 1697, *Common Pasture* 1707; *the Common Pound* 1662 (ME **pund** ‘pound’); *the common piece that the Swineherd has* 1738² (OFr **pece** ‘piece, plot’)); Cow Lane 1822²; Crowle Common 1822² (OFr **commun** ‘common’); Crowle Field 1822² (also 1707, 1760¹, 1741, 1781, 1784, 1788, 1795, 1800, c.1800, 1822⁴, *Crowle feild (sic)* 1718, *Croul Field* 1738³ (also 1738⁶)); Crowle Field Riggs 1822⁴ (OE **hrycg** ‘ridge’); Crowle Moors 1822⁴ (also 1828) (OE **mōr**/ON **mór** ‘wasteland, marsh’; this is in a detached part of Crowle, see above*; see also Crowle Waste or Moors and Ribbon Row, 6" marked in WRY, but neither is named in PN WRY 1; note also Crowle Moor’s Road, above).

one Dale lying in the Open Ings 1800 (also 1697, 1781, 1784, 1795; *a Dale* 1606; *Dails* 1760; *three Dails* 1760; *a Dale at the thorne in the Ings* 1621; *one Dale in the Open Inngs* 1745; *one Daile in the Open Ings* 1693, 1700; this is possibly OE **dāl** ‘share, portion (of common field)’, but the pronunciation indicated in the spelling *dail* suggests ON **deill** ‘share of land’; OE/ON **þorn** ‘thorn-tree’, ON **eng** ‘meadow’); Dun bottom 1822¹, Dun Bottom 1822²; Dun Side 1822², Dunn Side 1822² (*Dunside* 1738³, *Dunside Close* 1738², 1738³, 1738⁴, 1738⁵; *Great Dunside Close* 1738², 1738³; *Little Dunside Close* 1738², 1738³; OE **sīde**); *Next Dunn* 1759

(see OLD RIVER DON in River-Names); Ealand Common 1817 (also 1822²) (OFr **commun** ‘common’); Ealand Field 1822² (also 1674, 1686, 1693, 1697, 1707, 1724, 1727, 1781, 1784, 1795, 1800, *Ealand feild (sic)* 1662, 1700; see EALAND); East Dole Drain 1822² (ME **dole** ‘share in the common field’, and ME **drein** ‘drain’); Eastoft Moors 1822² (also 1822⁴; OE **mōr**/ON **mór**, see EASTOFT, and Eastoft Moors Road, street-name in (b)); Eller Garth 1822² (also 1738³, *Ellers Garth* 1738⁴; *Long Close called Eller Garth* 1738³; ON **elri** ‘alder wood’, and ON **garðr** ‘enclosure’; note also Hellercroft 1800, *Cros in the Ellers* and *Ellers*, f.n.s in (b), below); the Farthing 1800 (also 1674, 1686, 1693, 1697, 1700, 1724, 1738³, 1745, 1788, *A Farthinge* 1606, *the farthing* 1663, 1707, *ye Farthing* 1727, *the Farthings* 1781, 1784, 1795; OE **feorðung**, **feorðing** ‘fourth, quarter’, which may denote either a measure of land or a rental of a farthing (EPNE 2 171); this may refer to ‘a fourfold division of land’ (NDEFN 135)); Field Carr 1800 (also 1745, 1781, 1784, 1795, *le feld kerr* e.14th, *the field carre* 1686, *Field-Carr* 1697, *Field-Carre* 1700, *Field Carre* 1707, *Field Car* 1724; OE **feld** ‘open country’, later ‘enclosed plot of land’, and ON **kjarr** ‘brushwood, marsh’); Fishing Ground c.1800 (*Fishing Ground Close* 1759; *The Great Fishing Ground Close* 1738³; *The Little Fishing Ground Close* 1738³), Fishing Grounds 1822² (also 1738⁴ clearly marked as fields, 1738⁶, 1759; see Fishing Grounds Road, street-name in (b)); Fretters Homestead 1738³ (specific is the surn. *Fretter*, which was rare in Li but found in small numbers in WRY (Archer and ODFNBI)).

Gallowmeer 1800 (*Gallow-Mear* 1686, *Gallow Mear/Gallow-Mear* 1693, *Gallow Mear* 1727, *Gallow-meare* 1693, 1697, 1700, 1707, *Gallow Meer* 1781, 1788, 1795, *Gallow-Meer* 1784, *Gallow Moor* 1745 (second el. is probably a misspelling); OE **galga** ‘gallows’, and OE **ge-mære** ‘boundary’, surviving as dial. *meare* ‘strip of grassland forming boundary, boundary road’); Gallow Tree 1800 (also 1663, 1674, 1727, 1745, 1781, 1788, 1795, *Gallow-tree* 1693, 1707, *Gallow-Tree* 1784, *Gallows Tree* 1724, 1738³, 1738⁴; *Gallow Tree Furlong* 1760; OE **galg-trēow** ‘gallows-tree’, and OE **furlang**); Godknows Common 1822² (also 1738³ named as ‘part of the Common and Wasts in Croule’, 1738⁶, 1822⁴, *Godknow Common* 1738³ named as ‘one of the Stints of Croul Commons’; see GODNOW BRIDGE); The Grains 1800 (also 1784, 1788, *Graynes* 1342, [*Fludyates usque*] *les Graynes* 1352; ON **grein** ‘branch (of a tree), fork (of a river)’, dial. *grain* ‘small valley forking off from another’; the compound OE **flōd-geat** ‘floodgate’ is used to refer to ‘land by or containing a sluice gate’ (NDEFN 146)); Greengate 1800 (also 1745, 1784, 1788, 1795, *Greenegate* 1674, *Green Gate* 1686, *Greengate* 1693, *greengate* 1693, *Green-Gate* 1697, *Green-gate* 1700, 1707, *Green gate* 1724, *Greengate* 1781; OE **grēne**¹ ‘(the colour) green’, or OE **grēne**² ‘(village) green’, and ON **gata** ‘road’, which sometimes indicates a ‘right of pasturage’ in NMidl, or OE **geat** ‘pass, gate, gap’, with *grēne*² perhaps indicating the road to or adjoining the green); Grime Butts 1822¹ (also 1738⁶, 1759, 1775, 1782; note also *Grime Close* 1759); Grime Butts Close 1822² (also 1738³, 1738⁴; for specific see Grime Hill Road, street-name in (b), and ME **butte** ‘short strip of arable land’); Grime Hill 1822² (also 1738⁴, 1760; *Grime Hill Close* 1759; *Grims Hill* 1760; OE **hyll** ‘hill’); Grime Hill Common 1822² (OFr **commun** ‘common’).

Hakes Lane 1822² (marked as ancient lane; also 1822³; specific is the surn. *Hake*, which was found in small numbers in WRY (Archer and ODFNBI)); Half Acres 1822³ (see Half Acre Road, street-name in (b)); Halldales Lane 1800 (also 1784, 1788, 1795, *lez flattes voc’ Hall’ dales* 1574-5, *lez Flattes voc’ Hall’ Dales* 1583-4, *le Flatte sine le dale voc’ Haledall* 1594-6, *Halldales Lane* 1663, 1724, *Halsdaile-*

Lane 1674, *Haldailes Lane* 1693, *Hall-Dales-Lane* 1697, *Halldailes Lane* 1700, 1707, *Hall-dailes Lane* 1707, *Hall Dales Lane* 1745; *Hall Dails* 1759, *Halldailes-Lane* 1781; *Hallsdale Close* 1738³, 1738⁴; compare *Halesdale* 1738³; OE **hall** ‘hall’, and OE **dāl** ‘share, portion (of common field)’, but the pronunciation suggested by the spelling *dail* suggests ON **deill** ‘share of land’; ON **flat** ‘level ground’, later ‘division of the common field’; possibly refers to EASTOFT HALL); Hallmore 1800 (*Hall Moor* 1745; *hall meare* 1621, *the hall Meare* 1662, *Hall-Meare* 1693, *Hall-meare* 1697, 1700, 1707, *Hall-mear* 1686, 1693, *Hallmear* 1724; *Hall Meer* 1781, 1788, 1795, *Hall-Meer* 1784; OE **hall** ‘hall’, and OE **ge-mære** ‘boundary’; note also *hall mear furr*s f.n.s., below); Hazells c.1800 marked as ancient enclosure (*le hasell* e.14th, *Hassels* 1760, *Hazles* 1775; OE **hæsel**/ON **hesli** ‘hazel’); Hazles Close 1822² (also 1782; *Hasell Closes* 1738⁶, *Hazell Close* 1738³, 1738⁴, *Hazell Closes* 1738⁴); Hellercroft 1800 (also 1788, 1795; *Ellercroft* 1574-5, *Eller crofte* 1583-4, *Ellercrofte* 1594-6, *Ellercroft* 1759, *Ellercrofts* 1759, *Eller Crofts* 1759; *Heller Croft* 1781, 1784; ON **elri** ‘alder wood’, and OE **croft**; note also *Eller Garth* 1822², above, and *Cros in the Ellers* and *Ellers*, below); the high Trod 1800 (also 1663, 1700, 1781, 1788, 1795; *the high troode* 1662, *the hy trod* 1663, *the High Trod* 1674, 1784, *the high trod* 1686, *the High Trodd* 1693, *the high-trodd* 1697, *the High trodd* 1707, *le High Trod/High Trod* 1721, *the high Trodd* 1745, *ye High trod* 1724; OE **trod** ‘track’); Hollin Cliff 1800 (also 1781, 1784, 1788, 1795; *Hollincliffe* 1662, *Hollincliff* 1663, *Hollingscliffe* 1674, *holling-Cliffe* 1686, *Hollin-Cliffe* 1693, *Holling-Cliffe* 1693, 1697, 1707, *Hollings Cliffe* 1700; *Hollin Cliffe* 1721; *Hollinclif* 1724, *Holling Cliff* 1745; specific is possibly the surn. *Hollin*, which was frequent in WRY (Archer and ODFNBI), or OE **holegn** ‘holly’ and OE **clif** ‘cliff, bank’; note also *Hollyn more* 1574-5; see also Li dial. *hollin* ‘holly’, Peacock 1889, 275); Holmes (also 1674, 1693, 1697, 1745, 1784, 1788, 1795; *Houlmes* 1662; ON **holmr** ‘island, water-meadow’; note also *Holmes Hills* 1630 (1815), 1738¹; OE **hyll**); The Holts 1822² (also 1738³ and 1759; *le holt* e.14th; *in the Holt furlong* 1738³; *Holt furlong under the Hale/under Hale* 1738³; *The Holts under the Hale Close* 1738³ (in gothic script); *Holts under Hale* 1738⁴ in gothic script; *Hoult Lane Leases* 1738³, *Hoult Lane Leas’s* 1738³, *hoult Lane Leases* 1738⁴; *Hoults Close* 1738⁴; *Hout Lane Leases* 1738³; *Houts under Hail, Houts under the Hail* 1738⁴; OE/ON **holt** ‘wood’ (see forms *hout* and *hoult* listed under *holt* in OED n.1), OE **furlang**, OE **halh** ‘nook, corner’, and OE **læs** ‘pasture’, but in the plural this is sometimes difficult to distinguish from OE **lēah** ‘clearing; wood’ (EPNE 2 11); note also *the hill to holts* 1621, below).

Ings 1822² (also 1621, 1663, 1693, 1697, 1738³, 1782; *Ings* 1674 (also 1693); *New Ings* 1738² (also 1738³); *le West Ings de Crowle* 1721; *The Inges Meare* 1662; ON **eng** ‘meadow’, OE **ge-mære** ‘boundary’); Ings Close 1822² (also 1738³, 1760; *Eng Closse* 1534-5; *The Ings Close adjoyning Edward Bear* 1738³; *The Ings Close near the School Close* 1738³; *The Ings Close next the Lane* 1738³; *The Ings Closes* 1738⁴ (also 1738⁶); see Ings Road, street-name in (b)); Kerlews c.1800 (this is marked as common, and ancient enclosure so-called; *Curlehall* 1634 in 1738³; *Curley* 1775 (also 1782); *Curley Closes* 1738³ (also 1738⁶ in gothic script denoting ancient enclosed land); *Curleys* 1759; *The Curleys Closes* 1738⁴; *High Curleys* 1738³; *Read Curleys* 1775 (OE **rēad** ‘red’); these possibly indicate a metathesized form of Crowle, and the fields lie on the southern boundary near *Monk Stone*; see also CURLEW HOUSE); Leam 1822² (1738³, 1759, 1765, 1784, 1788, 1795, 1800, *Leem* 1313-16 (also 1345), *Leme* 1337, 1591-3, *leeme* 1534-5, *Leame* 1634 (1738³); ME ***leam** ‘drain or watercourse in the fenny districts’, and if so this early

attestation antedates the OED 1601 entry by over 300 years; alternatively, this could be from dat. pl. of OE *lēah* meaning ‘clearing, wood’ (cf. *Leam Du*, Nb (EPNE 2 20)); see street-names with *Leam* in (b), and LEAM FARM, Luddington; note also *Leam Bank* 1759 (also 1830, 1838), *Leam Bank Close* 1760 (ME **banke** ‘slope, bank’); *Leam Close* 1738³ (also 1759); *leeme hegge* 1534-5, *milnedike usque Leme Hedge* 1594-6, *Leam Hedge called Parrockes* 1634 (1738³) (OE **hecg** ‘hedge’, and probably OE **pearroc** ‘a fence enclosing piece of ground’, later ‘a small enclosure, a paddock’); *Leam Grainge* 1738³ (OFr **grange** ‘granary, barn, farm’); *Leam Grange and Common* 1738⁷, *Leam Grange and Woods* 1738⁷; *Leam Lane Common* 1738⁷ (OFr **commun** ‘common’); see also *Estoft juxta Leme* 1337, f.n. in (b) in Eastoft); Tame Wood 1828 (this is misnamed on the map; *Leam Wood* 1738² (also 1738³, 1738⁵), *Lame Wood* 1738³ (also 1738⁴; OE **wudu** ‘wood’)); *Leam Gate* 1822² (ON **gata** ‘road’, or OE **geat** ‘pass, gate, gap’); The Leases 1800 (also 1663, 1674, 1693, 1697, 1700, 1707, 1724, 1738³, 1760, 1760¹, 1775, 1781, 1782, 1784, 1788, *Leasses* 1662; *Leases Close* 1759, *Leases Closes* 1759; *Leys Closes* 1738⁴; *Great Lease* 1775, 1782; *The Lower Lease Close* 1738³, *Lower Lease Close* 1738⁴ (located in *Hazell Closes*); *Lower Leys Close* 1738⁴ located in *Hazell Closes*; *Middle Lease Close* 1738³, 1738⁴ marked as located in *Hazell Closes*; *The South Lease Close* 1738³, 1738⁴; located in *Hazell Closes*; *Upper Lease Close* 1738³; *Upper Leys Close* 1738⁴ located in *Hazells Closes*; most forms suggest OE **læs** ‘pasture’, but in the plural this is sometimes difficult to distinguish from OE **lēah** ‘clearing; wood’ (EPNE 2 11)).

Levels 1822² (*Levells* 1738³, *Levils* 1775; ME **level** ‘flat and horizontal’; note also *Level Farm* 1759 and *Lincolnshire Levels* 1738⁶, below); Lincolnshire Moors 1822² (also 1817, 1738⁴; *Lincolnshire Moores* 1738³; see Lincolnshire Moors Road, street-name in (b)); The Lovers Grounds 1822², Lovers Grounds Road and Duckling Lodge 1822² (names of this type were used to describe ‘secluded pieces of land frequented by lovers’ (NDEFN 261); see also DUCKLING LODGE; 6" marked in WRY, but not named in PN WRY 1; this is in a detached part of Eastoft, see above*; low Field 1800 (*low feild* 1662, *Lowfeild(d)* 1674 (hole in parchment), *lowfeild* 1693, *low field* 1686 (also 1693, 1781, 1788, 1795), *Low-field* 1697, *Lowfield* 1707, *Low Field* 1738³, 1745, 1784; *Low Field butting on New Close* 1738³; *Lowfields* 1724; *Low Field Close* 1738³ located in Eastoft, *Lowfield Close* 1738⁴ located in *Field Hail Closes*; *Low Field Furlong* 1738⁴, *Lowfield Furlong* 1760; *Low Field Furlong shooting on New Close* 1738³; *Low Field great Furlong* 1738³, 1738⁴, *Lowfield Great Furlong* 1760; *Low Field little furlong* 1738³, *Low Field little furlong shooting on New Close* 1738³ (OE **furlang**)); Mally Banks 1822² (also 1822³; marked as ancient enclosure; see Mally Banks Road, street-name in (b)); Marsh 1822² (also 1738⁶; OE **mersc** ‘marsh’; Marsh Common 1822² (also 1738³, 1822⁴), the marsh common 1829 (OFr **commun** ‘common’; marked as part of the Commons and Wasts in Croule and also one of the Stints of Croul Commons); Middle Furlong 1800 (also 1663, 1674, 1686, 1693, 1697, 1700, 1707, 1738³, 1738⁴, 1741, 1745, 1784, 1788, 1795, *the middle furlong* 1576, *Midl furlong* 1693, *le Middle Furlong* 1721; OE **middel** ‘middle’, and OE **furlang**); Minns Bank 1822² (also 1822⁴; specific probably the surn. *Minn*, which was found in small numbers in WRY (Archer and ODFNBI), and ME **banke**).

Nettle Common 1822² (OE **netel** ‘nettle’, and OFr **commun** ‘common’; note also *Nettle Closes* 1759); Nettle Rails 1838 (ME **raile** ‘rail’, ‘land beside, or enclosed by, rail fence’); North Common 1822⁴ (OFr **commun** ‘common’); North End Common 1822¹ (also 1738³ (marked as one of the Stints of Croul Commons),

1738⁶, c.1800, 1817), Northend Common 1822⁴ (also 1738³), Northende Common 1822¹, Northe End Common 1822² (*North End* 1738³ (marked as part of the Commons and Wasts in Croule), 1777, *the north end* 1775¹; OFr **commun** ‘common’); Northgate 1800 (*Norgatt* 1662, *Norgatte* 1662, *Norgate* 1686, *Northgate* 1663, 1674, 1693, 1700, 1707, 1721, 1724, 1727, 1745, 1784, 1795, *North-gate* 1686, 1697, 1700, *North Gate* 1745, 1781; OE **norð** ‘north’, and ON **gata** ‘road’, or OE **geat** ‘pass, gate, gap’); Nudswell 1800 (also 1781, 1784, 1788, 1795; *Knudswell* 1606, 1621, 1686, 1693, 1700, 1707, 1721, 1745, *Knudeswell* 1662, *Knuds-well* 1693, *le Knudswell* 1721; *Nudswell Furlong* 1738³, 1738⁴, *Nudswel* 1760; earlier forms with *k-* could perhaps suggest the ON pers.n. *Knútr*, OE **welle** ‘spring, stream, well’, and OE **furlang**; this is an example of the early modern reduction of the velar consonant cluster /kn/ to /n/ which occurred during the 17th century (Jespersen 1954, vol. 1, 12.71); in contrast, cf. discussion in Knowbury (PN Sa 7 327-8) regarding the predominance of spellings without initial <K> suggesting the modern form is in some way a reconstructed one there); Nuthill Field 1822² (also 1738², 1738³, 1738⁵, 1759; *Nuthil Field* 1760 (*Nutbill Field* 1738⁷ is probably a misspelling); *Nutthill* 1629¹, *Nutt Hill* 1629³ (1738¹), *Nuthill* 1629⁴ (1738³); OE **hnutu** ‘nut’, and OE **hyll**; marked as ‘part of the Commons and Wasts in Croule and also one of the Stints of Croul Common’; note also *Nuthill Close* 1759, *Nuthil Comon* 1738³, *Nuthill Common* 1738³ (also 1738⁶; OFr **commun** ‘common’)).

The Paddock 1800 (also 1686, 1700, 1738³, 1745, 1781, 1784, 1788, *the p’ok* 1534-5, *Parrockes* 1594-6, *The Padak* 1663, 1674, 1693, *The Paddack* 1693, 1707, *The Paddacks* 1697, *The Paddock* 1724; OE **pearroc** ‘fence enclosing piece of ground’, later ‘small enclosure, paddock’); Participants Drain 1822⁴ (also 1829, 1830; this relates to land belonging to the participants in the 17th-century drainage works; ME **drein** ‘drain’; this joins Althorpe parish); Peat Moor 1800 (marked for the heirs of James Stovin) (also 1727, 1745, 1781, 1784, 1788, 1795; *Peat More* 1686 (marked as the moor of Joan the wife of Peter Smith) (also 1693), *Peat-Moore* 1697 (marked as the moor of Peter Smith’s heirs) (also 1707), *Peate Moore* 1700, *Peat Moore* 1724; ME **pete** ‘peat’, OE **mōr**/ON **mór**; note also *Peatmoore Farm* 1738⁵); Pilfrey 1822² (ME **pylfrey** ‘stolen or pilfered property’; this is located on the boundary with Belton parish); Pitholes 1822² (also 1738³, 1738⁴; *Pit Hole* 1738³, *Pithole* 1738⁴, *Pitthole* 1738³, *The Pitt Hole* 1738³; *Pittholes* 1738³ (also 1760¹), *Pitt holes* 1738³; *Pitt’s* 1738⁴; see THE PIT HOLES); Pomfret Tree hill 1829 (*Pomfret* 1630, 1815; specific is probably the surn. *Pomfret*, which was reasonably frequent in WRY (Archer and ODFNBI), with OE **trēow** ‘tree’, and OE **hyll**; *Pomfret Tree Sike* 1738¹ (OE **sīc** ‘stream’ or ON **sīk** ‘ditch’); see also Pomfret Tree Hill Road, street-name in (b)); Red Carrs 1822³ (*Reade Carre al’ Reede Carre* 1583-4, *Red Carr* 1759; *Red Carr Lane* 1738³; specific perhaps OE **hrēod** ‘reed, rush’, or OE **rēad** ‘red’, and ON **kjarr** ‘brushwood, marsh’; note also Red Carr Lane, street-name in (b)); red Cliff 1800 (also 1788, 1795), Red Cliff 1822¹ (also 1693, 1724, 1727, 1738³, 1738⁴, 1745, 1781, 1784; *Red Cliffe* 1663, *Redd Cliffe* 1697, *Red-Cliffe* 1707; *Red Clif furlong* 1738³, *Red Cliff furlong* 1738³; OE **rēad** ‘red’, OE **clif** ‘cliff, bank’, and OE **furlang**, indicating a field with red soil); Riggsbank 1800 (*Riggs Bank* 1606, 1663, 1686, 1693, 1700, 1788, *riggs bank* 1674, 1686, 1693, *Riggs-bank* 1693, 1707, *Riggs-Bank* 1697, *Riggs Banke* 1662, *rigs bank* 1693, *Rigs bank* 1724, *Rigs Bank* 1795; OE **hrycg** ‘ridge’, or the surn. *Rigg* which was reasonably frequent in WRY (Archer and ODFNBI), and ME **banke**; note also *Riggs* 1606, 1621, 1738⁴, *riggs* 1693; *Riggs furlong* 1738³, *Riggs Furlong* 1738⁴, 1760¹, *Rigs furlong* 1738³ (OE **furlang**)); Robin Hill 1822³ (also 1738², 1738³, 1738⁷; *Robin Hills* 1759; *Robin Hill*

Close 1738², 1738³; this possibly refers ‘by popular etymology to the robin, the bird’ (NDEFN 359), with OE **hyll**).

Sally Well 1800 (also 1727, 1759, 1781, 1784, 1788; *Sylley well* 1621; *Selleywell* 1663 (also 1693), *Sellewell* 1674, *Sellywell* 1686, *Selley-well* 1697 (also 1707); *Sallywell* 1724 (also 1759, 1795), *Sally well* 1738; OE **salh** ‘willow’, and OE **welle** ‘spring, stream, well’; see also Sally Well Road, street-name in (b)); Sally Well Close 1822 (also 1759; *Salleywell Close* 1662, *Selley-well Close* 1693, *Sallywell Close* 1738³, 1738⁴, *Sallywell Closes* 1738⁶); Scotted Lands 1822² (from ME **scot** ‘a tax, a payment’; names of this type are used to refer to lands on which a tax (scot) was payable (NDEFN 370)); Screed 1822² (eModE **screed** ‘narrow strip of land’; this is located adjacent to the Soke Drain); Screed 1822² (this is located near Double Bridges); Serjeants Close 1822⁴ (see Sarjeants Lane, street-name in (b)); Soke Dike 1822² (possibly from OE **soc** ‘suck, sucking’ with the sense of ‘drain, drainage’ (EPNE 2 133), and OE **dīc**/ON **dík** ‘ditch’; Soke Drain 1822² (ME **drein** ‘drain’; see also SOUTH SOAK DRAIN); Spen Cottage 1856 (*Spens* 1759; see SPEN LEA, and street-names with *Spen* in (b)); Starkies Field 1822¹ (see Starkies Road, street-name in (b)); Swallow Hern 1822² (ancient enclosure), Swallow Horn 1822² (*Swallow Hyrne al’ Swallow Hurne* 1583-4, *Swallowe Hirle (sic)* 1594-6, *Swallowhirne* 1634 in 1738³, *le Swallow Hurne* 1721, *Swallow Hurn* 1759; *New Swallow Hurn* 1738⁶, *Old Swallow Hurn* 1738⁶, *Swallow Burn* 1759 (probably misspelling); OE ***swalwe**² ‘whirlpool, rushing water’, and OE **hyrne** ‘angle, corner’; *Swallow Hurn furlong* 1738³, *Swallow Hurn Furlong* 1738⁴; OE **furlang**; note also Swallow Hern Road, street-name in (b); note also *Swallow Lodge hill* 1629², *Swallow Lodge Hill* 1629 in 1738², 1629⁴ (1738³), 1738⁶; ME **log(g)e** ‘hut, small house’, and OE **hyll**); Swallow Hern Close 1822², Swallow hurne close 1829 (*Swallowhyrne claus*’ 1574-5, *Swallow Hurn Close* 1738³, 1759; *Little Swallow hurn Close* 1738⁴ (located in *Bucar Closes*); *New Swallow Hurn Close* 1738³, *New Swallow hurn Close* 1738⁴ (located in *Bucar Closes*); *Old Swallow Hurn Close* 1738³, *Old Swallow hurn Close* 1738⁴); Swarthfurrs 1800 (also 1784, 1788, *Swarthfurs* 1606, 1724, *Swarth-furs* 1686, *Swarthfurres/Swarth Furres* 1662, *Swarth Furrs* 1663, 1693, 1700, 1745, 1781, 1795, *Swarh Furrs* 1674, *Swarth-furrs* 1697, 1745, *Swarth furrs* 1707, *le Swarth Furrs* 1721, *Swarthfurs* 1724, *Swath Furrs* 1727; *Swarth Furrow furlong* 1738³, *Swarth Furrow Furlong* 1738⁴, *Swarth Farrs Furlong* 1760; OE **sweartr**/ON **svartr** ‘black’, and OE **furh** ‘furrow’; note also *Swarth Line*, f.n., Crowle, and Swarth Ends (PN WRY 2 6)).

Tax 1800 (also 1674, 1686, 1697, 1693, 1700, 1707, 1760, 1781, 1788, 1795; *The Tack* 1629 (1738¹), 1738³, 1738⁴ located near *Acam Carr*, *The Tacks* 1629¹, 1738³; *Tax Close* 1662, 1663, *Tacks Close* 1693, *Tackes Close* 1738⁴; *Tackes* 1738³; *The Taks* 1738³; ME **tak** ‘pasture rent’; this relates to the right to let swine feed on a piece of land); the Tenters (also 1663, 1674, 1686, 1693, 1697, 1700, 1707, 1724, 1727, 1745, 1781, 1784, 1788; *Tenters furlong* 1738³, *Tenters Furlong* 1738⁴, *Tentures Furlong* 1760; ME **tentour** ‘place where cloth is stretched’, named after the cloth-stretching frames which were located in such fields (NDEFN 415), and OE **furlang**; note also *the tentter hill* 1662 (OE **hyll**) and *the Tentter lands* 1662); Tetley Green 1822² (OE **grēne**² ‘(village) green’; see TETLEY); Three Closes 1822¹; Townend Close 1822² (located in Ealand) (also 1738³, 1738⁴, 1759); Town End Green/Townend Green 1822¹, Townend Green 1822² (also 1738³, 1738⁴, 1759, c.1800; *Town end Green Close* 1738³, *Townend Green Close* 1738³, 1759, *Town End Green Close* 1738⁴ (located in *Bucar Closes*); OE **grēne**² ‘(village) green’; *Town End* names refer to ‘land at the end of the village’ (NDEFN 432); note also

Town Pightle 1738³ (ME **pightel** ‘small enclosure’); *Town Field* 1800 (also 1784, 1788, 1795; *Townend Field* 1738², 1738³; located in Eastoft); *Townside Furlong* 1822¹ (also 1738⁴, 1822²; 1822¹ and 1822² marked as ancient enclosed land; *Townside/Town Side* 1738³, *Townside* also 1738⁴; *Townside Crofts* 1759; OE **side**, OE **furlang**, and OE **croft**; see *Townside Road*, street-name in (b)); *Vicar Cross* 1800 (also 1674, 1693, 1724, 1727, 1745, 1781, 1788, 1795, *Vicar Crosse* 1606, 1662, 1693, *Vicar-Cross* 1686, 1707, 1784, *Vicars Cross* 1700; OFr **vicaire** ‘vicar’; note also *Vicar Croft* 1621, *Vicar Close* 1759, and *Vicarage Close* 1759; see also VICAR’S WALK); *Vicar Leases* 1800 (also 1781, 1784, 1788, 1795, *Vicker Leeas* 1662, *Vicar Lea* 1674, 1694, *Vicar-Lea* 1693, 1700, 1707, *Vicar Lees* 1663, *Vicar-Lea* 1697; most forms suggest OE **læs** ‘pasture’, but in the plural this is sometimes difficult to distinguish from OE **lēah** ‘clearing; wood’ (EPNE 2 11); see also *Leases*, above); *Vicar Meer* 1822² (also 1781, 1784, 1788, 1795; *Vicar Meare* 1606, 1686, 1693, *Vicar meare* 1621, 1663, *Vicar-Meare* 1693, 1697, 1700, *Vicar-Mear* 1707, *Vicarmear* 1724, *Vicar Mear* 1727, 1738⁴ located in *Bucar Closes*, 1759, *Vicar Mear Close* 1738³; OE **ge-mære** ‘boundary’); *Vicar Walkwoods Dole* 1822² (also 1738³, 1822⁴), *Walkwood’s Dole* 1822⁴ (ME **dole** ‘share in the common field’; note also *Walkwood Close* 1702, and *Walkwoods School* 1738³).

West Dole Drain 1822² (ME **dole** ‘share in the common field’, and ME **drein** ‘drain’); *Whitton Bark* 1800 (also 1721, 1727, *Whittonbarce* 1606, *Whittonbarge* 1621, 1745, 1781, *whittenburgh* 1662, *Whittnebark* 1663, *Whittenbargue* 1674, *Whittonbargue* 1693, 1707, *Whitton-bargue* 1697, *Whittnebargue* 1700, *Whittonbark* 1724, 1795, *Whittonbarke* 1788; *Whitton Bark furlong* 1738³, *Whitton Bark Furlong* 1738⁴, 1760; *Whitton Flatte* 1653; this looks like it may refer to the p.n. *Whitton* in Li, with OE/ON **berg** ‘hill, mound’, and OE **furlang**; ON **flat** ‘level ground’; the use of *Whitton* may have something to do with patterns of landholding, the exact location of these fields in Crowle is uncertain; see *Whitton* (PN Li 6 118-9) which lies on an island of land near the River Humber; it is possible the specific in that p.n. is from ON pers.n. *Hwīta* on topographical ground); *Wilderness Plantation* 1930; *Wilf Close* 1800 (also 1693, 1727, 1781, 1784, 1788, 1795, *Willffe Close* 1674, *Wilff Close* 1686, *Wilff Closse* 1693, *Willffe-Close* 1697, *Willfe Close* 1700, *Wilfe-Close* 1707; 17th-century dial. variant of OE ***wilig** ‘willow’ (OED n.1), or surn. *Wilff*, which was found in ERY (Archer)); *Yorkshire Common* c.1800 (also 1738³ (marked as part of Commons and Wasts in Croule; also one of the Stints of Croul Commons), 1822², 1822⁴; *The Yorkshire Common* 1738⁶; OFr **commun** ‘common’; see also *Yorkshire Common Middle Road*, street-name in (b)); *Yorkshire Moors* 1822² (also 1738⁴; *Yorkshire Moores* 1738³; OE **mōr**/ON **mór**; see also street-names in (b)); *Yorkshire Moors bottom Drain* 1822² (ME **drein** ‘drain’); *Yorkshire Moors Boundary Drain* 1822² (marks the border with WRY), *Yorkshire Moors Top Drain* 1822²).

(b) *Acam Carr* 1738³ (also 1738⁴, 1759, 1775; specific is possibly dat. pl. of OE **āc** ‘oak tree’, and ON **kjarr** ‘brushwood, marsh’; note also listed as *Acum Carre* 1633 f.n. in (b) in Epworth; note also *Aykholme Kerr* e.14th, below, which may be related); *Acam Carr Close* 1738⁴; *Acregarthtoft* 1389 (OE **æcer**/ON **akr** ‘plot or strip of cultivated land, acre’, ON **garðr** ‘enclosure’, and ODan **toft** ‘plot’); *Akeham Carre le Kitchen acres* 1574-5, *Akeham Carre the Kitchen Carre* 1594-6, *Akham Carr* 1738¹, *Alcham Carr called Kitchen Carr* 1738³, *New Road on Acam Car* 1738³ (OE **āc** ‘oak tree’, OE **hamm** ‘meadow, hemmed in land’, or dat. pl. of OE **āc**, and ON **kjarr** ‘brushwood, marsh’; ME **kicchen** ‘kitchen’; *kitchen* names are often

used to refer to ‘land used by, or under the control of, the officials of a monastic or other institutional kitchen’ (NDEFN 233)); *Akes Close* 1738⁴ (also 1759-60; specific is possibly the surn. *Ake*, which was frequent in WRY (Archer and ODFNBI), or ON **eik** ‘oak-tree’); *Akes Lane* 1738⁴ (also 1759); *The Akes Lane Close* 1738⁴; *New Akes Close* 1759; *Eakes Close* 1738³; *Eakes Field* 1738³ (also 1738⁶); *Alandbrigge* e.14th (for specific see EALAND, with OE **brycg** ‘a bridge’/ON **bryggja** ‘jetty’); *Alland wath* e.14th (for specific see EALAND, with ON **vað** ‘ford’; note also *Alandwath* 1314, f.n. in (b) in Crowle, which is probably the same location); *Allen Dyke* 1629³ (1738¹; uncertain specific, perhaps related to *Callen Dyke*, below, and OE **dīc**/ON **dík** ‘ditch’); *Angarth Close* 1634 (OE **ān** ‘one, single’, and ON **garðr** ‘enclosure’); *Arbalus Crosse* 1576 (uncertain specific, possibly pers.n., with ME **clos** ‘enclosure’); *Armynhill and Annokes* 1555 (specific is the surn. *Armin*, which was found in small numbers in Y (Archer and ODFNBI), OE **hyll** ‘hill’; OE **ān** ‘one, single’ and OE **āc** ‘oak tree’, although the plural is unusual); *Arnold Close* 1759 (specific is the surn. *Arnold*, which was widespread in England (Archer and ODNFBI); *William Arrands Croft* 1760¹ (specific is the pers.n., second el. is the surn. *Arrand*, which was frequent in Li and WRY (Archer and ODFNBI), and OE **croft** ‘small enclosed plot’); *Aykholve Kerr* e.14th (ON **eik** ‘oak-tree’, ON **holmr** ‘island, water-meadow’, and ON **kjarr** ‘brushwood, marsh’; note also *Acam Carr*, above, which may be related).

Bagly row 1741¹ (specific is the surn. *Bagley* which was found reasonably frequently (Archer and ODFNBI), and OE **rāw** ‘row’); *Baileys Row* 1738³, *Bailiff Row* 1760¹ (specific is possibly the surn. *Bailey*, which was widespread in England, particularly in WRY (Archer and ODFNBI), and OE **rāw** ‘row’; note that *Bailey* names can also refer to ‘land assigned to a bailiff’ (NDEFN 18)); *The Balland* 1634 (specific is probably an assimilation of OE **bēan** ‘bean’, with OE/ON **land** ‘land’; cf. *le Balland* c.1350 PN Sr 55, *Balland Lane* ‘Bean land’, PN C 244, *Ballands* PN Nth 266); *Bancroft* 1759 (ME **banke** ‘slope, bank’, and OE **croft**); *Bank Close* 1759, *Banks Close* 1759; *Bankend Close* 1760; *Bank Field* 1738³ (located in Eastoft); *Barsaate* 1629¹, *Barseete* 1629² (copied as *Barsoote* in 1738¹, 1738³; possibly OE **bær** ‘pasture’, with uncertain second el.); *Thomas Barnards Close* 1738³; *Thomas Barnards Farther Close* 1738³ (both located in Belton Woodhouse); *Batmoor Common* 1738³ (ModE **bat** ‘bat’, OE **mōr**/ON **mór** ‘wasteland, marsh’, and OFr **commun** ‘common’); *Bayntoft* 1389 (specific is probably the pers.n. *Bayn* (see Archer and ODFNBI), and ODan **toft** ‘plot’); *Begar Lane Close* 1738⁴ (ME **begger** ‘beggar’); *Belamy* 1778, *Bellamy’s Farm upon the Levels* 1759, *Thomas Bellamy’s Croft* 1760¹ (for specific see *Bellamy Road* 1822; OE **croft**); *Bell hill* 1759, *High Bell Hill* 1738³, *Low Bell Hill* 1738³; *High Bell Hill Close* 1738⁴; *Low Bell Hill Close* 1738⁴ (OE **belle** ‘bell’, possibly from ‘bell-shaped hill’, and OE **hyll**; names containing *bell* are often used to refer to ‘endowed land contributing to the maintenance of the church bells or the payment of ringers’ (NDEFN 28); part of *Rainsbutt Closes*, on border with WRY); *Belton Moore Causey* 1686 (also 1693, 1697, 1700, 1707, 1781), *Belton Moor Causey* 1745 (also 1784, 1795, 1800; OE **mōr**/ON **mór**, and OFr **causee** ‘causeway, road’; for specific see BELTON); *Belton Moors* 1724.

Thomas Bentleys Close 1759; *Mrs Bentley’s Mill* 1782; *Berrier Carr Close* 1759 (specific is probably the surn. *Berrier*, which was found in small numbers in Li (Archer), and ON **kjarr** ‘brushwood, marsh’); *Berriers Close* 1621, *a farthing at Berriers Close* 1621; *Berrier Close* 1738³; *Berriers doore* 1621 (eModE **doore** ‘door’; *door* names are often used to refer to ‘land in front of a door of a farmhouse’

(NDEFN 116)); *Bewaldkerre* e.14th (specific is possibly a pers.n., with ON **kjarr** ‘brushwood, marsh’); *Bewcarrs* 1759, *Bewcars* 1759, *Bewcarr Close* 1759, *Bewcarrs Furlong* 1759 (see BEAUCARRS, note also BEWCARRS DRAIN; OE **furlang** ‘furlong’, ‘length of the furrow in the common field’; note also *The Bucar Closes* 1738⁴); *Buits* 1606, *Bewitts* 1621 (also 1745, 1781, 1788, 1795, 1800), *Buettes* 1662, *Bewetts* 1674 (also 1686, 1693, 1697, 1700, 1707), *Buets* 1693, *Bewitt* 1693, *Bewett* 1697 (also 1707, 1784, 1795), *ye Bewitt* 1724, *Buits furlong* 1738³, 1738⁴ (this is possibly the rare surn. *Bewett*, but this is located in southern England (Archer), and OE **furlang**); *Blacksykes in the Hoope* 1607 (OE **blæc** ‘black’, OE **sīc** ‘stream’ or ON **sīk** ‘ditch’, and OE **hop** ‘enclosed land (esp. in marshes)’); *Blackwater* 1626 (1837), 1738¹, *Black Water* 1738¹ (OE **blæc** ‘black’); *Bonney Hail Close* 1738³, *Bonney Hale Close* 1738³; *Bonny Hale Closes* 1738⁴; *Bonneyhail Furlong* 1759 (OE **furlang**; see BONNYHALE, and street-names in (b)); *Bonnyhail moors* 1784¹, *Bonney hale Mores meare* 1662 (OE **mōr**/ON **mór**, and OE **ge-mære** ‘boundary’, surviving as dial. *meare* ‘strip of grassland forming boundary, boundary road’); *ye Bonny hayle Calsey* 1583, *Bonney hale causey* 1583, *bonny hale Caussey* 1662 (OFr **causee** ‘causeway, road’); *the close at Bonny Hale Nook* 1738³ (ME **noke** ‘nook’); *Boothe Hill* 1629³ (1738¹), *Bouth Hill* 1629² (copy; name missing in parchment hole of original), *Bouthe Hill* 1629⁴ (1738³; specific is possibly the surn. *Boothe*, which was found in small numbers in Li and more frequent in WRY (Archer and ODFNBI), and OE **hyll**; note also *bhtrehil* (*sic*) e.13th, f.n. in (b) in Haxey); *Bothombrige* 1555 (OE **botm** ‘bottom’, and OE **brycg** ‘a bridge’); *Bracken haues* 1718 (ME **braken** ‘bracken’, and OE **haga**¹ ‘hedge, enclosure’); *High Breaking Whong furlong* 1738³, *High Breaking Whong Furlong* 1738⁴, *High Breaking Wong furlong* 1738³; *Low Breaking Whong furlong* 1738³, *Low Breaking Whong Furlong* 1738⁴, *Low Breaking Wong furlong* 1738³; *Lower Breaking Wong furlong* 1738³ (OE **brēc** ‘breach, land broken up for cultivation’, ON **vangr** ‘garden, field’, indicating enclosed parts of a field, and OE **furlang**); *Brech’s Close* 1738³ (specific is possibly the rare surn. *Brech*, although this was not found in either Li or WRY (Archer and ODFNBI)); *Brewers School* 1738³ (this school was founded following a bequest for the education and relief of the poor by Richard Brewer in 1687 (White 1856, 624)); *Bridge Close* 1759 (OE **brycg** ‘a bridge’; see also BRIDGE COTTAGE, and BRIDGE FARM); *Briggs Pieces* 1759 (specific probably the surn. *Brigg* or *Briggs*, which were frequent in WRY (Archer and ODFNBI), and OFr **pece** ‘piece, plot’); *Broad Close* 1738³ (also 1738⁴, 1759; located in *Bonny Hale Closes*) (OE **brād** ‘broad’); *Broad Lane* 1738² (also 1738³); *Broad Long Close* 1738² (also 1738³); *Broad Moore* 1738² (also 1738³; OE **mōr**/ON **mór**); *The Bucar Closes* 1738⁴, *Great Bucar Close* 1738³, *North Bucar Close* 1738³, 1738⁴, *Middle Bucar Close* 1738³, 1738⁴, *South Bucar Close* 1738³, 1738⁴ (see BEAUCARRS; note also BEWCARRS DRAIN, and *Bewcarrs* 1759 f.ns, above); *Bullen Close* 1759 (specific is probably the surn. *Bullen*, which was frequent in small numbers in England (Archer and ODFNBI); in Li it may also refer to ‘peeled hemp stalks’ (Healey 1997, 6; also Yorkshire dial., EDD)); *Burnett Lodge Carr* 1576 (ON **kjarr** ‘brushwood, marsh’); *The Butter Tack* 1738³ (also 1738⁴, 1759; OE **butere** ‘butter’, and ME **tak** ‘pasture rent’); *Butts furlong* 1738³ (ME **butte** ‘short strip of arable land’, and OE **furlang**); *Bynnyngge* 1555 (specific is possibly OE **bēan** ‘bean’, which has given *Bin-* in some places, with ON **eng** ‘meadow’; cf. *Bynne Close*, PN O 1 71).

Calf Close 1738³ (also 1738⁴; OE **calf** ‘calf’, VEPN); *Callen Dike* 1607, *Callandike* 1607-8 (also 1629¹), *Callen Dyke* 1629⁴ (1738³) (uncertain specific, with OE **dīc**/ON **dík** ‘ditch’; this is mentioned in the bounders of the parish); *Canondik*

1310, *Cannen Dike* 1583 (OE **canon** ‘canon’, and OE **dīc**/ON **dīk** ‘ditch’; this refers to a fishing area in the River Don (Selby 294)); *Carleys Close* 1759 (specific is the surn. *Carley*, which was widespread in England, especially WRY (Archer and ODFNBI)); *Car Ings* 1738³ (ON **kjarr** ‘brushwood, marsh’, ON **eng** ‘meadow’; see also Carr f.n.s, above); *Carr Land* 1738⁸; *Car Lane End* 1738³ (also 1738⁴), *Carr Lane End* 1738³ (also 1738⁴); *Carr Lane Yate* 1759 (OE **geat** ‘pass, gate, gap’); *The Carr side Close* 1738³, *Car Side Close* 1738⁴, *Carr Side Close* 1759 (OE **sīde** ‘side’); *Carr Suer* 1663 (also 1693), *Carr Sewer* 1686 (also 1693, 1697, 1707, 1784, 1788, 1795; ME **seuer** ‘trench or ditch used for drainage’); *Carr Tax* 1759 (ME **tak** ‘pasture rent’; relates to the right to let swine feed on a piece of land); *Carsley Close* 1759 (specific is possibly a misspelling of Carleys, but the surn. *Carsley* did exist in small numbers (Archer and ODFNBI)); *Catgate* 1389, *Cart Gate Mear furlong*/*Cart Gate mear furlong* 1738³, *Cartgate mere Furlong* 1738⁴ (OE **catt** ‘cat’, ON **gata** ‘road’, which sometimes indicates a ‘right of pasturage’ in NMidl, or OE **geat** ‘pass, gate, gap’, OE **ge-mære** ‘boundary’, and OE **furlang**; cf. *Catgate* PN WRY 6 33); *Carul* 1212 (possibly a form of Crowle, with epenthetic vowel); *Case Wood Close* 1738³ (uncertain specific, with OE **wudu** ‘wood’); *Casgarth* (piscarii) 1150 (probably ME **cauce** < OFr *causee* ‘causeway, road’, and ON **garðr** ‘enclosure’); *Casway End Close* 1738⁴ (OFr **causee** ‘causeway, road’); *Cawgars Dyke* 1727 (see Cawgars Close, and OE **dīc**/ON **dīk** ‘ditch’); *Chambre hill* 1389 (OFr **chambre** ‘chamber’, and OE **hyll**, perhaps referring to a hunting lodge (VEPN 3 38)); *Chappel Ings* (*the narrow Long Close joyning to Mill Dyke Lane, otherwise called...*) 1738² (also 1759; OFr **chapele** ‘chapel, oratory’, and ON **eng** ‘meadow’); *Church Field* 1738³ (located in Eastoft); *Clark Close Corner* 1760¹ (see Clark f.n.s, above, and Clark Close Road, street-name in (b)); *Clarks Corner* 1738³ (also 1738⁴); *in the little furlong behind Clarks the picked piece* 1738³ (OE **furlang**, OE ***pīced** ‘pointed’, and OFr **pece** ‘piece, plot’; *picked* names are used to refer to ‘land which comes to a point’ (NDEFN 328)); *Clarks School* 1738³ (this house with extensive common rights and land was bequeathed in 1721 by Richard Clark for the education and relief of the poor (White 1865, 624); *Claygate* e.14th (OE **clæg** ‘clay, clayey soil’, and ON **gata** ‘road’, or OE **geat** ‘pass, gate, gap’); *The Close under the Ings* 1738² (also 1738³; ON **eng** ‘meadow’).

Cockers Closes 1738³ (also 1738⁴; specific is the surn. *Cocker*, which was frequent in WRY (Archer and ODFNBI)); *Cock Hill* 1686 (also 1674, 1724), *Cockhill* 1663 (also 1693, 1781, 1784), *Cock-Hill* 1697 (also 1707; OE **cocc**² ‘cock’, and OE **hyll**); *Coketoft* 13th (OE **cocc**² ‘cock’, or pers.n., and ODan **toft** ‘plot’); *Colt Hill/hill* 1759 (*Colt Hill* also 1775) (OE **colt** ‘colt’, and OE **hyll**); *Commonside* 1738⁴ (see COMMON SIDE, street-name); *le Comon Mear* 1721 (OFr **commun** ‘common’, and OE **ge-mære** ‘boundary’); *Corn Close* 1738³, *Corn Closes* 1738⁶ (OE **corn** ‘corn’; marked in gothic script on plan); *The farther Corn Close* 1738⁴; *The great Corn Close* 1738⁴; *Corner Close* 1738³ (also 1738⁴, 1759), *Corner Close* 1738⁴ (located at the Fishing Grounds), *The Corner Close* 1738², *The Corner Close* 1738² (located at Leam Wood); *The Corner Close on the other side of the Lane* 1738³ (located in Eastoft), *James Poplewell’s Corner Close* 1738³ (*corner* names are used to refer to ‘land in a corner of a fields, or by a road junction’ (NDEFN 90)); *Corndayles* 1389, *Cornedailes* e.14th (perhaps OE **corn**² ‘crane’, a metathesized form of OE *cran*, with OE **dāl** ‘share, portion (of common field)’ or ON **deill** ‘share of land’); *le Courthouse* 1574-5, *le Courthouse* 1594-6; *Cowcrofte* 1555; *Coy garth* 1629¹, *Coy Garth* 1629² (also copy in 1738¹ and 1738³; ModE dial. *coy* ‘place for entrapping ducks or other wildfowl; decoy’, and ON **garðr** ‘enclosure’; see also

Decoy House, f.n. in (a) in Keadby, Althorpe); *Coy Garth Sike* 1629² (also copy in 1738¹ and 1738³; OE **sīc** ‘stream’ or ON **sīk** ‘ditch’); *Crameclose* 1594-6, *Crame Close* 1634 (1738³) (specific is possibly the surn. *Crame*, which was scattered in small numbers across England (Archer and ODFNBI)); *Craynez (close called)* 1534-5 (perhaps OE **cran** ‘crane’); *Croft Closes* 1759 (OE **croft**); *Crooked Acre* 1738³, *The Crooked Acre* 1738³ (located in Belton Woodhouse), *Crookd Acres* 1759, *Crookt Acres* 1760 (ME **croked** ‘crooked’, and OE **æcer**); *Crook’d Acre Close* 1738⁴, *Crooked Close* 1738³; *Upper Crooked Furlong* 1738⁸ (located in Belton Woodhouse); *Upper Crooked Lands Furlong* 1738³ (OE **furlang**; located in Belton Woodhouse); *Upper Crooklands furlong* 1738¹, *Upper Crooklands Furlong* 1738³; (see Upper Crooked Lands Furlong Road, street-name in (b)).

Crose in the Ellers 1629¹, *Cross in the Ellers* 1629³ (1738¹) (OE **cross** ‘cross’, ON **elri** ‘alder wood’; see Ellers Garth and *Ellers*, below; crosses were used as boundary markers or landmarks for travellers, as well as Christian symbols in the landscape (Rumble 2006, 39)); *Crosse of the Moors* 1629¹, *Cross of the Moors* 1629³ (1738¹), *Cross in the Moors* 1629⁴ (1738³) (OE **cross** ‘cross’, and OE **mōr**/ON **mór**); *Croule (Commons and Wasts in)* 1738³; *Crull Ing alias Crowle Ing* 1654, *Crowle Ings Inclosure* 1759 (ON **eng** ‘meadow’); *Crowle Open Ings* 1759; *Crowle lawood* 1574-5, *Crowlelawoode* 1594-6, *Crowle woods* 1634 (1738³) (OE **wudu**; note also *Bosci vocat Crullhall’* 1530-2, below); *The Fishermore of Crowle* 1738³ (OE **mōr**/ON **mór**, presumably where fishing was possible); *Crule Causey* 1626 (1837), *Crowle Cassij* 1639 (OFr **causee** ‘causeway, road’; *Croule causeway* is noted as a raised road linking Crowle to the River Trent at Althorpe (Stonehouse 1839, 365 and 401); its location appears to follow the approximate course of the present day A18, running west from Althorpe beside the New River Torne and Double Rivers, and joining the A161 northwards towards Crowle; see Figures 27 and 28, below).

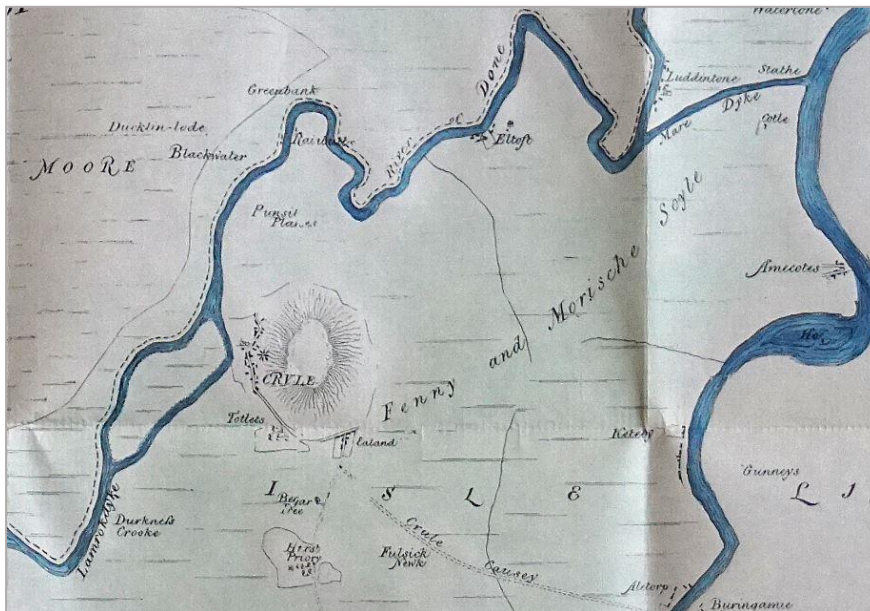


Figure 27: Extract from reconstructed 1626 (1837) Ax map showing *Crule Causey*

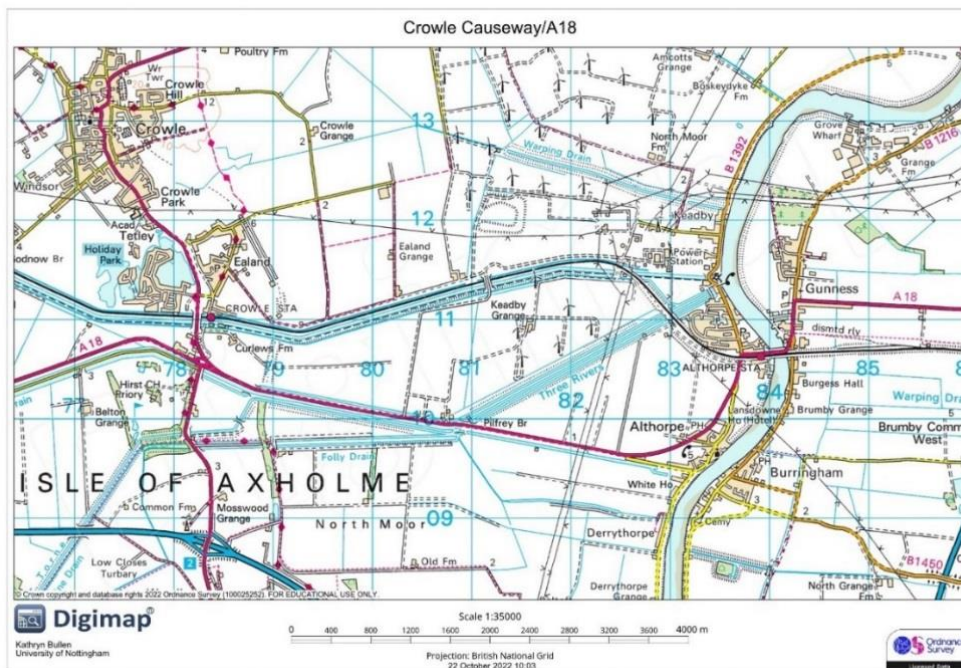


Figure 28: OS Digimap showing the A18 which follows the approximate course of Crowle Causeway

Crowle Hale 1574-5, *Crull Hayle alias Felde Hayle* 1556 (OE **feld** ‘open country’, later ‘enclosed plot of land’, and OE **halh** ‘nook, corner’); *Crowle marketplace* 1703; *Crullflethill, place called Donmyn* 1343, *Crulleflete-hill* 1344, *Crullfletehill* 1351, *Crullflethill* 1352, *Crullflethille* e.14th (OE **flēot** ‘stream’/ON **fljót** ‘river’, and OE **hyll**; see CROWLE, and *Donmyn*, f.n. in Amcotts); *Bosci vocat Crullhall* 1530-2, *Crowlehall* 1594-6, *Crowlehall* 1634 (1738³) (this may be a variant of *Crowle Hale*, above; note also *Crowle lawood* 1574-5, above); *Cryes Garth* 1738¹ (specific is probably the surn. *Crye*, which was found in small numbers in WRY (Archer), and ON **garðr** ‘enclosure’); *Curf Hill Gap* 1629, 1738¹, 1629 (1738³), *Curfer Tree Gap* 1738³, 1738⁴, *Curst Hill Gapp* 1629¹, *Curst Hill Gap* 1738⁴ (this derogatory name probably refers to ‘intractable land’ (NDEFN 100); the forms in *curf* are possibly misspellings of *curs*, showing confusion of long *s* and *f*, OE **hyll**, and ME **gappe** ‘gap’); *Cursur Tree Gap* 1738⁶; *Curfer Tree Gap Close* 1738³; *Dawgate Butts* 1788, *Dewgate Butts* 1781, *Dowgate Butts* 1727 (also 1745), *Duegatte butts* 1663, *Duegate-butts* 1693, *Due-gate butts* 1700, *Duegate-butts* 1707, *Duegood Buttes* 1662, *Due-good Butts* 1693, 1697 (ME **due** ‘due, fee’, ON **gata** ‘road’, or OE **geat** ‘pass, gate, gap’, and ME **butte** ‘short strip of arable land’; OE **gōd** ‘good’ is suggested in the *Duegood* instances, *good* being a cheerful complimentary name ‘for fertile and profitable land’ (NDEFN 174), but there are more names which suggest road or gate); *Denyhill* 1389, *Dean Hill/hill* 1759, *Dean Hill Close* 1738³ (also 1738⁴), *Dene Hill Close* 1783c (specific is perhaps an ecclesiastical reference to ‘land belonging to dean of a cathedral or collegiate church’ (NDEFN 107), and OE **hyll**); *Dean Meadow* 1738³; *the demaynes* 1534-5 (OFr **demeine** ‘demesne’, cf. *le Demaynland* 1462 PN We 2 135, indicating ‘land occupied by the lord of the manor’ (note also ME *demesne*, NDEFN 109)).

Dike Close 1759 (OE **dīc**/ON **dīk** ‘ditch’); *dikholt* e.14th, *Dikholterr* 1389 (OE **dīc**/ON **dīk** ‘ditch’, OE **hol**¹ ‘hole, hollow’, and Latin *terra* ‘land’); *Dike Lane* 1759 (OE **dīc**/ON **dīk** ‘ditch’); *Dirtness Crooke* 1607, *Durtness Crooke* 1626 (1837) (OE ***crōc** ‘crook’/ON **krókr** ‘crook, bend’); *Durtness Crooke* is shown on the map as marshy land lying next to the former course of the River Don; see DIRTNESS in Belton; note also *Durtnesscrooke* 1559, in PN WRY 1 4); *Durtness Wath* 1629¹ (also 1629 in 1738¹ and 1738³; ON **vað** ‘ford’); *Doue-Stath* 1629¹, *Doue Staith* 1629², *Dunn Stathe* 1629³ (1738¹), 1629⁴ (1738³) (OE **stæð** ‘bank of river, shore’); *Old Dunnhead* 1629¹, *old Dunn Head* 1629⁴ (1738³) (see OLD RIVER DON in River-Names); *John Driffin’s Close* 1759 (specific is the surn. *Driffin*, which was found in very small numbers (Archer); *Ducar Butts* 1760 (uncertain specific, perhaps ModE dial. *ducker* ‘dike on a hedge side’, and ME **butte** ‘short strip of arable land’); *Ducar Butts furlong* 1738³; *Ducar Butts Furlong* 1738⁴ (OE **furlang**; these names may be related to *Bucar* names, above); *Dungey Piece* 1738³ (OE **dyncge** ‘manured land’, and OFr **pece** ‘piece, plot’; *Dungey* names are used to allude to ‘the application and conveyance of manure’ (NDEFN 121)); *Dunlings Croft* 1738⁴ (specific is the surn. *Dunlin*, which was found in small numbers in Li (Archer), and OE **croft**); *Mr Dunlins Home Close* 1738³; *Dunlins* 1782; *Dunlins Close* 1759; *Dunlins headland* 1760 (OE **hēafod-land** ‘headland, land for turning plough’); *Dunlins Home Croft* 1738³.

Ealand Trod 1721 (OE **trod** ‘track’; see EALAND); *East Mill* 1738³; *Eastside Land* 1759; *Eastside Lane* 1759; *Eight Lands furlong butting on the East Side* 1738³; *Eight Lands furlong butting on Muck Thorne furlong* 1738³ (OE **furlang**; see *Muck Thorne Furlong* 1738³, below); *Ealand Common* 1738³ (also 1738⁶) (OFr **commun** ‘common’); *Ealand feilde* 1606, *Ealand feild* 1621, *Ealand Field* 1738³ (also 1738⁶); *Ealand Great Field* 1738⁴; *Ealand Town Crofts* 1759 (OE **croft**; see EALAND); *Ell Close* 1738³ (*Ell* names refer to ‘an L-shaped piece of land’ (NDEFN 127)); *le Elerake*, *le Elurake* 1550-2 (ON **elri** ‘alder wood’, and OE **æcer**/ON **akr**); *Ellers* 1629¹, *The Ellers* 1629³ (1738¹; compare *Eller Garth* 1822², *Hellercroft* 1800, f.n.s in (a), and *Cröse in the Ellers* 1629¹; ON **elri** ‘alder wood’); *Ellers in Star Car* 1738³; *The Great Eller Croft* 1738³, *Great Eller Croft (Bucar Closes)* 1738⁴; *The High Eller Croft* 1738³, *High Eller Croft (Bucar Closes)* 1738⁴; *The Low Eller Croft* 1738³, *Low Eller Croft (Bucar Closes)* 1738⁴; *Ellerthwayt* e.14th (ON **elri** ‘alder wood’, and ON **þveit** ‘clearing, meadow’); *English Moor* 1629² (also 1629³ (1738¹), *Englishe Moor* 1738³ (OE **mōr**/ON **mór**); *Erind Close* 1759 (uncertain specific; possibly the rare surn. *Erind*); *Estoft bothoms* 1555, *Eastoft bothoms* 1654 (OE **botm** ‘bottom’; see EASTOFT); *Estkirkfield* 1576 (OE **ēast** ‘east’, and ON **kirkja** ‘church’); *Estewode* e.14th (OE **ēast**, and OE **wudu**); *The Farden* 1662 (this is possibly the surn. *Farden*, which was frequent in WRY (Archer and ODFNBI)); *The Farther Close* 1738³ (also 1738⁴); *Field Close* 1759; *Field Hail* 1738, *Field Hail Closes* 1738⁴, *Field hails* 1759, *Field Hale* (in gothic script) 1738³ (OE **halh** ‘nook, corner’); *The Great Field Hale Close* 1783c; *The Little Corner Close at Field Hail* 1738³; *Field Land* 1775; *Fishpond* 1738³, *a Fishpond Close* 1738⁴, *Fishponds* 1738³ (also 1759); *Flat Close* 1759 (ON **flat** ‘level ground’, later ‘division of the common field’); *le Flat de Littleholme* 1261 (ON **flat** ‘level ground’, OE **lytel** ‘little’, and ON **holmr** ‘island, water-meadow’); *Flodyates de Crul* 1352, *ye fludgate bridge* 1583, *Flod Gate Bridge* 1759, *Fleged Bridge Close* 1738⁴, *Flegget Bridg* 1738⁶, *Flegget Bridg Closes* 1738⁶, *Flegget Bridge Close* 1738³ (OE **flōd-geat** ‘floodgate’, used to refer to ‘land by or containing a sluice gate’ (NDEFN 146), and OE ***crull** ‘winding’; see CROWLE).

forby land 1550-2 ('land cultivated separately from the common field in which it lay', see discussion at *Forby Lande* 1553, f.n. in Winterton, PN Li 2 306-7, and †*forbyland*, from Yorkshire dial. 'extra land' OED n.); *Forland* 1535, *Forelande* 1594-6 (also 1574-5; OE **fore** 'in front of', and OE/ON **land**); *Foster close* 1555, *Fosters Close* 1738⁴, *Forsters Close* 1738³ (specific is the surn. *Foster*, which was frequent in Li and WRY (Archer and ODFNBI)); *Four Acre Close* 1759 (OE **æcer**); *Fourteen Acres* 1738³ (also 1738⁴; OE **æcer**; located in Rainsbutt Closes); *foxholt* 1389 (OE **fox** 'fox', and OE/ON **holt** 'wood'); *Gaflet* 1310 (uncertain specific, and OE **flēot** 'stream'/ON **fljót** 'river'); *Garth end Lands* 1738³ (also 1738⁴), *Garth Ends Lands Furlong* 1738³ (ON **garðr** 'enclosure', and OE **furlang**); *Gerthedwode*, *Gerthidwade* e.14th, *Garthedwed*, *Gatthedwad* 1389 (ON **garðr** 'enclosure', or perhaps pers.n., and OE **wæd** 'ford'); *Gayr* 13th (this is uncertain; marked as a selion); *Gemholtgrayre* 1389 (uncertain specific, with OE/ON **holt** 'wood', and uncertain last el.); *Gentlemans Close* 1621; *Gentlemans Green* 1738³ (OE **grēne**² '(village) green'); *Gildetoft* 13th (OE **gild** 'guild', and ODan **toft** 'plot'; evidence is suggested of a guild at Amcotts dedicated to the Holy Cross (Bower 1940, 552)); *Gilliotts trood* 1621 (specific is the surn. *Gilliott*, which was found in small numbers in Li and WRY (Archer), and OE **trod** 'track'); *Gilliotts Close* 1775; *Gilliatts Close* 1782; *Gillots Homestead* 1775; *Gleabland austrat le Highway* 1721 (specific is the compound *glebe-land* (OED n.2, from ME **glebe** 'piece of cultivated land, often forming part of a parson's benefice' which is situated east of the *Highway*); *The Grange* 1738³ (OFr **grange** 'granary, barn, farm'; note also *Grange Close (Leam Wood)* 1738², *The Grange Close adjoining to Batmoor Common* 1738³, *The Grange Close adjoining to Peatmoore Common* 1738⁵, *The Grange Close next The Lane (Eastoft)* 1738³, *The Great Grange Close* 1738³, *The High Grange Close* 1738², 1738³); *Gravel Pit* 1738³ (note also *Gravel Pits*, *Gravel Pitts*, *Gravill Pitt*, *Gravill Pitts*, *Gravil Pitt*, *Gravil Pits* 1738³; see GRAVEL PIT).

Great Close 1738² (also 1738³, 1738⁵, 1759) (this name refers to separate field numbers); *The Great Close adjoining Home Close* 1738²; *The Great Close adjoining the three Square Ings Close* 1738³); *Great House Close* 1738⁴; *Great Ings Close* 1738³ (also 1759; ON **eng** 'meadow'); *Great New Close* 1738² (also 1738³); *The Great Piece* 1738³ (OFr **pece** 'piece, plot'; located in South Field, Belton Woodhouse); *The Great Sike* 1759 (OE **sīc** 'stream' or ON **sík** 'ditch'); *The Green Bank Close* 1738³ (also 1738⁴, 1759; OE **grēne**¹ '(the colour) green', and ME **banke**); *Green Drovers* 1738³ (OE **grēne**¹ '(the colour) green', and OE **drāf** 'herd, drove', indicating a road on which cattle are driven); *Greene Hill* 1606 (*greene hill* 1621, *le Green Hill* 1721, *Green Hill* 1738³, *Green Hill furlong* 1738³, *Green Hill Furlong* 1738⁴, *Greenhill* 1741¹; OE **grēne**¹ '(the colour) green', OE **hyll**, and OE **furlang**); *Green Linch* 1738³ (OE **grēne**¹ '(the colour) green', and OE **hlinc** 'ridge, bank', indicating sandy ground, a ledge of ploughland on a hill-side, or an unploughed strip between fields (EPNE 1 252)); *Greens Close* 1738³ (specific is probably the surn. *Green*, which was frequent in Li and WRY (Archer and ODFNBI)); *Grey Croft* 1738³ (OE **croft**); *Grime Close* 1759 (see *Grime* f.n.s, above); *Guersile*, *Queresile* 1310 (uncertain specific, with OE **syle**¹ 'bog'; PN WRY 2 4 includes this under the entry for Gowersyle Moor in Eastoft as a lost minor name); *Gyrscrofte* 1555 (specific is possibly OE **gærs** 'grass', and OE **croft**).

Haggai Cross 1721, *Hagars Cross furlong* 1738³, *Haghars Crofts furlong* 1738³, *Haghars Cross furlong* 1738³, *Haghars Cross Furlong* 1738⁴ (also 1760), *Haghars furlong* 1738³, *Haugars Cross furlong* 1738³, *Haggas Cross furlong* 1741 (specific is probably the surn. *Hagar*, which had its main location in small numbers in WRY

but was not present in Li (Archer and ODFNBI), OE **cros** ‘cross’ (the form with *crofts* is probably a misspelling), and OE **furlang**); *Hagg Lane* 1738⁸ (ON **hogg** ‘clearing’, ModE dial. *hag*; see also HAGGLANE SIDING and associated names in Belton); *Halesdale* 1738³, *Hales Dale* 1738³ (compare also Halldales Lane, and *Houts under Hale* 1738⁴ in The Holts, above; these forms suggest OE **halh** ‘nook, corner’, with OE **dāl** ‘share, portion (of common field)’, but the pronunciation suggested by the spelling *dail* suggests ON **deill** ‘share of land’); *hale gappe* e.14th (OE **halh** ‘nook, corner’, ME **gappe** ‘gap’); *the Halland*’ 1594-6 (specific is the surn. *Halland*, which was found in small numbers in WRY (Archer); note also *Halland Garth* 1798, f.n. in (b) in Belton); *hall mear furrs* 1674, *Hall Mear Furrs* 1727, *le Hall Mear Furr* 1721 (compare Hallmore 1800; OE **hall** ‘hall’, OE **ge-mære** ‘boundary’, and OE **furh** ‘furrow’); *Hall Mear furrow furlong* 1738³, *Hall mear furrows furlong* 1738³, *Hall Mear furrows furlong* 1738³, *Hall Mear Furrows furlong* 1738³, *Hall Mear Furrows Furlong* 1738³, *Hall Mere Furrows Furlong* 1738⁴ (OE **furlang** ‘furlong’); *a parcel under the Hedge* 1738³ (also *next the Hedge* 1759; OE **hecg** ‘hedge’); *Henes* 12th (also 1258 (c.1350)), *Haines* 1624 (Bower 1940), *Haynes* 1630 (1815) (also 1738¹; ON ***hegn** ‘enclosure’; a 12th century charter of William, earl of Warenne, of the twelfth century, states that he has given to the brethren of St. Mary’s, York, ‘Henes’ and the moor and marsh about it, to do with as they pleased; there is no evidence that a monastery was ever built at Henes, near Sandtoft, except a notice of protection ‘for the Prior of Henes’ on the 1322 Patent Roll (VCH 130); this formed part of the compensation for loss of land following 17th-century drainage); *Haynes Hill* (n.d. unreferenced 1940, 292; OE **hyll**); *Haynes Plains* 1630 (1815) (also 1738¹; ME **plain** ‘piece of flat meadow-land’).

Halfpenny Butts 1738³, *Halfpenny Butts furlong* 1738³, *Half-penny Butts by Green Hill* 1738⁴ (ME **butte** ‘short strip of arable land’; *Halfpenny* names suggest ‘rent of a halfpenny or payment for temporary grazing’ (NDEFN 189)); *The Hall* 1674 (OE **hall** ‘hall’); *The Great Hall* 1738² (also 1738³; these are fields attached to the Great Hall); *Hall Hurn* 1738³ (also 1738⁵, 1759), *hall hurn* 1759, *Hall hurn* 1760 (OE **hyrne** ‘angle, corner’); *Hall Hurn Close* 1738² (also 1738³), *Hall Hurn Field* 1738² (also 1738³; *All Hurn Field* 1738²); *le Hall’ landes* 1550-2, *the Hall landes* 1574-5 (also 1583-4; OE **hall** ‘hall’, and OE/ON **land**); *Halsich* 1310 (OE **halh** ‘nook, corner’, and OE **sīc** ‘stream’ or ON **sīk** ‘ditch’; with the additional sense of ‘water-meadow’ (EPNE 1 223), *halh* may indicate slightly raised ground surrounded by marsh that was susceptible to flooding); *Harcrofte* 1555 (possibly OE **hara** ‘hare’, with OE **croft**); *Hardyngtoft* 1389 (first is the pers.n. *Harding* (see Archer and ODFNBI), and ODan **toft** ‘plot’); *hardintak*’ 1379 (OE **heard** ‘hard, cheerless’, and ON **inntak** ‘land newly taken into cultivation’); *Harris’s highway Close* 1738³ (specific is the surn, which was frequent in Li (Archer and ODFNBI)); *Harrows Headland* 1674 (also 1693, 1700, 1724, 1745), *Harrows headland* 1784, *the harrows headland* 1686 (also 1707), *the Harrows-head-land* 1697 (perhaps OE **hearg** ‘heathen temple, or ‘in the shape of a harrow’ (NDEFN 195); cf. *Harrow* names in Briggs 2010, 43-62), and OE **hēafod-land** ‘headland, land for turning plough’); *Haulherne and Wyldayles* 1555 (OE **hall** ‘hall’, and OE **hyrne** ‘angle, corner’; OE ***wilig** ‘willow’, and OE **dāl** ‘share, portion (of common field)’ or ON **deill** ‘share of land’); *Haverry Croft* 1738³, *Havery Croft* 1738⁴ (also 1759, 1760¹), *Haverycroft* 1760, *Havery Crofts* 1738³, *Havery Croft Close* 1738³; *Havre Croft Field* 1738⁶, *Havre Crofts* 1738⁶; *Little Havery Croft Close* 1738³ (ME **haver** ‘oats’, and OE **croft**); *the Hemp Garthez* 1534-5, *Hemp Garthes* 1634 in 1738³ (OE **hænep**/ON

***hemp** ‘hemp’, and ON **garðr** ‘enclosure’); *Heyfeyldes* 1555 (OE **hēah**¹ ‘high’, and OE **feld**); *Highbridge Field* 1738³; *Highclose* 1555; *High Tofts Furlong* 1738³ (ODan **toft** ‘plot’, and OE **furlang**); *The Hyeway, Hyeway, Heyway, Hywaye* 1606, *the highway* 1662 (also 1686, 1693), *the high-way* 1693, *the Highway* 1697 (OE **hēah**¹ ‘high’; this indicates the principal street (Room 1992, 35); *High Willow Close* 1738³; *High Willows* 1738³ (also 1738⁴, 1759); *High Willows Close* 1738⁴ (also 1738⁶); *Hillokes* 1555 (OE **hyll**, and OE **āc** ‘oak tree’); *the hill to holts* 1621 (compare *The Holts* 1822²; OE **hyll**, and OE/ON **holt** ‘wood’); *Hirstegate* 1583 (ON **gata** ‘road’, which sometimes indicates a ‘right of pasturage’ in NMidl, or OE **geat** ‘pass, gate, gap’; see HIRST PRIORY in Belton); *Hither Close* 1738² (also 1738³ and 1738⁴; this name is used to refer to many separate fields); *The Hither three Square piece near the Grange* 1738³ (OFr **pece** ‘piece, plot’); *Hobbles Close* 1798 (specific is probably rare the surn. *Hobbles* (Archer)).

Hogg Headland Close 1738³, *Hogsheadland* 1738⁶, *Hogs Headland Close* 1738⁴ (located in *Mardike Closes*) (OE ***hogg** ‘hog’, but this is difficult to distinguish from the surn. *Hogg* (EPNE 1 256), and OE **hēafod-land** ‘headland, land for turning plough’); *Holandaile* 1310 (OE **holegn** ‘holly’, and OE **dāl** ‘share, portion (of common field)’ or ON **deill** ‘share of land’); *hollflet graynes* e.14th (possibly OE **hol**¹ ‘hole, hollow’, OE **flēot** ‘stream’/ON **fljót** ‘river’, and ON **grein** ‘branch (of a tree), fork (of a river)’, dial. *grain* ‘small valley forking off from another’); *Hollyn more* 1574-5 (specific is possibly the surn. *Hollin*, which was frequent in WRY (Archer and ODFNBI), or OE **holegn** ‘holly’, and OE **mōr**/ON **mór**; note also *Hollin Cliff*, above); *Hollowcroftes* 1662, *Hollow Crofts* 1760, *Hollow Crofts furlong* 1738³, *Hollow Crofts Furlong* 1738⁴ (OE **hol**¹ ‘hole, hollow’, OE **croft**, and OE **furlang**); *Holmerdale* 1310 (uncertain specific, with OE **dāl** ‘share, portion (of common field)’ or ON **deill** ‘share of land’); *Holmes Hills* 1630 (1815) (also 1738¹; ON **holmr** ‘island, water-meadow’, and OE **hyll**; note also *Holmes*); *Home* 1636-8, *Home Close* 1738² (also 1738³, 1738⁴, 1759; located in *Bonny Hale Closes*); *Home Close at Bonney Hale* 1738³; *Home Close belonging to the Manor House* 1738⁴; *Home Close to Marsden Farm* 1738⁴; *Home Close next The Lane* 1738⁵; *Home Close to Wilsons Farme* 1738³; *Home Croft* 1738³ (also 1738⁴, 1759; OE **croft**); *Home Croft Close* 1738⁸; *Hopgarth* 1738³, *Hopgarth Close* 1738⁴ (ME **hoppe** ‘hop plant’, and ON **garðr** ‘enclosure’), *The Hoppyard* 1738³ (this recurrent compound, from ModE **hop-yard** ‘hop-yard’ refers to ‘land on which hops were grown’ (NDEFN 214) and is attested elsewhere in Li at Luddington in Axholme, Cadney, LNR (PN Li 2 82) and Thornton Curtis, LNR (PN Li 2 289); it is first attested as a compound in OED in 1533-4); *Horsecroft* 1738³, *Horse Croft* 1738⁴, 1760, *Horsecroft Close* 1759 (OE **hors** ‘horse’, and OE **croft**; this recurrent compound alludes to farm horses (NDEFN 215)); *House Close* 1738² (also 1738³, 1738⁴, 1759; OE **hūs** ‘house’); *howferycroft* 1389 (either OE **hōh** ‘heel’ or ON **haugr** ‘hill, mound’, which are difficult to distinguish in the Danelaw (EPNE 1 257), with ON **ferja** ‘ferry’, and OE **croft**).

Howstead Moors 1721 (either OE **hōh** ‘heel, spur of land’ or **haugr** ‘hill, mound’, with OE **stede** ‘place’, and OE **mōr**/ON **mór**); *Huller-Croft* 1686, *Hullercroft* 1693 (also 1707, 1724, 1727), *Huller Croft* 1727, *Hullercrofts* 1621, 1700, *Huller Crofts* 1663, 1674, 1693 (specific is the surn. *Huller*, which had its main location in small numbers in WRY (Archer and ODFNBI), and OE **croft**); *Hurn Field* 1738⁵ (OE **hyrne** ‘angle, corner’); *the hurst syke* 1607-8, *Hyrst Sike* 1607, *Hurst Sike* 1629¹ (also 1629³ (1738¹), 1629⁴ (1738³), 1738⁶ (OE **hyrst** ‘wood’, and OE **sīc** ‘stream’ or ON **sík** ‘ditch’); *Impegarthe* e.14th (OE **impa**, **impe** ‘young

shoot, sapling’, referring to ‘an enclosure for growing saplings’ (NDEFN 221), and ON **garðr** ‘enclosure’; note also *Jumpgarth*, below); *Ingarste (sic) Close* 1594-6 (this is uncertain); *the Ings Close by Crookt Acre* 1738³ (ON **eng** ‘meadow’, ME **croked** ‘crooked’, and OE **æcer**; note also *Crooked Acre* 1738³); *Inglaystoft* 1389 (specific is possibly an unattested pers.n., with ODan **toft** ‘plot’); *The Intacks or Tucks* 1738⁶ (ON **inntak** ‘land newly taken into cultivation’); *Jumpgarth* 1379 (specific could be the pers.n. *Jump* with ON **garðr** ‘enclosure’, but as this is in Crowle it is probably a later version of *Impegarth*, above); *Kiln Close* 1738³ (also 1738⁴, 1759; OE **cyln** ‘kiln’; see *John Sergeantsons Kiln*, below, and Brick Kiln Close, field-name in Belton parish); *Knappeshillwra* e.14th (OE **cnæpp** ‘hill-top, hillock’, OE **hyll**, and ON **vrá** ‘nook, corner’); *Knapesylewra* 1389 (OE **cnæpp** ‘hill-top, hillock’, OE **syle**¹ ‘bog’, and ON **vrá** ‘nook, corner’); *Kringles* e.14th, *Cryngles* 1535 (ON **kringla** ‘circle’, possibly referring to the circular sweep of the Old River Don; note also *Kringle Croft* 1607-8, f.n. in (b) in Haxey, and cf. *Cringle*, f.n., Owesby, Li (PN Li 3 85), Cringles, in Birstall (PN WRY 3 10), and Cringle Ing, f.n., Silsden, WRY (PN WRY 6 23)).

les Lades 1372 (OE **lād** ‘water-course; river crossing’; Selby 290 refers to a Lade as a watercourse); *Laith Close* 1759 (ON **hlaða** ‘a store-house, a barn’); *Lamrokdiike* 1577, *Lambreke dike* 1610, *Lamroke Dike* 1610¹, *Lamrokdyke* 1626 (1837), *Lamer Rack* 1761 (description of the former course of the River Don) (OE **dīc**/ON **dík** ‘ditch’; the first part of the name is possibly a reflex of a recurrent compound that lies behind Lambrook in D and Do, and *Lambrokmede* in Ch, OE **lamb** ‘lamb’, or possibly OE **lām** ‘loam, clay’, and OE **brōc** ‘brook, stream’, indicating ‘a brook where lambs are washed’; the modern forms show loss of /b/ (assimilation of /b/ > /m/), a change that is not unlikely in that phonetic environment; on all maps this is situated south of Crowle next to the Old River Don); *The Lane* 1738² (also 1738³), *Lane Close* 1759, *Lane End Close* 1759; *Langlands Close* 1759 (specific is probably the surn. *Langlands*, which was frequent in WRY (Archer and ODFNBI)); *Laxegarth* 1615, *Laxgarth* 1629¹, *Lax Garth* 1629 (1738¹) (also 1738³; specific is probably OE **læx**/ON **lax** ‘salmon’, with ON **garðr** ‘enclosure’ suggesting ‘salmon fishery’; see also *Laxegarth* 1615 in PN WRY 1 6 which is the same place; this lies in the River Don on the border between Li and WRY); *Legge* 1310, *piscarias vocatas legges* 1310 (ME **leg** ‘leg of a common’; names of this type refer to the part of the field which tapers to a point (EDD sb. 2.2), or a ‘long, narrow piece of land’ (NDEFN 250); this relates to ‘fishings’ belonging to John Norman and John of Tetley); *Leggit Close* 1759 (specific is the surn. *Leggit*, which was reasonably frequent in Li and WRY (Archer and ODFNBI)); *Level Farm* 1759 (ME **level** ‘flat and horizontal’; note also Levels 1822); *Levyn Closes* 1535 (specific is probably a patronymic derivative of OE pers.n. *Leofing*; note also *Levyngtoft* 1327, f.n. in (b) in Haxey); *Lincolnshire Levels* 1738⁶ (ME **level** ‘flat and horizontal’; note also Levels 1822).

Lidgat Lands 1738⁴, *Lidgatt Lands furlong* 1738³ (specific is the surn. *Lidgate*, which was present in small numbers in Li and WRY (Archer and ODFNBI), and OE **furlang**); *Lightfoots Close* 1738³; *Lightfoots Dole* 1738³ (specific is the surn, and ME **dole** ‘share in the common field’; Thomas Lightfoot Esq is named in 1856; he is also listed as a surgeon (LNQ 1896 iv 90-1)); *Little Carr* 1738³ (also 1738⁶; ON **kjarr** ‘brushwood, marsh’), *Little Car Close* 1738³; *Little Carr Corner Close* 1759; *Little Close* 1738² (also 1738³, 1738⁴, 1760); *Little Close adjoining Case Wood Close* 1738³; *a little Close* 1738³ (also 1738⁵); *a little Close at the East End* 1738³; *a Little Close by the Commonsides* 1738³ (see COMMON SIDE); *a little Close near*

Hallsdale 1738⁴; *a little Close next the Carr* 1759 (ON **kjarr** ‘brushwood, marsh’); *The Little Close* 1738² (also 1738³); *The Little Close adjoining Bull Bush Close* 1738; *The Little Close adjoining grey Croft* 1738³; *The Little Close adjoining Home Close* 1738²; *The Little Close adjoining to the Ings* 1738³; *The Little Close adjoining to The Waft Close* 1738³; *The Little Close at the upper end of North Field* 1738³; *The Upper Little Close* 1738⁸; *The Little Tack* 1738³; *Little Tack Close* 1738⁴ (located in *Hazell Closes*; ME **tak** ‘pasture rent’; relates to the right to let swine feed on a piece of land); *Little Three Acres* 1738³ (OE **æcer**; also 1738⁴, located in *Rainsbutt Closes*); *Long Close* 1738⁴ (located in *Acam Carr*); *Long Close* 1738⁴ (located in *Bonny Hale Closes*); *Long Close* 1738⁴ (located in *The Ings Closes*); *Long Close joyning to Mill Dyke Lane, otherwise called Chappel Ings* 1738²; *The Little Long Close* 1738³; *Middle Long Close* 1738⁸; *The Long Half Acre* 1738³ (OE **æcer**); *Long Toft furlong* 1738³, *Longtofts Furlong* 1760 (ODan **toft** ‘plot’, and OE **furlang**); *Long Tufts Furlong* 1738⁴; *Loundsdale* 1738⁶, *Loundsdale* 1760 (also 1775, 1782); *Loundsdale Close* 1738³, *Loundsdale Close* 1738⁴ (located in *Field Hail Closes*) (ON **lundr** ‘grove’, and OE **dāl** ‘share, portion (of common field)’ or ON **deill** ‘share of land’); *Low Close* 1738³ (also 1759); *Low Close* 1738⁴ (located in *Bonny Hale Closes*); *Low Close* 1738⁴ (located in *Rainsbutt Closes*); *Low Closes* 1738³; *Low Croft (Hazell Closes)* 1738⁴ (OE **croft**); *Lower Furlong* 1738³ (also 1738⁴) (OE **furlang**); *Lower Short furlong* 1738³, *Lower Short Furlong* 1738⁴ (located in *Eland Great Field*); *Low Furlong butting on Star Car* 1738³.

Ludnay 1389 (this is uncertain; second el. is possibly OE **ēg** ‘island’); *Luilandaile, Luilandales* 13th (PN WRY 2 5 includes this under Eastoft as *Luilandes* (*sic* for *Lin-*), suggesting OE **līn**/ON **lín** ‘flax’; the first part of the name suggests minim confusion of *-in* with *-ui*; the second el. could be OE **dāl** ‘share, portion (of common field)’), but the pronunciation suggested by the spelling *dail* suggests ON **deill** ‘share of land’; the field is in Eastoft near the River Don); *Magot thing* 1500 (specific is either the fem. pers.n. *Magot*, a diminutive of *Margaret*, or the derived rare ME surn. *Magot*, but this was not found in Archer or ODFNBI, with uncertain second el.); *land that the Malthouse stands on* 1738³ (OE/ON **land**; ME **malthous** ‘building for processing or storing malt’); *Manor House and Stack Garth* 1738³ (ME **stak-garth** ‘stack-yard’, from ON **stakkr** ‘heap, stack’, and ON **garðr** ‘enclosure’; *stack-yard* is a recurrent compound which occurs elsewhere in Li at Barton upon Humber (PN Li 2 47), and Nettleton (PN Li 2 248); see MANOR HOUSE); *ye mare dicke* 1583, *Mardike (the road goes down to the Leam)* 1738³, *Maredike* 1759, *Maredike and Bank* 1759; *Mardike Bank* 1738⁴ (in Reed Carr); *Mardike Close* 1738³, *Mardike Closes* 1738⁴ (also 1738⁶), *Maredyke Close* 1775 (also 1782), *Meerdike Close* 1738³ (see MERE DYKE in River-Names); *Margrave Lease* 1775 (OE **læs** ‘pasture’, but in the plural this is sometimes difficult to distinguish from OE **lēah** ‘clearing; wood’ (EPNE 2 11); see also Margraves Road, street-name in (b)).

Middle Close 1738² (also 1738³; OE **middel** ‘middle’; located in two separate fields at Eastoft and Belton Woodhouse); *Middle Close* 1738³ (located in *Curley Closes*; also 1738⁴ marked as located in *Fishing Grounds*); *Middlemore Dike* 1629¹, *Middle Moor Dyke* 1629³ (1738¹) (also 1629⁴ (1738³); OE **middel** ‘middle’, OE **mōr**/ON **mór**, and OE **dīc**/ON **dík** ‘ditch’; see MIDDLE MOOR ROAD); *le Mikeldike* 1352 (OE **micel**/ON **mikill** ‘large’, and OE **dīc**/ON **dík** ‘ditch’); *Mikelriding* 1310 (OE **micel**/ON **mikill** ‘large’, and OE ***ryding** ‘clearing’; EPNE 2 41 notes that it is difficult to distinguish between *mikill* and *micel* in NMidl; EPNE 2 90 notes *riding* is common in ME and later f.ns. and often denotes an assart which is equivalent to land taken into an estate from waste); *Mikelgatend* 1389 (OE **micel**/ON **mikill** ‘large’,

ON **gata** ‘road’, or OE **geat** ‘pass, gate, gap’, and OE **ende** ‘end’); *Mikiltak*’ (*sic*) 1379 (OE **micel**/ON **mikill** ‘large’, and ME **tak** ‘pasture rent’); *Mill Dails* 1759 (OE **dāl** ‘share, portion (of common field)’ or ON **deill** ‘share of land’); *Mill Dyke Lane* 1738², *Mill Dike Lane End* 1759 (OE **dic**/ON **dík** ‘ditch’); *Mill Field* 1738³ (located in Eastoft); *Mill trod* 1760 (OE **trod** ‘track’); *Mill Trod Lane* (n.d. unreferenced Bower 1940, 292); *Milne Dike* 1629 (1739a), *Mylndykeflate* 1555 (OE **myln** ‘mill’, and OE **dic**/ON **dík** ‘ditch’; ON **flat** ‘level ground’, later ‘division of the common field’); *the ould Millne Hill* 1662 (OE **myln** ‘mill’, and OE **hyll**); *the Millnes* 1662, *the Mills* 1760 (OE **myln** ‘mill’); *Milngate* 1621 (also 1741), *Milne Gatt* 1662, *Millnegate* 1663 (also 1674, 1693, 1707), *Milnegate* 1674 (also 1693), *Mill Gate* 1686 (also 1721, 1781, 1795), *Millgate* 1686 (also 1721, 1724, 1745, 1784, 1788, 1795), *Millnergate* 1693; *Milne-Gate* 1697 (also 1700), *Millne-Gate* 1700 (OE **myln** ‘mill’, and ON **gata** ‘road’, or OE **geat** ‘pass, gate, gap’); *Mill Pitts Furlong* 1738³ (OE **pytt** ‘pit’, and OE **furlang**; located in *Great Wrea Field*, Eastoft); *munckstone* 1607-8, *Monk Stone* 1607 (1882) (also 1629 (1738¹), 1629 (1738³)), *Moncke Stone* 1629¹, *Monks Stone* 1738⁶ (in gothic script on plan; OE **munuc** ‘monk’, and OE **stān** ‘stone’, indicating a boundary stone, probably on ‘land belonging to a monastery’ (NDEFN 285)); *Moody Close* 1759 (specific is the surn. *Moody*, which was frequent in Li and WRY (Archer and ODFNBI)); *le Mordick*’ 1201, *le Mordik*’ 1201 (OE **mōr**/ON **mór**, OE **dic**/ON **dík** ‘ditch’; note also *moredik* m.13th, f.n. in (b) in Amcotts, Althorpe); *Moordyke Bank* 1607 (1882) (ME **banke**); *a piece of the Moore* 1783b (also 1738³) (OFr **pece** ‘piece, plot’, and OE **mōr**/ON **mór**); *Moorhouse* 1630 (1815) (also 1738¹; OE **mōr**/ON **mór**; this formed part of the compensation for loss of land following 17th-century drainage); *Moreland* 1576 (OE **mōr**/ON **mór**, and OE/ON **land**); *Mossewood* 1634 in 1738³ (OE **mos** ‘bog’, and OE **wudu**); *Muck Thorne furlong* 1738³, *Muck Thorne Furlong* 1738³ (also 1738⁴; ME **muk** ‘dung, muck, dirt’, OE/ON **þorn** ‘thorn-tree’, and OE **furlang**; *Muck* names are often used to refer to ‘the storage and application of manure’ (NDEFN 289); note also *Eight Lands furlong butting on Muck Thorne furlong* 1738³).

Narrow Close 1738⁴ (OE **nearu** ‘narrow’; this refers to a ‘narrow land or feature’ (NDEFN 292)); *Narrow Long Close* 1738³ (OE **lang**² ‘long strip’); *Naylors* 1759 (this is the surn. *Naylor*, which was found in small numbers in Li, but frequent in WRY (Archer and ODFNBI)); *in Nethale* 1379 (perhaps OE **netel** ‘nettle’, and OE **halh** ‘nook, corner’); *Nettle Closes* 1759 (OE **netel** ‘nettle’; note also *Nettle Common* 1822²); *Nethall*’ *Wood* 1583-4 (perhaps OE **netel** ‘nettle’, OE **halh** ‘nook, corner’, and OE **wudu**); *Neusile* 1310 (OE **nīwe** ‘new’, and OE **syle**¹ ‘bog’; PN WRY 2 4 includes this under the entry for Gowersyle Moor in Eastoft as a lost minor name; it is uncertain what *new* means in this context; note also *Neusile* m.13th, f.n. in Amcotts); *Newbeck* 1738⁶ (ON **bekkr** ‘stream’); *New Close* 1738³ (also 1738⁴, 1759, 1775¹), *New Close* 1738⁴ (located in *Bucar Closes*); *New Close* 1738⁵ (located in *Eastoft*); *New Close* 1738⁴ (located in *Field Hail Closes*); *New Close* 1738⁴ (located in *The Ings Closes*), *New Close Field* 1738⁶; *New Close furlong* 1738³ (OE **furlang**); *The Little New Close* 1738² (also 1738³); *newgate* 1621 (ON **gata** ‘road’, or OE **geat** ‘pass, gate, gap’); *Newridding* e.14th, *Newridding hirne* 1379 (OE **nīwe** ‘new’, OE ***ryding** ‘clearing’, and OE **hyrne** ‘angle, corner’); *North Carr Common* 1633 (ON **kjarr** ‘brushwood, marsh’, and OFr **commun** ‘common’); *North Close* 1738³; *North Dail* 1759 (OE **dāl** ‘share, portion (of common field)’ or ON **deill** ‘share of land’); *North Field* 1738³; *Northlidyhate* 1389 (OE **norð** ‘north’, and OE **hlid-geat** ‘swing-gate’); *North Side* 1738³; *Northside Banks* 1759; *Northside Banks Close* 1760; *Northtakkes* 1389, *North Tacks Close*

1738³ (OE **norð**, and ME **tak** ‘pasture rent’; relates to the right to let swine feed on a piece of land); *Northtofts* 1630 (1815) (also 1759); *North Tofts Field* 1738⁴ (also 1738⁶); *Nortofts* 1738¹; *Notofts* 1738³, *Notofts Close* 1738³ (also 1738⁴), *Notofts Field* 1738³ (OE **norð**, and ODan **toft** ‘plot’; *Northtofts* formed part of the compensation for loss of land following 17th-century drainage); *Nuthill Close* 1759 (note also *Nuthill Field* 1822²); *Nuthil Comon* 1738³, *Nuthill Common* 1738³ (also 1738⁶; OFr **commun** ‘common’; note also *Nuthill Field* 1822²).

Oak Close 1759, *Oaks Close* 1775 (OE **āc** ‘oak tree’); *Oak Moore* 1738² (OE **āc** ‘oak tree’, and OE **mōr**/ON **mór**); *Odd Close over against the Great Close* 1738¹ (possibly from ME **odde** ‘odd; inconsiderable’, a derogatory name referring to inconsiderable pieces of land, or perhaps from *hod*, ‘a Lincolnshire dialect term for an amorphous lump of weathered peat, or the top soil which breaks into pieces when cutting turf’ (Peacock 1884-1920 [1997], 133, or perhaps a mistake for *old*); *Old Close* 1738⁸ (names containing *old* are used to refer to ‘disused land or land for which the stated use is either of long standing or has been discontinued’ (NDEFN 307)); *Open Inggs* 1663, *open Inges* 1662, *open Ings* 1686, 1693, 1700, 1707, *Open-Ings* 1697, *Open Ings* 1724, 1738³, 1738⁴, 1738⁶, 1760, 1788, *Open Ings Meadow* 1759 (ON **eng** ‘meadow’; *open* names refer to ‘unenclosed land, land left over after the general enclosure of the parish’ (NDEFN 309)); *Orchard end Lands* 1738³ (also 1738⁴ marked as located in *Eland Great Field*); *Orchard end Lands furlong* 1738³ (OE **furlang**); *Orchard end Lands near Green Hill* 1738³; *Ounesgarth* 1389 (uncertain specific, with ON **garðr** ‘enclosure’); *Overwathwood* 1634 in 1738³ (ON **vað** ‘ford’, and OE **wudu**); *Oxgangland* 1535, *Oxgangeland* 1574-5, *Oxganglande* 1594-6 (OE **ox-gang** ‘measure of land of 10-30 acres’, and OE/ON **land**); *Oxpasture Field* 1738³ (OE **oxa** ‘ox’); *Palmer Land* 1775 (specific is the surn., which was widespread in England (Archer and ODFNBI)); *Palmers Lane* 1738³ (Ann Palmer is named as occupant); *the Pasture* 1764 (OFr **pasture** ‘pasture’); *Pawelidyhate* 1389, *Paulelydyate* 1500 (specific is probably the pers.n. *Paul*, with OE **hlid-geat** ‘swing-gate’); *Peak Close* 1760 (also 1775, *Peek Close* 1738⁴ (also 1738⁶; OE **pīc**¹ ‘point’; located in *Field Hail Closes*); *peake wath* 1607-8 (specific is possibly OE **pīc**¹ ‘point’, which indicates ‘land which comes to a point’ (NDEFN 323), with ON **vað** ‘ford’); *Peatmoore Farm* 1738⁵ (ME **pete** ‘peat’, OE **mōr**/ON **mór**; note also *Peatmoor f.n.s*); *Pear Tree Close at the North side Wakefield Lane* 1738³; *Peck Close* 1748c (specific is probably the surn. *Peck*, which was widespread in England (Archer and ODFNBI), or ME **pek** ‘measure of land’); *Pepper Close* 1759, *Pepper Closes* 1759 (specific is the surn. *Pepper*, which was frequent in Li and WRY (Archer and ODFNBI)); *Pieces* 1759 (OFr **pece** ‘piece, plot’); *Pik’d Close* 1738⁴, *The Little Picked Close* 1738³, *The Little Picket Close* 1738² (OE ***pīced** ‘pointed’, names of this type are used to refer to ‘land which comes to a point’ (NDEFN 328); located near Leam, Eastoft in Luddington); *Pimside Close* 1738² (specific is possibly the surn. *Pim*, which was found in small numbers in WRY (Archer), and OE **sīde**).

Pinders 1738³ (located in Eastoft), *Pinders Close* 1738⁴ (located in *Acam Carr*), *Pinder Closes* 1738⁶, *Great Pinder Close* 1738³, *Little Pinder Close* 1738³ (ME **pinder** ‘official in charge of impounding stray livestock’); *Pitt Alleys* 1759 (also 1760), *Pitts Alley* 1759 (OE **pytt** ‘pit’, and OFr **alee** ‘alley’); *The Pitte abutting upon the Hyway* 1606 (OE **pytt** ‘pit’); *Pond Close* 1738³ (ME **ponde** ‘pond’; located adjacent to *High Willow Close*); *The Pound* 1738³, *The Close by The Pound* 1738² (also 1738⁴; ME **pund** ‘pound’); *Prestescroftdik* 1310, *Prescroftdike* 1352, *Priscoe Dyke* 1607 (1882), *Prescho Dike* 1629 (1738¹), *Prescho Dikehead* 1629¹,

Prescho Dike head 1629⁴ (1738³), *Prescho Dike* or *Pusky Dike* 1738⁷ (OE **prēost** ‘priest’, OE **croft**, and OE **dīc**/ON **dīk** ‘ditch’; the later forms obscure the original meaning; this dike is located on the border between Crowle, Amcotts and Luddington beside *Eastoft Luddington and Garthorpe Moors*); *Pull In Close* 1738³, *Pullin Close* 1738⁴, *Pullyn Close* 1760 (specific is probably the surn. *Pullin*, which was fairly frequent in Li and WRY (Archer and ODFNBI)); *Pyghell* 1555 (ME **pightel** ‘small enclosure’; the modern form is the nasalized variant *pingel* (OED)); *The Quakers Burying Place* 1738³, *The Quakers Burying Place by the Clay Pitts* 1738³ (see CLAY PIT), *The Quakers Burying Place* 1738⁴ (located in *Hazell Closes*) (see Quakers Road, street-name in (b)); *Quikenberghe* e.14th, *Quykenburgh* 1389 (possibly OE ***cwicen** ‘mountain ash’ or similar tree, and OE **burh** ‘stronghold’); *Quoniamcroft* 1379 (uncertain specific, with OE **croft**).

Rainsbutt Closes 1738⁴ (see RAINSBUTT FARM); *Rainsbutt Trees* 1738¹ (located by the Old River Don border with WRY); *Randalls Croft* 1738³ (also 1738⁴; specific is the surn. *Randall*, which was frequent in Li and WRY (Archer and ODFNBI), and OE **croft**; located in *Bonny Hale Closes*); *Redbuske* 1555 (OE **hrēod** ‘reed, rush’, and ON ***buskr** ‘bush, thicket’, or perhaps Scandinavianisation of OE *busc* ‘bush’); *Ravenshill* 1738³ (OE **hræfn**/ON **hrafn** ‘raven’, and OE **hyll**); the *Reydcarr* 1534-5, *redde carre* 1574-5, *the redd carre* 1594-6, *Redecarr* 1634 in 1738³, *Reed Carr* 1738³ (also 1738⁴, 1738⁶; OE **hrēod** ‘reed, rush’, ON **kjarr** ‘brushwood, marsh’); *Ricclose* 1594-6 (eModE **ricke** ‘stack of corn or hay’); *Ridge Bank* 1745 (also 1781, 1784; OE **hrycg** ‘ridge’, and ME **banke**); *Rigges* e.14th, *Riggs* 1606 (also 1621, 1738⁴), *riggs* 1693 (OE **hrycg** ‘ridge’; note also Rigs Bank 1800); *Riggs furlong* 1738³, *Riggs Furlong* 1738⁴ (also 1760¹), *Rigs furlong* 1738³ (OE **furlang**); *Ringilsholm* 1379 (OE ***hringel** ‘small ring’ surviving as dial. *ringle*, with ON **holmr** ‘island, water-meadow’); *Ringlands* 1759; *Ringlands Close* 1738³ (also 1738⁴); *Ringlands Furlong* 1738³, *Ringlands furlong* 1738³; *Ringlands Lease Furlong* 1738³, *Ringlands Lease furlong* 1738³ (most forms suggest OE **læs** ‘pasture’, but in the plural this is sometimes difficult to distinguish from OE **lēah** ‘clearing; wood’ (EPNE 2 11), and OE **furlang**); *Robert Hodgsons Close* 1760¹ (Thomas Hodgson, farmer, is named in 1856); *Robinson Close* 1775, *Robinson’s Close* 1782 (specific is the surn. *Robinson*; George Robinson, farmer, is named in 1856); *Robucks Close* 1775 (specific is the surn. *Robuck*, which was particularly frequent in WRY (Archer and ODFNBI)); *the rownde acres near Chapeling* 1555 (this is a shape name, indicating a nearly circular piece of land, with OFr **chapele** ‘chapel, oratory’, and ON **eng** ‘meadow’); *Rustin Close* 1759 (specific is probably the surn. *Rustin*, which was found in small numbers in WRY (Archer and ODFNBI)); *Rydding* 1555 (OE ***ryding** ‘clearing’); *Ry Close* 1534-5, *Rye Close* 1634 in 1738³ (OE **ryge** ‘rye’; this recurrent name appears elsewhere in Li at Claxby (PN Li 3 22), Holton le Moor (PN Li 3 34), Kirkby cum Osgodby (PN Li 3 57), and Market Rasen (PN Li 3 102)); *Rye Croft* 1759 (OE **croft**).

Sand Causey Lane 1662, *Sand Cawsey Lane* 1759 (OE **sand** ‘sand’, and OFr **causee** ‘causeway, road’); *Sand Casway end Close* 1738³ (also 1738⁴); *Sand Causeway Close* 1738³; *Sand Closse* 1534-5, *Sandclose* 1594-6, *Sand Close* 1738³; *Sand Hill* 1775, *Sandhill Farme* 1738³ (marked as located in the *Levells*), *Sandhill Farm* 1759 (OE **hyll**; see SAND HALL FARM); *Sand pittes* 1389 (OE **sand**/ON **sandr** ‘sand’, and OE **pytt** ‘pit’); *Sandwath* 1389 (OE **sand**/ON **sandr** ‘sand’, and ON **vað** ‘ford’; note *Sandwash* 1753, f.n. in (b) in Luddington, which may be the same location; note also *sand-vað* names in Cole 2016, 62-3 and 81); *Saucy Green* 1738³ (this perhaps refers to ‘land growing sorrel’, which was ‘made into a sauce with

vinegar and other ingredients’ (see Green Sauce Field, NDEFN 181), or possible confusion with *Crowle Causey*, above); *Scarse Garth* 1738³ (also 1738⁴), *Scarce Garth* 1759, *Scarco Garth* 1759, *Scare Garth* 1760 (ME **scars** ‘limited in area, narrow, cramped’, and ON **garðr** ‘enclosure’); *Scholey Close* 1760 (also 1775, 1782; specific is the surn. *Scholey*, which was frequent in Li and WRY (Archer and ODFNBI)); *School Close* 1738³ (also 1759), *School Close End* 1759; *The School House* 1738³ (marked as the *Brewers School*; see *Brewers School*, and School Road, street-name in (b)); *Scogry Close* 1738³, *Scogry Lane* 1738³ (uncertain specific; perhaps ON **skógr** ‘wood’); *The Scuttuch* 1738³ (specific is possibly dial. ‘the common guillemot’, OED *scuttock* n.); *Scuttuck Close* 1738⁴; *Scuttuck furlong* 1738³, *Scuttuck furlong* 1738³, *Scuttuck Furlong* 1738⁴ (OE **furlang**); *Seath Close* 1738³ (also 1738⁴ located in *Bonny Hale Closes*, 1759), *Seathe Close* 1782; *Seaton Close* 1759 (specific is the surn. *Seaton*, which was frequent in Li and WRY (Archer and ODFNBI); note also *Seaton* field-names in Belton); *Seating Close* 1738³ (perhaps a form of *Seaton*); *Seave Carr* 1738¹ (ON **sef** ‘sedge, rush’, surviving as dial. *seave*, and ON **kjarr** ‘brushwood, marsh’); *Seremere* 1389 (this is possibly the pers.n. *Sear* (see Archer and ODFNBI), with OE **mere**¹ ‘pool’, or OE **ge-mære** ‘boundary’); *John Sergeantsons Kiln* 1775 (OE **cyln** ‘kiln’; see *Kiln Close*, above, and Brick Kiln Close, f.n. in Belton parish).

Seven Acre Close 1759 (OE **æcer**); *Seven Lands furlong* 1738³, *Seven Lands Furlong* 1738⁴, *Short furlong on the east side of Seven Lands furlong* 1738³ (OE **furlang**); *Seventeen Acres* 1738³; *Seventeen Acres Close* 1738⁴ (OE **æcer**); located in *Rainsbutt Closes*); *Sewer Close* 1738³ (also 1738⁴; ME **seuer** ‘trench or ditch used for drainage’); *Little Sewer Close* 1738³; *Shaw Close* 1738³ (also 1738⁴; specific is possibly the surn. *Shaw*, which was frequent in Li (Archer and ODFNBI), or OE **sceaga** ‘copse’); *sexteyn acras* 1555 (the number sixteen, with OE **æcer**); *Shepbrg (sic)* 1379 (OE **scēp** ‘sheep’, and OE **brycg** ‘bridge’/ON **bryggja** ‘jetty’); *part of the Shifting piece of which Thomas Johnson hath the other part of* 1738³ (this is either a reference to ‘unstable, boggy land’, or to ‘crop rotation or changes in use’ (NDEFN 379), and OFr **pece** ‘piece, plot’); *Short butts* 1738³ (ME **butte** ‘short strip of arable land’); *Short Toft furlong* 1738³ (ODan **toft** ‘plot’, and OE **furlang**); *Short Tuft furlong* 1738³; *Short Tufts Furlong* 1738⁴ (also 1760¹); *Shoulder of Mutton Close* 1738⁴, *Shoulder of Mutton* 1759 (this is ‘a shape name an elongated triangle, alluding to the joint of meat’ (NDEFN 380)); *Sike in the Levels* 1759 (OE **sīc** ‘stream’ or ON **sīk** ‘ditch’, and ME **level** ‘flat and horizontal’); *Sikes Close* 1738³ (also 1738⁴ located in *Bonny Hale Closes*; OE **sīc** ‘stream’ or ON **sīk** ‘ditch’); *Sile Dike Close* 1759 (OE **syle**¹ ‘bog’, and OE **dīc**/ON **dīk** ‘ditch’); *Six Acres* 1738³ (also 1738⁴; OE **æcer**); *The Six Acres Close under The Ings* 1738³ (ON **eng** ‘meadow’); *Skarreskerr* 1379 (specific is possibly an unattested pers.n., with ON **kjarr** ‘brushwood, marsh’); *Skouskotholme* 1389 (ON **skógr** ‘wood’, possibly OE **cot** ‘cottage’ (note Scandinavianised ON *kot* ‘hut’ cannot be distinguished from OE **cot** (EPNE 2 6)), and ON **holmr** ‘island, water-meadow’); *Smith Hill* 1760 (specific is the surn. *Smith*, which was widespread in England (Archer and ODFNBI), and OE **hyll**); *Smiths Close* 1738³ (also 1738⁴ located in *Rainsbutt Closes*); *Somerthwayt* e.14th (OE **sumor** ‘summer’, and ON **þveit** ‘clearing, meadow’); *South Field* 1738³ (located in Belton Woodhouse); *South Side South Field* 1738³; *South Rew Close* 1738⁶ (OE **rāw** ‘row’); *South Row* 1738³ (also 1759), *South Row Close* 1738⁴ (OE **rāw** ‘row’); *Springriddyng* c.1500 (OE **spring** ‘spring’, or later ME sense ‘young shoot, small branch’, hence ‘young plantation, copse’, with OE ***ryding** ‘clearing’); *Starr Carr* 1607 (1882) (also 1629¹, 1629³ (1738¹); ON **storr**² ‘sedge,

bent grass', and ON **kjarr** 'brushwood, marsh'); *Stile hill* 1621, *Style Hill* 1728d (OE **stigel** 'stile', also on topographical grounds 'steep ascent', and OE **hyll**; located in *Eland Great Field*); *Style Hill Acre* 1738³, *Style Hill Acres* 1738³ (OE **æcer**); *Style Hill Close* 1738³, *Style Hill Close* 1738⁴ (located in *Bonny Hale Closes*), *Style Hill Close* 1738⁴ (located in *Bucar Closes*); *Swallow Lodge hill* 1629², *Swallow Lodge Hill* 1629 in 1738² (also 1629⁴ (1738³), 1738⁶; ME **logge** 'hut, small house', and OE **hyll**; located by the Old River Don; note also *Swallow Hern* 1822²); *the tentter hill* 1662 (ME **tentour** 'place where cloth is stretched', named after the cloth-stretching frames which were located in such fields (NDEFN 415), and OE **hyll**; note also *The Tenters*); *the Tentter lands* 1662; *Tetley Close* 1738³ (also 1738⁴ and 1759), *Tetley Close near Townend Green* 1738³, *Tetley Closes* 1738³ (also 1738⁴, 1738⁶), *Tetley Great Close* 1738³; *Tetley Meadow* 1759 (OE **mēd** 'meadow'; see TETLEY).

Thakes Close 1738³ (also 1738⁴); *Thakes Field* 1738³ (also 1738⁴); *Thakes Lane* 1738³ (specific is probably the surn. *Thake*, but this was found in small numbers in WRY and not in Li (Archer and ODFNBI)); *thekertoft* e.14th (specific is the pers.n. *Theker* (see Archer and ODFNBI), with ODan **toft** 'plot'); *Thompson Close* 1759 (specific is the surn. *Thompson*, which was widespread (Archer and ODFNBI)); *Thornam Butts* 1822², *Thurnham Butts* 1738² (also 1738³, 1759), *Thurnham Butts Furlong* 1738² (also 1738³, 1738⁵; specific is possibly a lost settlement name Thornham, or the dat. pl. **þornum** of OE/ON *þorn*, ME **butte** 'short strip of arable land', and OE **furlang**); *Thurnham Close* 1738⁵ (also 1760); *Thornam Field* 1882b, *Thurnham Field* 1738² (also 1738³, 1738⁵, 1738⁷, 1759), *Thurnham Field Side* 1759; *Long Thornam Field* 1738⁵; *Thurnham Bridge Close* 1759 (located in Eastoft; see also THORNHAM ROAD); *Thorthwaytdayles* 1389 (uncertain specific, possibly the pers.n. *Thor*, with ON **þveit** 'clearing, meadow', and OE **dāl** 'share, portion (of common field)' or ON **deill** 'share of land'); *Thwerefries* e.14th (ON **þverr** 'athwart, lying across', and possibly the byname *Fries*); *Tokflettes* 1389 (uncertain specific, with OE **flēot** 'stream'/ON **fljót** 'river'); *Tomonsfeld* 1555 (specific is probably a pers.n., with OE **feld**); *Town Pightle* 1738³ (ME **pightel** 'small enclosure'; note also *Town f.ns*); *The three Square Close* 1738⁴ (*three Square* names are used to refer to triangular shaped fields (NDEFN 424); *the three Square Ings Close* 1738³ (ON **eng** 'meadow'); *the little three Square piece* 1738⁴ (OFr **pece** 'piece, plot'); *The Triangle* 1759, *Triangles* 1759 (also 1782), *The Triangle Close* 1738⁴ (*Triangle* refers to a 'three-cornered piece of land' (NDEFN 434)); *Tupetack* 1759 (specific is possibly from the surn. *Tupp*, with ON **inntak** 'land newly taken into cultivation'); *Tuppyrow* 1621 (uncertain specific, with OE **rāw** 'row'); *The Tythe* 1738³ (OE **tēoða** 'tenth, tithe'); *Tyth barne* 1654 (OE **tēoða** 'tenth, tithe', and ME **barn** 'barn'); *Upper Close* 1738² (also 1738³); *Upper Corner Close* 1738⁸; *Upper Furlong* 1738² (also 1738³) (OE **furlang**; located in *Thurnham Field*); *Upper Short Furlong* 1738³ (also 1738⁴; located in *Eland Great Field*).

Vicar Croft 1621 (OFr **vicair** 'vicar', and OE **croft**; note also *Vicar Cross* 1800); *Vicarage Croft* 1759; *Vicar Close* 1759; *Vicarage Close* 1759; *a fishinge called Vicar Lodget* 1606 (OFr **vicair** 'vicar', and OE **hlid-geat** 'a swing-gate' or OE **flōd-geat** 'land by or containing a sluice gate'; relates to a 'fishing ground', OED n.1); *Vicar Tack* 1606, *Vicar tack* 1621 (OFr **vicair** 'vicar', and ME **tak** 'pasture rent'; relates to the right to let swine feed on a piece of land); *The Waft Close* 1738³ (also 1738⁴; uncertain specific, perhaps ME **waste** 'wasteland'); *Walaystoft* 1389 (specific is from the byname *Waleis* 'Welsh, a Welshman', with ODan **toft** 'plot'; cf. *Walayscroft*, f.n. in (b) in *Kingerby* (PN Li 3 51)); *Walkewood*

Close 1702 (note also Walkwood's Dole 1822⁴); *Walkwoods School* 1738³ (this was a house bequeathed in 1692 by Thomas Walkwood for the education and relief of the poor (White 1865, 624); note also Walkwood's Dole 1822⁴); *The Warlote* 1606 (ME **warlot** 'land assessed at a particular rate of payment'; see also instances in Luddington, West Butterwick in Owston, and Wroot); *Waterland* 1775, *Waterlands* 1782; *Waterton Moore* 1738² (also 1738³; specific is either the surn. *Waterland*, which was frequent in WRY (Archer and ODFNBI), or the p.n. in Luddington, and OE **mōr**/ON **mór**; located in Eastoft); *Wath Dail* 1759 (ON **vað** 'ford', and OE **dāl** 'share, portion (of common field)' or ON **deill** 'share of land'); *Farr Low White Wathe* 1738³ (ON **vað** 'ford'); *White Wath* 1738⁴ (also 1759; located in *Rainsbutt Closes*; OE **hwīt** 'white', and ON **vað** 'ford'); *Webb's Yard* 1738³ (specific is the surn. *Webb*, which was frequent in Li and WRY (Archer and ODFNBI)); *Welerthuayt* 1389 (specific is probably the pers.n. *Weller* (see Archer and ODFNBI), with ON **pveit** 'clearing, meadow'); *Well Close* 1738³ (also 1738⁴ located in *Bonny Hale Closes*, 1759; OE **welle** 'spring, stream, well'); *Werkhustoft* 13th (the compound *werkhus* probably refers to a building or room in which work is carried out, esp. one in which things are made or manufactured (OED n.1), with ODan **toft** 'plot'; in Eastoft).

West Carr' 1534-5, *Westcarre* 1594-6, *West Carre* 1634 (also 1738³; OE **west** 'west', and ON **kjarr** 'brushwood, marsh'); *West Furlong butting on the Star Car* 1738³ (OE **furlang**; located in Eastoft); *West Mill* 1738³; *White Closes* 1759 (OE **hwīt** 'white'); *Whitmere* 1500, *Witsmeare* 1606 (specific is possibly OE **hwīt** 'white', and OE **mere**¹ 'pool', or OE **ge-mære** 'boundary'); *Wigland Field* 1738³ (uncertain specific; perhaps ModE dial. *wig* 'old dead grass left on pasture' (EDD), or pers.n. *Wicga* or *wicna*); *Will Close* 1738³ (also 1738⁴ located in *Bucar Closes*, 1738⁶; specific is possibly the rare surn. *Will* (Archer and ODFNBI)); *Willow in the Hope* 1629² (also 1629³ (1738¹), 1629⁴ (1738³); OE ***wilig** 'willow', and OE **hop** 'enclosed land (esp. in marshes)'; *the wilow close* 1662 (OE ***wilig** 'willow'); *ye Woode* 1583 (OE **wudu**); *Wood Close adjoining to the Green Drovers* 1738³ (located in *Tetley Closes*), *Wood Close near Spen Lane* 1738³, *Wood Close* 1759, *Great Wood Close* 1738³ (OE **wudu**); *Woodhouse* 1594-6 (also 1628; OE **wudu**); *Wood Lane Close* 1738³, *Woodlane Close* 1759, *lower Wood Lane Close* 1738³ (also 1738⁴), *Middle Wood Lane Close* 1738³ (also 1738⁴), *upper Wood Lane Close* 1738³ (also 1738⁴; OE **wudu**); *Woodland Close* 1738⁴ (OE **wudu**; located in *Bonny Hale Closes*); *Woods Closes* 1738⁴ (also 1759; OE **wudu**); *Wranglaker* 1377 (OE ***wrangel** 'twisted place or stream', with OE **æcer**/ON **akr**); *Wrangland* e.14th, *Ranglands Close* 1759, *Wrong Lands* 1765 (OE **wrang**/ON **(v)rangr** 'crooked or twisted in shape', and OE/ON **land**, indicating a 'crooked piece of land' (NDEFN 466); note also *Ranglands Furlong*, Luddington, *Wrang landes* e.13th f.n. in Amcotts); *Wrath Close* 1759, *Wraiths* 1775, *Wraths* 1782 (specific is the surn. *Wrath*, which had its main location in WRY and was found in small numbers in Li (Archer and ODFNBI)); *South wra* e.14th, *Wrea Field* 1738² (also 1738³; the close adjoining), *Wrea Field Close* 1738⁵, *Long Furlong in Great Wrea Field* 1783c (ON **vrá** 'nook, corner', and OE **furlang**; see also the main Wrea Field at *le Wrea feild (sic)* 1698, f.n. in (b) in Luddington); *Wroots Close* 1759 (specific is either the surn. *Wroot*, which was frequent in Li and WRY (Archer and ODFNBI), or the p.n. in Axholme); *le Wyleghrawe* 1352 (OE ***wilig** 'willow', and OE **rāw** 'row'; these were situated near the floodgates of Crowle); *Yharnesholme* 1389 (OE **earn** 'eagle', and ON **holmr** 'island, water-meadow').

EPWORTH PARISH

Epworth parish lies in the central part of the Isle of Axholme, between the parishes of Haxey in the south, Wroot in the west and Belton in the north, mostly on elevated mudstone at 15m OD, but with lower areas in the west situated on peatland. On OS 6" the western boundary follows the course of the Old River Idle, bordering Strafforth wapentake (West Riding of Yorkshire), but the modern boundary lies further to the west. The north-western border with Belton parish has a complicated history: at the time of enclosure, Ross (an area within Belton allotted to the Participants, partners who took shares in and completed the 17th-century drainage works) belonged to Epworth, whilst Samuel Closes belonged to Belton and virtually separated West Carr from its parish in Epworth (1803 *Enc*² map). This situation was later simplified, and both Ross and Samuel Closes were included within Epworth parish on the OS first edition 6" to the mile maps of c.1885. Ross and Samuel Closes are therefore treated in Epworth parish in this survey.

At the time of the Domesday Survey, Epworth appears to be a significant settlement, with a recorded population of 30 households (eight sokemen/freemen, 13 villans/villagers and nine bordars/smallholders had six ploughs) in single lordship by Geoffrey de la Guerche; there were also 11 fisheries, land for 12 ploughs, 16 acres of meadow, and woodland pasture one league long by one wide (DB 2002, 953/DB 2 63.3). Richard II granted a market to Thomas de Mowbray in Epworth in a charter of 8 May 1383. The site of Vine Garth, an important Mowbray family manor house, lies in the centre of Epworth (for overview of historical commentary, and evidence found following excavation in the 1970s, see Roberts 2004, revised 2012, 190-2).

Epworth gained its first market in 1327, granted to John de Mowbray by prescriptive charter, permitting a weekly Monday market (Ipm vii, 81). A further charter in 1383 granted Thomas de Mowbray a weekly Thursday market, together with an additional 3-day yearly fair on the vigil, day and morrow of the decollation of John the Baptist (29th August) (Ch v 281), both to be held at the town, probably around the present day Market Place. Manor courts were held in Epworth at the old Court House on Market Place.

Estimates based on census surveys for the years from 1548 to 1642 (1548: 1328; 1603: 830; 1642: 1058) indicate that in around 1603 Epworth's population fell by 37.5%, much more dramatically in comparison with any other parish, before rising again in 1642 following drainage; given the importance of Epworth as the administrative centre of Axholme, these figures seem problematic, although inaccurate and incomplete returns may offer an explanation (Fleet 2002, 85-6).

Agriculture in Epworth was dominated by the growing of flax and hemp; historical evidence points to their cultivation on cottage and factory industry scales, and at least by the late 18th century there were four textile factories and Epworth was renowned for its production of linen and related materials (Ella 1994, 63). Field-names also provide evidence of flax and hemp processing at Rates 1871 in Epworth, which is ModE dial. *rate* n., referring to a pit from which hemp or flax was 'rated' (see Introduction, p.67). In the 1850s this was Epworth's main industry, with locals employed in the production of rope, sacking, canvas and linen (White 1856, 627). However, the industry declined in the late 19th century, and Epworth is now generally known principally

because of its connection with the founder of Methodism, John Wesley, who was born in Epworth in 1703.

As with Belton and Haxey, a distinctive feature of Epworth parish is the survival of several open fields with their characteristic strips. There were four common open fields: Church Field, East Field, South Field, and Ellers Field, with a small area to the east known as the Ings, each field arranged into named furlongs and subdivided into strips. Epworth also owned some old enclosures outside the parish, including the Old Idle Beaves to the south in Haxey.

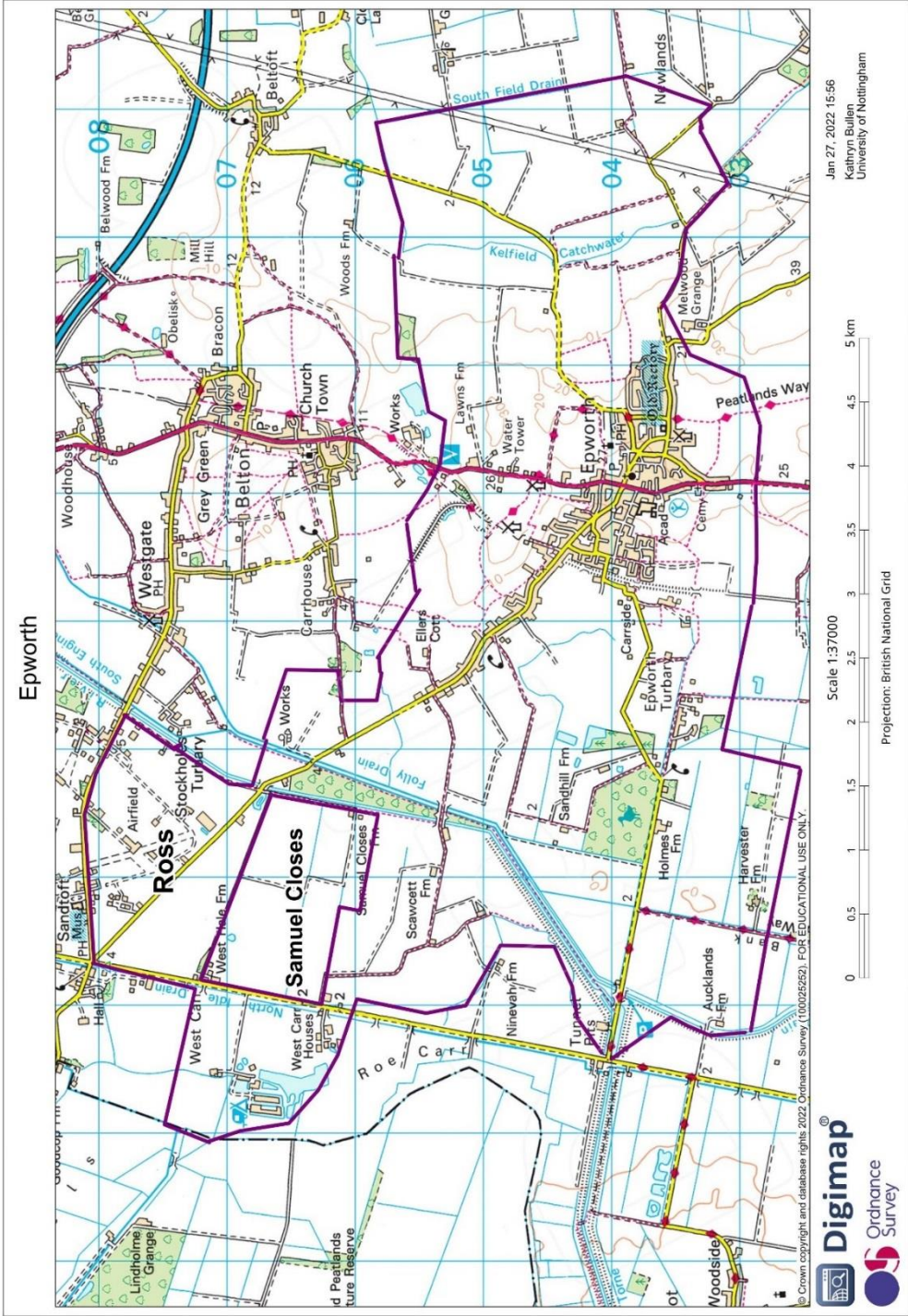


Figure 29: Map of Epworth parish

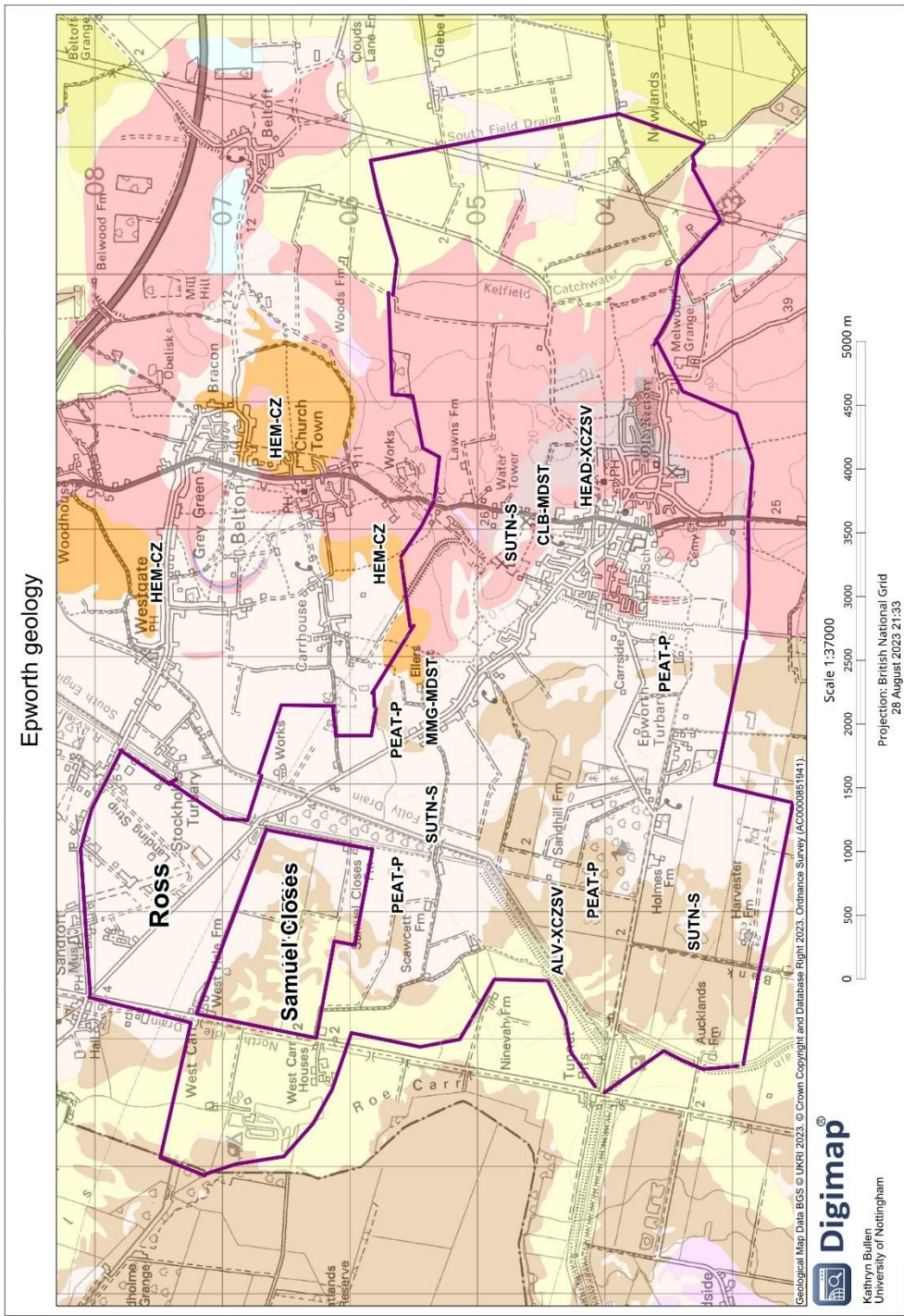


Figure 30: Geology map of Epworth parish










Bedrock	
Mercia Mudstone Group - Mudstone (MMG-MDST)	
Mercia Mudstone Group - Siltstone, Dolomitic (MMG-DSLST)	
Clarborough Member - Mudstone (CLB-MDST)	
Superficial Deposits	
Glaciofluvial Deposits, Devensian - Sand And Gravel (GFDUD-XSV)	
Hemingbrough Glaciolacustrine Formation - Clay, Silty (HEM-CZ)	
Sutton Sand Formation - Sand (SUTN-S)	
Head - Clay, Silt, Sand And Gravel (HEAD-XCZSV)	
Alluvium - Clay, Silt, Sand And Gravel (ALV-XCZSV)	
Peat - Peat (PEAT-P)	
Artificial Ground	
Mass Movement	
Linear Features	
Alteration Areas	
<i>Faults</i>	
Fault, inferred	----
Fold Axes	
Fossil Horizons	
Landforms	
Mineral Veins	
Rock Units	

Figure 31: Epworth geology key

EPWORTH PARISH

Epworth parish was enclosed together with Belton, Haxey and Owston parishes following an Enclosure Act dated 1795 (*Enc*¹) and an Enclosure Award dated 1803 (*Enc*²). A Tithe Award for the parish was completed in 1847, with 1848 map (Kain and Oliver 1995, 297). The OS 1" map sheet is dated 1894.

Epworth

EPWORTH (SE 7703) [epwɜ:θ, epɜ:θ]

So named 6", 1847 *TA*, 1".

Epeurde 1086 DB, *Epewurd* b.1222 *Chs*, *Epeworth* 1272-1307 Abbr (Bower)

Apewrda m.12th Dugd vi

Appewrda m.12th Dugd vi, *Appewurda* 1179 P (DEPN), *Appewrd* 1212 Fees (Bower)

Appelwurda 1179 P (DEPN)

Epewurd c.1200 Dane, John (1199×1216) *AddCh* (DLiPN), e.13th *AD* (DLiPN), *Epwurth* ' 1233 Lib (DLiPN), *Epworth* Ed1 (1272×1307) Abbr (Bower), 1327 *Ipm*³ (81), 1327-36 *Ipm* (Bower 1940), 1333 *Sub* (Bower), 11Ed4 (1471) Deeds (B765), 1639 *Ax*, *Epworthe* 1576 Saxton

Eppeworth 1233 *Ep* (DEPN), c.1300 *Chs*, 4Hy4(1403) Deeds (B374), 17Hy6 (1439) Deeds (B1378), 2Ed4 (1462) Deeds (B1379), *Eppeworthe* 1301-7 *Ipm* (Bower), 2Ed4 (1462) Deeds (B1379), *Eppeworth* ' 1350-1 *AxDeed*, *Eppewrth* m.12th Dugdale, 1300 RA (Bower), 1421 *Ass* (67018) (*KC*), *Eppewurth* 1300 RA (Bower)

Heppeworth 1300 RA (Bower 1940), *Heppeworth* 1327-77 SP (Bower)

Hepworth 1535-43 Leland, 1580 Camden (Bower), *Hepurde* 1626 (1837) *Ax*

This probably means 'Eoppa's enclosure', from the OE personal name *Eoppa* and OE *worð* 'enclosure'. See also DLiPN 41; DEPN 167; CDEPN 217. Most early spellings retain medial <e>, a fossil of the OE weak genitive *-an*, and forms such as *Appelwurda* may be additional evidence of a middle syllable. Though there are early forms in *Ap-* and *Appe-*, they are in the minority; the early form *Appelwurda* suggests a reanalysis of the place-name as containing the *appel* element. The only major settlement in this parish, this market town lies towards the centre

of the Isle of Axholme and is now the largest in the area. It contains the site of VINE GARTH, an important Mowbray mansion.

Derived names: EPWORTH GRANGE (SE 7904). So named 6". OFr **grange** ‘granary, barn, farm’. EPWORTH TURBARY NATURE RESERVE (SE 7503). Epworth Turbary 6" (also 1803 *Enc*²). Great Turbary and Little Turbary 1816 *EpwAcc*. Turbaries 1871 *EpwDB*. ME **turbarie** ‘place where peat is dug, peat bog, turbary’. The 1880 OS map shows two areas of turbary, the smaller situated to the south-east of the larger current SSSI nature reserve site. The two parish turbaries for Epworth were created in compensation for common rights lost at the 1803 enclosure, with land used for obtaining soil and sand for land improvement elsewhere in the parish, as well as for peat and turves (HLCP 1997, 71). See Figure 32, below. See also TURBARY FARM, and TURBARY ROAD (street-name).

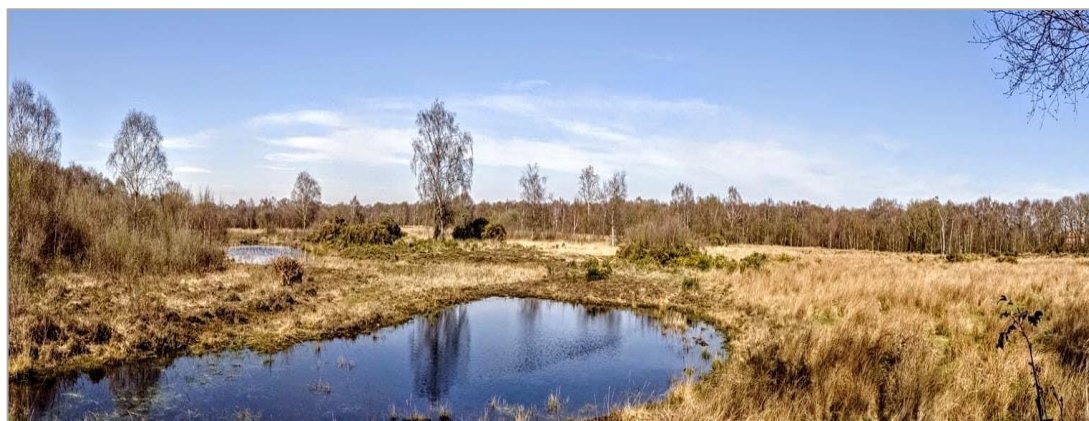


Figure 32: Epworth Turbary © Kathryn Bullen

ALBION HILL (6"2) (SE 7803). So named 1871 *EpwDB*.

ALMSHOUSES (6"1) (SE 7803).

AUCKLANDS FARM (SE 7303). So named 6". Specific is the surn. *Auckland*; Thomas Auckland signed the 1601 *Terrier* for Epworth. See also AUCKLAND CLOSE, street-name, and field-names.

AXHOLME JOINT RAILWAY (6"2) (SE 7705). The railway was formed in 1902 as the result of an amalgamation between two light railways constructed in 1898 and 1899.

BATTLE GREEN (5k) (SE 7704). So named 1718 *Dent* (1/3/2) (KC), 1795 *Dent* (1/4/9) (KC), 1828 Bryant, 1871 *EpwDB*, 1877 *AxHD*. Specific is either OFr **bataille** ‘battle’, or the surn. *Battle*, which was widespread in small numbers in England (Archer and ODFNBI), and OE **grēne**² ‘(village) green’. Battle Green is listed as a farm in 1856 White. The National School was situated on Battle Green. See also field-name.

BELGRAVES WOOD (6"2) (SE 7905). *Belgrave* 1311 Abbr (Bower). The specific belongs to a cluster of *Bel-* names (see commentary at BELTON), OE **grāf** ‘grove, wood’, and OE **wudu** ‘wood’. Originally part of the Mowbray estate, according to a survey of the Manor of Epworth at the time of the Commonwealth the Belgraves were lands enclosed as a park (Stonehouse 1839, 319). *Bellegreve Park* 1535-43 Leland, 1580 Camden, 1626 (1837) Ax. ME **park** (from OFr) ‘enclosed tract of land for beasts of the chase’; in more recent times ‘enclosed plot of ground, paddock, field’. *Bellegreve Park* is noted as being the principal wood of the isle (Leland 1535-43, 37). It is suggested that *Bellegreve Park* would have been enclosed together with adjacent Dousland Lawns (Ella 1994, 29). See also LAWNS FARM, below, field-names, and field-names in Belton and Owston.

BELLSHAW (1.25") (SE 7606). So named 1746 Ax, 1803 *Enc*², 1830 Greenwood, 1842 TA. Belshaw 1871 *EpwDB*. The specific belongs to a cluster of *Bel-* names (see commentary at BELTON), and OE **sceaga** ‘copse’. This is a small hamlet on low lying land near FOLLY DRAIN which is situated at the end of the named lane from Belton. Derived names: see BELSHAW LANE and BELSHAW ROAD (street-names), and field-name (Belton).

BRIDGE FARM (SE 7505).

BRIDGE HOUSE FARM (SE 7503).

CARRSIDE (SE 7703). So named 1871 *EpwDB*. CARRSIDE, 6", 1.25", 1", 1830 Greenwood. ON **kjarr** ‘brushwood, marsh’, and OE **sīde** ‘side’. CARRSIDE STOCK FARM (SE 7703). See also street-name and field-names.

CHESTNUT FARM (SE 7304). This was formerly known as TUNNELPIT COTTAGES and Tunnel Pit House.

COMMON FARM ×2 (SE 7507) and (SE 7709). So named 6". OFr **commun** ‘common’. The farm at SE 7507 is situated near Sandtoft in Belton parish.

COWSITT HILL (6") (SE 8004). *Cawsett Hill* 1649 *ParlSurv* (KC), Couset Hill 1822 *ETGL*, Cowsit Hill 1858 Read, Cowsett Hill 1871 *EpwDB*. The generic could be an instance of OE **cū** ‘cow’, possibly combined with OE **ge-set** ‘dwelling, den’, and OE **hyll** ‘hill’. However, it would be quite unusual for OE *cū* to have the outcome *caw*. The earlier spelling with *-a-* might suggest an alternative explanation OE **cā* ‘jackdaw’, or OE *cald* ‘cold’ which sometimes has the outcome *cow* in later spellings. Note OE *ge-set* is not recorded elsewhere in Li. Note the superficial similarity with SCAWSETT names, below, but there are earlier forms there.

DIPPING HOUSE FARM (SE 7607). This probably refers to water used ‘for cleansing livestock’ (NDEFN 452). It is situated on the banks of the

River Torne near Sandtoft (Belton).

DON FARM (SE 7306). See OLD RIVER DON in River-Names.

DYKEDALES FARM (SE 7503). OE **dīc**/ON **dík** ‘ditch’, and OE **dāl** ‘share, portion (of common field)’ or ON **deill** ‘share of land’.

ELLERS (SE 7605). So named 1", 1.25", 6", 1830 Greenwood, 1838 Ax, 1847 TA, and 1871 *EpwDB*. [*Johis in*] *the Elleres* 1341 NI (255), *le Ellers* 1392, *le ellares* 1470 Tonge (3/2), *Le Ellers* 1597 Tonge (3/6), *ellers* 1601 Terrier, *The Ellers* 1606 *ETGL*. ON **elri** ‘alder wood’. This is one of four common open fields. This recurrent name occurs frequently in Axholme (cf. Crowle and Haxey) and elsewhere in Li; other names with this element in Li include *terr’ vocat Ellerdale* (f.n.) at Barrow upon Humber, LNR (PN Li 2 25), Low Heller trees Furlong (f.n.) 1750 at Ashby, LWR (PN Li 6 20), and Hiller Stubbs (f.n.) 1797 at Bottesford, LWR (PN Li 6 25), the latter two instances located on the east side of the River Trent. Derived name: ELLERS COTTAGE (SE 7605). See also Ellers Road, street-name in (b), field-names, and instances in Crowle and Haxey.

FIELD HOUSE (6") (SE 7704).

FISHPOND (1.25") (SE 7603). So named 1830 Greenwood.

FOLLY DRAIN (SE 7505). See River-Names.

GREENGATE (5k) (SE 7803). So named 1692-3? *EpwTerr*, noted as land belonging to the Rectory of Epworth in the Archdeaconry of Stow. OE **grēne**¹ ‘(the colour) green’, or OE **grēne**² ‘(village) green’, and ON **gata** ‘road’, which sometimes indicates a ‘right of pasturage’ in NMidl, or OE **geat** ‘pass, gate, gap’, with **grēne**² perhaps indicating the road to or adjoining the green.

GREENHOLME BANK (6") (SE 7403). Greenham Bank 1835 *EpwAcc* is possibly the same location. OE **grēne**¹ ‘(the colour) green’, ON **holmr** ‘island, water-meadow’, and ME **banke** ‘slope, bank’. GREENHOLME LANE DRAIN. ME **drein** ‘drain’.

HARVESTER FARM (SE 7402).

HOLME (1.25") (SE 7503). So named 1830 Greenwood, 1856 White. ON **holmr** ‘island, water-meadow’, or the surn. *Holme*, which was frequent in Li (Archer and ODFNBI). HOLME DRAIN (6"1, 1.25") (SE 7403). HOLMES DRAIN (6"2 and 1871 *EpwDB* (SE 7403). ME **drein** ‘drain’. HOLMES FARM (SE 7503). Named as Holmes Farms 6", 1", and Holme Farm 1828 Bryant, 1856 White.

INGHAM DRAIN. So named 6", 1803 *Enc*², 1830 Greenwood, 1838 Ax. Specific is the surn. *Ingham*, which was reasonably frequent in Li but very frequent in WRY (Archer and ODFNBI), and ME **drein** ‘drain’. See also Ingham Drain in Luddington.

INGSLEDGET (1.25") (SE 7904). So named 1830 Greenwood.

Inglidyate 1601 Terrier. Ings Lidgate 1822 *ETGL*. Ings Ledgit 1838 Ax.

ON **eng** ‘meadow’, and OE **hlid-geat** ‘swing-gate’, ‘especially one to prevent cattle straying from pasture across a road or on to arable land’.

KELFIELD CATCHWATER (SE 7904). So named 6", 1.25", 1830 Greenwood, 1838 Ax. See KELFIELD (Owston), KELFIELD ROAD (street-name), and field-name.

KELSEY CLOSE (1.25") (SE 7302). So named 1830 Greenwood. Kelsey Closes (also 1803). Specific is the surn. *Kelsey*; William Kelsey, farmer, is named in 1856 White. See also Kelsey Closes Road, street-name in (b), and KELSEY CLOSES DRAIN in Haxey.

LAWNS FARM (SE 7805). So named 6". *Dunswold' Launde* 1574-5 *MinAcct* (SC6) (KC), *Downeswolde launde* 1594-6 *MinAcct* (SC6) (KC), *Dousland Lawns* 1626 (1837) Ax, *Doswould Launds*, *Doswould al's Dowswould Lawnds and Hills* 1649 *ParlSurv* (E317) (KC), *Dowswould Laundes* 1839. Specific is OFr **launde** ‘glade’. *Dunswold/Downeswolde/Dowswould* is OE **dūne** ‘down, low’, and OE **wald** ‘wood’. This lies to the east of Hoggat or Holgate Hill; according to an entry in the Survey of the Manor of Epworth, these closes were formerly within the park of Belgraves (Stonehouse 1839, 320). Note also relationship of *Dunswold' Launde* with *Bellegreve Park* under BELGRAVES WOOD, above.

LINDHOLME LAKES (SE 7306). 6" shown as one unnamed lake. This area of lakes is named after LINDHOLME (PN WRY 1 8), which lies over the county border in WRY. The area was created following ‘dry’ or ‘cart’ warping activities; alluvium was excavated from the extinct course of the Old Idle River at West Carr and deposited on land to be raised, leaving a depression which formed the original lake, subsequently subdivided (HLCP 1997, 24).

LORDS DRAIN (1.25") (SE 7405). So named 1803 *Enc*². Specific is the surn. *Lord*, which was frequent in Li (Archer and ODFNBI), and ME **drein** ‘drain’.

LOW LEVEL DRAIN (SE 7504). ME **level** ‘flat and horizontal’, and ME **drein** ‘drain’. LOW LEVELS (6"2) (SE 7304).

MARKET PLACE (6"1) (SE 7803). So named 1822 *ETGL*. Marketplace 1871 *EpwDB*.

MARSH FARM (SE 7706). Specific is either OE **mersc** ‘marsh’, or the surn. *Marsh*, which was widespread (Archer and ODFNBI).

MELWOOD GRANGE (SE 7903). So named 6", 1". For etymology of specific, see MELWOOD (Owston), with OFr **grange** ‘granary, barn, farm’. MELWOOD HILL (5k) (SE 7903). OE **hyll** ‘hill’.

MERES AND SCAWCETTS DRAIN (SE 7405). OE **mere**¹ ‘pool’, or OE **ge-mære** ‘boundary’, surviving as dial. *meare* ‘strip of grassland forming boundary, boundary road’, and ME **drein** ‘drain’. On the boundary with WRY. See also SCAWCETT and associated names, below.

Meres Drain 1803 *Enc*². See also Meres Road, street-name in (b), and field-name.

MILL HOUSE FARM (SE 7804).

MOOR DRAIN (6"2) (SE 7206). OE **mōr**/ON **mór** ‘wasteland, marsh’, and ME **drein** ‘drain’.

MOWBRAY FARM (SE 7803). Specific is the locative surn. *Mowbray* originally from *Montbray* (ODFNBI *Mowbray*) and relates to the major landowner and former lord of the manor. It is near VINE GARTH, the Mowbray family manor house. See also MOWBRAY STREET, street-name.

NEW CATLINE DRAIN (SE 7306). ME **drein** ‘drain’. This is a branch of OLD CATLINE DRAIN (see Belton), which runs along part of the old RIVER DON and borders WRY. See CATALINE in Belton, and Cataline Close, field-name in Belton.

NEWLANDS (SE 8103). So named 6". NEWLAND 1.25", 1830 Greenwood, 1871 *EpwDB*, *great Newland* 1649 *ParlSurv* (E317) (KC). Names of this type are often used to refer to ‘land newly taken into cultivation, newly developed for a specific purpose, or newly enclosed from common or open field’ (NDEFN 295). Newland is listed as a farm in 1856 White. NEWLANDS COTTAGE (6") (SE 8103). NEWLANDS FARM (SE 8103). This area overlaps with NEWLAND and NEWLANDS (Owston).

NEW MAIN DRAIN (SE 7402). ME **drein** ‘drain’.

NINEVAH FARM (SE 7404). So named 6". *Ninevah* is a transferred name from the book of Jonah, signifying remoteness; the use of *Ninevah* names occurred following excavations of the Assyrian empire which took place during the early 19th century (NDEFN 299). The farm lies on the southern border of the former *Messic Mere*; see field-name in (b).

NORTHCROFT FARM (SE 7605). OE **croft** ‘small enclosed plot’.

OLD SAND PIT (6"2) (SE 8103).

THE PADDOCKS (6") (SE 8003). Derived names: PADDOCK LANE (street-name), and field-names.

PAROCHIAL DRAIN (SE 8104). ME **drein** ‘drain’.

PINFOLD (6"1) (SE 7605). OE ***pynd-fald** ‘pinfold, enclosure for stray animals’. Recurrent name. See also documentary detail (LPPP 71).

RECTORY (SE 7803). So named 6". Derived name: RECTORY STREET (street-name). This was the location of the Wesley family home.

ROSS FARM (6") (SE 7507). This area of Epworth parish was located on land which is now SANDTOFT AIRFIELD (see Belton parish). Specific is the surn. *Ross*; Edward Ross, farmer, and Samuel Ross, blacksmith, are named in 1856 White. See also field-names.

RUSHOUZE DRAIN (SE 7404). OE **risc** ‘rush’, OE **wāse**, ME **wōse** ‘mud’, and ME **drein** ‘drain’. See also Rush Ouze Road (street-name), and field-names.

ST ANDREWS CHURCH (6") (SE 7804). *Kirk' de Eppeworth* 1303 *FF* (KC), *Kirke de Eppeworth* 1305 RA ii (KC), *Kirk de Eppwurth'* 1347 *AD* (KC). ON **kirkja** 'church'. Samuel Wesley was rector here and is buried in the churchyard. The founder of Methodism, John Wesley, famously stood on his father's tomb to preach.

SAMUEL CLOSES FARM (SE 7506). Samuel Closes 6" and 1828 Bryant. Specific is the given name *Samuel* or the derived surn., which was reasonably frequent in Li and very frequent in WRY (Archer and ODFNBI). The Participants are noted as landowners of this area, which was a separate area within Belton parish on the 1803 *Enc*² map and in 1842 *Belton TA*. See also street-name, and field-names.

SANDHILL FARM (SE 7504). So named 6"1. OE **sand** 'sand', and OE **hyll** 'hill'. SANDHILL GRANGE (SE 7504). OFr **grange** 'granary, barn, farm'.

SANDTOFT AIRFIELD (SE 7507). This is in Epworth parish and is on the site of ROSS FARM. Originally built as an RAF Bomber Command airbase, it opened in February 1944 and closed in November 1945 (Halpenny 1982, 163-5). It is now used commercially. For etymology, see SANDTOFT in Belton parish.

SCAWCETT (SE 7405). So named 6" and 1871 *EpwDB*. *Skawesot* 1421-2 *Ass* (*sic*) (KC), *Scawcet* 1803 *Enc*². FARSCAWCETT FARM (5k) (SE 7405). This is probably a scandinavianisation of OE **sceaga** 'copse', with OE **ge-set** 'dwelling, den', although no instances of *ge-set* occur elsewhere in Li. The earlier spelling with *-o-* could suggest a reflex of Scandinavian *-au-*, but it is uncertain what this might be; ON *scétr* 'mountain pasture, shieling' appears unlikely given the flatness of the land. Note the superficial similarity with COWSITT HILL names, above, but there are no early forms there. Derived names: SCAWCETT FARM (SE 7405). SCAWCETTS DRAIN (SE 7404). *Scawcet Drain* 1803 *Enc*², 1805 *EpwAcc* (ME **drein** 'drain'). See SCAWCETT LANE (street-name), and field-names. See also MERES AND SCAWCETT DRAIN, above. Note also Scawcett, 1842 f.n. in Belton.

SKYERS DRAIN (6") (SE 7503). *Skiers* 1305 Ch (Bower) and 1626 (1837) Ax, *le Skyres* 1565 *SheffGrant*, *le Skiers* 1630 *EpwCR*, *le skiers* 1634 *EpwCR*, *Skyers* 1659 *EpwCR*, *The Skyers* 1803 *Enc*², *Skyers* 1871 *EpwDB*. Specific is obscure; a form of ON **skyrþ** 'cut', derivative of ON **skera* 'to cut, divide', has been suggested (Garner 1997, 23), referring to the division of land (Johnson 1886, 60), with ME **drein** 'drain'. See also Skier's Hall WRY (PN WRY 1 112), where it is suggested that *Skier* may be a family name derived from an obscure place-name, taken by Goodall (1914, 258-9) to be a mutated form of ON *skur* 'shed'. Note there are two areas of *Skiers* marked on the 1626 (1837) Ax map (one near Epworth and one near Haxey; see figure 33,

below), and a further instance of the name occurs in Amcotts at *Skiers before the Bauks* 1718 *AmcCR*. See also Burnham Skiers, field-name in Haxey, which is clearly marked as a body of water on 1596 *Ax* map. Derived names: SKYERS DYKE (SE 7603). OE *dīc*/ON *dīk* ‘ditch’. SKYERS FARM (SE 7703). So named 6". Note also SKYERS FARM in Haxey.



Figure 33: Extract from 1626 (1837) *Ax* map showing two areas called *Skiers* in marshland west of Epworth

SOUTH ENGINE DRAIN (SE 7505). ME **engin** ‘machine’, and ME **drein** ‘drain’. New River 1828 Bryant. Drainage pumping engine.

STECKING DRAIN (SE 7505). STECKING FARM (5k) (SE 7505). This is possibly the surn, which was found in small numbers in the 1841 census in Mx and Nf, but was not in Archer or ODFNBI; alternatively, it is possibly connected with ModE dial. *steck* ‘sticking place’. See also field-name, and Stecking Close, field-name in Belton.

STUDCROSS (5k) (SE 7703). Studcross 1858 Read, Studcroft 1871 *EpwDB*. OE **stōd** ‘stud, herd of horses’

TUNNELPIT COTTAGES (6") (SE 7304). TUNNELPITS DRAIN (SE 7304). Tunnel Pit House 1828 Bryant, Tunnelpit 1795 *Dent* (1/4/9) (KC),

Tunnel Pit 1877 *AxHD*, Tunnelpit 1.25" and 1871 *EpwDB*. This is now known as CHESTNUT FARM. See also TUNNEL PITS in Wroot.

VINE GARTH (5k) (SE 7803). So named 1692-3 *EpwTerr. Le Vyneyerde* 1377 Misc (KC), *lez garthes voc' the Manor garthes & Vine garthe* 1544-6 *MinAcct* (SC6) (KC), *le Vynyard* 1574-5 *MinAcct* (SC6) (KC), *the Vineyard'* 1594-6 *MinAcct* (SC6) (KC), *vinegarth* 1601 *Terrier, the vineyard* 1606 *ETGL, The Vineyard* 1633 *AOMB* (390) (KC), *the vinebarth (sic)* 1659 *Tonge* (4/17) (KC), *Vineyards* 1700 *Tonge* (2/5) (KC), *Vineyard* 1871 *EpwDB*. VAN GARTH 1.25" and 1830 Greenwood. OE **wīn-geard** 'vineyard'. This land was located east and north of the manor house (1649 *ParlSurv*) and belonged to the Rectory of Epworth in the Archdeaconry of Stow in 1692-3? *EpwTerr*. It lies east of St Andrew's Church and was the former site of the Mowbray manor house, suggested to have been built around the 12th century on land suited to grape growing (Ella 1994, 21). Grape cultivation, probably for verjuice (see OED verjuice n.1) rather than wine, may have occurred in Axholme as it did in the West Midlands, where 'seigneurial gardens...might be planted with vines' (AHEW 1991, 232). John de Mowbray was born here (Cory 1985, 30). It later became a field-name (Garner 1994, 9), before more recently being applied to a modern residential area. See also field-names.

WATERTOWER (SE 7804). Tower End 1832 *EpwAcc*.

WATER WHEEL (x2) (6"2) (SE 7604).

WEST CARR (SE 7306). So named 6" and 1871 *EpwDB*. *Westcar* 1828 Bryant. *West Car* 1856 White. ON **kjarr** 'brushwood, marsh'. Derived names: WEST CARR FARM (SE 7406). So named 6". *West Car* is listed as a farm in 1856 White. This farm lies on the northern border of the former *Messic Mere*; see field-name in (b). WEST CARR HOUSES (SE 7306). So named 6". WESTCAR HOUSES 1.25". *Westcar House* 1828 Bryant. *West Car Houses* 1830 Greenwood. WEST CARR ROAD (street-name). See also West Carr Fishing in Belton.

WEST HALE (6") (SE 7407). OE **halh** 'nook, corner'. Derived name: WEST HALE FARM (SE 7407). See also West Hale Road, street-name in (b) in Belton.

WILLOW FARM (SE 7603).

Inns not on modern maps but named in 1856 White – Half Moon (in chivalric heraldry, the Half Moon represented the crescent moon and was 'the ensign of the Turks', probably passing into European heraldry at the time of the Crusades (Cox 1992, 18); located on Market Place); King's Head (this inn name indicates 'loyalty to the reigning monarch' (Cox 1994, 15); located on Church Street from 1769 until demolition in 1975); Queen's Head (located on Queen Street); Red Lion Inn (this is a heraldic name (Cox 1994, 17); located on Market Place); Royal Oak (this probably refers to 'the popular tale of Charles II's escape from capture by hiding under an oak

tree' (Cox 1994, 20); located on Church Street, it closed in 1916); White Bear (this is a heraldic name (Cox 1994, 17); the public house sign relates to a portrait of a ship in the English fleet fighting the Armada in 1588 (object ID PAJ0199 in the Royal Museums Greenwich); the side of the building is dated 1811; lies on Belton Road).

Street-Names

Street-names in (a) are on OS maps. Street-names in (b) and supplementary forms in (a) are 1601 *Tonge* (3/11); 1606 *ETGL*; 1649 *ParlSurv* (KC); 1685×88, 1700 *ETGL*; 1718 *EpwCR*; 1730 *Tonge* (2/57) (KC); 1737 *Tonge* 2/65 (KC); 1748 *KeadManor*¹; 1803 *Enc*²; 1805, 1816, 1821 *EpwAcc*; 1822 *ETGL*; 1828 *Bryant*; 1836 *EpwAcc*; 1856 *White*; 1858 *Read*; 1871 *EpwDB*; 1877 *AxHD*.

(a)

BACK STREET (6") (SE 7803). So named 1871. This refers either to a less important street (Room 1992, 37), or a narrow access road at the rear of the houses (NDEFN 16).

BELSHAW LANE (TRACK) (SE 7606). So named 1877. This is probably the location of Belshaw Road, 1803. See *BELLSHAW*, and field-name (Belton).

BLACKDYKES ROAD (6") (SE 8003). Black-dike Lane, Black-dike Road 1836. OE *blæc* 'black' and OE *dīc*/ON *dík* 'ditch'.

BLOW ROW (5k) (SE 7803). So named 1871. Specific may be the surn., which was very frequent in Li (Archer and ODFNBI), or OE *blāw* 'blue', with OE *rāw* 'row'. Note the evidence for OE *blāw* is problematic: the influence of OE *blāwan* 'to blow' may be involved either directly in the sense of a blast of wind or indirectly influencing the sense of 'blue' towards 'windy, exposed' (see discussions in EPNE 1 38 and VEPN 1 109). This street-name lies on higher ground (25m OD) on the southern edge of Epworth near MOWBRAY FARM. This was formerly a field-name (Garner 1994, 9).

CEMETERY ROAD (6"2) (SE 7803).

CHAPEL STREET (6"1) (SE 7803). So named 1871.

CHURCH STREET (5k) (SE 7803). So named 1871. CHURCH WALK (5k) (SE 7703). Note also Church Lane 1822, and Church Road 1803, below.

FERRY ROAD (1877 *AxHD*). ON *ferja* 'ferry'.

FIRTH LANE (SE 7604), marked as track. So named 6", 1730, 1803, and 1816. Marked as Frith Lane 1.25", 1830 Greenwood. Specific may be the surn. *Firth*, which was reasonably frequent in Li but very frequent in WRY (Archer and ODFNBI), or possibly OE *fyrhō* 'wood'.

FISHINGS LANE (SE 7405). So named 6". Specific probably relates to an area designated for the action or practice of catching fish, see *fishing* OED n.1.4; prior to drainage this lay next to the waters of *Messic Mere* (see field-name in (b)).

HIGH STREET (6") (SE 7803). So named 1871. This indicates the principal street (1992 Room, 35).

HOLLINGSWORTH LANE (5k) (SE 7803). So named 1871. *Hollingsworth Lane* 1649. See also field-name. Specific is probably the surn. *Hollingsworth*, which was very frequent in Li (Archer and ODFNBI). See also field-name. *Hollyworth Lane* 1803. This is a reduced form.

IDLE BANK (SE 7305). So named 1877. ME **banke** ‘slope, bank’. Idle Bank Road 1803. See RIVER IDLE in River-Names, and Old Idle Beaves, field-name.

MOWBRAY STREET (6"2) (SE 7803). So named 1871. See also MOWBRAY FARM.

NARROW LANE (SE 8004). So named 6"2, 1649 and 1803. OE **nearu** ‘narrow’. Narrow Lane Road 1803.

PADDOCK LANE (SE 8003). So named 6", 1.25", 1803 and 1822. See THE PADDOCKS.

PEATLANDS WAY (SE 7805). This modern track-way consists of a 50 mile circular route around the Humberhead Peatlands of North Lincolnshire and South Yorkshire.

PINFOLD STREET (5k) (SE 7803). So named 6" and 1822. See PINFOLD, and field-name.

POPPELWELL TERRACE (5k) (SE 7803). So named 1871. Specific is the surn. *Popplewell*; Richard Popplewell, Lord of the Manor, is named in 1748, and George Popplewell, farmer in Belton, is named in 1856; see also field-names.

QUEEN STREET (5k) (SE 7803). So named 1871. This is probably named for Queen Victoria.

RECTORY STREET (6"2) (SE 7803). So named 1871.

SCAWCETT LANE (SE 7405). So named 6". Scawcett and Westcarr Road 1816. See SCAWCETT, and COWSITT HILL.

TOTTERMIRE LANE (6"2) (SE 7704). So named 1877. Bower (1940, 293) also notes an unreferenced n.d. *Totty Mere*. This is probably a reference to ME †**totter** ‘shaky, unstable’ (OED adj.), and ON **mýrr** ‘swamp’. Cf. ModE dial. *totter-bog* ‘quaking bog’, WRY (EDD). See also field-names.

WEST END ROAD (5k) (SE 7604). See field-name.

(b) Agar Road 1803 (specific is the surn. *Agar*, which was frequent in WRY and less frequent in Li (Archer and ODFNBI)); Auckland Closes Road 1803 (for specific

see AUCKLAND FARM; see also field-names); Barnard Road 1803 (specific is the surn. *Barnard*; John Barnard, farmer, is named in 1856); Beltoft Road 1803 (also 1816, 1822, 1877; see BELTOFT, Belton); Belton Gate Road 1871 (see BELTON, Belton); Belton Road 1803 (also 1877); Belton Westgate 1877 (*Belton Westgate* 1636); Broad Lane 1803, 1858 (also 1685×88, 1700, 1737, 1805, 1822, 1871, 1877, *Broade Laine* 1606, *le Broad lane* 1718; OE **brād** ‘broad’, and OE **lane** ‘lane’; specific relates to the width of the road rather than its importance (Room 1992, 37); see also field-name); Burnham Road 1877 (also 1871; see BURNHAM, Haxey parish); Carr Side Road 1803 (see CARRSIDE); Cawthorne Road 1803 (specific is the surn. *Cawthorne*, which was frequent in Li and very frequent in WRY (Archer and ODFNBI)); Cemetery Lands Crossing Road 1871; Church Lane 1822 (*the Church lane* 1649); Church Road 1803; Coupland Road 1871 (specific is the surn. *Coupland*, which was frequent in Li (Archer and ODFNBI)); Davis Road 1803 (specific is the surn. *Davis*, which was reasonably frequent in Li, but more frequent in WRY (Archer and ODFNBI)); Ellers Road 1803; *Le Ellers Laine* 1601 (OE **lane**; for specific see ELLERS, THE ELLERS, ELLERS COTTAGE, and field-name); Gerras Road 1871 (specific is the surn. *Gerras*; Robert Geras is named in the 1851 census, and William Gerras in the 1871 census in Epworth); Gibson Road 1871 (specific is probably the surn. *Gibson*, which was very frequent in Li (Archer and ODFNBI)); Hill Road 1803 (OE **hyll** ‘hill’); Kelfield Road 1803 (see KELFIELD CATCHWATER and KELFIELD CATCHWATER DRAIN); Kelsey Closes Road 1803 (see KELSEY CLOSE); Lands Crossing Road 1871; Lord Road 1803 (specific is the surn. *Lord*, which was frequent in Li (Archer and ODFNBI)); Man Road 1803 (specific is probably the surn. *Man*, which was frequent in Li (Archer and ODFNBI)); Meres Road 1803 (see MERES AND SCAWCETTS DRAIN, and field-name); Owston Road 1803 (see OWSTON, Owston).

Participants Road 1803 (this refers to the participants in the 17th-century drainage works); Peter East’s Road 1877 (Hannah East is named in 1856); Pindar Road 1803 (specific is probably the occupational ME surn. *Pindar* or *Pinder*, which was frequent in Li (Archer and ODFNBI), referring to the manorial officer who impounded stray beasts (NDEFN 330); note also *le Pyndereparrok* 1421-2, field-name in (b), below); Rate Lane 1821 (see field-names); Rates Road 1803; Rush Ouze Road 1803 (see RUSHOUZE DRAIN, and f.n.); Samuel Closes Road 1803 (this refers to a road leading to a field belonging to Belton parish at enclosure; see SAMUEL CLOSES FARM and field-name); Sandtoft Road 1803 (also 1871, 1877; see SANDTOFT, Belton); Smith Road 1803 (also 1871; specific is the surn. *Smith*, which was widespread in England (Archer and ODFNBI)); South Moor Footpath 1803 (OE **mōr**/ON **mór** ‘wasteland, marsh’; see also South Moor, f.n.); South Moor Road 1803; Standering Road 1803 (specific is probably the surn. *Standering*, which was found in small numbers in Li but was more frequent in WRY (Archer and ODFNBI)); Swash Road 1803 (specific is probably the surn. *Swash*, which was reasonably frequent in Li (Archer and ODFNBI)); Tall Road 1803 (specific is probably the surn. *Tall*, which was reasonably frequent in Li (Archer and ODFNBI)); Tithe Acre Lane 1822 (OE **tēoða** ‘tenth, tithe’, OE **æcer** ‘plot or strip of cultivated land, acre’; note also *Tythacre* 1649¹, f.n. in (b), below); Torne Road 1803 (see RIVER TORNE); Town Street 1822 (also 1718, 1730); Vause Road 1803 (specific is probably the surn. *Vause*, which was reasonably frequent in Li and very frequent in WRY (Archer and ODFNBI)); West Carr Road 1803, Westcarr Road 1816; Westcarr Lane 1828 (see WEST CARR, WEST CARR FARM, WEST CARR HOUSES); Wroot Road 1803 (also 1816; see WROOT); Yates Road 1803 (specific is

probably the surn. *Yate* or *Yates*, which was reasonably frequent in Li and very frequent in WRY (Archer and ODFNBI).

Field-Names

Undated field-names in (a) are 1847 *TA*. Field-names in (b) and supplementary forms in (a) are 1.13th *AD* (E210/D3224) (*KC*); 1289 *AD* (E210/D2999) (*KC*); e.14th *AD* (E210) (*KC*); 14th *AD* (E210/D8106) (*KC*); 1304 *Abbr* (252) (*KC*); 1305 (1940) *Ch* (Bower); 1327 *SR* (E179/135/11) (*KC*); 1350-1 *AxDeed*; 1361 *AD*; 1369 *Ipm* (12/383) (*KC*); 1381 *AD* E316 (D6579) (*KC*); 1392 *Tonge* (3/1) (*KC*); 1398 *AD* (E326) (*KC*); 1400 *Ipm*²; 1421-2 *Ass* (67018) (*KC*); 1422 *AD* (D398) (*KC*); 1438 *AD* (D398) (*KC*); 1438¹ *AD* (E210/D1284) (*KC*); 1470 *Tonge* (3/2); 1535-43 *Leland*; 1544-6 *MinAcct* (SC6) (*KC*); 1551 *Pat* (4/263) (*KC*); 1553 *Pat* (5/56) (*KC*); 1565 *SheffGrant*; 1574-5 *MinAcct* (SC6) (*KC*); 1576 *Grant*; 1576¹ *LNQ* iii (171) (*KC*); 1583 *AxSR* (*KC*); 1594-6 *MinAcct* (SC6) (*KC*); 1597 *Tonge* (3/6); 1601 *Terrier*; 1601a *Tonge* (3/11); 1606 *ETGL*; 1607-8 *LRMB* (256) (*KC*); 1618-20 *MinAcct* (SC6) (*KC*); 1626 (1837) *Ax*; 1630 *EpwCR*; 1633 *AOMB* (390) (*KC*); 1633¹ *Ax*; 1635-6 *MinAcct* (SC6) (*KC*); 1639 *Ax*; 1640 *EpwCR*; 1645-7 *Rental* (SC11/402) (*KC*); 1649 *Cert*; 1649¹ *ParlSurv* (E317) (*KC*); 1651 *Tonge* (4/14) (*KC*); 1652 *WillsPCC* (*KC*); 1653 *WillsPCC* (*KC*); 1659 *EpwCR*; 1659¹ *Tonge* (4/17) (*KC*); 1660 *Tonge* (2/2) (*KC*); 1671 *ETGL*; 1683 *MiscDep* (30/10) (*KC*); 1684 *Tonge* (5/3) (*KC*); 1684¹ *Tonge* (5/4) (*KC*); 1685×88 *ETGL*; 1687 (1839) *Ax*; 1692-3? *EpwTerr*; 1693 *EpwCR*; 1694 *Moulton* (*KC*); 1695 *Tonge* (5/8) (*KC*); 1698 *Tonge* (5/5) (*KC*); 1700 *ETGL*; 1700¹ *Tonge* (2/5) (*KC*); 1707 *Tonge* (2/10) (*KC*); 1716 *Tonge* (2/21) (*KC*); 1718 *Tonge* (2/25) (*KC*); 1718¹ *Tonge* (2/27) (*KC*); 1725 *Tonge* (2/38) (*KC*); 1726 *Tonge* (2/40) (*KC*); 1726¹ *Tonge* (2/41) (*KC*); 1726² *Tonge* (2/57) (*KC*); 1730 *Tonge* (2/57) (*KC*); 1733 *Tonge* (2/58) (*KC*); 1737 *Tonge* (2/64) (*KC*); 1737¹ *Tonge* (2/65) (*KC*); 1738 *Tonge* (2/68) (*KC*); 1738¹ *Tonge* (2/70) (*KC*); 1741 *EpwCR*; 1744 *Tonge* (2/74) (*KC*); 1746 *Ax* (172); 1749 *Tonge* (2/78) (*KC*); 1750 *Tonge* (2/81) (*KC*); 1752 *Tonge* (2/82) (*KC*); 1753 *EpwCR*; 1754 *Tonge* (2/83) (*KC*); 1756 *Tonge* (2/85) (*KC*); 1764 *Tonge* (2/88) (*KC*); 1768 *Tonge* 2/91 (*KC*); 1778 *Tonge* 2/94 (*KC*); 1778¹ *Tonge* 2/95 (*KC*); 1787 *Ax* (*KC*); 1790 *Tonge* 2/98 (*KC*); 1792 *Tonge* 2/99 (*KC*); 1795 *Enc*¹; 1795¹ *Dent* (1/4/9) (*KC*); 1798 *BeltSurv*; 1803 *Enc*², 1816, 1820, 1821, 1822¹ *EpwAcc*; 1822 *ETGL*; 1828 *Bryant*; 1831, 1832, 1836, 1838, 1840, 1843 *EpwAcc*; 1848 *EpwAcc*; 1856 *White*; 1858 *Read*; 1871 *EpwDB*; 1877 *AxHD*; 1915 *BeltTB*.

(a) Aldams Bank 1816 (specific is the surn. *Aldam* (William and Jeffery Aldam, farmers, are named in 1856), and ME **banke** ‘slope, bank’); Alder Tree Bush 1871 (OE **alor** ‘alder-tree’, OE **trēow** ‘tree’, and OE **busc** ‘bush’); Auckland Close 1803, Aucklands 1871, Auklands 1856 (see AUCKLAND FARM and AUCKLAND CLOSES ROAD); Backhouse 1871 ([*ade dil*] *Bakhous* 1421-2; OE **bæc-hūs** ‘bake-house, bakery’, referring to ‘land by the communal bakehouse’ (NDEFN 15)); Bad Acres 1871 (*Badacres* 1606 (also 1653, 1737¹, 1764, 1858), *Bad Acres* 1700; ME **badde** ‘bad, worthless’, and OE **æcer** ‘plot or strip of cultivated land, acre’; this probably refers to unproductive land); Barrows 1858 (also 1700, 1764, 1871; *barowe* 1601, *Barrowes* 1606 (also 1685×88), *Barroes* 1659¹, *le Barrowes* 1718; *Barrowes furlong* 1695; OE/ON **berg** ‘hill, mound’; this may possibly be the location of three oblong mounds raised parallel to one another, known locally as ‘the giants’ graves’, extant until the early 19th century (Stonehouse 1839, 14); OE **furlang** ‘furlong’, ‘length of the furrow in the common field’); Belgarthorn Hill 1871 (*Belgarthen Hill* 1764; this may belong to a cluster of *Bel-* names (see commentary at BELTON) and is probably a reference to Belgrave, with OE/ON **þorn** ‘thorn-tree’, and OE **hyll** ‘hill’; it lies in the top left-hand side of East Field, one of the four open fields in Epworth, near BELGRAVES WOOD on higher land between Epworth and Belton); Belgraves 1871 (also 1915; see BELGRAVES WOOD and note also *Bellegreve Park* 1535-43, 1626 (1837), below); Belgraves Mere 1871 (OE **mere**¹ ‘pool’, or OE **ge-mære** ‘boundary’, surviving as dial. *meare* ‘strip of grassland forming boundary, boundary road’); Belgraves Mere Furlong 1871 (also 1915; OE **furlang**), Belgraves New Furlong 1871; Belton Gate 1858 (also 1871; *Belton gate* 1725; ON **gata** ‘road’, which sometimes indicates a ‘right of pasturage’ in NMidl, or OE **geat** ‘pass, gate, gap’, and OE **furlang**; see BELTON, Belton parish); West of Belton Gate 1871 (*Belton Gate* 1700); Bottom of New Close 1871 (OE **botm** ‘bottom’; see New Close, below); Birtwistle’s Bank 1821 (specific is the surn. *Birtwistle*, which was reasonable frequent in Li (Archer and ODFNBI), and ME **banke**); Bottom of Townside 1871 (OE **botm** ‘bottom’; see Townside, below); Brickhole 1871 (compound from ME **brike** ‘brick’, and OE **hol**¹ ‘hole, hollow’); Broad Lane Furlong (OE **furlang**); Burnham Slough 1858 (also 1871; *Burnham Slow* 1737¹; see BURNHAM in Haxey, and OE **slōh** ‘slough, mire’); Butts (ME **butte** ‘short strip of arable land’).

Calch Acres 1871 (uncertain specific; perhaps relates to Catchland ‘arable portion of a common field, divided into equal parts, whoever ploughed first having the right to first choice of his share (EDD), with OE **æcer**; note also *Le Catchacre* 1597², f.n. in (b) in Owston); Catchwater Drain 1828; Kelfield Catchwater Drain 1803 (ME **drein** ‘drain’; see KELFIELD CATCHWATER); Cater Close 1871 (also 1606, 1700; *Caters Closes* 1574-5, *Caterclose* 1594, *Cater Closes* 1633, 1649¹; specific is probably the surn. *Cater*, which was reasonably frequent in Li (Archer and ODFNBI), or from ME **catour** ‘buyer of provisions’); Cater Close Hill Mere 1831 (OE **hyll**, and OE **mere**¹ ‘pool’, or OE **ge-mære** ‘boundary’); Cater Close Mere 1832; Cater Water Drain 1822 (ME **drein** ‘drain’); Carr Side Drain 1803 (ME **drein** ‘drain’; see CARRSIDE); Cherry Holt 1822 (OE/ON **holt** ‘wood’); Church Field 1803 (also 1737¹, 1744, 1746, 1764, 1787, 1795¹, 1822, 1858, 1871; *Churchfielde* 1606, *Church feild* (*sic*), *Churchfield* 1649¹; this is one of four common open fields); Church Furlong 1858 (also 1871; OE **furlang**); Columbus Close 1822 (also 1687 (1839); uncertain specific, perhaps the rare surn. *Columbus* (Archer), or a reference to size or distance; uncertain whether this is on the parish boundary); Coppice 1871 (ME **copis** ‘coppice, thicket’); Croft Ends 1858 (also

1871; OE **croft** ‘small enclosed plot’); Furlong abutting on Crook Closes 1871 (*Crook Closes* 1737¹; OE **furlang**, and OE ***crōc** ‘crook’/ON **krókr** ‘crook, bend’); Cut throat hill furlong, Cutthroat Hill 1871 (also 1737¹); *Cutthroat* names refer to ‘land on which a homicidal attack had taken place, or reputed to be the haunt of those likely to carry out such an attack’ (NDEFN 101), OE **hyll**, and OE **furlang**); Cut Throat Hill Furlong 1871 (OE **furlang**).

Doethorn 1858, Doe Thorne 1871 (perhaps OE **dā** ‘doe, female of the fallow deer’, and OE/ON **þorn** ‘thorn-tree’); Dook Mill Hill 1871 (specific is the surn, which was frequent in Li (Archer and ODFNBI), and OE **hyll**); Dook Mill Hill Mere 1831 (OE **mere**¹ ‘pool’, or OE **ge-mære** ‘boundary’); Double Tithe Furlong 1871 (ME **doublen**, ‘double’, OE **tēoða** ‘tenth, tithe’, and OE **furlang**); East Field 1803 (also 1649¹, 1746, 1764, 1787, 1795¹, 1822, 1858, 1871, *the east field* 1716, *Epworth east field* 1718, *Eastfield* 1726; also named as East Field near Pinfold Furlong 1822; this is one of four common open fields); Ellers Field 1803 (also 1764, 1790), Eller’s Field 1858 (*Ellers Fielde* 1606, 1822, *the Ellers field* 1659¹, *Ellers Feild (sic)* 1693, *Ellars Field* 1700, *the Eller field* 1738; this is one of four common open fields; see ELLERS; note also *Ellercopie* 1574-5 (ME **copis** ‘coppice, thicket’), below); Evans Drain 1803 (specific is probably the surn. *Evans*, which was frequent in WRY (Archer and ODFNBI), and ME **drein** ‘drain’); Factory Furlong 1871 (OE **furlang**; this refers to ‘land adjoining a factory’ (NDEFN 133) and may relate to a factory manufacturing items made from local hemp and flax, which was the main industry in the area (White 1856, 627)); Firerigs (Long, Short) 1871 (ModE dial. *fur* ‘common gorse or furze’, and ME **rigge** ‘ridge between two furrows’); Five Lands 1871 (*le Five landes* 1597; names of this type are often used to refer to an ‘enclosure consolidating five units of the open field, or containing five features, naming shape, type or area’ (NDEFN 142)); Folly Bridge 1828 (this is located to the east of CHESTNUT FARM near the location of a current pumping station; see FOLLY DRAIN in River-Names).

Girdham’s Bank 1816 (specific is the surn. *Girdham*, which occurred mainly in small numbers in Li (Archer), and ME **banke**); Goosepits 1871 (*Goose pitts furlong* 1749; *Goose* is probably an outcome of OE **gorst** ‘gorse’, with OE **pytt** ‘pit’; OE **furlang**; compare GOOSE-PITTS FARM and associated f.ns in Belton); Gravel Hole More 1838 (ME **gravel** ‘gravel, sand’, OE **hol**¹ ‘hole, hollow’, and OE **ge-mære** ‘boundary’); Great Rush Ouze (Commons) 1803 (see also RUSH OUZE, RUSH OUZE DRAIN and RUSH OUZE ROAD); Charles Grundy’s Lidget 1877 (specific is the pers.n. and second el. is the surn. *Grundy*; Charles Grundy, farmer, is named in 1856, and OE **hlid-geat** ‘swing-gate’, ‘especially one to prevent cattle straying from pasture across a road or on to arable land’); Harebacks 1871 (OE **hara** ‘hare’, and OE **bæc** ‘back’); Hare Bush Close, Harebushes 1858 (*Harebusk* 1369, 1421-2, *Harebuskes* 1438¹, *le Hare Busshes*, *le harebusshes* 1565, *Hairbushes* 1606, *Hayrie Bushes* 1685×8, *Harrey Bushes* 1700, *Harebush* 1726; possibly from OE **hara** ‘hare’, with OE **busc** ‘bush’; note Scandinavianised form in earliest spelling; see also Harry Bush Close, f.n. in Owston); Hare Bush Furlong (OE **furlang**); Haverthwards 1871, Haverthwarts 1871 (*hauerwayt Gate* 14th, *Howerthwarts* 1752, *Haverthwarte* 1795¹; this is possibly a reanalysis of the recurrent name *Overthwarts* from ME †**over-þwart** ‘across’ (cf. PN Ch 5 (2:1) 296); an alternative possibility of a compound OE **haver** ‘oats’, with ON **þverr** (**þvert** neut.) ‘athwart, lying across’ would be unusual, as **þvert** is not usually found as a generic; ON **gata** ‘road’, or OE **geat** ‘pass, gate, gap’; note also Haverthwards 1915, f.n. in Belton, and Haverwarts, f.n. in Haxey); Long Hawk 1858 (also 1871; *Le Long Hawk furlong* 1695; OE **hafoc**

‘hawk’; *Hawk* names allude to ‘hawks, the sport of hawking’ (NDEFN 197), or the surn. *Hawk*, which was frequent in WRY and less frequent in Li (Archer and ODFNBI); Short Hawk 1871 (*Hawk* 1700); Hazelscow 1871 (*Heselscoye* 1289, *Hesilscog* 1.13th², *Heselcowe* 1601, *Heslekow* 1700, *Heslecow* (*sic*) 1764; OE **hæsel**/ON **hesli** ‘hazel’, ON **skógr** ‘wood’); Hazelscow Furlong, Hazels cow furlong (*a furlong called Haslescow* 1738¹; OE **furlang**); High Road 1822; Hollingsworth Lane Close 1871 (see HOLLINGSWORTH LANE); Hollowgate Hill 1858, Hollow Gate Hill 1871 (OE **hol**¹ ‘hole, hollow’, ON **gata** ‘road’, or OE **geat** ‘pass, gate, gap’, and OE **hyll**); Old Idle Beaves 1871 (*beave* is difficult, but is likely to refer to an ancient enclosure, see 1795 *Enc*¹ and ‘parcels of meadow or pasture called a Beave or Fishing’ in Epworth (1841 *EpwCR*); *beave* is also mentioned 13 times to an ancient enclosure in *Enc*¹; this is unlikely to be the surn, as there is no evidence in 1856 or Li (Archer) and the main reference to *Beaves* in ODFNBI relates to Do); Ings 1803 (this is included with the 4 main common fields in 1871 *EpwDB*); *Epworth Ings* 1649¹, *The Ings* 1692-3?, *Ings* 1700, *Ingsfield* 1726¹; ON **eng** ‘meadow’; this land is noted as belonging to the Rectory of Epworth in the Archdeaconry of Stow 1692-3?); Ings Meadow 1822 (OE **mēd** ‘meadow’); Short Ings 1871; Intake 1858, Intake 1871, Intakes 1871 (*The Intacks* 1692-3?; ON **inntak** ‘land newly taken into cultivation’; this land is noted as belonging to the Rectory of Epworth in the Archdeaconry of Stow 1692-3?; note also *Intacke Lane* 1649¹, below); Intake Furlong 1822 (OE **furlang**); Isle’s Garden 1858.

Justlands Commons 1803 (possibly ME **agiste** ‘seasonal rights of pasturage, rented pasture-land’, OE/ON **land** ‘land’, and OFr **commun** ‘common’; note also Justland Closes (Commons) 1803, f.n. in (b) in Haxey); Lands in dispute with Burnham 1871; Lawns 1871 (OFr **launde** ‘glade’; see LAWNS FARM); Lawns Furlong 1858 (OE **furlang**; note also *Lawns Furlong* 1791, f.n. in (b) in Belton); Lawns Mere 1820 (OE **ge-mære** ‘boundary’); Lawn’s More 1821; Lessy Toft 1858 (also 1871; *Lessitoft* 1737, *Lessitaft* (*sic*) 1738, *Lessetoft Locker* 1737¹; OE **læssa** ‘smaller’, and ODan **toft** ‘plot’; *Locker* is possibly the surn. which was found in reasonable numbers (Archer and ODFNBI)); Longer Lands 1871; Short Lands 1838 (also 1871); Long Moorlands (OE **mōr**/ON **mór** ‘wasteland, marsh’, and OE/ON **land**); Low Moorlands 1858 (also 1871); Short Moorlands 1871; Mare and Foal 1858 (also 1871), Mare & Foal More 1848, Mare and Foal Mere 1840, Short Mare & Foal (this alludes to ‘two connected pieces of land of unequal size’ (NDEFN 270); see also similarly named field in North Kelsey, LNR (PN Li 2, 192-3)); Martin Lidget 1871 (specific is probably the surn. *Martin*, which occurred in reasonable numbers in Li (Archer and ODFNBI), and OE **hlid-geat** ‘swing-gate’); Massey Close 1858 (also 1871; specific is probably the surn., which was found in small numbers in Li but frequent in WRY (Archer and ODFNBI)); Meers Close 1822 (OE **mere**¹ ‘pool’, or OE **ge-mære** ‘boundary’); Meres 1858 (also 1871; *le meere* 1470; OE **mere**¹ ‘pool’, or OE **ge-mære** ‘boundary’); Middle Furlong (Church Field) (*the middle furlong* 1576¹, *le Midle furlong* 1718¹, *Middle Furlong* 1764; OE **furlang**); Middle Furlong (Ellers Field) 1858 (also 1871); Middle Furlong (South Field) 1858 (also 1871); Middle Furlong against Plastor Holes (Plastor Holes is possibly ME **plaister** ‘plaster, gypsum’, or OE **pleg-stōw** ‘place where people gathered to play’, with OE **hol**¹ ‘hole, hollow’; similar minor names occur nearby: Plaster Pits (PN WRY 4 50; glossed as ME *plaister*), and *Plaster pytts* 1609 (PN Li 6 121; glossed as OE *pleg-stōw*); alternatively, the specific could be the related surn. *Plastow*, which was reasonably frequent in Li (Archer and ODFNBI)); Nainby Close, Nainby Closes 1871 (specific is probably the surn. *Nainby*, see also Nainby Road in Crowle); New

Close (see also Bottom of New Close 1871, above); New Close near Vine Garth; New Hedge 1858 (also 1700, 1737¹, 1871, *le New Hedge* 1718; OE **hecg** ‘hedge’); Newington 1828 (this was located on what is now Sandtoft Airfield; see SANDTOFT, Belton parish); Paddock 1858, Paddock Close 1822, Paddocks 1871 (see THE PADDOCKS); Parkin Mill 1838 (specific is the surn. *Parkin*; Matthew Parkin, farmer, and George Parkin, gardener and seedsman, are named in Owston in 1856).

Partner Close 1858, Partners Closes 1871 (compare *Parteneytes fflatt* 1421-2; *Parteneyclose* 1574-5, *Partney Close* 1594-6, 1601, *Partney Closes* 1633, 1649¹, *Partny closes* 1645-7, *Partner Close* 1768; *Partnes cloose hooke* 1707; the etymology of the earliest form *Parteneytes* is difficult; later spellings look like reanalysis to *Partney* probably influenced by the Li p.n. Partney (OE pers.n. *P(e)arta* and OE **ēg** ‘island’, DLiPN 97), which has interfered with forms, subsequently reanalysed to *Partner*, with OE **hōc** ‘hook, angle, bend in the river, spit of land in the river-bend’; note Partney Close and related f.n.s in Haxey); Penfold Furlong Close (OE ***pynd-fald** ‘pinfold, enclosure for stray animals’, and OE **furlang**; see PINFOLD); Pinfold Houses 1871; Podeswell Furlong 1871 (ME **pode** ‘toad’, OE **welle** ‘spring, stream, well’, and OE **furlang**); Poorhouse Yard 1822, Poorhouses 1822 (ModE **poorhouse** ‘house maintained by the parish for poor people’, and OE **geard** ‘enclosure, yard’; this refers to ‘land attached to, or used for the benefit of, the parish or union workhouse’ (NDEFN 337)); Popplewell’s Croft 1822 (see POPPLEWELL TERRACE); Postern and Mid Furlong Mores 1816, Postern More 1838 (ME **postern** ‘side door or gate’, OE **furlang**, and OE **ge-mære** ‘boundary’); Priestcroft (also 1858; *Preestcroft* 1601, *Preist Croft* 1718; OE **prēost** ‘priest’, and OE **croft**; note also *Priest Croft Butts* 1737¹, below (ME **butte** ‘short strip of arable land’, ‘a strip of land abutting on a boundary, a short strip ploughed in the angle where two furlongs meet’); *Priestcroft Headland* 1606, *Priest Croft, Headland* 1700 (OE **hēafod-land** ‘headland, land for turning plough’)); Furlong abutting on Priestcroft 1871 (OE **furlang**); Rabbit Warren 1843; Rabbit Bank 1848 (ME **banke**).

Rates (Commons) 1803, Rates 1871 (also 1649¹; ModE dial. **rate** n., referring to a pit from which hemp or flax was ‘rated’; see also Rates Road, street-name in (b)); Ross 1803 (also 1626 (1837), 1639, 1828, 1871; this was probably where COMMON FARM is now sited; see also ROSS FARM); Rofs Close 1803 (probably misreading of the long *s* in Ross as *f*); Ross Bridge 1828 (also 1915); Ross Bridge Close 1803 (also 1798; *Rose Bridge Close* 1798); Ross Close 1915 (also 1798); Ross Common 1803 (Ofr **commun** ‘common’); Ross Drain 1803 (ME **drein** ‘drain’); Rows 1871, Abutting on Rows 1871 (*le Rawe* 1421-2; OE **rāw** ‘row’); Rush Ouze 1822 (also 1803), Rush Ouse 1858, Rushouze 1871 (see RUSHOUZE DRAIN, and Rush Ouze Road, street-name in (b)); Little Rush Ouze 1803; Little Rush Ouze (Commons) 1803 (*Rush Ouse Common* 1787; Ofr **commun** ‘common’); Salmon Close 1828 (specific is the frequently occurring surn. *Salmon* (Archer and ODFNBI); the map locates this name to the north of Scawcett Farm and gives Samuel Closes as a separate f.n.); Samuel Closes (part of Belton Parish at enclosure) 1803 (also 1828, 1915; see SAMUEL CLOSES FARM); Scawcet Bridge 1836; Scawcet Common 1803 (Ofr **commun** ‘common’); Scawcett Sand Bed 1822¹, Scawcett Sand Bed 1838 (OE **sand** ‘sand’, and OE **bedd** ‘bed, plot of land for growing plants’; see SCAWCETT); Scawcett West Carr 1803 (ON **kjarr** ‘brushwood, marsh’); Short Lands 1858 (OE/ON **land**); Shutts below Coneygarth 1871 (possibly OE **scēat** ‘projecting corner of land’ in the sense of ‘furlong, share of the common land’; see *Coney Garth* 1790,

below, CONEY GARTH in Haxey, and discussion of the possibilities for the *Shutts* name in NDEFN 381).

Skillgates 1871 (*Schelgate* 1361, *Skillgates* 1601, *Skilgates* 1606, *Skillgates* 1685×88), *Skill-Gates* 1700, *Skillgate* 1764; *Skilgate Furlong* 1737¹, *Skilgates furlong* 1792; OE **scyl** ‘boundary’ borrowed into late OE from ON *skil*, with OE **geat** ‘pass, gate, gap’; OE **furlang**; note also Long Shilgates, f.n. in Belton); Short Skelgates 1858, Short Skillgates 1871; Skinnermere, Skinner More 1838, Skinner Mere 1858 (*Skynners Meere* 1576, *Skinneur mear* 1733, *Skinner Mear* 1764; ON **skinnari**, ME *scynnere* ‘skinner’ (note Bower 1940, 553 suggests perhaps the home of a Richard Skynner mentioned in *Concords*), and OE **mere**¹ ‘pool’, or OE **ge-mære** ‘boundary’); Sough Croft 1871 (also 1601, 1858; *Sow-Croft* 1700, *Sowcroft* 1707, *Sow Croft* 1768; ME **sogh** ‘bog, swamp’, surviving as dialect *sough* ‘a bog, a marsh’, and OE **croft**); South Field 1803 (also 1700¹, 1733, 1737¹, 1746, 1756, 1764, 1787, 1795¹, 1822, 1858, 1871; *Southfielde* 1606, *the south Feild (sic)* 1649¹, *the Southfield* 1653, *the southfield* 1707, *Epworth south field* 1718, 1778, *Epworth South field* 1750; OE **sūð** ‘south’; this is one of four common open fields); South Moor 1803 (also 1822, 1871; *the Common of Southmore* 1649¹; *ye South Moore* 1649¹; OE **mōr**/ON **mór**; see also South Moor Footpath and South Moor Road, street-names in (b)); South Moor Sand Bed 1838 (OE **sand** ‘sand’, and OE **bedd** ‘bed, plot of land for growing plants’); Stecking 1871 (see STECKING DRAIN); Stone Pitts 1803 (*Stonepitts* 1606, 1700, 1733, *the Stone pits* 1754; OE **stān** ‘stone’, and OE **pytt** ‘pit’); Top Croft 1858; Tottermire 1871 (see TOTTERMIRE LANE, street-name); Townend 1871; Town Side 1858 (also 1700), Townside 1871 (Townside furlong 1792; OE **furlang**; see also Bottom of Townside 1871, above); Furlong near Vine Garth, Vine Garth Furlong (OE **furlang**; see VINE GARTH); Water Hall More 1816 (OE **mōr**/ON **mór**); Water Hall Crofts in Carr Lane 1822 (OE **croft**, and ON **kjarr** ‘brushwood, marsh’); West Carr (Commons) 1803 (ON **kjarr** ‘brushwood, marsh’, and OFr **commun** ‘common’); West End (Below Railway) 1871 (see WEST END ROAD); West Gate 1858 (note also WESTGATE in Belton); White Mill Mear Furlong, White Mill Mere 1871 (OE **hwīt** ‘white’, OE **mere**¹ ‘pool’, or OE **ge-mære** ‘boundary’, and OE **furlang**); Yealand Flat (also 1838, 1871; specific is probably surn. which was frequent Li (Archer and ODFNBI), and ON **flat** ‘level ground’, later ‘division of the common field’).

(b) *Acum Carre* 1633 (specific is possibly dat. pl. of OE **āc** ‘oak tree’, and ON **kjarr** ‘brushwood, marsh’; note also listed as *Acam Carr* 1738, f.n. in (b) in Crowle); *alsamflat al’ voc’ Redesflat* 1421-2, *Read Flatt* 1700 (specific is possibly a dithematic pers.n. such as *Anselm*, with ON **flat** ‘level ground’; *Redesflat* is probably from OE **hrēod** ‘reed’, although note this el. is difficult to separate from OE **rēad** ‘red’ (EPNE 1 264), with ON **flat**); *Barton copie* 1574-5, *Barton coppie* 1594-6, *Barton Coppie* 1633, *Barton Coppice* 1649¹ (specific is the surn. *Barton*, which was widespread (Archer and ODFNBI), and ME **copis** ‘coppice, thicket’); *Battlegreen close* 1607-8 (see BATTLE GREEN); *Beacon Close* 1649¹ (this is either OE **bēcun** ‘sign, signal’, or the derived surn. *Beacon*, which was found in small numbers in Li and WRY (Archer and ODFNBI); see discussion of *Bel-* names in BELTON which notes that a beacon may have been the landscape feature after which the *Bel-* names in Belton and Epworth may have been named; cf. also Baker and Brookes 2015, 216-34); *Bellegreve Park* 1535-43, 1626 (1837); see BELGRAVES WOOD, and note also Belgraves New Furlong); *Belton Bushes* 1700 (OE **busc** ‘bush’; see BELTON); *Belton Laine East* 1601a (OE **lane** ‘lane’); *Biddintack farm*

1795¹ (specific is possibly the surn. *Bidd*, which was found in small numbers in Nt (Archer), and ON **inntak** ‘land newly taken into cultivation’); *Blakedik*’ e.14th (OE **blæc** ‘black’, and OE **dīc**/ON **dīk** ‘ditch’); *braynsby intake* 1470 (specific is probably the pers.n. *Bransby*, which derives from the Li p.n. Bransby (DLiPN 19), and was found in small numbers in Li and WRY (Archer and ODFNBI), and ON **inntak** ‘land newly taken into cultivation’); *Brondecrofte* 1304 (ME **brand** ‘fire, flame, firewood’, and OE **croft** ‘small enclosed plot’); *Browill croft* 1653 (specific is possibly a variant of the surn. *Browell*, which was found in small numbers in Li (Archer and ODFNBI), and OE **croft**; the surn. has two possible etymologies: it could either be a locative name from one of various places called (Le) Breuil, Breux, Briot, Brueil, or Bruille in Normandy, or it may have a different origin as an English locative name, possibly a variant of *Brewell* which has its origin in near Rotherham in WRY); *Bryers* 1649¹ (this is probably the surn. *Bryer*, which was found in small numbers in WRY (Archer and ODFNBI)); *Brymbles* 1574-5 (OE **brēmel** ‘bramble, blackberry bush’); *Burnecrofte infra p’cum de Belgraue* 1574-5, *Burnecrofte* 1594-6, *Burnecroft* 1633, *Burnecroftes* 1649¹ (OE **burna** ‘stream’, and OE **croft**); *Byrde Flatt* 1606, *Birds Flatt* 1685×88, *Bird Flatt/Birds Flatt* 1700 (OE **bridd** ‘bird’, or the OE pers.n. and its derived surn. *Bird* which was frequent in Li (Archer and ODFNBI), and ON **flat** ‘level ground’, later ‘division of the common field’; note the common noun is indistinguishable from its use as OE pers.n. and later surn. (VEPN 2 29); alternatively, the specific could be OE **byrde** ‘border, edge, bank’).

Le Carre 1470, *the Carre* 1576¹ (ON **kjarr** ‘brushwood, marsh’); *Carters Closses* 1544-6 (specific is probably the surn. *Carter*, which was reasonably frequent in Li (Archer and ODFNBI), and a form of ME **clos** ‘enclosure’); *Cawsett Lane* 1649¹ (see COWSITT HILL); *del Chambr’*, *dil Chaumbre* (p) 1421-2 (OFr **chambre** ‘chambre’, possibly associated with a hunting-lodge for Hatfield Chase (cf. VEPN 3 38)); *le Chantry House* 1553 (ME **chanterie** ‘chantry’); *le Chantry Intack* 1553 (ME **chanterie** ‘chantry’, and ON **inntak** ‘land newly taken into cultivation’; ‘a chantry was a fund for maintenance of a priest, for whom usually a special chapel was provided, and whose principal or sole duty was to say mass daily, or on specified days, for the souls of the founder and his or her family’ (NDEFN 69)); *the Churchyard* 1649¹; *the Claypitts* 1683 (ME **cley-pit** ‘clay-pit’; note also CLAY PIT in Crowle); *Cockpitte* 1606, *Cock Pitts* 1700 (ModE **cockpit** ‘pit in which cockfights are held’); *Common Feild (sic)* 1649¹; *Common Mear* 1700 (OFr **commun** ‘common’, and OE **mere**¹ ‘pool’, or OE **ge-mære** ‘boundary’); *Common Way* 1700 (OFr **commun** ‘common’); *Coney Garth* 1790 (ME **coninger**, **coningre** ‘rabbit-warren’; see also Shutts below Coneygarth 1871, above, and note also CONEY GARTH in Haxey); *le Courthouse* 1618-20, *the Court house* 1649; *the Croft* 1652 (OE **croft**); *neere the Crosse* 1649¹ (OE **cross** ‘cross’); *Cross Way* 1700 (OE **cross** ‘cross’); *Cutter close* 1645-7 (specific is possibly the surn. *Cutter*, which was found in WRY (Archer and ODFNBI)); *Dalton place* 1392 (specific is the pers.n. *Dalton*); *Dawsons Close* 1649¹ (specific is the very frequently occurring surn. *Dawson* (Archer and ODFNBI)); *Dow-good-Croft* 1700 (this cheerful name indicates ‘fertile and profitable land’ (NDEFN 174), and OE **croft**); *Downetowne Lidgett* 1684, *Down Town lid Gate* 1737¹ (OE **dūne** ‘down, low’, OE **tūn** ‘enclosure, village’, used in the sense of ‘a place ‘below the town’, and OE **hlid-geat** ‘swing-gate’); *le dud buske* 1470 (uncertain specific, possibly pers.n. *Dudda*, or perhaps OE **dēad**/ON **dauðr** ‘dead’, with ON ***buskr** ‘bush, thicket’, or perhaps Scandinavianisation of OE *busc* ‘bush’).

Ealand Flatt 1764 (ON **flat** ‘level ground’); see EALAND in Crowle); *Eastkirkfield* 1576¹ (ON **kirkja** ‘church’); *le East Moore* 1698 (OE **mōr**/ON **mór** ‘wasteland, marsh’); *pastur’ voc’ Ellercopie* 1574-5, *Ellercoppie* 1594-6, *Eller Coppice and Burnecroftes* 1649¹ (ON **elri** ‘alder wood’, and ME **copis** ‘coppice, thicket’; see *Burnecrofte infra p’cum de Belgraue* 1574-5, above; note also Ellers Field 1803); *Entleys* 1421-2 (possibly OE **æned** ‘duck’, with OE **læs** ‘pasture’, but in the plural this is sometimes difficult to distinguish from OE **lēah** ‘clearing; wood’ (EPNE 2 11)); *Epworth Carr* 1639 (ON **kjarr** ‘brushwood, marsh’; see EPWORTH); *Epworth Common* 1649¹ (OFr **commun** ‘common’); *Epworth feraie* 1583, *Epworth ferry* 1633¹ (ON **ferja** ‘ferry’); *More de Eppeworth’* 1421-2, *Epworth Mere* 1574-5, *Epworth Moore* 1594-6 (OE **mōr**/ON **mór**); *Geary Lane* 1649¹ (specific is the surn. *Geary*, which was reasonably widespread (Archer and ODFNBI); *Gerleyarowes* e.14th (specific is probably the pers.n. *Garley*, with uncertain medial element, and OE **rāw** ‘row’); *Gitskarth* 1422 (compare *Giddesgarth’* n.d./l.13th, f.n. in (b) in Althorpe, and *Gittescarth* 1293, f.n. in (b) in Owston, which may be related; specific is the OE pers.n. *Gyddi*, and ON **garðr** ‘enclosure’); *Goryecopie* 1574-5, *Gorie Copie* 1594-6, 1635-6, *Gurry Coppies*, *Gurry Coppice* 1649¹ (specific is OE **gor** ‘dirt, dung’, or the surn. *Gurry*, which was present in small numbers in Nt but is unexplained (Archer and ODFNBI), and ME **copis** ‘coppice, thicket’; note also Gurrey Coppice in Belton, which may be the same location).

Halifax Farm 1687 (specific is the surn. *Halifax*, which was frequent chiefly in WRY and Li (Archer and ODFNBI); note also Halifax Close, f.n. in Belton); *great hall of Epworth manor* 1438 (see VINEGARTH); *Hardehill Crofte* 1553, *Hardhillcroft* 1601, *Hardhill Crofte* 1606, *Hardill Croft* 1700 (OE **heard** ‘hard, cheerless’, OE **hyll** ‘hill’, and OE **croft**; *hardhill* is a frequently occurring compound in Le); *Hardithreats (sic)* 1651 (note also Haverthwards 1871, above, which may be related); *The Headland* 1700 (also 1726; OE **hēafod-land** ‘headland, land for turning plough’); *Hellen tree bush* 1749 (OE **ellern** ‘elder-tree’); *Heyredenges* 1421-2 (OE **ge-hæg** ‘fence, enclosure’, and OE ***ryding** ‘clearing’; note also *heghriddings* 1391-2, f.n. in (b) in Haxey which may be the same location); *High-Way* 1700; *le Hilles* 1574-5, *the Hills* 1594-6, *Hills al’s ffearnes wood* 1649¹ (OE **hyll**; the surn. *Fearn* was found in reasonable numbers in Li (Archer and ODFNBI)); *Hill Copsy* 1649¹ (OE **hyll**, and ME **copis** ‘coppice, thicket’); *Hoggentak* 1421-2 (OE ***hogg** ‘hog’, but this is difficult to distinguish from the pers.n. *Hogg* (EPNE 1 256), and ON **inntak** ‘land newly taken into cultivation’); *Hollantrebushes* 1601 (OE **holegn** ‘holly’, OE **trēow** ‘tree’, and OE **busc** ‘bush’); *piscar’ de Hungaynhoke* 1421-2 (first el is uncertain, and OE **hōc** ‘hook, angle, bend in the river, spit of land in the river-bend’); *Huntintak’* 1381 (specific is probably the pers.n. *Hunt* (see Archer and ODFNBI), and ON **inntak** ‘land newly taken into cultivation’); *The Idle Commons* 1795 (OFr **commun** ‘common’; there were 12,000 acres of common land belonging to the parishes of Belton, Epworth, Haxey and Owston near the RIVER IDLE); *The Intax* 1726 (ON **inntak** ‘land newly taken into cultivation’); *Intacke Lane* 1649¹ (ON **inntak** ‘land newly taken into cultivation’; note also Intake 1871).

Jefferson Flatt 1659 (specific is the surn. *Jefferson*, and ON **flat** ‘level ground’; Ann Jefferson, milliner, and Emanuel Jefferson, shopkeeper, are named in 1856); *John Piercy Newland Close* 1649¹ (OE/ON **land**; indicates land newly taken in); *Kings Street* 1692-3? (this land is noted as belonging to the Rectory of Epworth in the Archdeaconry of Stow); *Kirke Lawnd’* 1649¹ (ON **kirkja** ‘church’, and OFr **launde** ‘glade’); *Leas Close* 1756 (possibly OE **læs** ‘pasture’, but in the plural this is sometimes difficult to distinguish from OE **lēah** ‘clearing; wood’ (EPNE 2 11));

Lidygate 1659¹ (OE **hlid-geat** ‘swing-gate’); *mes*’ in *Belgraues appellat*’ the lodge 1574-5, the lodge 1594-6; the *Lodge Close* 1649¹; the *Lodge in Belgrave* 1649¹ (see BELGRAVES WOOD); *le Lordes fisshenges* 1574-5, the *lordis Fishinge* 1594-6 (relates to a ‘fishing ground’, OED n.1.4); the *Lordes Fould* 1649¹ (OE **fald** ‘fold, animal enclosure’); *Low croft furlong* 1778¹ (OE **croft**, OE **furlang** ‘furlong’, ‘length of the furrow in the common field’); *low Field* 1787; *Lubbancroft* 1400 (specific is possibly the pers.n. *Lubba*, and OE **croft**).

Mapiflat 1421-2 (specific is possibly OE ***mapul** ‘maple-tree’, with ON **flat** ‘level ground’; note also Maple Flat in Belton which may be the same location); *Mellwood* 1700 (see MELWOOD (Owston)); *Messic Mere* 1626 (1837), *Messicmeere* 1633, *Messey Meeres* 1633¹, *Messie Meeres* 1649¹, *Messic Moors* 1649 (uncertain first compound, specific is obscure and second el. OE **sīc** ‘stream’/ON **sīk** ‘ditch’, with OE **mere**¹ ‘pool’; this area of water lay upon the district known as Ross prior to drainage, between two farms now still existing: WEST CARR to the north and NINEVAH FARM (WRY) to the south, bordered by FISHINGS LANE to the east and THE ROE (PN WRY 1 10) to the west ; before drainage the confluence of the two channels of the rivers Idle and Torne met here and ‘this is now drained and under agricultural fields’ (Whitehouse, Chapman et al. 2022, 5); see Garner 1997, 12 for a definitive extent of Messic Mere, and notes on Messic Mere in Taylor 1987, 50-1; note that *mere* and *moor* interchange regularly); [*parcum de*] *Millewode* 1421-2 (see MELWOOD in Owston); the *Mill hill* 1649¹ (OE **myln** ‘mill’); *Missen Meare* 1639 (Bower 1940 suggests Missen may be compared with the forms of Misson Nt, PN Nt 87, and OE **ge-mære** ‘boundary’; see MISSON BANK, Wroot); *le moddpytte* 1470 (ME **mudde** ‘mud’, and OE **pytt** ‘pit’; note use of ME *mod-* in compounds (OED *mud* n.1)); *le More* 1421-2, *The Moore* 1606 (OE **mōr**/ON **mór**); *Moreland* 1576¹, *Moorelandes* 1601, *Moorelands* 1653 (also 1700), *Morlandes*, *Morlands* 1653, *Moorlandes* 1707, *le Moorlands* 1718, *Le Moorlands* 1723, the *Moor Lands* 1750 (OE **mōr**/ON **mór** , and OE/ON **land**); the *Moorlands furlong* 1778 (OE **furlang**); *oldferysyd* 1470 (OE **ald** ‘old’, ON **ferja** ‘ferry’, and OE **sīde** ‘side’); *le Parrock* 1630 (the *Parocks* 1640, the *Panocks (sic)* 1737¹; OE **pearroc** ‘a fence enclosing piece of ground’, later ‘a small enclosure, a paddock’); *Parteneytes fflatt* 1421-2 (for specific see Partner Close and related early forms with *Partney*, above, with ON **flat** ‘level ground’); *Partint Close* 1700 (see Partner Close and related early forms with *Partney*, above); *Pipercroft* 1400 (specific is probably the byname *Piper*, with OE **croft**).

Pondeclose 1633, *Ponds Close* 1649¹ (ME **ponde** ‘pond’); *le pondes Intacke* 1594-6, *Pond Intake* 1633, *Ponds Intacke* 1649¹ (ME **ponde** ‘pond’, and ON **inntak** ‘land newly taken into cultivation’; note *Pound’ intak’* 1544-6, below, which may be related); *Pound’ intak’* 1544-6, *le Poundes* 1574-5 (ME **pund** ‘pond’, and ON **inntak** ‘land newly taken into cultivation’; note *le pondes Intacke* 1594-6, above, which may be related); *le Pyndereparrok* 1421-2 (ME **pinder** ‘an official in charge of impounding stray livestock’, and OE **pearroc** ‘a fence enclosing piece of ground’, later ‘a small enclosure, a paddock’; note also Pindar Road 1803, street-name in (b), above); *Pynmall Croft* 1726² (specific is possibly a variant of the rare surn. *Pinnall* (Archer), and OE **croft**); *Pyt Headland* 1606 (OE **pytt** ‘pit’, and OE **hēafod-land** ‘headland, land for turning plough’); *qwethill’* 1421-2 (ME **whete** ‘wheat’, and OE **hyll**); *Rakesfield* 1726¹ (specific is probably the surn. *Rake*, which was found in small numbers in WRY (Archer and ODFNBI)); *Read plot* 1718¹ (specific is the surn. *Read* which was widespread (Archer and ODFNBI)); *Rushens* 1645-7 (this is probably the surn. *Rushen*, which was found in small numbers in WRY (Archer and

ODFNBI)); *Russh'fores* 1421-2 (OE **risc** 'rush', with uncertain generic); *Ridyngis* 1327 (OE ***ryding** 'clearing'); *Salt Headland* 1660 (specific is the surn. *Salt*, which was frequent in WRY and less frequent in Li (Archer and ODFBNI), and OE **hēafod-land** 'headland, land for turning plough'; note also Salt Headland, f.n. in Haxey, which is probably the same name).

School House Croft 1746 (OE **croft**); *Segg Intack* 1694 (OE **secg** 'sedge, reed, rush', and ON **inntak** 'land newly taken into cultivation'); [*aquam de*] *Sele* 1470 (perhaps OE **sele** 'hall'); *Selly hyll* 1470, *SelyHyll* 1470 (perhaps OE **sele** 'hall', and OE **hyll**); *Shaw Close* 1730 (specific is possibly the surn. *Shaw*, which was frequent in Li (Archer and ODFNBI), or OE **sceaga** 'copse'); *Sokenland*' 1421-2 (ME **soke**¹ 'estate', and OE/ON **land**); *South'mylneflat* 1421-2 (OE **sūð** 'south', OE **myln** 'mill', and ON **flat** 'level ground'); *le Streete* 1684¹ (OE **strēt** 'paved (esp. Roman) road', perhaps referring to the road (now the A161) which runs north to south along the higher ground of Axholme connecting the settlements of Crowle, Belton, Epworth and Haxey); *Sulbyplace* 1400 (specific is probably a reference to Sulby Abbey; this field is described as a *toft*; note also THORNHOLMES FARM in Owston, which was leased from the Abbot of Sulby); *Tasle Croft* 1726² (OE **tāsel** 'teasel', and OE **croft**; note also Tasselcroft, f.n. in Haxey, which may be the same location); *Thurlew Close* 1764 (specific is perhaps a variant of the surn. *Thurley*, a locative name from Great and Little Thurlow (Suffolk), which was found in small numbers in Li (Archer and ODFNBI)); *Thurly Croft* 1741 (*Thurlow Croft* 1753; specific is the surn. *Thurlow*, which was frequent in Yorkshire (Archer and ODFNBI), and OE **croft**); *Tranberrye Gate* 1606, *Tranbery Gate* 1671, *Tranberie Gate* 1700, *Tranbury Gate* 1764 (ON **trani** 'crane', OE/ON **berg** 'hill, mound', and ON **gata** 'road', which sometimes indicates a 'right of pasturage' in NMidl, or OE **geat** 'pass, gate, gap'); *Tunb'y Flat* 1421-2 (specific is probably a variant of *Tranberry*, with ON **flat** 'level ground'); *Tythacre* 1649¹ (OE **tēoða** 'tenth, tithe', OE **æcer** 'plot or strip of cultivated land, acre'; names of this type refer to 'land liable for, or exempt from, payment of tithe' (NDEFN 428), the tithe defined as 'a tenth of annual produce or earnings, taken as a tax (originally in kind) for the support of the church and clergy' (OED n.2); see also Tithe Acre Lane, street-name in (b), above); *venysonland*' 1421-2 (ME **venesoun** 'venison', and OE/ON **land**; according to a 1607 inquisition, venison was 'as abundant in the poor man's kitchen as mutton' (Stonehouse 1839, 63); *verlandes* 14th (specific perhaps relates to verjuice, with OE/ON **land**; see VINE GARTH, and OED *verjuice* n.1); *close...cald the Vineyard* 1649¹ (see VINEGARTH); *Waylettes* 1369 (possibly compound OE *weg-gelætu* 'crossroads'; cf. *Weylate* 1384 (PN Ess 155), EPNE 1 11-12); *Warlotes* 1421-2 (ME **warlot** 'land assessed at a particular rate of payment'; note also Warlots in Haxey); *Wiggmore Hagg* 1551 (specific is probably the surn. *Wigg*, which was found in Li in small numbers (Archer and ODFNBI), OE **mōr**/ON **mór**, and ON **hogg** 'clearing', ModE dial. *hag*); *Woodes* 1574-5 (also 1594-6, 1618-20; OE **wudu** 'wood'); *Woods al's Ponds close* 1649¹ (OE **wudu** 'wood'); *Woodes Close* 1635-6 (specific is the surn. *Wood*, which was widespread (Archer and ODFNBI)); *Wythibrok*' 1398 (OE **wīðig** 'willow', and OE **brōc** 'brook, stream').

HAXEY PARISH

Haxey parish lies in the southernmost part of the Isle of Axholme, bordering Epworth parish to the north, Owston parish to the east, Wroot parish to the west, and Bassetlaw wapentake (Nottinghamshire) to the south. It is situated relatively high in the landscape, located on a ridge spur above the River Trent. This is the largest parish in Axholme and many settlements are on raised ground in the immediate vicinity of Haxey (14m OD), with Upperthorpe (15m OD), Westwoodside (16m OD), Nethergate (16m OD), Newbig (16m OD) and Park (16m OD) to the west, Graiselound (8m OD) to the south, and East Lound (10m OD) to the east. High Burnham (40m OD) and Low Burnham (9m OD) lie in the extreme north-east of the parish. The etymology of Haxey, from the ON personal name *Hákr* and ON *ey* ‘Hakr’s island’, indicates the watery landscape.

At the time of the Domesday Survey, Haxey appears to have been a significant settlement, with a recorded population of 24 households (16 villans/villagers and eight bordars/smallholders) under one lordship of Wazelin of Haxey, who paid taxes to the tenant-in-chief Geoffrey de la Guerche; there were six ploughlands, three acres of meadow, woodland with pasture in places five furlongs long by one furlong wide, and nine fisheries (DB 2002, 954/DB 2 63.7). Additionally, (High and Low) Burnham has a separate entry listing a recorded population of 18 households (all freemen) who had seven ploughs with six ploughlands under one lordship of Geoffrey de la Guerche (DB 2 63.11), whilst the entry for Lound and the other Lound (now Graizelound) is recorded as an outlier of Belton, with 10 households (four freemen, four villagers

and two tributaries) who had three and a half ploughs and one fishery (DB 2 63.10).

Estimates based on census surveys for the years from 1548 to 1642 (1548: 863; 1603: 1162; 1642: 1538) indicate that in around 1603 Haxey's population increased, and then rose again substantially in 1642 following drainage; these figures are consistent with a general increase in population, which includes migration into the area (Fleet 2002, 85-6).

Like Belton and Epworth parishes, a distinctive feature of Haxey parish is the survival of numerous open fields with their characteristic strips. Remaining common land, consisting of small areas of verge known as *meres*, was traditionally divided and let by appointed *Mere Men* or *Townsmen* (<https://www.welivehere-haxey.group/townsmen-meresmeet>). In Westwoodside, 'mere letting' has continued regularly every 3 years and is known as a 'candle and pin auction'. In Haxey, the annual custom was revived in April 2022 after temporary suspension in 2012; manorial records refer to the custom as letting 'by a straw'. Originally, successful bidders would use their land to graze animals or cultivate crops, but 'mere letting' is now essentially ceremonial, with funds collected put towards maintenance of the land.

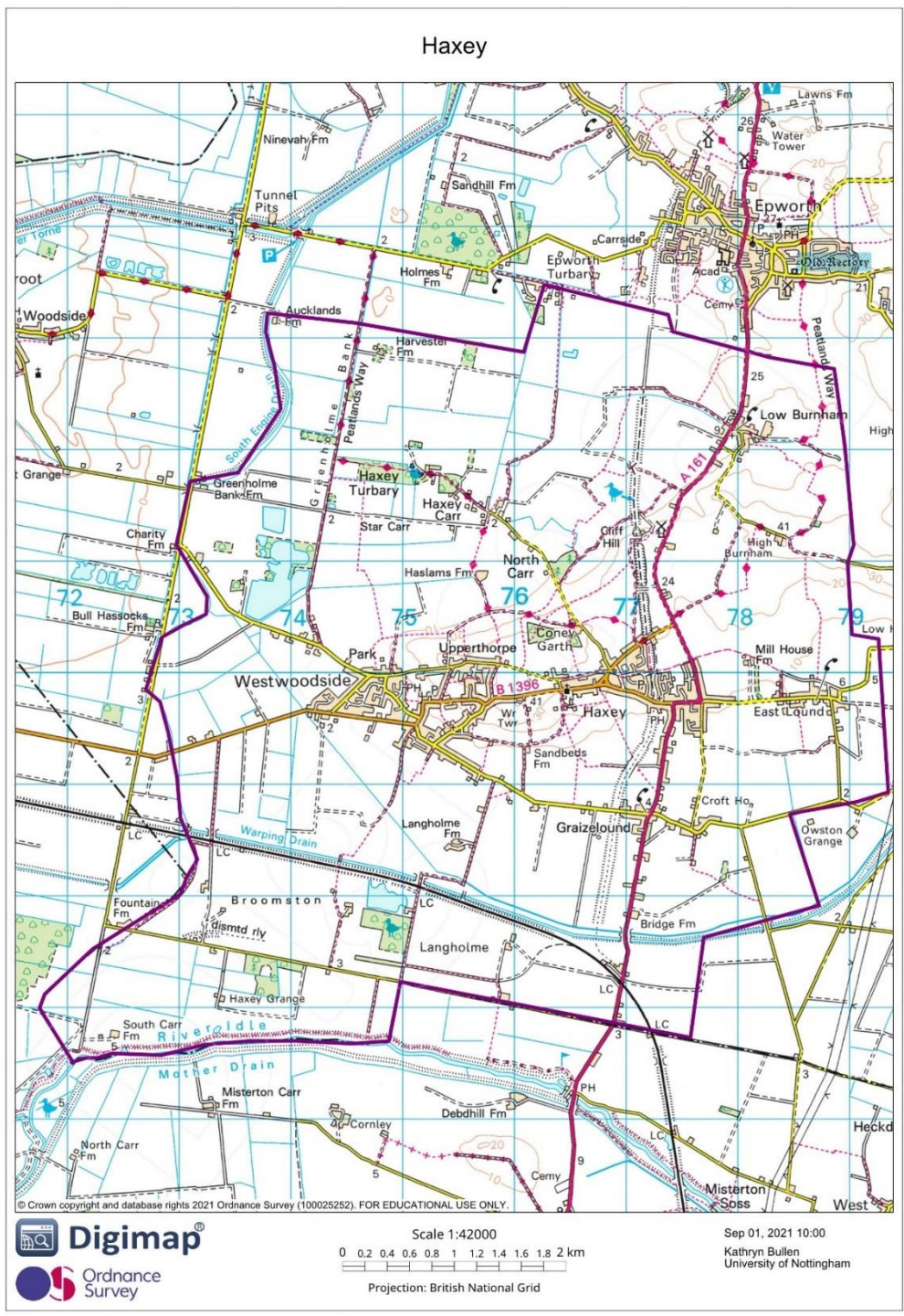


Figure 34: Map of Haxey parish

Haxey geology

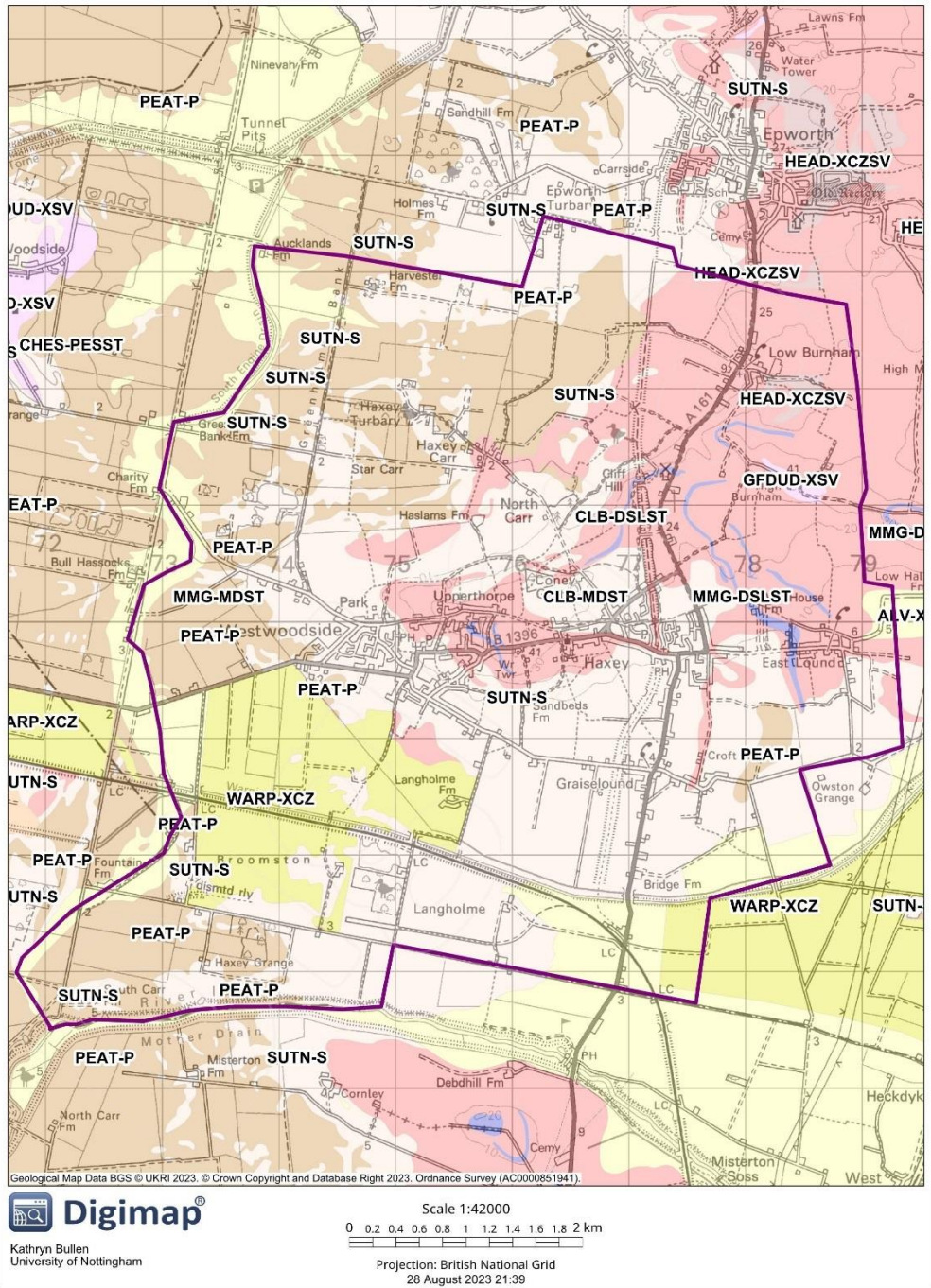


Figure 35: Geology map of Haxey parish

Bedrock	
Mercia Mudstone Group - Siltstone, Dolomitic (MMG-DSLST)	
Chester Formation - Sandstone, Pebbly (Gravelly) (CHES-PESST)	
Mercia Mudstone Group - Mudstone (MMG-MDST)	
Clarlborough Member - Siltstone, Dolomitic (CLB-DSLST)	
Clarlborough Member - Mudstone (CLB-MDST)	
Superficial Deposits	
Alluvium - Clay, Silt, Sand And Gravel (ALV-XCZSV)	
Warp - Clay And Silt (WARP-XCZ)	
Peat - Peat (PEAT-P)	
Hemingbrough Glaciolacustrine Formation - Clay, Silty (HEM-CZ)	
Sutton Sand Formation - Sand (SUTN-S)	
Glaciofluvial Deposits, Devensian - Sand And Gravel (GFDUD-XSV)	
River Terrace Deposits (Undifferentiated) - Sand And Gravel (RTDU-XSV)	
Head - Clay, Silt, Sand And Gravel (HEAD-XCZSV)	
Artificial Ground	
Mass Movement	
Linear Features	
Alteration Areas	
<i>Faults</i>	
Fault, inferred	
Fold Axes	
Fossil Horizons	
Landforms	
Mineral Veins	
Rock Units	

Figure 36: Haxey geology key

HAXEY PARISH

Haxey

Haxey parish was enclosed together with Belton, Epworth and Owston parishes following an Enclosure Act dated 1795 (*Enc*¹) and an Enclosure Award dated 1803 (*Enc*²). A Tithe Award for the parish was completed in 1847, with 1848 map (Kain and Oliver 1995, 298). The OS 1" map sheet is dated 1894.

HAXEY (SK 7699) [hæksi:]

So named 6", 1847 *TA*, 1".

Acheseia 1086 DB

Haxei m.12th Dugd vi, 1212 Fees (Bower), Hy2 (1478) Pat (DLiPN),

Haxeia m.12th Dugd vi

Haxia Hy2 (1154×89) Gilb (Bower)

Haxaie 1200 Gilb (Bower),

Haxaya Hy3 (1216×72) *Chs*, *Haxaye* 1272-1307 Abbr (Bower),

Haxay c.1300 *Chs*, 1327-36 Ipm (Bower), 1333 *Sub* (Bower),

1363 *AD* (E210/D1819) (*KC*), 13Hy4 (1411×12) Deeds (B753),

1451 Deeds (B750), 1460 Deeds (B266), 1607-8 *LRMB* (256)

(*KC*)

Axey Hy3 (1216×72) *Chs*, 1535-43 Leland

Haxey, *Haxai* l.12th *AD* (DLiPN), *Haxaie* c.1200 (1409) Gilb

(DLiPN), *Haxeye* 1219 *Cur* (DLiPN), *Haxeye* 1272-82 FC

(Bower), *Haxey* 1316 FA (Bower), 1327-36 Ipm (Bower), *Haxey*

1596 Ax

Hascay Ed2 (1307×27) *Concords* (Bower)

Haxhay 1302 FC, 1428 FA (Bower), *Haxhey* 1522 *Sub* (Bower)

Hakesay Ed3 (1327×77) *Concords* (Bower), 1368 *Chs*

Axihay 1525 VE (Bower), *Axhaye* 1543 SP (Bower)

Hawsey 1540 SP (Bower)

Haxey 1576 Saxton, 1596 Ax

Haxsay 1607-8 *LRMB* (256) (*KC*)

Haxi 1639 Ax

‘Hákr’s island’, from the ON personal name *Hákr*, gen.sg. *Háks* and ON **ey** ‘island’ (see DEPN 227); alternatively, the specific might be ON **hak**, recorded in Iceland and Norway in the sense of ‘little hook, barb’, which might refer to the shape of the promontory on which the settlement stands (see SSNEM 154). *Hákr* is an original byname, derived from a word denoting a type of fish, and the Li wapentake of Axholme may have taken its name from the settlement here (SPNLY

123). It has been suggested that the DB spelling *Acheseia* may have been confused with Arksey in Strafforth wapentake (PN WRY 1 24), recorded as *Archesia* (Ella 1993, 58), but this is unlikely, as an *r* is less likely to be lost or inserted. For loss of initial *H-*, see AXHOLME.

Derived names: HAXEY CARR (SE 7501). ON **kjarr** ‘brushwood, marsh’. So named 1596 *Ax*, 1607-8 *LRMB* (256) (*KC*), 1639 *Ax*. *Haxey and Stockwith Carr* 1593-4 *Lanc* (3/318) (*KC*). *Haxey North Carr* 1596 *Ax*. For Stockwith, see PN Nt 39. HAXEY CROSS (SK 7799), so named 6", 1877 *AxHD*. 10k marked as Cross. This is the base and part of the shaft of a medieval market cross located in the centre of the public highway at the east end of Haxey, at the junction of High Street, Low Street and Haxey Lane. The cross occupies its original position and is one of three crosses in Haxey. The Mowbray Cross, a medieval standing cross restored in the 19th century, is situated on the green in Haxey at Greenhill (SK 7699), Church Street. The medieval cross base known locally as The Lady Mowbray or Hood stone is situated near St Nicholas’ Church (SK 7699) and is used as the site of the Fool’s Speech and for the ceremony of ‘Smoking the Fool’ in the Haxey Hood game. Traditionally all three crosses were associated with the Haxey Hood game (see HOODLANDS, below). HAXEY GRANGE (SK 7397), so named 6", 1828 *Bryant*. OFr **grange** ‘granary, barn, farm’. HAXEY LANE (5k street-name). HAXEY TOWN STATION (6"2) (SK 7697), marked STATION (DISUSED) 25k. Formerly part of the Axholme Joint Railway. HAXEY TURBARY (SE 7501), so named 6". ME **turbarie** ‘place where peat is dug, peat bog, turbary’. The parish turbary for Haxey was created in compensation for common rights lost at the 1803 enclosure, land being used for obtaining soil and sand for land improvement elsewhere in the parish, as well as for peat and turves (HLCP 1997, 71). See also Haxey Field Road, street-name in (b), and field-names.

AKEFERRY (survives in derived names).

Derived names: AKEFERRY FARM (SK 7599). Marked on 6". ON **eik** ‘oak-tree’, and ON **ferja** ‘ferry’. OE **croft** ‘small enclosed plot’. Situated south of Haxey, it is unclear why this is so named, as there is no noticeable watercourse nearby currently; this is probably a pre-drainage name. This is located near the 5m OD contour, presumably on the edge of what would have been the island of dry ground called Haxey. See also AKEFERRY ROAD, street-name, and field-names, including *Aykefericroft* 1344, *Ake Fferry crofte* 1607-8.

BURNHAM, HIGH AND LOW (SE 7802)

So named 6", 1847 *TA*, 1". Lower Burnham, High Burnham 1828 *Bryant*.

Brune 1086 DB

Brunham, Brunhom 12th Dane, *Brunham* 1.12th AD (DLiPN), 1179 P (DLiPN), c.1200? *Chs, Brunham, Brunneham* c.1184 (15th)

Templar, *Brunham* 11Ed3 (1331) Deeds (B265)

Burnham 1185 Templar, Inq (Bower), 1305 RA (Bower), *Burnam* 1565 *SheffGrant, Burneham* c.1184 Templar

Over Brunham 1294 Deeds (B1423), *Ouerbrunham* 1295 AD (DLiPN), *Overbronham* 13th AD (Bower), 1Ed3 (1328) Deeds (B762), 1348 Deeds (B761), 1370 Deeds (B755), 45Ed3 (1372) Deeds (B751), 1401 Deeds (B757), 1410 Deeds (B754), 13Hy4 (1411-12) Deeds (B752-3), *Overbrunham* 11Ed3 (1331) Deeds (B265), 1368 *Chs, Ouerburnom* Hy6 (1421-71) *Concords* (Bower 1940), *Overburnham* 15Hy6 (1437) Deeds (B187), 16Hy6 (1438) Deeds (B268)

Nedrebrunham n.d. Deeds (B725), m.13th AD (DLiPN),

Netherbrunham 1314-15 AD (E210/D8691) (KC), *Nether*

Burnham 1327-77 Inq (Bower), 11Ed4 (1471) Deeds (B765),

Nether Brunham 1Ed3 (1328) Deeds (B762), 11Ed3 (1331) Deeds (B265), 1341 *Chs*, 1343¹ *Chs*, 1344 AD (E210/D1762) (KC),

Neytherbrunham 1333 *Chs*, *Nethbrunham* 1341 *Chs*, *Nether*

Brunham 1343¹ *Chs*, 30Hy6 (1451) Deeds (B750),

Netherburnham 1345 *Chs*, *Nethirbrunham* 1360 *Chs*,

Nethyrburnham 1460 AD (Bower)

Burnhams 1576 Saxton

vnder borneham 1607-8 LRMB (256) (KC)

Burne, Upper Burne 1626 (1837) Ax

The run of early spellings possibly suggests that this is from *brunnum*, the dat. pl. of ON **brunnr** ‘spring, stream’, influenced by OE *burna*, dat. pl. *burnum*, hence ‘at the springs’, which is topographically appropriate. If so, the *-um* was probably reanalysed at an early stage to *-ham*. Early forms with reflexes of OE **uferra** ‘higher, upper’ are replaced by the affix *high*, whilst forms with OE **neōðera** ‘lower’ are replaced with the affix *low*. The source of the spring may be at HOLY WELL between High and Low Burnham, additionally marked in 1795 *Enc*¹ as HALLIWELL SPRING (see below). See also DLiPN 23; DEPN 76; CDEPN 102; SSNEM 152. Note also another Burnham in Li at Thornton Curtis, Yarborough Wapentake, which has a similar etymology (PN Li 2 280-1) and a clear replacement of *-um* by *-ham*, which provides support for the same process here.

Derived names: BURNHAM BECK (SE 7602). So named 6", 1830 Greenwood, 1838 Ax, 1848 *HaxTM*. ON **bekkr** ‘stream’. BURNHAM LANE ROAD (street-name). BURNHAM MILL FARM (SE 7701), also

known as BROCK'S WINDMILL 6". BURNHAM ROAD (street-name). See also Burnham Lane, Burnham Lane Road, Burnham Street, street-names in (b), and field-names.

CONEY GARTH (SE 7600).

So named 6", 1830 Greenwood.

Cuniger Hy3 (1216×72) *AddCh* (20747) (KC)

Le Conyngar 1343 *Chs*

le Coniger 1377 *AD* (E210/D7183) (KC), *le Conyger* 1607-8 *LRMB* (256) (KC)

le Conniere 1607-8 *LRMB* (256) (KC)

Le Cunnigarth 1616 *Tonge* (3/12), *Cunny Garth* 1649 *Survey* (Bower)

le Coniegarth in Hacksey Feild 1607-8 *LRMB* (256) (KC), *Le Conigarth* 1607-8 *LRMB* (256) (KC), *Cony garth* 1649 *ParlSurv* (E317) (KC), *Coney garth* 1794 *Dent* (1/5/4) (KC)

ME **coninger**, **coningre** 'rabbit-warren'. The run of forms suggests *Cuniger* has been reanalysed later by association with ON *garðr*: as there are many more *coney* place-names compounded with *-garth*, it would be natural to assume that this was the final element (EPNE 1 106). *Conigers* or rabbit warrens were 'deliberately established in sandy parts of estates', following the likely introduction of rabbits to England by the Normans (NDEFN 88), although this may have occurred later in the 12th century (see Sykes and Curl 2010, 116-26). The landscape in the area is very sandy.

Derived name: CONEY GARTH FARM (SE 7600). See also field-names, Coneygarth, field-name in Belton, and Coney Batty Close, field-name in Owston.

EAST LOUND or EASTLOUND (SK 7899)

So named 6", 1847 *TA*, 1".

Lund 1086 *DB*, 1.12th *AD* (DLiPN), 1276 *Gilb* (Bower), 1Ed3 (1328)

Deeds (B762), *Lunda* c.1200 *Dane*, *Lunde* 1272-82 *FC* (Bower),

Lunde 1279 *FF* (DLiPN), *Lund* 1626 (1837) *Ax*

Estlund 1.12th, eHy3 (1216×44) *HarlCh* (DLiPN), 1Ed3 (1328)

Deeds (B762)

Estlound 1.13th/e.14th *Chs*, 1317 *AD* (Bower), 1370 *Deeds* (B755),

Ric2 (1377-1399) *Concords* (Bower), 1329 *Chs*

Alund 1310 *Selby*

E. Lonud 1576 *Saxton*

Eastlound 1601 *Terrier* (Bower)

Originally a simplex place-name from ON **lundr** ‘grove’, to which was affixed OE **ēast** ‘east’, indicating its situation east of Haxey (north-east of Graiselound), and ON *á*, or the later dialect word derived from it. It appears that there was an original settlement (or unit of settlement) known as *Lund*, which has been divided into two separate units by the time of DB. See also DLiPN 82.

Derived names: EAST LOUND ROAD, street-name. LOUND HOUSE (SK 7798), so named 6". LOUND TREE FARM (SK 7899). Marked on 6". See also Lound Rates Road, street-name in (b), and field-names.

GRAISELOUND (SK 7798)

Craiselound 6", 1847 *TA*, 1". Craiselound 1824 1.25", Craislound 1828 Bryant. Craiselound 1877 *AxHD*. Graizelound OS Digimap.

Lund 1086 DB

Craslunt n.d. [1100-1603] *AddCh* (20748)

Craslund 1.12th *AD* (DLiPN), eHy3 (1216×44) *Chs*, c.1220 Bodl (DLiPN)

GrasLund’ 1.12th *AD* (DLiPN), *Graslund* 1329 (1389) Pat (DLiPN)

Craslounde 1289 *AD* (DLiPN), *Craslound* 1347-66 *FF* (Bower), 1352 *Chs*, Ed3 (1327×77) Abbr (Bower), *Craslounde* 1535 VE (Bower)

Craslond’ 1405-6 *AD* (E210/D1435) (*KC*), *Craslond* 1456 *AD* (Bower), Hy8 (1509×47) *Concords* (Bower)

Crayslande, *Craseland* Hy8 (1509×47) *Concords* (Bower)

Graies lound 1576 *Saxton*

Craces Lownde 1596 *Ax*

Grayslound 1601 *Terrier* (Bower)

Crayes Lond 1607-8 *LRMB* (256) (*KC*)

Graselund 1626 (1837) *Ax*

Craislound 1727 *Tonge* (2/46) (*KC*), *Craislound/Crayslound* 1740-76 *HaxManor*¹

Simplex place-name from ON **lundr** ‘grove’; see the preceding place-name. The affix *Craise-* was added later, probably to distinguish from East Lound. Note that earlier this was simply known as *altero Lund* ‘the other Lound’ (1086) beside East Lound (CDEPN 258), and may therefore have been the smaller or less significant of the two, or alternatively the unit was perceived as being taken out the rest of East Lound. See also SSNEM 157. Earlier spellings are mostly with initial *C*, but some with *G-*; this alternation between voiceless and voiced sounds is seen also in *Grasgard* 1109×14/*Crasegarth* 1123 field-names in Amcotts. The specific might possibly be OE **cærse** ‘cress’. Alternatively, it might be compared with Norwegian *kras* ‘thicket’

(DEPN 128). See also field-names, in particular 1867 *Minutes Graizelound North Field*, but also many instances of Craiselound/Crayslound.

Derived names: GRAIZELOUND FIELDS ROAD, street-name.

HOOD FIELD (local name in current use, not named on any OS maps) (SK 7699).

This is the location of the Haxey Hood game, which is played every 6th January in the field between Haxey and Westwoodside (for an account of the game, see Rudkin 1932, 294-301). An alternative form Hoodlands is quoted by Peacock (1896, 335) from Woolhouse (1858, 94), but this does not appear in any official records. The game is considered to date back to a Mowbray family lady losing her cap on a particularly windy day; it was retrieved by a local, who was awarded land for its return (Stonehouse 1839, 291). The amount of land given said to be ‘around forty acres’ (Woolhouse, 1858, 94). The ‘hood’ is represented by a two-foot long leather tube which is thrown into the air into the so-named ‘sway’ crowd and pushed by competing groups towards one of the public houses, with the game won when the ‘hood’ reaches one of the public houses (Stonehouse 1839, 291).

NETHERGATE (6") (SK 7599).

Nethergate 1802-28 *HaxManor*², 1828 Bryant, 1830 Greenwood

Netherthorp 1596 Ax

Nethergate 1607-8 LRMB (256) (KC)

Nether Gate 1740-76 *HaxManor*¹

‘Lower road’, from OE **neod̥era** ‘lower’, originally with ON **þorp** ‘outlying farmstead’, later substituted by ON **gata** ‘road’, which sometimes indicates a ‘right of pasturage’ in NMidl (see EPNE 1 196), or OE **geat** ‘pass, gate, gap’. This is part of a pair with Upperthorpe, below. Now part of Westwoodside.

Derived names: NETHERGATE (*Nethergate Road* 1795), street-name.

NEWBIG (6") (SK 7499). So named 1", 1830 Greenwood, 1848 *HaxTM*.

Newbigg 1828 Bryant, 1877 AxHD.

Neubug m.13th AD (PN Li 5 52)

Le Neubygfeld 1328 AD (PN Li 5 52)

campo de Neubyges 1378 AD (PN Li 5 52), *campo del Neubygges*

1378 AD (E210/D1805) (KC), *campo de Newbygges* 1378 AD

(E210/D1805) (KC)

Newbig 1596 Ax

Newbigg 1718 Tonge (2/24) (KC), 1740-76 *HaxManor*¹

OE **nīwe** ‘new’, and ME ***big** ‘building’. OE **feld** ‘open country’, later ‘enclosed plot of land’. Now part of Westwoodside. Newbig and the element *big* are mentioned in the discussion of *Canonbig* (lost) in PN Li 5 52. Cf. Newbig in Crowle.

Derived names: Newbig Road, street-name in (b), and field-names.

PARK (SE 7400).

So named 6", 1828 Bryant, 1830 Greenwood, 1877 AxHD,

del parc (p) Hy3 (1216×72) *AddCh* (20747) (KC)

The parke 1596 Ax

Parke 1607-8 LRMB (256) (KC)

Park 1794 Dent (1/5/4) (KC)

ME **park** (from OFr) ‘enclosed tract of land for beasts of the chase’; in more recent times ‘enclosed plot of ground, paddock, field’. This hamlet is now part of Westwoodside. The name is appropriate to the area known as Hatfield Chase which included parts of the Isle of Axholme. See also field-names and another early park name at *Estlound parke* 1347, field-name in (b), below.

Derived names: PARK DRAIN (SK 7499). So named 6", 1803 *Enc*², 1830 Greenwood, 1838 Ax. ME **drein** ‘drain’. North Drain 1828 Bryant. This runs parallel to Doncaster Road. PARK LANE FARM (SK 7499). Marked on 6". PARK LANE (street-name). PARK POND (SK 7799) (marked as small area of water on OS maps). So named 1803 *Enc*². The pond still exists but is now surrounded by residential houses. PARK VIEW NURSERIES (SK 7799).

UPPERTHORPE (SE 7500)

So named 6", 1847 TA, 1".

Hubaldestorp 1086 DB

le Ouerthorp 1331 AD (DLiPN), *Ouerthorpe* 1649 *ParlSurv* (E317) (KC)

Westwood Overthorpe 1559 LW (DLiPN), *Overthorpe* 1607-8 LRMB (256) (KC)

Originally ‘Hubald’s secondary settlement’ from the CG personal name *Hubald* and ON **þorp** ‘outlying farmstead’, the personal name being replaced by the later affix OE **uferra** ‘higher, upper’, later replaced by *Upper*, probably in relation to its pair at nearby Netherthorpe. Note DLiPN 131 suggests this was ‘probably named in relation to Westwoodside’, but KC did not have the *Netherthorp* attestation (see NETHERGATE, above). Alternatively, this could be a reanalysis of a local

pronunciation descended from the DB form which is listed in DLiPN 131. See also SSNEM 120-1.

Derived names: UPPERTHORPE HILL (5k) (SE 7500). OE **hyll** ‘hill’. See also field-names.

WESTWOODSIDE (SK 7499)

So named 6", 1847 *TA*, 1". WESTWOOD 1877 *AxHD*.

Westude 1086 DB, *Westwud'* m.12th AD (DLiPN), *Westwude* 1219

Ass, m.13th AD (DLiPN), *Westuud* 1244-5 RRG (146-7) (*KC*)

Westwod 1272-80, 1352 *Chs*

Westwod 1275 RH (Bower), 1344 *Chs*, 1496 Ipm (Bower), *Westwod'*

1363 AD (E210/D1819) (*KC*), 1378 AD (E210/D1805) (*KC*),

Westwode 1300 Ipm (Bower), 1302 FC, 1Ed3 (1328) Deeds

(B762), 1345 *Chs*, Hy6 (1422×61) *Chs*, 1484 AD (Bower), 1596

Ax

Westwood 16Hy6 (1438) Deeds (B268), Hy8 (1509×47) *Concords*

(Bower), 1601 *Terrier* (Bower)

W. Wood 1576 Saxton

OE **west** ‘west’, OE **wudu** ‘wood’; it is west of Haxey. OE **sīde** was added more recently. See also DLiPN 137; CDEPN 668.

Derived names: See Westwood Lane, street-name in (b), and field-names.

ALMA HOUSE (SE 7400). So named 6"2. This is probably named after the 1854 battle in Crimea.

ALMSHOUSES (6") (SE 7799). These houses were constructed for seven poor widows following a bequest by Jane Farmery in 1723 (White 1856, 632).

AUCKLANDS FARM (SE 7303). So named 6"1. Specific is the surm. *Auckland*, which was frequent in Li (Archer and ODFNBI).

BIRDELEVELS COTTAGE (SK 7299). So named 6"2. ME **level** ‘flat and horizontal’. This is opposite Levels Farm (Wroot) on the border between Haxey and Wroot parishes. See also *Byrde Flatt*, field-name in Epworth.

BRIDGE FARM (SK 7797). Marked on 6". Near bridge over Ferry Drain. Note also [*atte*] *Brygg' de eadem* 1380, field-name in (b).

BROCK'S WINDMILL (6") (SE 7701). Brocks Mill 1848 *HaxTM*. See BURNHAM MILL FARM.

BROOMSTON (SK 7398). So named 6"2. OE **brōm** ‘broom’, and OE **tūn** ‘enclosure, village’. Derived names: BROOMSTON FARMS (SK 7398). So named 6"1. BIG BROOMSTON FARM (SK 7397). Brownlows Farm 1828 Bryant. MIDDLE BROOMSTON FARM (SK 7398). BROOMSTON LANE (street-name).

BULL HASSOCKS DRAIN (SE 7200). So named 1803 *Enc*². This is on the western border between Haxey and Wroot parishes. See BULL HASSOCKS (Wroot).

BURNHAM MILL FARM (SK 7701). Formerly BROCK'S WINDMILL. This is on the border between Haxey and Epworth parishes. George Brock, farmer, is named in Epworth in 1856 White.

CARPENTERS ARMS (6"1) (SK 7499). Public House 6"2. In WESTWOODSIDE.

CARR HOUSE (SK 7899). Marked on 6". ON **kjarr** 'brushwood, marsh'. In East Lound near Carr Lane. See also field-names.

CHERRY ORCHARD FARM (SE 7600). Marked on 6".

CLIFF HILL (SE 7701). So named 6", 1854 Read. Cliffe Hill 1847 *TA*, Cliff Hills Bower 1940. OE **clif** 'cliff, bank', and OE **hyll** 'hill'. Topographically appropriate as indicates higher ground between Haxey and Low Burnham next to Burnham Mill Farm. See also field-names.

CORNLEY FARM (SK 7497). So named 6". *Cornley* 1607-8 *LRMB* (256) (*KC*). This is probably the surn. *Cornley*, which was in WRY (Archer). In 1607-8 this formed part of the bounds of the commons (*LRMB* 256, f.194) (*KC*). See also Cornley Farm names near Misterton in Nt. Derived name: CORNLEY LANE (street-name).

COVE (survives in derived names). So named 1795 *Enc*¹. Probably OE **cofa** 'sheltered place amongst hill or woods'. Derived names: COVE FARM (SE 7301). COVE FARMS (SE 7300). So named 6". These are two separate but adjacent farms situated between FOLLY DRAIN and woodland. COVE ROAD (street-name).

CROFT HOUSE (SK 7798). So named 6", 1". OE **croft** 'small enclosed plot'.

CROSSHILL (2.5k) (SE 7500). OE **cross** 'cross', and OE **hyll** 'hill'. So named 1877 *AxHD*. *Croshill* 1607-8 *LRMB* (256) (*KC*). This has been marked by a house since early 6" OS maps and is located next to the site of the 'Haxey Hood' known locally as Hood Field. See HOODLANDS, above. Note also *engelcros* e.13th and *Iggelcroshil* l.13th/e.14th, field-names in (b), below, which may be related.

DONCASTER ROAD DRAIN (5k) (SK 7898). So named 1803 *Enc*². ME **drein** 'drain'. This is located on the south-eastern border with Owston parish. *Doncaster Road North Drain* 1795 *Enc*¹. *Doncaster Road South Drain* 1795 *Enc*¹. Derived name: DONCASTER ROAD (street-name).

DUMP DRAIN (SE 7400). So named 6". ME **drein** 'drain'.

EASTMOOR VILLAS (SE 7700).

ENGINE HOUSE (6") (SK 7297 and SK 7397). ME **engin** 'machine'. Drainage pumping engine. See also field-name.

FERRY DRAIN (SK 7897). So named 6", 1803 *Enc*². 1.25" marked inaccurately as PERRY DRAIN. ON **ferja** 'ferry', and ME **drein** 'drain'.

Runs parallel with Snow Sewer and Warping Drain. See SNOW SEWER in River-Names.

FIELD HOUSE (SK 7799).

FIELD FARM (SE 7601). Marked on 6"1.

FOLLY DRAIN (SE 7300). See River-Names. This provides most of the western border between Haxey and Wroot parishes.

THE GREAT NORTHERN HOTEL (6") (SK 7697). This was situated next to HAXEY TOWN STATION and is now a private residence.

GREENHOLME (survives in derived names). So named 1803 *Enc*². Derived names: GREENHOLME BANK (SE 7402). So named 6". Holme Drain 1.25". Perhaps OE **grēne**¹ ‘(the colour) green’, ON **holmr** ‘island, water-meadow’, and ME **banke** ‘slope, bank’. Holme Lane 1828 Bryant. GREENHOLME BANK FARM (SE 7301). GREENHOLME LANE DRAIN (SE 7403). ME **drein** ‘drain’.

HALL FARM (SE 7802). Marked on 6" and is a listed building. Probably the same location as Hall Garth 1847 *TA* (see field-names). *Hall Farm* is a very recurrent name which often refers to a hall or grand farm. See also Hall Road, street-name in (b).

HASLAMS FARM (SE 7500). Haslams 6". Specific is possibly the surn. *Haslam*, which was reasonably frequent in WRY and Nt (Archer and ODFNBI), but the field-names Haslehums and Hasselums suggest OE **hæsel**/ON **hesli** ‘hazel’, and OE/ON dat. pl. ending **-um**.

HOLMES FARM DRAIN (SE 7402). ON **holmr** ‘island, water-meadow’, and ME **drein** ‘drain’.

HOLY WELL (SE 7802) 25k marked as non-Roman site of antiquity. So named 1626 (1837) Ax and 1795 *Enc*¹. *Haliwelle* 1.13th AD (E210/D3224) (KC), *le Haliwell*’ 1320 AD (E321/D8991) (KC), *Halywell*’ 1331 AD (E210/D7349) (KC), *halwell*’ Ed3 (1327×77) *Rental* (SC12/11/8) (KC), *Haliwell*’ 1333 AD (E210/D1765) (KC), *Le Halywell*’ 1334 AD (E210/D6582) (KC), *Holywell* 1601 *HaxTerr* and 1847 *Haxey TA*, *Halliwell Spring* 1795 *Enc*¹. OE **hālig** ‘holy’, and OE **welle** ‘spring, stream, well’. BURNHAM, HIGH & LOW may refer to this spring.

HOME FARM (SE 7400). Marked on 6".

HOUND FARM (SK 7698). Marked on 6".

HURST FARM (SK 7698). Specific probably the surn. *Hurst*, which was frequent in Li (Archer and ODFNBI). Thomas Hurst, farmer, is named in 1856 White.

IDLE BANK (SK 7296). So named 1877 *AxHD*. Named in relation to RIVER IDLE. ME **banke** ‘slope, bank’. IDLE STOP (SK 7296). So named 1.25", 1700 HCC9045, 1828 Bryant, 1847 *TA*. *Idel Stop* 1639 Ax. The stop refers to the location of the 17th-century diversion of the River Idle. See RIVER IDLE in River-Names; see also field-names.

KELSEY COTTAGE (6"1) (SE 7301). Kelsey Cottages 1937 *HCC9094*. KELSEY CLOSES DRAIN (SE 7301). So named 6". Specific is the surn. *Kelsey*, with ME **clos** ‘enclosure’, and ME **drein** ‘drain’. Several Kelseys are named as farmers in 1856 White. Kelsey Close(s) 1803 *Enc*². See also KELSEY CLOSE in Epworth.

LABURNHAM FARM (SE 7701). 6"1 marked as POST OFFICE.

LANGHOLME (SK 7497). So named 6", 1803 *Enc*². OE **lang**² ‘long strip’, ON **holmr** ‘island, water-meadow’. Formerly called Sampson Lodge, this was the site of one of the stations of Hatfield Chase (Stonehouse 1839, 285). See field-name. Derived names: LANGHOLME FARM (SK 7597). So named 6". Lamhams Farm (*sic*) 1828 Bryant. LANGHOLME FARM COTTAGE (SK 7497); first named 1922 6" OS. Midland Farm 1828 Bryant. LANGHOLME LANE (street-name). LANGHOLME MANOR (SK 7497). LANGHOLME WOOD (SK 7497). Marked on 6". OE **wudu** ‘wood’. See also street-names in (b).

LOW STREET (5k) (SK 7799).

MARSHALL FARM (SK 7799). Marked on 6". Specific is the surn. *Marshall*; several Marshalls are named as farmers in Epworth in 1856 White.

MILL HOUSE FARM (SE 7800). Marked on 6". Situated on higher ground.

MONKHAM, MONKHAM’S (survives in derived names). OE **munuc** ‘monk’, and OE **hām** ‘homestead, village’. Possibly a reanalysis of **holmr** to **hām**. See earlier attestation at *Munkholme Hill* 1596, field-name in (b). Derived names: MONKHAM BRIDGE FARM (SK 7499). Marked on 6". MONKHAM DRAIN (SK 7399). So named 1.25". ME **drein** ‘drain’. It is suggested that this appears to represent an attempt to release south Skiers outflow in the direction of the old Snow Sewer and from there into the River Trent (Garner 1997, 15). Monkham’s Drain may originally have connected with Snow Sewer, possibly near Langholme (Cory 1985, 51). See SNOW SEWER in River-Names.

NORTH CARR (SE 7501). So named 6". ON **kjarr** ‘brushwood, marsh’. Derived name: NORTH CARR DRAIN (SK 7397). ME **drein** ‘drain’. See also field-names.

OLD TURBARY DRAIN (SE 7602). Marked on 6". ME **turbarie** ‘place where peat is dug, peat bog, turbary’, and ME **drein** ‘drain’.

OWSTON HOUSE (SK 7599). Marked on 6". See OWSTON FERRY.

PAUNCH DRAIN (5k) (SK 7898). ME **paunch** ‘stomach’, perhaps referring to topography. Other instances of this element in Axholme appear to refer to topography through transferred use of the term, e.g. Paunch 1803 and Dusk Paunch 1851 in Owston. See also field-names.

PEAR TREE FARM (SK 7798). Marked on 6".

PELF INTAX (SK 7299). So named 6"2. PELF INTAX 1935 *HCC9080*.

ME **pelf** ‘stolen goods’, and ON **inntak** ‘land newly taken into cultivation’. No settlement is evident until early 1900’s. This is situated at the boundary between Haxey and Wroot parishes near IDLE BANK.

PLOUGH INN (6") (SE 7802). Demolished in 1999. In Low Burnham.
POND FARM (SK 7798). Marked on 6".

POPLAR FARM (SK 7798). Marked on 6". Situated opposite PARK POND.

PUMPING STATION (SE 7301). Also known as PUMPING ENGINE (6"2).
Drainage pumping engine.

THE RAILWAY TAVERN (6") (SK 7798). 25k marked as tavern.

RICHMOND FARM (SK 7696). Specific is possibly the surn. *Richmond*, which was reasonably frequent in Li and frequent in WRY (Archer and ODFNBI).

ROCKET LODGE (5k) (SE 7600). Marked on 6". Specific is probably the surn. *Rocket*, which was found in small numbers in Li but very frequent in WRY (Archer and ODFNBI), or possibly ME **rokette** ‘garden rocket’. See also ROCKET LANE, street-name, and field-names.

ST NICHOLAS’ CHURCH (6") (SK 7699). 25k marked as church. Named as church and churchyard 1847 TA. Founded in the 11th century by the Mowbray family, this large parish church in Haxey dominates the landscape and is known as ‘the cathedral of the Isle’ (Roberts 2004, revised 2012, 231); a Mowbray lion can be found in one of the windows. The church was given by Mowbray, together with churches in Owston and Belton, as part of an endowment to the Monastery of Newburgh (Dugd vi, 319, no. III). See also Church Close, 1847 field-name.

SANDBEDS FARM (SK 7699). Marked on 6". Note run of early forms in related field-names: *Sandbeddes* 1341 AD (E210/D6606) (KC), 1343 *Chs* (HAXEY PAR/23/9), *Sandbedfeld* 1388 *Chs* (HAXEY PAR/23/41), *Sanbadge* (sic), *Sanbagge Feild* (sic), *Sandbeche Feild* (sic), *Sandbedd Feild*, *Sandbedge Feild* (sic), *Sandbeeth Field* (sic), *Sandbege ffeild*, *Sandbich Feid* (sic) 1607-8 LRMB (256) (KC), *Sandbeds Field* 1675 *HaxTerr*, Sandbeds/Sand Beds 1847 TA; Sandbed’s Close 1802-28 *HaxManor*², Sand Beds Close 1847 TA; *Sandbeds Furlong* 1740-76 *HaxManor*¹, Sand Beds Furlong 1847 TA; Sandbeds Mere 1802-28 *HaxManor*². OE **sand**/ON **sandr** ‘sand’, and OE **bedd** ‘bed, plot of land for growing plants’, with OE **feld** ‘open country’, later ‘enclosed plot of land’; OE **furlang** ‘furlong’, ‘length of the furrow in the common field’; OE **mere**¹ ‘pool’, or OE **ge-mære** ‘boundary’. On land between Haxey and Westwoodside connected by several tracks including the derived name: SANDBEDS LANE (SK 7599) (street-name).

SANDGOLD COTTAGE (6") (SE 7400). Now lost.

SANDHILL COTTAGE (SK 7397). So named 6"2. OE **sand**, ‘sand’, and OE **hyll** ‘hill’. See also Sandhill Road, street-name in (b).

SAND PITS (SE 7300). OE **sand** ‘sand’, and OE **pytt** ‘pit’. Near Cove Farms. Also (SE 7400) near Park, (SE 7401) near Star Carr, (SE 7501) near Haxey Carr, (SE 7801) High Burnham and (SE 7701) Low Burnham. See also *Sandpitt Feld* 1607-8, field-name in (b).

SHAWFIELD FARM (SE 7700). OE **sceaga** ‘copse’.

SKYERS FARM (SE 7501). So named 6". Specific is obscure; a form of ON **skyrþ** ‘cut’. For full etymology, see SKYERS DRAIN in Epworth. See Skyers Road, street-name in (b), and field-names; the field-name *Burnham Skiers* is clearly marked as a body of water on 1596 *Ax* map. See also SKYERS DRAIN in Epworth, and Skiers field-names in Amcotts and Epworth.

SOBRAON LODGE (6") (SK 7798). Marked on 25k. Still known as Sobraon Lodge. This is probably named after the settlement in India, following the battle of Sobraon in 1846 between East India Company and Sikh Khalsa Army (FWRLi).

SOUTH CARR FARM (SK 7296). Marked on 6"1. So named on 6"2. South Car 1830 Greenwood, 1838 *Ax*. ON **kjarr** ‘brushwood, marsh’.

STAR CARR (SE 7401). So named 6". STAR CAR 1.25". *Storkcarre* or *Stawkers* 1626 (1837) *Ax*, *Star Carr* 1639 *Ax*, Star Car 1830 Greenwood. ON **storr**² ‘sedge, bent grass’, and ON **kjarr** ‘brushwood, marsh’. Coarse grass which grew on sandy soil and was used for thatching was referred to as ‘star-thack’ (Johnson 1886, 60, and Peacock 1889, 520). See also Star Carr, field-name in Luddington, and note also Star Carr Lane in Wrawby Li (PN Li 2 309), and Star Carr near Brandesburton, ERY (PN ERY 75).

STARKEY FARM (SE 7802). Marked on 6". Specific is the surn. *Starkey*; Joseph Starkey, farmer, is named in 1856 White.

SUMMER CROFT FARM (SE 7501). Marked on 6". Specific suggests a location which would have been ‘accessible or workable only in summer’ (NDEFN 409), with OE **croft** ‘small enclosed plot’.

TAVERN (SK 7798). RAILWAY TAVERN 6". South of Graiselound.

THINHOLME FARM (6"1 and 1"). OE **pynne** ‘thin, not dense, poor’, and ON **holmr** ‘island, water-meadow’. South of Westwoodside. Now lost. See also THINHOLME LANE, street-name, and field-name.

THORN BANK (SE 7201). Derived name: THORN BANK ROAD 1937 *HCC9094*. OE/ON **þorn** ‘thorn-tree’, and ME **banke** ‘slope, bank’. Post enclosure, names with *thorn* are often used to refer to ‘land containing, or hedged by, hawthorn bushes’ (NDEFN 422).

THRUMROWS (5k) (SE 7400). Marked on 6". Note also field-names *Thrumrow Nook* 1795 *Enc*¹, *Thrumborewe* 1606-7 *LRMB* (256) (*KC*), Thrumrows, Thrum Rows, Thrumrow/Thrumrows 1847 *TA*, Thrumrow Close, Thrumrows Manor 1802-28 *HaxManor*², Thrumrows Closes, Thrumrows Hood Close 1847 *TA*. Possibly OE **þrum** ‘unwoven thread

or piece of yarn from warp of loom’, OE **rāw** ‘row’, with OE **hōd** ‘hood’, ‘allusion to hood-shaped hill, or shelter’, with ME **noke** ‘nook’, and OE/ON **berg** ‘hill, mound’.

TINDALE BANK (1.25") (SK 7497). So named 1830 Greenwood, 1838 Ax. Tindall Bank 1802-28 *HaxManor*², Tinley Bank (*sic*) 1828 Bryant. Specific is probably the surn. *Tindale*, which was reasonably frequent in Li and WRY (Archer and ODFNBI), and ME **banke** ‘slope, bank’. Derived names: two forms of the same name at TINDALE BANK ROAD (street-name), and TINDALL BANK ROAD (street-name). See also field-name in (b).

TOWER HILL (SK 7699). This is the location of a water tower.

VICARS DRAIN (5k) (SK 7698). So named 1803 *Enc*², 1830 Greenwood. Vicar’s Drain Ax. ME **drein** ‘drain’. Located south of Hurst Farm.

WALNUT FARM (SE 7802). Marked on 6"1.

WARPING DRAIN (SK 7798). So named 6". ModE **warping** ‘silt or alluvial deposit’, and ME **drein** ‘drain’. Named after former practice of allowing river water to flood on agricultural land, so that its sediment could settle and form a layer before letting the water drain away, contributing to the fertility of the land (Cory 1985, 94). This runs parallel to SNOW SEWER; see River-Names.

WEST CARR FARM (SE 7300). ON **kjarr** ‘brushwood, marsh’. See also West Carr Road, street-name in (b), and field-name.

WHITE HOUSE FARM (SE 7500).

WINDY RIDGE (SE 7701). On high ground opposite Burnham Mill Farm and Cliff Hill.

Inns not on modern maps but named in 1856 White – Duke William (marked on 25k, 6"); George Inn (marked on 25k, 6"; now private residence); King’s Arms (marked on 25k and 6"); Maltster’s Arms (located in Graizelound).

Street-Names

Street-names in (a) are on OS maps. Street-names in (b) and supplementary forms in (a) are c.1300 *Chs*; 1328 *AD* (E210/D9400) (*KC*); 1388, 1398, 1401 *Chs*; 1614 *Tonge* (4/5); 1652 *Manorial*; 1675 *HaxTerr*; 1718 *Tonge* (2/24) (*KC*), 1728 *Tonge* (2/50a) (*KC*); 1740-76 *HaxManor*¹; 1771 *Tonge* (2/93) (*KC*); 1795 *Enc*¹; 1802-28 *HaxManor*²; 1803 *Enc*²; 1836 *Haxey Field*; 1848 *HaxTM*; 1856 *White*; 1877 *AxHD*.

(a)

AKEFERRY ROAD (SK 7698). Marked on 6". Near Akeferry Farm. Runs from Westwoodside eastwards towards Craiselound. See AKEFERRY, and field-names.

BOSWELL LANE (track) (SK 7699). So named 6"1. Leads north to Sandbeds Farm. Specific is probably the surn. *Boswell*, which was frequent in Li (Archer and ODFNBI).

BLACKMOOR LANE (5k) (SE 7700). BLACKMOOR ROAD (5k) (SE 7700). See Blacksmoor field-names.

BRACKENHILL ROAD (5k) (SK 7899). ME **braken** 'bracken' and OE **hyll** 'hill'. Leads east into East Lound. See also Bracken Hill field-names, with early attestations.

BRETHERGATE (5k) (SK 7599). *Bradegate* 1328, *Breddigate* 1675, 1718. Specific is possibly OE **bred** 'board, plank', extended to use as plank-bridge (VEPN), although assuming *Bradegate* 1328 belongs here, then etymology is OE **brād** 'broad', with ON **gata** 'road', which sometimes indicates a 'right of pasturage' in NMidl (EPNE), or OE **geat** 'pass, gate, gap'. This is in Westwoodside.

BROOMSTON LANE (6") (SK 7398). See BROOMSTON.

CARR LANE (SK 7899). So named 1877. *Carr lane* 1728. *the Carr Lane* 1771. ON **kjarr** 'brushwood, marsh'.

COMMONSIDE (5k) (SK 7599). 6" marked as footpath southwards to NETHERGATE. OFr **commun** 'common'. See also field-names.

CORNLEY LANE (SK 7497). See CORNLEY FARM.

COVE ROAD (SE 7300). So named 6", 1877. This is situated between FOLLY DRAIN and woodland. See COVE FARM and field-name.

DONCASTER ROAD (SK 7399). So named 1802-28.

EAST LOUND ROAD (5k) (SK 7799). So named 1795.

GRAISELOUND FIELDS ROAD (SK 7798). See GRAISELOUND.

HAXEY LANE (5k) (SK 7799). So named 1795.

HIGH STREET (5k) (SK 7699). *highway* 1388. Previously known as *King Street* 1675, *Kings Highway/High Way* 1740-76. High Street has the same sense as High Way, indicating the principal street (Room 1992, 35).

LANGHOLME LANE (SK 7598). So named 6". Langholme Private Road 1802-28. Langholme Road 1795, 1877. See LANGHOLME and derived names.

LORDSFOLDS LANE (SK 7699). Lords Fold Lane 1848. Lords Fold Road 1795. Specific is the surn. *Lord*, which was frequent in Li (Archer and ODFNBI), and OE **fald** 'fold, animal enclosure' belonging to the lord of the manor. See also field-names.

NETHERGATE (5k) (SK 7599). *Nethergate Road* 1795 (named as an ancient lane). Nethergate Roads 1877. See NETHERGATE, settlement name, above.

NORTHSIDE (5k) (SK 7699). Named as track. North Side Haxey 1836. See also field-names.

PARK LANE (5k) (SK 7499). See PARK.

PEATLANDS WAY (SE 7700). Modern track-way; see entry in Epworth.

ROCKET LANE (track) (SE 7601). So named 6"1. See ROCKET LODGE and also field-names.

STOCKWITH ROAD (5k) (SK 7898). So named 1795, 1877. This is the road to West Stockwith (PN Nt 39).

THINHOLME LANE (5k) (SK 7498). Originally led to THINHOLME FARM (see above). From Westwoodside the road diminishes into a track towards the former farm. This is possibly the same location as Thinholme Road, street-name in (b).

TINDALE BANK ROAD (SK 7497). Tindall Bank Road 1795. Referred to as otherwise the Participants Road 1795. See TINDALE BANK.

TROD (local name, not on any OS maps). A number of trods survive in local footpath names: Dr's Trod, Ted Cooper Trod (see Figure 37, below), Vicars' Trod. OE **trod** 'track'; there are over 40 miles of footpaths and bridleways within Haxey parish (<https://www.haxeywalkers.co.uk/walk-links-and-info/>). See also trod field-names in Belton and Crowle. Note discussion of trod names denoting flagged pathways in North Yorkshire (Evans 2008).



Figure 37: Ted Cooper Trod sign located on a path running under the disused Axholme Joint Railway in Haxey © Kathryn Bullen

TURBARY ROAD (SE 7601). See HAXEY TURBARY.

(b) Allen Lane 1877 (specific is the surn. *Allen*; Allen Road led to an ancient homestead belonging to William Allen in 1795 *Enc*¹; John, Thomas and William Allen, farmers, are named in 1856); *Allen Road* 1795; *Brown Road* 1795 (specific is the surn. *Brown*; Brown Road led to allotments made to William Brown in 1795; several Browns are named as farmers in Epworth and Wroot in 1856); Burnham Lane 1803; *Burnham Lane Road* 1795; Burnham Street 1877 (see BURNHAM); *Bycardyke Road* 1795 (see BYCARRS DYKE in River-Names); *Coggan Road* 1795 (specific is the surn. *Coggan*; Coggan Road led to allotments belonging to William Coggan); *Common Highway* 1740-76 (*common way* 1388, 1398, *Common Way* 1652), *common lane* 1401 (OFr **commun** ‘common’); *Curtis Road* 1795 (specific is the surn. *Curtis*; Curtis Road led to allotments and ancient enclosure made to William Curtis, 1795; Joseph and William Curtis, farmers, are named in 1856); *Denby Road* 1795 (specific is the surn. *Denby*; Denby Road led to allotments made to Mary Denby, 1795); *Dolphin Road* 1795 (specific is the surn. *Dolphin*; *William Dolphins howse* is noted in 1531 LW³, and Dolphin Road led to the homestead of John Dolphin in 1795); *Frost Road* 1795 (specific is the surn. *Frost*; allotments were made to David Frost’s Trustees in relation to Frost Road in 1795); Golland Lane 1877 (specific is the surn. *Golland*; Edward Golland, farmer, is named in 1856); *Greenham Road* 1795 (this is referred to as the *Participants Road called Greenham Road* in 1795 (specific is probably the surn. *Greenham*, which was reasonably frequent in Li and WRY (Archer and ODFNBI); see also field-name in (b)); *Guelphs Road* 1795 (uncertain specific, possibly ME **goulfe** ‘large body of water’, or ‘deep hollow’; see also Gelfs 1803 field-name); *Hall Road* 1795 (specific is the surn. *Hall*; Hall Road led to an ancient homestead belonging to John Hall in 1795; James and Samuel Hall, farmers, are named in 1856; see also HALL FARM).

Haxe Field Road 1795 (see HAXEY, and field-names); *Hayes Road* 1795 (specific is the surn. *Hayes*; Hayes Roads led to an enclosure belonging to Rebecca Hayes in 1795); High Willows Road 1802-28 (OE ***wilig** ‘willow’; see also field-names); *Hirst Road* 1795 (OE **hyrst** ‘wood’, probably leading towards HIRST, Belton parish; Hirst Road is said to run in the direction of the late Commons called Hirst in 1795); *Hodgson Close Road* 1795 (specific is possibly the surn. *Hodgson*, which was very rare in Li but more frequent in WRY (Archer and ODFNBI); this refers to an ancient enclosure called Hodgson Close in 1795; see also field-names); *Hornby Road* 1795 (specific is the surn. *Hornby*; Hornby Road led to an ancient homestead belonging to Mary Hornby in 1795, and William Hornby, farmer, is named in 1856); *Johnson’s Road* 1795 (specific is the surn. *Johnson*; Johnson’s Road led to an ancient enclosure belonging to Thomas Johnson; R. S. Johnson, large estate owner, and Thomas Johnson, farmer, are named in 1856); *Le Intacke Layne south* 1614 (ON **inntak** ‘land newly taken into cultivation’; refers to a property located on this road in East Lound); *Lane Close Road* 1795 (this is the name of an ancient enclosure in 1795; see also field-name); *Little Beaves Road* 1795 (*beave* is difficult and is likely to refer to an ancient enclosure (1795); unlikely to be the surn, as there is no evidence in 1856 or Li, Archer and the main reference to *Beaves* in ODFNBI relates to Do; *beave* is mentioned 13 times in 1795: extracts from the 1795 enclosure award state ‘One other Private Carriage and Drift Road of various breadths called North Beaves Road beginning at the New Idle Bank at the north corner of a Beave belonging to William Bradbury and thence extending in a southward direction between the Main Drain and Old Idle Beaves (crossing the Doncaster Road) to Snow Sewer’ and ‘And we declare that one rood part thereof as described in the said Plan is allotted to the said Samuel Maw in lieu of and in

exchange for ancient inclosed Land in the Beaves given up by him for the purpose of making a part of Doncaster Road'; see also Old Idle Beaves field-names); *North Beaves Road* 1795; *South Beaves Road* 1795.

Lound Rates Road 1795 (second el. is ModE dial. **rate** n., referring to a pit from which hemp or flax was 'rated'; see EAST LOUND); *Marris Road* 1795 (specific is probably the surn. *Marris*, which was frequent in Li (Archer and ODFNBI)); *Maw Road* 1795 (specific is the surn. *Maw*; *Maw Road* led to a homestead belonging to John Maw in 1795; several Maws are named as farmers in Epworth and Wroot in 1856, a Glew & Maw's Omnibus ran from Wroot to Doncaster in 1856, various Maws are mentioned in memorial descriptions in Haxey Parish Church (Stonehouse 1839, 295-6), and a homestead belonging to Maw is mentioned in 1847 *TA*; see also field-names); *Mill Lane* 1877; *Misterton Road* 1795 (see Misterton, Nt); *Moor Lane Road* 1795 (named as an ancient lane; OE **mōr**/ON **mór** 'wasteland, marsh'); *Newbig Road* 1795 (named as an ancient lane; see NEWBIGG); *Oaks Road* 1795 (specific is the surn. *Oaks*; this road led to an allotment made to John Oaks in 1795); Occupation Road 1802-28 (this refers to a lane that 'led to arable strips in open fields owned by a villager who had *occupation* rights there' (Room 1992, 64)); *Paddock Mire Road* 1795 (see also field-names); *Poors Road* 1795 (ME **povre** 'poor'; Poors Road led to an ancient enclosure belonging to the Trustees for the Poor of Low Burnham in 1795; possibly connected with the so-called Poor's Estate consisting of four cottages and land let for money which was distributed to the poor (White 1856, 632)).

Sand Close Road 1795 (OE **sand** 'sand'; this refers to an ancient enclosure called Sand Close in 1795; see also field-name); *Sandhill Road* 1795 (OE **sand** 'sand', and OE **hyll** 'hill'); Skyers Road 1795 (see SKYERS FARM); *Snowden Road* 1795 (specific is the surn. *Snowden*; Snowden Road led to an allotment made to a John Snowden in 1795; Thomas Snowden, farmer, is named in 1856); *Station Road* 1877 (named in relation to Craiselound, so spelt); *Thinholme Road* 1795; *Town Street* 1740-76 (*Town(e) Street* 1675, *the Town Street* 1718); *Wade Road* 1795 (specific is the surn. *Wade*; Wade Road led to an ancient enclosure belonging to Robert Wade in 1795; track marked on 5k (SK 7399) may relate); *Waterfall Close Road* 1795 (see Waterfall Close, f.n., below); *Webster Road* 1795 (specific the surn. *Webster*; this led to an ancient enclosure belonging to Thomas Webster in 1795; John and William Webster, farmers, are named in Belton in 1856); *Wells Road* 1795 (specific is the surn. *Wells*; this led to an ancient enclosure belonging to John Wells in 1795); *West Carr Road* 1795 (see WEST CARR FARM, and field-name); *West's Road* 1795 (specific is the surn. *West*; this led to Beeves belonging to a Richard West and is known as a private bridle drift and foot road in 1795); *Westwood Lane* 1803 *Enc*² (OE **wudu** 'wood'; see WESTWOODSIDE, and field-names); *Wharf Private Road* 1802-28 (OE **hwearf** 'embankment, shore, wharf'); *Wroot Road* 1795 (see WROOT).

Field-Names

Undated field-names in (a) are 1847 *TA*. Field-names in (b) and supplementary forms in (a) are n.d.¹ (B691), n.d.² (B743), n.d.³ (B744), n.d.⁴ (B745), n.d.⁵ (B746/B747), n.d.⁶ (B748), n.d.⁷ (B852), n.d.⁸ (B914) Deeds; n.d./e.13th *AD* (E210/D1422) (*KC*); n.d./l.13th *AD* (E210/D1353) (*KC*), n.d./l.13th¹ *AD* (E210/D1417) (*KC*); 12th (Bower); e.12th *AD* (E210/D2894) (*KC*); 1160 *AD* (Bower); l.12th *AD*

(E210/D3883) (KC); 13th AD (Bower); 13th¹ Ch (Bower); e.13th AD
 (E210/D2956) (KC); e.13th¹ AD (E210/D4012) (KC); e.13th² AD
 (E210/D5708) (KC); 1200 Dane; c.1200? *AddCh* (22567); Hy3
 (1216×72) *AddCh* (20747) (KC); Hy3¹ (1216×72) *AddCh* (20748); Hy3²
 (1216×72) *AddCh* (20750); m.13th AD (E210/D3214) (KC); m.13th¹ AD
 (E210/D3232) (KC); m.13th² AD (E210/D5207) (KC); 1244-5 RRG
 (146-7) (KC); 1271 AD (E329/BS240) (KC); 1.13th AD (E210/D1600);
 1.13th¹ AD (E210/D2883) (KC); 1.13th² AD (E210/D3224) (KC); 1.13th³
 AD (E210/D3374) (KC); 1.13th⁴ AD (E210/D3918) (KC); 1.13th⁵ AD
 (E210/D5412) (KC); 1.13th⁶ AD (E210/D7360) (KC); 1281 QW (403a)
 (KC); 1289 AD (E210/D2999) (KC); 1294 Deeds (B1423); 1295 AD
 (E329/B5270) (KC); 1297 Ipm (3/357) (KC); 1298 Cl (214) (KC);
 1.13th/e.14th *Chs* (HAXEY PAR/23/6); 14th AD (E210/D8443) (KC);
 14th¹ AD (E210/D9734) (KC); 14th² *Chs* (HAXEY PAR/23/21); e.14th
 AD (B3561/2/417) (KC); e.14th¹ AD (E326/B4896) (KC); e.14th² AD
 (E210/D3002) (KC); e.14th³ AD (E210/D3111) (KC); e.14th⁴ AD
 (E210/D3909) (KC); e.14th⁵ AD (E210/D5721) (KC); 1300 BM
 (Bower); 1300¹ Ch (Bower); c.1300 AD (B3561/2/417) (KC); c.1300¹
 AD (E326/B11653) (KC); c.1300² *Chs* (HAXEY PAR/23/1); 1313 *Pat*
 (11/1) (KC); 1314-15 AD (E210/D8691) (KC); 1316 Dudge vi (9036)
 (KC); 1317 AD (Bower); 1317¹ AD (E210/D6860) (KC); 1318 AD
 (B3877/iii/269) (KC); 1320 AD (E210/D8991) (KC); 1322 AD
 (E326/B5490) (KC); 1323-4 AD (E210/D8317) (KC); 1327 AD
 (B762/1/286) (KC); 1327¹ *SR* (E179/135/11) (KC); Ed3 (1327×77)
Rental (KC); Ed3 (1327×77) *Rental* (SC12/11/8) (KC); 1Ed3 (1328)
 Deeds (B762); 1328 AD (E210/D9400) (KC); c.1330 AD (E210/D7298)
 (KC); 1330 AD (E210/D5726) (KC); 1331 AD (E210/D2128) (KC);
 1331¹ AD (E210/D4013) (KC); 1331² AD (E210/D7001) (KC); 1331³
 AD (E210/D7119) (KC); 1331⁴ AD (E210/D7349) (KC); 1331⁵ AD
 (E210/D7862) (KC); 1332 AD (E210/D3721) (KC); 1332¹ AD
 (E210/D9092) (KC); 1333 AD (E210/B3564) (KC); 1333¹ AD
 (E210/D1765) (KC); 1333² AD (E210/D2259) (KC); 1333³ AD
 (E210/D3964) (KC); 1333⁴ AD (E210/D6190) (KC); 1333⁵ AD
 (E210/D7141) (KC); 1333⁶ *Chs* (HAXEY PAR/23/9); 1334 AD
 (B3561/2/417) (KC); 1334¹ AD (E210/D6582) (KC); 1335 AD
 (E210/D7180) (KC); 1336 AD (E210/D8258) (KC); 1336¹ AD
 (E210/D9362) (KC); 1336² *Chs* (HAXEY PAR/23/13); 1337 AD
 (E210/D6584) (KC); 1337¹ AD (E210/D7356) (KC); 1338 AD
 (E210/D6167) (KC); 1339 AD (E210/D1879) (KC); 1339¹ AD
 (E210/D6198) (KC); 1340 AD (E210/D6194) (KC); 1340¹ AD
 (E210/D6925) (KC); 1341 AD (E210/D1708) (KC); 1341¹ AD
 (E210/D6606) (KC); 1341² *Chs* (HAXEY PAR/23/15); 1342 AD
 (E210/D6435) (KC); 1343 *Chs* (HAXEY PAR/23/9); 1343¹ *Chs*

(HAXEY PAR/23/16); 1344 AD (E316/D8145) (KC); 1344¹ AD (E210/D6572) (KC); 1344² Chs (HAXEY PAR/23/26); 1345 AD (E210/D1666) (KC); 1345¹ AD (E210/D6437) (KC); 1345² AD (E210/D6495) (KC); 1345³ Chs (HAXEY PAR/23/12) (KC); 1345⁴ Chs (HAXEY PAR/23/18); 1345⁵ Chs (HAXEY PAR/23/19); 1345⁶ Chs (HAXEY PAR/23/22); 1346 AD (E210/D7804) (KC); 1347 AD (E210/D1774) (KC); 1347¹ AD (E210/D6201) (KC); 1348 AD (E210/D6756) (KC); 1349 AD (E210/D6767) (KC); 1350 AD (E210/D9225) (KC); 1351 AD (E210/D8265) (KC); 1352 Chs (HAXEY PAR/23/20); 1353 Chs (HAXEY PAR/23/23); 1354 AD (E210/D6760) (KC); 1356 AD (E210/D1593) (KC); 1359 AD (E210/D7182) (KC); c.1360 AD (E210/D6279) (KC); 1360 Chs (HAXEY PAR/23/56); 1362 AD (E210/D6813) (KC); 1368 AD (B3561/1/286) (KC); 1368¹ AD (E210/D1989) (KC); 1368² Deeds (B764); 1368³ Chs (HAXEY PAR/23/27); 1369 AD (E210/D6278) (KC); 1369¹ AD (E210/D6302) (KC); 1370 Chs (HAXEY PAR/23/28); 1370¹ Deeds (B755); 1371 AD (Bower); 1371¹ AD (E210/D6109) (KC); 1374 AD (E210/D6280) (KC); 1375 Chs (HAXEY PAR/23/30); 1376 AD (E210/D3921) (KC); 1380 Chs (HAXEY PAR/23/33) (KC); 1381 Chs (HAXEY PAR/23/34) (KC); 1381¹ Chs (HAXEY PAR/23/35); 1382 AD (E210/D2762) (KC); 1382¹ Peace (50/190) (KC); 1384 Chs (HAXEY PAR/23/38); 1386 Chs (HAXEY PAR/23/40); 1388 Chs (HAXEY PAR/23/41); 1391-2 Rental (SC11/397) (KC); 1392 AD (Bower); 1392¹ Chs (HAXEY PAR/23/42) (KC); 1392² Chs (HAXEY PAR/23/44); 1392³ Tonge (3/1); 1392-3 AD (E210/D2331) (KC); 1392-3¹ AD (E210/D2332) (KC); 1392-3² AD (E210/D2439) (KC); 1393 AD (D906/3/512) (KC); 1393¹ Chs (HAXEY PAR/23/43); 1395 AD (E210/D7564) (KC); 1398 Chs (HAXEY PAR/23/46); 1401 Chs (HAXEY PAR/23/47); 1405-6 AD (E210/D1435) (KC); 1411 AD (D922/3/514) (KC); 13Hy4 (1411-12) Deeds (B752); 1414 AD (1/285) (KC); 1Hy5 (1414) Deeds (B756); 1421-2 Ass (67018) (KC); Hy6 (1422×61) Chs (HAXEY PAR 23/12) (KC); Hy6¹ (1422×61) Rental (SC12) (KC); 1429-30 AD (E210/D5491) (KC); 1431-2 AD (E210/D5164) (KC); 17Hy6 (1439) Deeds (B1378) refers to 1439 AD (B3561/1/347) (KC); 1439 AD (B1378/1/1/347) (KC); 1444 AD (E210/D8478) (KC); 1444-5 AD (E210/D9481) (KC); 1446-7 AD (E210/D9477) (KC); 1450-1 AD (E210/D4960) (KC); 1450-1¹ AD (E210/D5184) (KC); 1458 AD (E210/D1084) (KC); 1459 Chs (HAXEY PAR/23/51); 1460 AD (D418/3/453) (KC); 1470 Tonge (3/2); 1494-5 AD (E210/D5827) (KC); 1535 VE iv (716) (KC); 1535¹ VE iv (136b) (KC); 1537-9 LDRH (KC); 1544-6 MinAcct (SC6) (KC); 1546 LP (KC); 1565 Sheff Grant; 1566 Pat (6/2801) (KC); 1568-70 MinAcct (SC6) (KC); 1574-5 MinAcct (SC6) (KC); 1576 Grant (Bower); 1576¹ LNQ iii (167) (KC); 1576² LNQ iii (169) (KC); 1581 Title Deeds; 1589-91

MinAcct (SC6) (KC); 1593-4 *Lanc* (3/302) (KC); 1594-6 *MinAcct* (SC6) (KC); 1596 *Ax*; 1597 *Tonge* (3/6); 1601 *HaxTerr*; 1602¹, 1602² *Title Deeds*; 1605-7 *MinAcct* (SC6) (KC); 1607 *Rental* (SC11) (KC); 1607-8 *LRMB* (256) (KC); 1607-8¹ *LRMB* (265/LR2) (KC); 1612-14 *MinAcct* (SC6) (KC); 1620 *LCS* (14/6) (KC); 1621-2 *WillsStow* (21) (KC); 1626 (1837) *Ax*; 1627-9 *WillsStow* (178) (KC); 1634, 1637 *Cragg* (KC); 1639 *Ax*; 1640 *Deed*; 1642 *Cert*; 1642¹ *Tonge* (4/9) (KC); 1647 *Tonge* (4/10) (KC); 1649 *ParlSurv* (E317) (KC); 1652 *Cragg* (KC); 1652¹ *HaxManor*; 1652² *LNQ iii* (274-5) (KC); 1655, 1657 *Deed*; 1658 *Cragg* (KC); 1660-3 *WillsStow* (97) (KC); 1675 *HaxTerr*; 1687 *Tonge* (2/3) (KC); 1694 *Tonge* (5/7) (KC); 1695 *Foster* (942) (KC); 1696 (1870) *Pryme*; 1706 *Tonge* (2/11) (KC); 1710 *Tonge* (2/14) (KC); 1710¹ *Tonge* (2/15) (KC); 1710² *Tonge* (2/16) (KC); 1714 *Tonge* (2/19) (KC); 1718 *Tonge* (2/22) (KC); 1719 *Dent* (1/3/3); 1722 *Tonge* (2/31) (KC); 1722¹ *Tonge* (2/33) (KC); 1726 *Foster* (848) (KC); 1726¹ *Tonge* (2/41) (KC); 1727 *Tonge* (2/43) (KC); 1727¹ *Tonge* (2/45) (KC); 1727² *Tonge* (2/46) (KC); 1728 *Tonge* (2/47) (KC); 1728¹ *Tonge* (2/49) (KC); 1728² *Tonge* (2/50a) (KC); 1729 *Tonge* (2/51) (KC); 1735 *Foster* (282) (KC); 1738 *Tonge* (2/66) (KC); 1740-76 *HaxManor*¹; 1750 *Tonge* (2/80) (KC); 1755 *Cragg* (KC); 1761 *Indenture*; 1762 *Tonge* (2/87) (KC); 1770 *Dent* (1/5/5) (KC); 1771 *Tonge* (2/93) (KC); 1781 *Foster* (836) (KC); 1787 *Ax* (KC); 1790 *Foster* (542) (KC); 1790¹ *Foster* (844) (KC); 1794 *Dent* (1/5/4) (KC); 1794¹ *Foster* (541) (KC); 1795 *Enc*¹; 1799 *Tonge* (2/101) (KC); 1802-28 *HaxManor*²; 1803 *Enc*²; 1803 *Tonge*¹ (2/102) (KC); 1828 *Bryant*; 1830 *Greenwood*; 1836 *HaxFB*; 1838 *Ax*; 1846-59 *HaxManor*⁴; 1848 *HaxGlebe*; 1848¹ *HaxTM*; 1850 *HCC9057*; 1854 *Read*; 1856 *White*; 1867 *Minutes*; 1871 *EpwDB*; 1877 *AxHD*; 1909 *Dunstan*; 1937 *HCC9094*; 1940 *Bower*.

(a) *Allis* Intake (specific is either the pers.n. or more probably the derived surn. *Allis*, which was frequent in Li (Archer and ODFNBI), and ON **inntak** ‘land newly taken into cultivation’); *Akeferry Close* 1802-28, *Akeferry Close/Ake Ferry Close* (*Aykefericroft* 1344², *Ake Fferry crofte* 1607-8; OE **croft** ‘small enclosed plot’; see *AKEFERRY*); *Appleton/Appleton Furlong* (*Le Apelton* e.14th⁵, *le Apelton*’ 1348; specific is probably the surn. *Appleton*, which was frequent in Li and more frequent in WRY (Archer and ODFNBI), and OE **furlang** ‘furlong’, ‘length of the furrow in the common field’); *Balk* (OE **balca** ‘ridge, bank’, or ‘boundary strip’; this was ‘a narrow strip of land often left uncultivated, marking a boundary between parishes, furlongs or even individual holdings, and also serving as an access path’ (NDEFN 19); *Baker Close* (specific is probably the surn. *Baker*, which was reasonably frequent in Li (Archer and ODFNBI)); *Bankside* 1802-28 (ME **banke** ‘slope, bank’); *Barrow Close* (OE/ON **berg** ‘hill, mound’); *Barrow Croft and Garden* (OE/ON **berg** ‘hill, mound’, and OE **croft**); *Bell Intack/Intake* (*Belintacke* 1607-8, *Bell intacke* 1607-8, *Bell Intake* 1607-8, *Bellingintake* 1607-8; specific is either the surn. *Bell*, which was frequently found in Li and WRY (Archer and ODFNBI), or OE **bel**

‘bell’, with ON **inntak** ‘land newly taken into cultivation’); Biggins Close (specific is probably the surn. *Biggin* or *Biggins*, which were frequent in WRY (Archer and ODFNBI)); Bishop Close 1802-28 (*Bishops Close* 1740-76; OE **biscop** ‘bishop’, referring to ‘possession of a bishopric’); Blacksmoor (*Blackmore* 1607-8, *Blaxmoor/Blaxmoor* 1675, *Blaxmere* 1710², *Blackmore* 1740-76; OE **blæc** ‘black’, with excrescent *-s*, and OE **mōr**/ON **mór** ‘wasteland, marsh’; the fields in the area are particularly dark coloured; see also BLACKMOOR LANE); Blacksmoor Furlong (OE **furlang**); Great Blackmoor 1836, Great Blacksmoor, Great Blacks Moor; Little Blacksmoor, Little Blacks Moor; Little Blacksmoor Furlong; Little Blacksmore; Bolam Intake (specific is either dat.pl. of OE **bol** ‘tree-trunk, stump’, possibly referring to cleared woodland, or possibly the surn. *Bolam*, although this was found in small numbers in Li (Archer or ODFNBI), with ON **inntak** ‘land newly taken into cultivation’; cf. *Bole* (*Bolun* 1086/*Bolum* Hy2 (1154×89) PN Nt 25-6 and discussion of Bole names in Nt (‘tree-trunks’) v. Northumberland/Durham (‘at the hills’), and *Bolham* (*Bolum* 1258) PN Nt 59); next to Bolton Intake (specific is probably the widespread surn. *Bolton*, with ON **inntak** ‘land newly taken into cultivation’); Bottom Intake 1803 (OE **botm** ‘bottom’, and ON **inntak** ‘land newly taken into cultivation’); Bottom Intake Close 1803; Bracken Field 1847 (ME **braken** ‘bracken’); Bracken Hill (also 1722), Brackin Hill (*Brachinhyl* Hy3¹ (1216×72), *Brakinhill* c.1300 *Chs*, *Brakin Hulle* e.14th³, *Brakinhill* l.13th/e.14th, *Braken Hill* 1601, *Brakenhill* 1607-8, *Braken hill* 1652; OE **hyll** ‘hill’); Bracken Hill Field (*Brackenhill Feeld* 1607-8); Bracken Hill Furlong/Brackenhill Furlong, Brack Hill Furlong (*Bracken Hill Furlong* 1794; OE **furlang**; misspelling at Bracket Hill Furlong); Brackenhill Road; Brickyard Close (this refers to a ‘field on which bricks were made or stored’ (NDEFN 47)); Broom Hill (OE **brōm** ‘broom’, and OE **hyll**); Broomhill Close; Brownlow’s Farm 1828 (specific is the surn. *Brownlow*; John and Rd Brownlow, farmers, are named in 1856); Buggle Headland (OE **bugge** ‘ghost, goblin’, and OE **hyll** or OE **lēah** ‘clearing; wood’, with OE **hēafod-land** ‘headland, land for turning plough’); Buggle Hill (OE **hyll**); Burnham Bank Drain 1803 (ME **banke**, and ME **drein** ‘drain’; see BURNHAM); Burnham Ings (also 1727²; *brunhameynges* 1446-7, *Burnham Ynggis* 1537-9, *burnham Inges* 1607-8, *Burnham Inges* 1633; ON **eng** ‘meadow’; this was one of the open field lands listed in 1847 TA; see BURNHAM); Burnham Ings Low Furlong, Low Furlong Burnham Ings 1847 (OE **furlang**); Burnham Lane 1803 (also 1799); Burnham Skiers 1909 ([*South’skyr al’ voc*] *Brunhamskyres* 1421-2, *Burnham Skires* 1596; for second el. see SKYERS FARM); Burnham Slough 1877 (OE **slōh** ‘slough, mire’); Burnt Mill (also 1836; ME **brend** ‘burnt’); Burnt Mill Field; Burnt Mill Furlong 1802-28 (OE **furlang**); Burnt Mill Hill (also 1740-76; OE **hyll**); Butt Hill/Butt Hill Furlong (ME **butte** ‘short strip of arable land’, OE **hyll**, and OE **furlang**).

Calf Close (OE **calf** ‘calf’; this reasonably common name refers to ‘pasture reserved for young cattle’ (NDEFN 59)); Captain Close/Captain Closes (ME **capitain** ‘chief, principal’; *Captain* names may refer to ‘the farm horse, often called *Captain*’, or to ‘ownership by naval or military officers’ (NDEFN 62)); Captain Closes End/Captain Closes Ends; Captain Closes Ends Furlong (OE **furlang**); Carr Close 1803 (*Le Carrs* 1470; ON **kjarr** ‘brushwood, marsh’); Catherine Close (specific is either a pers.n. or a later reinterpretation/modern reflex of *cathurne*, f.n. in (b), below; see also field-names containing Catherine in OWSTON); Catharine Dyke 1803 (OE **dīc**/ON **dīk** ‘ditch’); North Catherine; North Catherine Furlong (OE **furlang**); Short Catherine, South Catherine; South Catherine Furlong; Causey Close (OFr **causee** ‘causeway, road’); Charles Mere Flatt (specific is probably the surn.

Charles, which was reasonably frequent in Li and very frequent in WRY (Archer and ODFNBI), OE **mere**¹ ‘pool’, or OE **ge-mære** ‘boundary’, surviving as dial. *meare* ‘strip of grassland forming boundary, boundary road’, and ON **flat** ‘level ground’, later ‘division of the common field’); Church Close, Kirk Close 1867 (*Kirk Close* 1576¹, *Kirkeclose* 1576, 1649; ON **kirkja** ‘church’); Clay Hole Close (OE **clæg** ‘clay, clayey soil’, OE **hol**¹ ‘hole, hollow’); Clay Market/Clay Markets, Claymarkets 1803 (*Clay Markets* 1795, *ClayMarkets* 1795; OE **clæg** ‘clay, clayey soil’, and ME **market** ‘market’, perhaps denoting a market on clayey soil); Clay Market Closes 1802-28 (*Claymarket Closes* 1740-76); Cliffe Close (*Cliffs* 1675; OE **clif** ‘cliff, bank’); Cliff Field 1802-28 (*Cliffelde* 1446-7, *the Cliff field* 1790; OE **feld** ‘open country’, later ‘enclosed plot of land’; see also CLIFF HILL); Colts Close (OE **colt** ‘colt’, referring to ‘land on which young horses were pastured’ (NDEFN 86)); Columbine Close (specific is possibly the surn. *Columbine*, which was frequent in WRY and Nt (Archer and ODFNBI)); Common Close, Common Field 1802-28 (also 1649; note also *common moor* 1401 (OE **mōr**/ON **mór**), *the common pasture* 1719 (OFr **pasture** ‘pasture’), and *le comon* 1459; see COMMONSIDE); North Side Coney Garth 1836, North Side of Coney Garth (*Conygarth Nooke* 1675; ME **noke** ‘nook’; see CONEYGARTH); Coat Lane 1854 (specific is either the surn. *Coat*, which was found in small numbers in WRY (Archer and ODFNBI), or OE **cot** ‘cottage’); Crab Tree 1867 (*Crabtree Feeld* 1607-8, *Crabtree Field* 1675; *Crab Tree land* 1722; ME **crab-tre** ‘crab-apple tree’; OE/ON **land** ‘land’); Crab Tree Flatt (ON **flat** ‘level ground’); Crab Tree Furlong, Crabb Tree Furlong (*Crabtree furlong* 1794; OE **furlang**); Far Crab Tree 1836; Far Crab Tree Furlong, Far Crabb Tree Furlong; Craiselound Close; Craise Lound Lane 1803 (see GRAISELOUND); Craiselound Field 1802-28 (*campo de Craslound* 1368¹, *Crasloundfeld* 1381a, *Craselowne feeld* 1607-8, *Crase lound Field* 1607-8, *Crayslound field* 1675, *Craiselound field* 1722¹, *Greys Lound Fields* 1787); Craiselound North Field 1802-28 (also 1706; *Craslound northfield* 1607-8, *Crayslound North Field* 1675); Craise Lound Side 1803 (*Craiselound Side* 1795); Craise Lound Townend 1803; Crank Hill Close (*Cranckhill* 1607-8, *Crankhill* 1607-8; OE **cranuc** ‘crane’, and OE **hyll**); Craycroft (specific is either the surn. *Cray*, which was reasonably frequent in Li (Archer and ODFNBI), or possibly ON **kráka**, ME *crake* ‘crow, raven’, and OE **croft**, with the second /k/ merging with the initial /k/ of *croft*); Craycroft Furlong (OE **furlang**; also Gray Croft Furlong variant, these appear to be neighbouring field numbers); Croft (*The Croft* 1327¹; OE **croft**; note also *the Croft Close* 1722, below); Croft Ends; Croft Ends Furlong (OE **furlang**); Top Croft; Crook Hill 1836 (*Crokhill* 1576, 1576¹, *Crokehill* 1576; OE ***crōc** ‘crook’/ON **krókr** ‘crook, bend’, and OE **hyll**); Crookhill Furlong, Crook Hill Furlong (OE **furlang**); Cross Hill Flatt (ON **flat** ‘level ground’; see CROSS HILL).

Daddleby Close 1802-28 (specific is perhaps from ‘daddle’ which is sometimes the outcome of ModE dial. *doddle* ‘pollarded (willow) tree’ (NDEFN 102), and ODan **bý** ‘settlement, village’, but no evidence of named settlement; see also Diddleby, below); Dales Furlong (and OE **dāl** ‘share, portion (of common field)’ or ON **deill** ‘share of land’, and OE **furlang**); Dam Field Knife Furlong (ME **damme** ‘dam forming a pond’, ME **knif** ‘a knife’, perhaps referring to the shape of the field, and OE **furlang**; note also *le dams* Ed3 (1327×77) and similar names in (b)); Dam Field Knife Piece (OFr **pece** ‘piece, plot’); Dam Hill (also 1836; OE **hyll**); Dam Hill Furlong (OE **furlang**); Diddleby (probably a variant of Daddleby, above); Douthand Hill 1836 (specific is possibly the rare surn. *Douthand*, although there are no instances in Archer or ODFNBI, or perhaps a variant of Dowthorne, below, with OE

hyll); Dowthorne Field 1854 (*dowthorn* Hy6¹ (1422×61), *dowthorn(e) feeld* 1607-8, *dowthorne Feeld* 1607-8, *Dowthorne Feild* 1607-8, *Dowthorne field* 1710, 1771, *Dowthorn field* 1728²; uncertain specific, with OE/ON **þorn** ‘thorn-tree’; note also *Dovnetorn* 1289); Dowthorne Hill 1836 (*Dovnetorn* 1289, *Donnethorn* 1331⁴, 1333¹; OE **hyll**); Dry Spot Furlong (*Drispot* 1332¹; OE **drȳge** ‘dry’, OE ***spot** ‘small piece’, and OE **furlang**; this was one of the open field lands listed in 1847 TA); Dunwells Farm 1795 (specific is probably the surn. *Dunwell*, which was frequent in WRY (Archer and ODFNBI)); Dyers Close (specific is probably the surn. *Dyer*, which was found in small numbers in Li but more frequent in WRY (Archer and ODFNBI), or possibly ‘land by a dyehouse, or occupied by the dyer’ (NDEFN 122)); Far East Field (*Eastfeld* 1607-8, *este Feeld* 1607-8, *East Field* 1675, *East Field (East Lound)* 1710¹, *Far Eastfield* 1722, *the farr East field* 1729, *East field (East Lound)* 1762, 1803¹); Near East Field; Far East Furlong (OE **furlang**); Eastlound Bracken Hill (OE **hyll**; see EAST LOUND and Bracken Hill f.ns, above); Eastlound Mill Field, East Lound Mill Field 1854; East Lound North Field 1854 (*Eastlound Field* 1607-8, *East Lound field* 1718, 1750, *East Lound Field* 1787); Eastlound Wood Field/Woodfield; East Moor, Eastmoor 1848 (*Eastmore* 1607-8, 1675; OE **mōr**/ON **mōr**; the interchange between *mere* and *moor* is frequent; note also *estmere* l.12th, below); East Moor Field (East Moor field 1794); East Moor Furlong 1802-28 (also 1794; OE **furlang**); Ellers 1836 (*le ellers* 1391-2, *the Ellers* 1392³, *Eller* 1607-8; *Nhortelleres* Hy3 (1216×72), *northelres* Hy3¹ (1216×72), *North Elres* 1300¹, *North ellers* 1343; ON **elri** ‘alder wood’; OE **norð** ‘north’; *Eller* names are found elsewhere in Axholme in Crowle and Epworth); Eller Field/Ellers Field (*Eller Field* 1675; *Ellers Field* 1740-76); Ellis Intake Close 1803 (specific is probably the surn. *Ellis*, which was reasonably frequent in Li (Archer and ODFNBI), and ON **inntak** ‘land newly taken into cultivation’); Engine Drain 1850 (ME **engin** ‘machine’, and ME **drein** ‘drain’), South Engine Drain 1937 (drainage pumping engines).

Feather 1836 (*le Fether* c.1330; OE **feðer** ‘feather’, this is possibly an allusion to a place frequented by flocks of birds or the shape of the field, although NDEFN (136) suggests ‘land with soft soil’, or the surn. *Feather*, which occurred frequently in WRY (Archer and ODFNBI)); Feather Furlong (OE **furlang**); Featherstone Wood and Hill Side Close (specific may be the surn. *Featherstone*, which was reasonably frequent in Li and more frequent in WRY (Archer and ODFNBI), and OE **hyll**; note also *Fetherstone Flatt* 1794¹, below); Field Close; Firth Close (specific is probably the surn. *Firth*, which was reasonably frequent in Li and very frequent in WRY (Archer and ODFNBI), or possibly OE **fyrhð** ‘wood’); Fishpond Close (also 1848); Fister Stie 1836 (*Fiskerstig* l.13th², *fiskerstigh* Ed3 (1327×77), *fiskerstiche* 1382; ON **fiskari** or Scandinavianised OE **fiscere** ‘fisherman’, with OE **stīg**/ON **stígr** ‘path’); Fister Stie Furlong (OE **furlang**); Flat Croft Ends 1848, Flatt Croft Ends (*le Fflatt* 1607-8; ON **flat** ‘level ground’, and OE **croft**); Flatt in Fox Holes (see Fox Hole, below); Flatt in Westlands (see Westlands, below); Flower Warts (ON **flórr** ‘paved floor, perhaps a cowstall’ (EPNE 1 178), or ME **flour** ‘flower’, and OE **waroð**, ME *warth* ‘marshy ground near a stream’); Fold Close (OE **fald** ‘fold, animal enclosure’); Forty Acres (OE **æcer** ‘plot or strip of cultivated land, acre’); Foster’s Close (specific is the surn. *Foster*, which was frequent in Li, and very frequent in WRY (Archer and ODFNBI)); Fox Hole, Fox Holes, Foxholes, Foxholes Furlong (*foxoles* e.13th¹ (also 1333⁶), *Foxholes* 14th² (also 1675), *foxholes* 1391-2, *ffoxholes* 1426-7, *ffoxhoulys* 1444, *ffoxhole* 1607-8; OE **fox-hol** ‘fox hole’, and OE **furlang**; this area of sloping field is situated adjacent and to the north of Brock’s

Windmill; see also Flatt in Fox Holes, above); Garbridge Furlong 1802-28 (*Le Gardbrades* 14th², *Garbrelle* (*sic?*) 1607-8, *Garbridge* 1607-8, 1675, *Garbidge* (*sic*) 1735; *Garbridge field* 1607-8; this is an adaptation of ME **gore-brede** ‘triangular remnant of land a junction of field boundaries’, referring to ‘the triangular remnant of land resulting from boundaries meeting at an acute angle’ (NDEFN 166), and OE **furlang**); Little Garbridge 1846-1859; Low Garbridge; Middle Garbridge 1836; Top Garbridge; Gare Acre (*le Gares* 1332¹, 1340¹; OE **gāra** ‘point of land’, or ‘three-cornered patch of land’ (NDEFN 176), and OE **æcer**); Gelfs 1803 (*Gelfe Syke* 1719, *Guelphs* 1795; possibly ME **goulfe** ‘large body of water’, or ‘deep hollow’, and OE **sīc** ‘stream’ or ON **sīk** ‘ditch’; the 1719 reference quotes ‘one Gelfe Syke or Fishing being the Bed or Channell of the old River Idle’; see also Guelphs Road, street-name in (b)); Gibson Brick Yard 1848¹ (specific is the surn. *Gibson*; William Gibson, farmer, is named in 1856; the brick yard is situated behind Brock’s Windmill; see also Gibson Road in Epworth); God Speed 1836 (ME expression of good will ‘may God make you prosper’ (OED n.); this complimentary name is used to refer to ‘productive land’ (NDEFN 172)); Godspeed Furlong/God Speed Furlong, Goodspeed Furlong (variant) (OE **furlang**); Good Rood 1836 (*Goderode* 1244-5, *Goodroods* 1740-76; OE **gōd** ‘good’, and OE ***rodu** ‘clearing’, or perhaps a measure of land); Good Rood Close; Goodrood Furlong/Good Rood Furlong (OE **furlang**); Good Wood (OE **gōd** ‘good’, and OE **wudu** ‘wood’); Goose Hill (OE **gōs** ‘goose’, and OE **hyll**); Goose Hill Furlong (OE **furlang**); Graizelound North Field 1867 (see GRAISELOUND); Gravel Hole (also 1836; ME **gravel** ‘gravel, sand’); Gravel Hole Field 1802-28; Gravel Hole Furlong (OE **furlang**); Gray Croft Furlong (appears to be variant of Craycroft, above, suggesting alternation of voiced and unvoiced /k/ and /g/); Great Close 1802-28; Greengate Mere 1854 (*le Grenegate* n.d.⁷, *Greingate* 1244-5, *grengate* 1391-2, *Greyngayt* 1444, *le grenegate* 1446-7, *Greengate* 1601, *Greensgate* 1675 (OE **grēne**¹ ‘(the colour) green’, or OE **grēne**² ‘(village) green’, with OE **gata** ‘road’, which sometimes indicates a ‘right of pasturage’ in NMidl, or OE **geat** ‘pass, gate, gap’, and OE **mere**¹ ‘pool’, or OE **ge-mære** ‘boundary’, with *grēne*² perhaps indicating the road to or adjoining the green); Greenhill 1877 (OE **grēne**¹ ‘(the colour) green’, and OE **hyll**); Guttery Carr, Guttery Caw (ME **goter** ‘water channel, gutter’, or ModE dial. *guttery* ‘miry, muddy’, and ON **kjarr** ‘brushwood, marsh’, *caw* being a variant of *carr*; cf. PN Db 2 276).

Hall Garth (*Hallgarth* c.1660, *Hallgarth/Hall Garth* 1675, *the Hall Garth* 1726¹, *manor of Haxey Hallgarth* 1770; *Hall Garth Croft* 1740-76; *hall garth nowke* 1607-8, *Hall Garth Nook or Cawkwell Snout Headland* 1740-76; OE **hall** ‘hall’, ON **garōr** ‘enclosure’; OE **croft**; ME **noke** ‘nook’; Hall Garth is the name of one of the manors); the Hall Stead 1854 (*Halsteade* 1607-8, *Haulstead* 1607-8, *le longehalsted* 1607-8; OE **hall** ‘hall’, and OE **stede** ‘place’; note this recurrent compound occurs elsewhere but sometimes with different etymologies: cf. Halsteads PN WRY 6 151 (*hall*, *stede*), The Halsteads PN Db 1 120 (*hall-stede*), Halstead PN Le 3 248 (OE *hald* ‘protection’, *stede*), Halstead PN Ess 433 (OE *ge-heald* ‘slope’, *stede*)); Long Hall Stead/Long Hallstead; Short Hall Stead; The Harlots (possibly ME **harlot** ‘vagabond or rogue’, but it is uncertain what the motivation for this f.n. is); Haslehums/Hasselums (this was one of the ancient enclosures listed in 1847; see HASLAM FARM); Haver Croft (probably refers to ‘land on which oats were grown’ (NDEFN 197), from ME **haver** ‘oats’, and OE **croft**); Haver Intake (ON **inntak** ‘land newly taken into cultivation’); Haverwarts/Haverwarts Furlong (compare *Haverwhite* 1566; this is possibly a reanalysis of the recurrent name *Overthwarts* from ME †**over-pwart** ‘across’ (cf. PN Ch 5 (2:1) 296); an alternative possibility of

a compound OE **haver** ‘oats’, with ON **þverr** (**þvert** neut.) ‘athwart, lying across’ would be unusual, as **þvert** is not usually found as a generic; OE **furlang**; note also Haverwarts, f.n. in Belton, and Haverthwards 1871, f.n. in Epworth; for the second el. consider also OE **þwit*/ON **þvit* ‘detached piece’, cf. *Ingelwhite*, PN Lancs 19); Top Havers Intake (ON **inntak** ‘land newly taken into cultivation’); Haxey Field 1854 (also 1740-76, 1787; *campo de Haxay*’ Hy3 (1216×72) (also 1341¹), *in campis de Haxay* 1271 (also 1338), *in camp’ de Haxay* c.1330, *campo de Haxay* 1342 (also 1344¹, 1345⁵), *in campo de Haxhay* 1382¹, *Haxey feildes* 1596, *Hacksey Feild* 1607-8, *Haxse Feild* 1607-8, *Haxey fieldes* 1633, *Haxey field* 1750); Haxey Field Gravel Hole (ME **gravel** ‘gravel, sand’); Haxey Garth Nook 1846-59 (ON **garðr** ‘enclosure’, and ME **noke** ‘nook’); Haxey Hall Garth 1802-28; Haxey Hirst 1803, Haxey Hurst 1802-28 (OE **hyrst** ‘wood’); Haxey Hirst Drain 1803 (ME **drein** ‘drain’); Haxey Hirst West Drain 1795; Haxey Lane 1803 (*Axhey lane* 1589-91, 1607); Haxey North Field 1802-28; North Side Haxey 1836, North Side of Haxey (see also NORTHSIDE, street-name); South Side of Haxey; Haxey Pond 1877; Heather Furlong (OE **hæð** ‘heath, heather’, and OE **furlang**); Hedge Close; Herne Croft (OE **hyrne** ‘angle, corner’, and OE **croft**); High Willows 1803 (*High Willows* 1795; OE **wilig* ‘willow’; see High Willows Road, street-name in (b)); the Hill 1854 (OE **hyll**); Hirst 1803 (OE **hyrst** ‘wood’); Hirst Common 1802-28 (OFr **commun** ‘common’); Hob Sewer Close (OE **hobb(e)* ‘tussock, hummock’, and ME **seuer** ‘trench or ditch used for drainage’); Hodgsons Close (see also HODGSON CLOSE ROAD, street-name); Holdrum Drain 1802-28 (specific is possibly the rare surn. *Holdrum*, although there are no instances in Archer or ODFNBI, and ME **drein** ‘drain’); Home Close; Home Pond Close 1802-28; Homestead Close 1802-28 (OE **hām-stede** ‘homestead’); Hopgarth 1836 (also 1848), Hop Garth (ME **hoppe** ‘hop plant’, and ON **garðr** ‘enclosure’, so ‘enclosure where hops are grown’; see also HOPGARTH, street-name); Hop Garth Nook 1802-28 (ME **noke** ‘nook’); Horn Brook Close (OE **hyrne** ‘angle, corner’, and OE **brōc** ‘brook, stream’); Hornhill 1867, Hornshill 1836, North end Horn Hill (*the Hurnill* 1794¹; OE **hyrne** ‘angle, corner’, and OE **hyll**; note also *Hurnhill* 1738, f.n. in Luddington).

Idle Beeves 1867, Old Idle Beaves, Old Idle Beeve Close 1803, The Old Idle Beaves 1848¹ (Map No.4 in capitals) (*beeve/beave* is difficult, but is likely to refer to an ancient enclosure, so-named in 1795; it is unlikely to be the surn *Beave* or *Beeve*, as there are no instances in 1856 or Li, Archer and the main reference to *Beaves* in ODFNBI relates to Do; see also Little Beaves Road, street-name in (b), above); Idle Close, Old Idle Close (this was one of the ancient enclosures listed in 1847; see RIVER IDLE); New Idle 1802-28; South Idle Drain 1937 (ME **drein** ‘drain’); Impons Furlong (perhaps an unusual form of OE **impa**, **impe** ‘young shoot, sapling’, referring to an ‘enclosure for growing saplings’ (NDEFN 221), and OE **furlang**); Ings Close 1803, Ings Closes (this was one of the ancient enclosures listed in 1847; *Inge* 1607-8, *Ings* 1675; *le Ingclose* 1606-7, *Ings Closes* 1740-76, *the Ings Closes* 1803¹; ON **eng** ‘meadow’; note also *the Ings Goate* 1729); Ings Field (*ing Feeld* 1607-8, *Inges Feild* 1607-8, *the Ings fields* 1728²); Ings Field Suckstall (see Suckstall, below); Ings Field Suckstall Furlong; Intake Closes (*intack close* 1607-8, *le Intake close* 1607-8; ON **inntak** ‘land newly taken into cultivation’); Isaac Carr Close (specific is probably the surn. *Isaac*, which was reasonably frequent in Li (Archer and ODFNBI), ON **kjarr** ‘brushwood, marsh’); Isle Common 1802-28 (ME **ile** ‘island’, and OFr **commun** ‘common’); Jepson Close (specific is the surn. *Jepson*, which was frequent in WRY (Archer and ODFNBI)); Justland Closes (Commons) 1803 (possibly ME **agiste** ‘seasonal rights of pasturage, rented pasture-

land', and OE/ON **land**; note also Justlands Commons 1803, f.n. in Epworth); Kettle Flat 1836, Kettle Flatt (specific is the surn. *Kettle* which was frequently found in Li (Archer and ODFNBI), with ON **flat** 'level ground'); Kirk Moor (ON **kirkja** 'church', and OE **mōr**/ON **mór**); Knife Hill (ME **knif** 'knife'; see Nifre Hill, below, which is adjacent and probably mis-transcribed); Land Beds; Lands Close; Lane/Lanes Close (see Lane Close Road, street-name in (b)); Lay Pits (*Le Lay* 'pittes' 1320, *le layrpyttes* 1393¹; ON **leirr** 'mud, clay', and OE **pytt** 'pit'); Life Furlong, Long Life/Long Life Furlong, Short End of Long Life Furlong (OE **furlang**); Little Carr 1803 (*Little Carre* 1634; ON **kjarr** 'brushwood, marsh'); Little Croft (OE **croft**); Little Pingle (ME **pightel**, the modern form is the nasalized variant *pingel* 'small enclosure'); Lone Close (possibly from OE **lone** 'lane'; note also *lonecrose Feeld* 1607-8, below); Long Close; Long Wood Croft/Long Woodcroft (*Wudecroftes* e.13th, *Wodecrofte* Ed3 (1327×77), *Wudcroftes* 1393¹, *Woodcrofte* 1634; *Woodcroftfeld* 1607-8, *Longe Woodcroft Feld* 1607-8, *Wood Croft field* 1750; OE **wudu**, and OE **croft**).

Lords Fold Close 1802-28 (*Lords Fold* 1795; see also LORDSFOLD LANE and LORDS FOLD ROAD, street-names); Lound Rates Middle Drain 1803 (ME **drein** 'drain'; note also *Lounds Rates* 1795; *Lound Rates Corner* 1795; *Lound Rates West Drain* 1795; second el. is ModE dial. **rate** n., referring to a pit from which hemp or flax was 'rated'; see EAST LOUND); Lound Road Drain 1803 (ME **drein** 'drain'; see EAST LOUND and Lound Rates Road, street-name in (b)); Low Croft; Low Furlong (*le low furlong* 1722¹; OE **furlang**); Maggott Turf Stacks, Meggott Turf Stacks (specific is probably diminutive of pers.n. Margaret (cf. NDEFN 266), OE **turf** 'turf, greensward', and ON **stakkr** 'heap, stack'; note also *Meggott Headland* 1675 (OE **hēafod-land** 'headland, land for turning plough')); Main Drain 1802-28 (ME **drein** 'drain'); Mamberdale (survives in derived forms): High Mamberdale (also 1836), Low Mamberdale (also 1836; uncertain specific, with OE **dāl** 'share, portion (of common field)' or ON **deill** 'share of land'); Margaret Garth (specific is the pers.n., and ON **garðr** 'enclosure'); Maw Close/Maws Close (*Maw Closes* 1596; see Maw Road, street-name in (b)); Meadow Piece (OE **mēd** 'meadow', and OFr **pece** 'piece, plot'); Meadow Spot 1802-28 (OE ***spot** 'small piece'); Mickelhill 1802-28 (*mickelhill* 1607-8, *Mickle Hill* 1637; OE **micel**/ON **mikill** 'large', and OE **hyll**); Middle Croft (OE **middel** 'middle', and OE **croft**); Mill Field (*le Mill Field* 1607-8, *Milfeeld* 1607-8, *Miln' feeld* 1607-8, *Miln Feeld* 1607-8, *the Mill Field* 1728²; OE **myln** 'mill'); Mill Hill 1836 (also 1727; OE **hyll**); Mill Hill Crook Hill Furlong (see Crook Hill); Mill Mere (*Mill Mear* 1722; OE **mere**¹ 'pool', or OE **ge-mære** 'boundary'); Mill Row; Mill Row Furlong (OE **furlang**); Mitchell Hill Close (specific is possibly the surn. *Mitchell*, which was found in small numbers in Li but frequent in WRY (Archer and ODFNBI), and OE **hyll**); Short Mitchell; Short Mitchell Hill; Moor Close (*Moor Closes* 1761; OE **mōr**/ON **mór**); Moor Close and Style 1802-28 (OE **stigel** 'stile', also on topographical grounds 'steep ascent').

Nether Croft (OE **neōðera** 'lower', and OE **croft**); Newbig Field (*Newbigg Field* 1675); Newbig North Furlong 1836 (OE **furlang**); Newbig Moor 1803 (*Newbigg Moor* 1795; OE **mōr**/ON **mór**; see NEWBIG); New Close; New Close Furlong; New Field Close; Nifre Hill (this is probably a variant of Knife Hill, above, as fields are adjacent); North Car 1802-28 (*the North Carr* 1794, *North Carr* 1795; see NORTH CARR); North Carr Close 1803, North Carr Closes; North Carr Skyers 1803 (third el. is obscure; a form of ON **skyrþ** 'cut'; for full etymology, see SKYERS DRAIN in Epworth); North Drain 1803 (ME **drein** 'drain'); North Field (*North Feld* 1607-8, *Northfeld* 1607-8, *le Northfeild de Haxsey* 1607-8); North Furlong (OE **furlang**);

Old Inclosure 1802-28; Orchard; Orchard Close; Oxcgang (*le Oxegange* 1565, *le oxgange* 1607-8, *oxgange* 1607-8; OE **ox-gang** ‘measure of land of 10-30 acres’; this recurrent compound is also found in Belton parish and other Li f.n.s (e.g. *half oxgang* 1311 in Brumby LWR (PN Li 6 39), *the Oxganges* (f.n.) 1587 in Hemswell LWR (PN Li 6 182), and *the Oxganginges* 1628 in Bradley LNR (PN Li 5 14); this is one of the ancient enclosures listed in 1847); Oxcgang Furlong (OE **furlang**); Oxcgangs (also 1675); Oxcgang Close 1803; Paddock; Paddock Close 1803; Paddock Mire, Paddock Moor (*Paddock mire* 1607-8; probably ON **mýrr** ‘swamp’; this refers to an ancient enclosure called *Paddock Mire* in 1795; *mire* and *moor* names often interchange; see also Paddock Mire Road, street-name in (b)); Paddock Mire Close 1803; Pademoor 1854 (also 1640; *pademore* 1431-2, *Padmer* 1607-8, *pad more* 1607-8 (possibly OE ***padde**/ON **padda** ‘toad’, and OE **mōr**/ON **mór**; this recurrent name is also found at PADEMOOR in Luddington); Paid Close (uncertain specific).

Palmer Close (specific is probably the surn. *Palmer*, which was reasonably frequent in Li (Archer and ODFNBI)); Park Dike Bank 1803 (*Park Dike* 1740-76; *Park Dyke* 1795; *Park Dyke Bank* 1795; OE **dīc**/ON **dík** ‘ditch’, and ME **banke**); Park Moor 1803 (OE **mōr**/ON **mór**; see PARK and note also *Park Moor Side Common* 1787); Parish Sound 1803 (generic is possibly ME **sound** ‘channel’); Partner Close (specific is probably a reanalysis of the following names); Partney Close, Partrey Closes (compare *Parteneytes fflatt* 1421-2, f.n. in Epworth; *Claus’ voc’ p’teney* 1544-6, *Partinge Closes* 1652²; this is one of the ancient enclosures listed in 1847; see the discussion at Partner Close 1858, f.n. in Epworth); Paunch 1803 (also 1795; ME **paunch** ‘stomach’, perhaps referring to topography through transferred use of the term; perhaps related to Ponch Close and Pouch Close, below; note the same name is treated twice in 1803; note also same name/date in Owston; see also PAUNCH DRAIN); Pease Lands (*Peselandis* l.13th², *Peslandis* e.14th³, *Peselandes* 1345 (also 1392²), *Peselandus* 1384, *Pesselandes* 1393, *peseland* 1446-7, *Pease land* 1607-8, *Peaslands* 1675; OE **pise** ‘pease’, OE/ON **land**); Pease Lands Furlong, Peaseland Furlong 1802-28 (OE **furlang**); Pease Ley 1836, Top End of Pease Ley/Top End of Pease Ley Field (OE **leāh** ‘clearing; wood’); Pellis Close (also 1795; perhaps from ME **palis** ‘palisade’); Pettinger Close 1802-28 (specific is the surn. *Pettinger*; several Pettingers are named as farmers in 1856); Pill Hill (specific is possibly from ModE dial. *pill* ‘difficult, unpleasant’ (Peacock 1889, 405), and OE **hyll**); Pingle (*le Pyeghel* 1322, *pighill* 1607-8, *pithell* 1607-8; ME **pightel**, the modern form is the nasalized variant *pingel* ‘small enclosure’; in Westwood); Pingle Rates Close (second el. is ModE dial. **rate** n., referring to a pit from which hemp or flax was ‘rated’); Pools Nook 1803 (*Poole newcke* 1596; OE **pōl** ‘pool’, and ME **nok** ‘nook’; this is situated next to *Lounde Sounde* and *The Trough*); Ponch Close 1803 (variant form of Paunch, confusing <u> and <n>, from ME **paunch** ‘stomach’, perhaps referring to topography); this may be a variant spelling of Paunch, above); Pond Close; Pouch Close (ME **pouche** ‘pouch’, or perhaps a variant spelling of Paunch Close, above); Priests Close, Prests Close 1848 (from OE **prēost** ‘priest’).

Rails Furlong (ME **raile** ‘rail’, ‘land beside, or enclosed by, rail fence’, and OE **furlang**); Rails Urn Hill (unaspirated form of OE **hyrne** ‘angle, corner’; note also Spring Urn Hill, and Low and Top Urn Hill, below, and Hurn Hill, f.n. in Belton); Rate Ends (*the Raytes* 1446-7, *The Rates* 1596, 1675, 1728², 1740-76; ModE dial. **rate** n.; the early form at *the Raytes* indicates the existence of a ME nominal form, ME **ret* ‘rate’, antedating OED *ret* n.1 (first attested in 1849) by around 400 years;

note also *the Raytegate* 1446-7, and *the Rayteliddeyate* 1446-7, f.n.s in (b), below (ON **gata** ‘road’, or OE **geat** ‘pass, gate, gap’; OE **hlid-geat** ‘swing-gate’); Rate Ends Furlong (OE **furlang**); Rate Field 1836 (*Raite Feld* 1607-8); Rates Close 1847 (*Rates Closes* 1761); Rates Field (*ratesfeeld* 1607-8); Rates Field Furlong (OE **furlang**); Rates Field Wood Close; Raw Intack 1854 (*Rawe* 1313, *le Raagh* 1345¹ (also Hy6 (1422×61)), *le Rag’he* c.1360, *le Raghe* 1369¹ (also 1374), *le Raugh*’ 1393-4, *Raw Intake/le Rawyntake in Axhey* 1581, *le Rawe Intack* 1589-91, *le Rawe Intack* 1605-7, *le Rawe Intacke* 1607; specific is possibly OE **rāw** ‘row’, but this is an unusual run of spellings, with ON **inntak** ‘land newly taken into cultivation’; note also *Rawgate* 1675 (ON **gata** ‘road’, or OE **geat** ‘pass, gate, gap’); Raw Lane Close (OE **rāw** ‘row’).

Red Flat/Flatt, Red Flats 1836 (*le Redesflatte* n.d.⁸, *le rede flate* Ed3 (1327×77), *Le Redeflatte* 1395, *Red Flatt* 1794¹; OE **rēad** ‘red’, and ON **flat** ‘level ground’); Red Gate 1802-28 (OE **rēad** ‘red’, and ON **gata** ‘road’, or OE **geat** ‘pass, gate, gap’; note also *Red Acre otherwise Red Flatt* 1794¹, f.n. in (b)); Reuben Close (*Rewben Close* 1727¹; specific is possibly given name *Reuben* or the derived surn., which was found in small numbers in WRY (Archer and ODFNBI)); Riddings Close (OE ***ryding** ‘clearing’; note also *heghriddings* 1391-2, f.n. in (b)); Roadside Piece (OFr **pece** ‘piece, plot’); Rockets (*Rocketts* 1675); Rockets/Rocketts Close; Rocket/Rockets Furlong 1847 (OE **furlang**; see also ROCKET LODGE, and ROCKET LANE, street-name); Royks Close (specific is difficult and is not a surn., as there are no instances in Archer or ODFNBI; possibly a form of ModE **roke**, a borrowing from eScand n.1.1 ‘smoke’ or n.1.2 ‘steam’ (OED n.), or ModE dial. *roke* ‘fog’ (Peacock 1884-1920 [1997] 186); this was one of the ancient enclosures listed in 1847 *TA*); Ruff Close (specific is possibly the surn. Ruff, which was found in small numbers in Li (Archer and ODFNBI), or the name of migratory sandpiper, describing the colourful neck ruff used in male bird’s breeding plumage; Stonehouse (1839, 66) describes ‘those very curious and beautiful birds, the ruffs, are now seldom to be met with’ (also OED n.6)); Ruffle Close; Rush Crofts (OE **risc** ‘rush’, and OE **croft**); Rush Furlong (OE **risc** ‘rush’, and OE **furlang**; this is a completely different field number to Ruff Close, above; note also *Rushy Closes* 1795, and *Risschegate* 13th, f.n.s in (b)); Rye Croft (also 1762; *Rycroft* 1317, *ricroft* Ed3 (1327×77), *Rycroft* 1450-1¹, 1607-8, 1729, 1803¹, *Ricrofte* 1607-8, *Rycrofte* 1607-8; *Rycroftynges* 1450-1¹; OE **ryge** ‘rye’, and OE **croft**; ON **eng** ‘meadow’).

Sallow Close (OE **salh** ‘willow’); Sallow Holt (OE/ON **holt** ‘wood’); Salt Headland (*Saltehedland* 1576, *Salthedland* 1576¹, 1576²; specific is the surn. *Salt*, which was frequent in WRY and less frequent in Li (Archer and ODFNBI), and OE **hēafod-land** ‘headland, land for turning plough’; note also *Salt Headland* 1660, f.n. in (b) in Epworth, which is probably the same name); Sampson Lodge 1839 (*Sampson’s Lodge* 1626 (1837); specific is the surn. *Sampson*; John Sampson, farmer, is named in Belton in 1856; this was one of the ‘stations’ in Hatfield Chase (Stonehouse 1839, 63); note also *Sampsons Carr* 1787, below); Sandbeds/Sand Beds (note early forms in SANDBEDS FARM); Sand Close (OE **sand** ‘sand’; see also SAND CLOSE ROAD, street-name); Sandgall Furlong/Sand Gall Furlong/Sand Galls/Sand Galls Furlong (this is probably a reanalysis of Sandgull name, below; the numbered fields are listed in 1847 *TA*), Sandgull Furlong (OE **sand** ‘sand’, and ME **goule** ‘ditch, stream, channel’; this was one of the open field lands listed in 1847 *TA*); Scab Flat (also 1836), Scab Flatt, Scabb Flatt, Scab Flatt Close (also 1781; *Scab flatt Ring* 1790; ME **scab** ‘scab’, perhaps referring to crusty soil, and ON **flat** ‘level ground’; **hring** ‘ring, circle’); Scab Flatt Close; Scott Close (specific is the surn. *Scott*;

William Scott, farmer, is named in 1856); Sedge Hole Close (OE **secg** ‘sedge, reed, rush’, and OE **hol**¹ ‘hole, hollow’; sedges are perennial wetland grasses which were utilised mainly for thatching (NDEFN 372)); Seven Closes 1802-28; Shaw (OE **sceaga** ‘copse’; note also *Shawdale* 1740-76 (OE **dāl** ‘share, portion (of common field)’ or ON **deill** ‘share of land’)); Shaw Field (also 1794), Shawe Field 1802-28, Haxey Shaw Field 1854 (also 1695; *Shawfeld* 1605-7, *Shawfeild* 1607, *Axey Shaw Feild* 1607-8, *Shaw feild* 1607-8¹, *Shaw Feld* 1607-8, *le Shawe Feld* 1607-8, *the shawe field* 1658, *Shawfield* 1675; *le Shawe field* 1727¹, *Le Shawfield* 1750); Shaw Furlong (OE **furlang**); Far Shaw Field; Far Shaw/Far Shaw Furlong; Far Shaw Long Furlong 1836; Near Shaw/Near Shaw Field.

Shepherd Hill 1836, Shepherds Hill, Shepperd Hill (*Shepherd Hill* 1675; OE **scēp-hirde** ‘shepherd’, and OE **hyll**); Shepherd Hill Furlong 1802-28, Sheppard Hill Furlong 1802-28 (OE **furlang**); Shiers Close (*the Shires Close* 1687; KC suggests the specific is a mistranscribed form of *Skiers*, but the early spelling suggests either OE *scir*¹ ‘boundary’ or the rare surn. *Shire* (Archer and ODFNBI); see also SKYERS FARM); Short Butts (*Shortbutts* 1728¹; ME **butte** ‘short strip of arable land’, ‘a strip of land abutting on a boundary, a short strip ploughed in the angle where two furlongs meet’ common in f.n.s. in Li, EPNE); Short Butts Furlong (also 1750; OE **furlang**); Short Butt Stythe Furlong 1802-28 (*shortbutstygh* 1446-7, *Shortbutte stithe* 1607-8, *Shortbutts Stithe/Shortbutts Stythe* 1675, *Short Butt Styth* 1755; the earliest spelling suggests OE **stīg**/ON **stīgr** ‘path’, but note all later names contain a final dental consonant, suggesting *stīg* has been reanalysed to *staithe*); Short Close; Short Furlong; Short Life 1836; Short Life Furlong/Short Life Furlongs (OE **furlang**); Short Owl Run (the second el. may be OE **ūle** ‘owl’, and ON **runnr** ‘thicket’; note *owler* can also be an outcome of OE *alor* ‘alder-tree’ in WRY, but this seems unlikely here; note also North Owl PN WRY 5 187); Short Owl Run Flatt (ON **flat** ‘level ground’); Side Swing Close(s) (OE **sīde** ‘side’, with uncertain second el., perhaps referring to a swing gate; *Skiers* 1803 (also 1626 (1837); see SKYERS FARM); *Skiers Close* 1803; *Skiers Drain* 1.25" (also 1830), *Skyers Drain* 1803 (ME **drein** ‘drain’); *Skiers Flash* 1.25" (also 1830, 1838; ME **flasshe** ‘swamp’); *Slackwell* 1836 (ON **slakki** ‘small shallow valley, hollow in the ground’, and OE **welle** ‘spring, stream, well’); *Sod Close* (ME **sod** ‘sod’, suggesting ‘land where peat or turf was cut, or turf was used in building’ (NDEFN 391)); *Sopewell Furlong* 1802-28 (*Soapwell Furlong* 1740-76; specific is possibly OE pers.n. *Soppa*, but there are no early forms to support this, and OE **welle** ‘spring, stream, well’, or possibly from *Swape-well* ‘a well from which water is raised by the aid of a loaded lever or handle’ (Johnson 1888, 60), ‘the lever itself is called a swape’ (for detailed explanation see Peacock 1889, 539), and OE **furlang**; cf. *Sopwell*, PN Hrt 95-6); *South Carr* 1803 (see SOUTH CARR FARM); *South Field* (*Southfelde* 1568-70, *Southfeild* 1605-7, 1607); *South Moor* 1803 (OE **mōr**/ON **mór**).

Spring Nook 1802-28 (OE **spring** ‘spring’, or later ME sense ‘young shoot, small branch’, hence ‘young plantation, copse’, and ME **noke** ‘nook’); Springs; Spring Urn Hill (unaspirated form of OE **hyrne** ‘angle, corner’, and OE **hyll**; note also *Rails Urn Hill*, above, *Low and Top Urn Hill*, below, and *Hurn Hill*, f.n. in *Belton*); *Stainton Bush* 1854 (also 1740-76, 1657; specific is probably the surn. *Stainton*, which was frequent in Li (Archer and ODFNBI), and OE **busc** ‘bush’); *Stile Close* (OE **stigel** ‘stile’, also on topographical grounds ‘steep ascent’); *Stockings Close* (OE ***stoccing**, ME *stocking*, ‘clearing of stumps, piece of ground cleared of stumps’, or perhaps the surn. *Stocking*, which was found in small numbers in WRY (Archer and ODFNBI)); *Stockwell* 1836 (*Stockwell* 1605-7; this is the

surn. *Stockwell*, which was frequent in WRY (Archer and ODFNBI), or may refer to the recurrent place-name (EPNE 2 156)); Stockwell Furlong (OE **furlang**; this was one of the open field lands listed in 1847); Stockwith Furlong (OE **furlang**; see West Stockwith, Nt); Stoney Lands (OE **stānig** ‘stony’, and OE/ON **land**); Suckshall 1836 (possibly mistranscription of Suckstall); Suckstall (*Shucksdahlille* 1607-8, *Shuxdallhill* 1607-8; *Suxdalefield* 1607-8; specific is probably a variant of ME **sok** ‘soke, right of jurisdiction’, with OE **dāl** ‘share, portion (of common field)’ or ON **deill** ‘share of land’; OE **hyll**); Suckstall Furlong (OE **furlang**); Suckstall Close/Suckstalls Close; Nether Shucdale 1854, Shucdale Close 1854 (*Shucdale* 1655, *Shuxdale* 1675; possibly OE **scucca** ‘evil spirit, demon’, and OE **dāl** ‘share, portion (of common field)’ or ON **deill** ‘share of land’); Sweetholes 1803 (also 1795 and 1803; OE **swēte** ‘sweet, pure, pleasant’, and OE **hol**¹ ‘hole, hollow’); Sweet Soles 1803 (this is probably a variant of Sweetholes); Tasselcroft/Tassel Croft/Tassell Croft/Tassel Crofts (*Tasilcroft* 1359, *Teaselcroft field* 1607-8; OE **tāsel** ‘teasel’, and OE **croft**; this was one of the ancient enclosures listed in 1847 TA; note *Tasle Croft* 1726 in Epworth which may be the same location); Tassel Croft Thornhill (OE/ON **þorn** ‘thorn-tree’, and OE **hyll**); Ten Acres/Ten Acres Furlong (OE **æcer**, and OE **furlang**); Thanholmes 1803; Thinholme 1803, Thinholmes 1803 (see THINHOLME FARM); Tharrows 1802-28 (also 1871; *le Tharrowes* 1565, *Tharrowes* 1607-8, *tharrowes* 1607-8, *Tharrowes* 1620; this is uncertain; it is probably not the surn., as none are named in ODFNBI and only one in Archer but in La; it may be a variant of *the Harrow*, cf. discussion of *Harrow* by Briggs (2010, 43-62), which suggests the most likely explanation for East Anglian instances of *Harrow* field-names refers to the shape of the field, possibly resembling an upturned harrow (58)); Tharrows Close 1803 (*Tharras Close* 1596; this is a rectangular shaped field on the eastern bank of the Old River Idle); Thorpe Close (ON **þorp** ‘outlying farmstead’); Three Score Acres 1795 (OE **æcer**; this belongs to the Participants); Top Hill Close (OE **hyll**); Torne Bank 1877 (ME **banke**; see RIVER TORNE in River-Names); Town End Close ([Atte] tounend (p) n.d./l.13th¹, [atte] *Tounehende* (p) 1294, [Atte] townhende (p) c.1300¹, *le townend de Haxey* 1607-8; OE **tūn** ‘enclosure, village’, and OE **ende** ‘end’); Town End Croft (OE **croft**); Trencher Acre (ME **trench** + suffix *-er* ‘one who cuts or digs a ditch, a trench’, and OE **æcer**; this was one of the ancient enclosures listed in 1847); Tup Croft (ME **tup** ‘ram’, ModE dial. *tup* (1889 Peacock, 580), and OE **croft**).

Uppertorpe Furlong (OE **furlang**); Uppertorpe Lane Furlong (see UPPERTHORPE); Low Urn Hill 1836 (unaspirated form of OE **hyrne** ‘angle, corner’, and OE **hyll**; note also Rails Urn Hill and Spring Urn Hill, above, and Hurn Hill, f.n. in Belton); Low Urn Hill Furlong (OE **furlang**); Top Urn Hill/Top Urn Hill Furlong; Wadcroft 1877 (*Wadcroft* 1450-1¹, *Wodcroft* 1450-1¹, *Waddcroft* 1694; OE **wād** ‘woad’, or the pers.n. *Wad* (Archer), and OE **croft**); Wadcroft Close; Wadcroft Furlong (*Wadecroft Furlong* 1740-76; OE **furlang**); Warlots (*Warlotes* Hy3¹ (1216×72), 1335, *Le Warlotes* 1346, *warlute* 1607-8, *the great Waillotte* 1607-8, *Warnutts* 1675 (*sic*), *Warlots Close* 1795; *Le Warlotdyk* 1346; ME **warlot** ‘land assessed at a particular rate of payment’; OE **dic**/ON **dík** ‘ditch’; note also *Warlot* instances in Crowle, Luddington, and West Butterwick in Owston); Waterfall Close (specific is probably the surn. *Waterfall*, which was reasonably frequent in Li and very frequent in WRY (Archer and ODFNBI); named as ancient enclosure in 1795; see also Waterfall Close Road, street-name in (b), above); Waterfall Furlong (OE **furlang**); Waterhouse Croft (specific is probably the surn. *Waterhouse*, and OE **croft**; several Waterhouses are named in Owston in 1856); Well Flat 1867 (also

1607-8), Well Flatt (*Welflat* 1362, 1607-8, *Wellflatt* 1607-8; *le More del Welleflat* 1362; OE **welle** ‘spring, stream, well’, and ON **flat** ‘level ground’; OE **mōr**/ON **mór**); Well Flat Close 1867, Well Flatt Close; West Carr 1877 (also 1593-4, 1795; ON **kjarr** ‘brushwood, marsh’; see WEST CARR FARM and street-name); West Close (also 1726; *west close* 1607-8; in 1607-8 this formed part of the bounds of the commons (*LRMB* 256, f.194) (*KC*)); Westlands, West Lands 1836 (OE/ON **land**); West Lands Furlong (OE **furlang**); Westwood 1802-28 (*parco de Westwd*’ l.13th, *West Wodepark* 1281, *Westwodpark* 1386; OE **wudu**; note also *Westwood Furlong* 1740-76 (OE **furlang**); see WESTWOODSIDE and PARK); Westwood Carr Lane 1854 (ON **kjarr** ‘brushwood, marsh’); Westwood Field 1854 (also 1740-76; *campo de Westwde* Hy3 (1216×72), *in campis de Westuud(e)* 1244-5, *in camp’ de Westwod’* 1362, *campo de Westwod’* 1369, *Westwood Fielde* 1607-8); Westwood Lane 1803; Whin Close (ON ***hvin**/ME **whin** ‘whin, gorse’); White Flatt, White Flat 1854 (OE **hwīt** ‘white’, and ON **flat** ‘level ground’); White Well (*Le Wytewell*’ 1331⁴; OE **hwīt** ‘white’, OE **welle** ‘spring, stream, well’); Whitewell Furlong (OE **furlang**); Wood Close 1836 (OE **wudu**); Wroot Ferry End 1803 (*Wroote ferye* 1596; ON **ferja** ‘ferry’; see WROOT).

(b) *Acolt* Hy3² (1216×72) (OE **āc** ‘oak tree’, and OE/ON **holt** ‘wood’); *Acredikestell* 1621-2, *Acardike Steele* 1627-9, *Akerdikestile* 1660-3 (OE **æcer**/ON **akr** ‘plot or strip of cultivated land, acre’, OE **dīc**/ON **dík** ‘ditch’, and OE **stigel** ‘stile’); *Ailwarderuche* (*sic*) m.13th (specific is probably a dithematic pers.n., with uncertain second el., perhaps a form of OE **hrycg**/ON **hryggr** ‘ridge’, although forms with *-u-* are unusual in Li); *Akyland* 1345⁵ (ON **eik** ‘oak-tree’, OE/ON **land** ‘land’); *Amutherude* 1300, *amuderude* l.12th (ON **á** ‘river, stream’ and OE **mūða** ‘mouth of large river, estuary’, perhaps a Scandinavianised form of OE *ēa-mōt* ‘confluence’, and OE ***rodu** ‘clearing’; note also *Emerode* n.d./l.13th, below, which may be the same location); *Anlarbek* 1327 (specific is perhaps a dithematic pers.n., with ON **bekkr** ‘stream’); *Aslactoft* 13th¹ (also n.d.³, n.d.⁶), *Aslaktoft* n.d.⁴ (specific is the ON pers.n. *Áslák*, with ODan **toft** ‘plot’; cf. *Aslaco*e wapentake, PN Li 6); *Axhey Chantrye* 1568-70 (OFr **chanterie** ‘chantry’; ‘a chantry was a fund for maintenance of a priest, for whom usually a special chapel was provided, and whose principal or sole duty was to say mass daily, or on specified days, for the souls of the founder and his or her family’ (NDEFN 69); see HAXEY); *Axheylande* 1568-70 (OE/ON **land**; see HAXEY); *Axey Parkefeld* 1535 (ME **park** (from OFr) ‘enclosed tract of land for beasts of the chase’, and OE **feld** ‘open country’, later ‘enclosed plot of land’; in more recent times ‘enclosed plot of ground, paddock, field’).

le Beckedickes 13th, *le Beckedikes* c.1300 (also e.14th; ON **bekkr** ‘stream’, and OE **dīc**/ON **dík** ‘ditch’; often compounded, the use of *bekkr* as a specific is rare (EPNE 1 26), and this is the only Axholme example which combines *bekkr* with the generic OE *dīc*/ON *dík*); OE **hyll** ‘hill’; ON **gata** ‘road’, or OE **geat** ‘pass, gate, gap’; OE **dāl** ‘share, portion (of common field)’ or ON **deill** ‘share of land’; OE **feld**); *Blakelane* 1411-12 (OE **blæc** ‘black’; see also Blacksmoor Lane, above); *Blesepit* 12th (also 1601), *Blesepith/Blesepitth* Hy3² (1216×72) (specific is either ON **blesi** ‘white spot (on horse’s forehead), blaze’, probably used topographically of ‘bare spot on a hill-side’, but this cannot be distinguished from ON pers.n. *Blesi* (see EPNE 1 38), and OE **pytt** ‘pit’; cf. Bleasby, DLiPN 15); *Boggan lane* 1607-8 (specific is probably the surn. *Boggan*, which was found in small numbers in WRY (Archer and ODFNBI)); *boincroftgate* Ed3 (1327×77), *Benycroft* 1353, *Bomcrofthyll*, *bomcroft hill*’ 1391-2, *Bonigcrof dale* Hy3¹ (1216×72), *bunycroft*

Feeld 1607-8 (possibly OE **bēan**/ON **baun** ‘bean’, sometimes used adjectivally, OE **croft** ‘small enclosed plot’, and ON **gata** ‘road’, which sometimes indicates a ‘right of pasturage’ in NMidl, or OE **geat** ‘pass, gate, gap’; OE **hyll**; OE **dāl** ‘share, portion (of common field)’ or ON **deill** ‘share of land’; OE **feld**; these all appear to be forms of the same name, with some minor confusion); *Bondemanyntak*’ 1331⁵, *Bondman Intake* 1607-8, *Bonyman Intacke* 1607-8 (ME **bond-man** ‘husbandman, unfree villager, serf’, recorded as a ME surn. (DES 53), or occupational name (ODFNBI), and ON **inntak** ‘land newly taken into cultivation’).

Bonum Intake 1675 (possibly the same as Burnam Intacke, below); *Boynton stile* 1596 (specific is the locative surn., which was found mainly in ERY (Archer and ODFNBI), and OE **stigel** ‘stile’); *Bradcroft gate* 1710¹ (OE **brād** ‘broad’, OE **croft**, and ON **gata** ‘road’, or OE **geat** ‘pass, gate, gap’); *bralynhill*’ 1446-7 (uncertain specific; possibly the pers.n. *Bralyn* (Archer), and OE **hyll**); *le Breggehende* 1314-15, *le Brigend*’ 1323-4, *Brighende* 1332¹, *Bringhende* 1337¹ (OE **brycg** ‘a bridge’/ON **bryggja** ‘jetty’, and OE **ende** ‘end’); *Br’recroft* Ed3 (1327×77) (OE **brēr** ‘brier, wild rose’, OE **croft**); *Brerecroft heued* c.1330 (OE **hēafod** ‘head, top, headland’); *bretercroftsike* Hy3 (1216×72), *Brerecroft sik* c.1330 (OE **sīc** ‘stream’ or ON **sīk** ‘ditch’); *Brewster Close* 1607-8 (specific is the surn. *Brewster*, was frequent in Li (Archer and ODFNBI)); *Bromilandes* 1317¹, *Bremylandes* 1350 (OE ***brōmig** ‘broomy’, and OE/ON **land**); *campo de bronham (sic)* Hy6¹ (1422×61), *in campis de Burnom*’ 1445, *Burnham Feildes and Inclosures* 1596, *Burnam Field* 1606-7, *Burn(e)ham field* 1649, *Burnham Field* 1675 (also 1787; see BURNHAM); *burnhamgaat* 1458 (ON **gata** ‘road’, or OE **geat** ‘pass, gate, gap’); *Bru’neham Mare* l.13th², *Brunham mare* 1333¹, *Brunham Mare* 1334¹ (OE **mere**¹ ‘pool’, or OE **gemære** ‘boundary’, surviving as dial. *meare* ‘strip of grassland forming boundary, boundary road’; see BURNHAM); *brunhamdam* 1330 (ME **damme** ‘dam forming a pond’); *brunhamstygh*’ 1446-7 (OE **stīg**/ON **stígr** ‘path’).

[*atte*] *Brygg’ de eadem* (p) 1380, [*atte*] *Brygge* (p) 1381, [*atte*] *Brygg’ de Haxay* (p) 1392¹ (OE **brycg** ‘a bridge’; note BRIDGE FARM); *bhtrehil (sic)* e.13th¹ (possibly ON **búð** ‘booth, temporary shelter’, with OE **trēow** ‘tree’, and OE **hyll**; note also *Boothe Hill* 1629, f.n. in (b) in Crowle); *Budfulmer*’ Ed3 (1327×77), *Butfulmer* 1368³ (uncertain specific, perhaps OE **budda** ‘dung-beetle’, with OE **fūl** ‘foul’, and OE **mere**¹ ‘pool’; note also Fulmer in Bk, glossed as ‘bird-haunted mere’, which in the 19th century was purportedly a swamp laid out for the cultivation of cress (PN Bk 237-8)); *budfulmer’hill*’ 1342 (see previous name, with OE **hyll**); *Bunniecrosse mille* 1601 (OE **bune** ‘reed’, ON **ey** ‘island’, OE **cross** ‘cross’, and OE **myln** ‘mill’); *Burnham East field* 1607-8 (see BURNHAM); *Burnam Intacke* 1565, *Burnham Intack* 1787 (ON **inntak** ‘land newly taken into cultivation’; note also *Bonum Intake*, above); *Burnham Layne* 1596 (OE **lane** ‘lane’); *Burnham Green Gate* 1740-76 (OE **grēne**¹ ‘(the colour) green’, or OE **grēne**² ‘(village) green’, and ON **gata** ‘road’, or OE **geat** ‘pass, gate, gap’, with **grēne**² perhaps indicating the road to or adjoining the green); *Burnham North Field* 1787; *Burrchill* 1602¹; *Burrhill* 1602² (described as pighill or waste toft), *birkehill* 1607-8 (two 17th-century spellings suggest OE **birce**/ON **birki** ‘birch-tree’, and OE **hyll**); *Bushey Closes* 1787 (ME **bushi** ‘bushy, overgrown’; note also Bushy Close, f.n. in Owston); *Bushy Common* 1787 (ME **bushi** ‘bushy, overgrown’, and OFr **commun** ‘common’); *le Busk*’ 1331³ (also 1341), *le Buske* 1332¹, *Le Buske* 1337¹, *le buske* 1391-2 (ON ***buskr** ‘bush, thicket’, or perhaps Scandinavianisation of OE *busc* ‘bush’); *Bysepote* 1392, *Bysepit* 1392-3, *Bysepyte* 1392-3², *byssepytt* 1450-1¹ (possibly OE **piſe** ‘pease’ (this is cautiously offered as an example of possible dissimilation of /p/ to /b/, although

there are no other instances elsewhere), and OE **pytt** ‘pit’; in East Lound; see also Pease Lands, above); *Byspittgate* 1694 (ON **gata** ‘road’, or OE **geat** ‘pass, gate, gap’).

Calcroft 1450-1¹ (specific is possibly OE **cāl** ‘cabbage’, and OE **croft**); *Cartercroft* 13th (also 1332¹, 1334; specific is probably ME **carter** ‘carter’ or the derived byname *Carter*, and OE **croft**); *cathurne* n.d./e.13th, *Catthyrne* e.13th, *Catethyrne* e.13th¹, *Cathorn* Ed3 (1327×77), *Cathyrne* 1354, *Kathyrn* 1393¹ (also 17Hy6 (1439)), *South Kathyrn* 1393¹, *Chatherne* 1395, *Kathern* 1405-6, *Catthyrn* Hy6¹ (1422×61), *Kathryn* 1439, *katterne Feld* 1607-8 (specific is probably OE **catt** ‘cat’, and OE **hyrne** ‘angle, corner’, but this is difficult to distinguish from the cognate ON **køttr**, and it is also possible that the ON pers.n. *Káti* (<ON *kátr* ‘merry’) may lie behind *names in Kat-* (see **catt** VEPN); an acre of meadow lies here; in East Lound; note reference to cats nearby at Cattle Farm (SK 7494) west of Misterton Nt to the south of Haxey, with its earliest spelling *Cattehale* 1286 glossed as ‘wild cat nook or corner’ (PN Nt 37); OE **feld**; note also possible reinterpretation or modern reflex at Catherine Close, f.n. in (a), above); *Cature Closes* 1652² (uncertain specific); *Cawkwalls/Cawkwell Snout Headland* or *Hall Garth Nook* 1740-76 (specific is possibly the surn. *Cawkwell*, which was frequent in Li (Archer and ODFNBI), said to be locative name from Cawkwell, Li; ME **snout** ‘snout, a projecting point of land’, and OE **hēafod-land** ‘headland, land for turning plough’; for Hall Garth Nook, see Hall Garth, field-name); *Celibus Feeld* 1607-8 (uncertain specific, with OE **feld**; cf. *Salibus Feeld*, p.337); *le Ceuerdcrosse* 1323-4, *le Couerdcrosse* 1340¹ (perhaps OE **cū-hyrde** ‘cowherd’ (OED n.), and OE **cross** ‘cross’); *the Church House* 1576; *Churchland* 1675 (OE/ON **land**); *Clay Field* 1727; *Clayland next the cliff* 1706 (OE/ON **land**); *Clief Field* 1607-8, *Clies field* 1607-8 (specific is perhaps OE **clif** ‘cliff, bank’; at the end of the specific the long <f> and <s> have probably been mixed up); *Cliste* 1607-8 (this is uncertain); *Cogans Croft* 1607-8 (specific is probably the surn. *Coggan*, which was frequent in Li (Archer and ODFNBI)); *Coggans Close* 1675.

common moor 1401 (OFr **commun** ‘common’, and OE **mōr**/ON **mór** ‘wasteland, marsh’; note also COMMONSIDE and Common Close); *the common pasture* 1719 (OFr **pasture** ‘pasture’); *le comon* 1459 (OFr **commun** ‘common’); *the Common Sewer* 1649 (OFr **commun** ‘common’, and ME **seuer** ‘trench or ditch used for drainage’); *Coyneleyes* 1607-8, *Coyneleas* 1607-8 (specific is the locative surn. *Coyne*, which was frequent in WRY (Archer and ODFNBI), and OE **læs** ‘pasture’, but in the plural this is sometimes difficult to distinguish from OE **lēah** ‘clearing; wood’ (EPNE 2 11)); *Coynelidget* 1607-8 (specific is the locative surn. *Coyne*, which was frequent in WRY (Archer and ODFNBI), and OE **hlid-geat** ‘swing-gate’); *Craselande Southfeild* 1607-8 (see GRAISELOUND); *Crippell intak* 1544-6, *Creple Intack* 1574-5, 1594-6, *Cripleintax* 1652², *Cripple Intake* 1633¹, *Cripple Intackes* 1649 (perhaps OE **crypel** ‘burrow’, and ON **inntak** ‘land newly taken into cultivation’; note also *Cripplynghag* 1372, f.n., in (b) in Belton); *Crispitt Well* 1607-8 (uncertain specific, with OE **pytt** ‘pit’, and OE **welle** ‘spring, stream, well’); *the Croft Close* 1722 (note also Croft, above); *Curtain Close* also called *the Ings Close* 1740-76 (ME **curtin** ‘curtain’, perhaps indicating a separate enclosure); *the Dale* 1728² (either OE **dæl** ‘valley’, or OE **dāl** ‘share, portion (of common field)’, or ON **deill** ‘share of land’); *Damhend* 1332¹ (ME **damme** ‘dam forming a pond’, and OE **ende**); *le dams* Ed3 (1327×77), *le Dam* 1332, *Le Dam* 1337¹ (ME **damme** ‘dam forming a pond’; note also Dam Field Knife Furlong, above); *Dane Close* 1714 (specific is the surn *Dane*, which was found in Li (Archer and

ODFNBI)); *daycroft* 1607-8 (ME ***dey** ‘dairy’, and OE **croft**; cf. Day Croft, PN Ch 1 156, PN Db 1 93); *Dodhouse* 1314-15 (first el is possibly the widespread surn. *Dodd* (Archer and ODFNBI)); *Dunham Crosse* 1607-8, *Dunham Cross* 1722 (specific is the surn. *Dunham*, which was frequent in Li (Archer and ODFNBI), and OE **cross** ‘cross’).

East End 1728² (in Burnham); *Elfledhaye* n.d./l.13th¹, *Efledhay* l.13th³, *Elflethaye* 1271 (also e.14th⁴), *Elflethipe* 1295, *Elfletehaye* e.14th², *Elfletehagh...Twentiacres* 1333, *Elfletehagh* 1370¹, *Elflethagh* 1371, *Elfletehagh’...Twentyacres* 1371¹, *Elfletehagh abutting upon the ‘Twentiaeres’* (sic) 1Hy5 (1414), *Elfletehagh...Twentiacres* 1414, *Elfleteshawe* 1494-5 (specific is probably the OE pers.n. *Ælfflæd*, with OE **haga**¹ ‘hedge, enclosure’; OE **æcer**/ON **akr**); *Emerode* n.d./l.13th, *Emmerothe* l.13th², *Emroye* 1294, *Emerode* 14th¹, *Emmeroye* 1332 (uncertain specific, with OE ***rodu** ‘clearing’; note also *Amutherude*, above, which may be the same location; in High Burnham); *engelcros* e.13th², *Engelcros* m.13th (specific is perhaps OE **engel** ‘angel’, or ethnonym or pers.n., with OE **cross** ‘cross’; note *Iggelcroskil* l.13th/e.14th may be related); *Escroftdike* 1398 (OE **ēast** ‘east’, OE **croft**, and OE **dic**/ON **dík** ‘ditch’); *Estendalecrosse* 1345 (OE **ēastan** ‘east, east of’, OE **dāl** ‘share, portion (of common field)’ or ON **deill** ‘share of land’, and OE **cross** ‘cross’); *Ester Aykers* l.13th¹ (specific is possibly OE **ēstre** ‘sheepfold’, or comparative form of OE **ēast**, with OE **æcer**/ON **akr**; in Westwood); *Estintake* 1392-3¹ (OE **ēast**, and ON **inntak** ‘land newly taken into cultivation’); *le Estkerintak’* 1347, *le EstKerintak’* 1356, *le EstKerintak* 1381a (OE **ēast**, ON **kjarr** ‘brushwood, marsh’, and ON **inntak** ‘land newly taken into cultivation’; see also *Le Estker*, f.n. in Epworth); *Estlane* 1244-5 (OE **ēast**, and OE **lane**); *Eslaundeynges* 1439, *Estloundeynges* 17Hy6 (1439) (also 1450-1), *Eastlound Ings* 1750 (ON **eng** ‘meadow’; see EAST LOUND); *Estlounde Intake* 1450-1¹ (ON **inntak** ‘land newly taken into cultivation’); *Estlound parke* 1347¹ (ME **park** (from OFr) ‘enclosed tract of land for beasts of the chase’; in more recent times ‘enclosed plot of ground, paddock, field’; cf. another early *park* name at PARK in Westwoodside); *campo de Estlound* 1392-3, *campo de Estlound’* Hy6¹ (1422×61) (the fields of EAST LOUND); *estmere* l.12th, *Eastmere* 1601, *East mear Furlong* 1750 (OE **ēast**, and OE **mere**¹ ‘pool’, or OE **ge-mære** ‘boundary’; OE **furlang** ‘furlong’, ‘length of the furrow in the common field’; note also East Moor 1848); *Est merflatt* 1349 (OE **ēast**, and OE **mere**¹ ‘pool’, or OE **ge-mære** ‘boundary’, and ON **flat** ‘level ground’).

Fetherstone Flatt otherwise the Hurnill otherwise High Burnham Furlong 1798 (specific may be the surn. *Featherstone*, which was found in Li and more frequent in WRY (Archer and ODFNBI), but note also Feather names, above, with ON **flat** ‘level ground’; OE **furlang**; see BURNHAM; note also Featherstone Wood, and North end Horn Hill (*the Hurnill* 1794¹), above); *le Five landes* 1597 (OE/ON **land**); *le fordeil* n.d./e.13th, *le fordeille* e.13th² (OE **feorðan-dæl** ‘fourth-portion’); *Fort Hills* 1696 (OE **hyll**; these hills in Haxey Carr were purportedly built at an unknown date for an unidentified use (Pryme 1696 (1870), 115); alternatively, the name may be a later reanalysis of *fordeil*, above); *le Fremanyntak* 1333³ (ME **freman** ‘freeman’, or the byname/surn. derived from it, and ON **inntak** ‘land newly taken into cultivation’); *le Fryth’* 1333², *le Fryth* 1352 (OE **fyrhō** ‘wood’; note also Firth, f.n. in Epworth); *Garuynhenges* 1375 (specific is the OE pers.n. *Garwine* (Searle 254), and ON **eng** ‘meadow’); *Gayleintayk* 1344², *Gayl Intak* 1388 (ME **gail** ‘bog myrtle’, and ON **inntak** ‘land newly taken into cultivation’); *Godrichawe* e.12th, *Godrikehawe* l.12th, *Godrickeshawe (Thicket)* c.1200?, *Godryckhagh* 1370¹,

Godryk'hagh 1371¹, *Goderykhawe*, *Goodrykhawe* 1421-2, *godricall* 1607-8, *Gowtricawe* 1607-8, *Goodrige* 1607-8, *goothericke* 1607-8, *gotherickhawe* 1607-8 (first. el. is probably OE pers.n. *Godric*, and OE **haga**¹ 'hedge, enclosure'; the /g/ was regularly vocalised to give *hawe* (EPNE 1 221); this is in High Burnham); *Gomthrop Field* 1607-8 (specific possibly refers to GUNTHORPE in Owston); *Gouldylandes* 1450-1¹ (OE **golde** 'marigold', and OE/ON **land**); *grandclif*¹ 1391-2 (ME **grand** 'large, big', and OE **clif** 'cliff, bank'); *Gravelpitte* 1607-8, *Gravell/Gravel Pitts* 1675 (OE **pytt** 'pit'); *Greenham* 1795 (see Greenham Road).

la Grene n.d./l.13th, *le Grenne de Haxay* 1376, *le Grene of Haxey* 1384, *le grene* 1391-2, *Grene* 1398 (OE **grēne**² '(village) green'; see HAXEY); *Griscroft* 1537-9 (specific is probably ON **gríss** 'piglet', or the derived byname/surn., with OE **croft**); *Gudewynhouse* 1450-1¹ (specific is probably the dithematic pers.n. *Godwin*, with OE **hūs** 'house'); *Gycestarthintak* 1318 (specific is possibly the OE pers.n. *Gyddi*, ON **garðr** 'enclosure', and ON **inntak** 'land newly taken into cultivation'; alternatively, this may contain ON *storð* 'plantation'; note *Giddesgarth*¹ n.d./l.13th f.n in (b) in Althorpe, and *Gidesscart* Ed1 (1272×1307), f.n. in (b) in Owston, which may be related); *Hades Balk Land ends* 1790¹ (this appears to be ModEdial. *hade*, which is a common f.n. el. in WRY (a development of ME *haved*, from OE **hēofod** 'head'; cf. Hades, PN WRY 2 253), with OE **balca** 'ridge, bank', or 'boundary strip', OE/ON **land**, and OE **ende**); *le Haghstye* 1353 (OE **haga**¹ 'hedge, enclosure', and OE **stīg**/ON **stígr** 'path'); *Haldanslede* l.13th² (specific is ON pers.n. *Halfdan*, with OE **slæd** 'valley'); *le Halflat*¹ 1345¹, *Halflet* 1612-4, *Upper Hall flat* 1687 (OE **halh** 'nook, corner' later reanalysed as OE **hall** 'hall', and ON **flat** 'level ground'; note also High Hall Flat, f.n. in Owston); *Hanginhul* 1160, *Hangerhill*¹ 1331⁴ (OE **hangende** 'hanging', and OE **hyll**); *hanging* names refer to 'land on a steep slope' (NDEFN 191)); *Harehil* l.12th (OE **hara** 'hare', and OE **hyll**); *harhillehuedland* 1332¹ (OE **hara** 'hare', OE **hyll**, and OE **hēafod-land** 'headland, land for turning plough'); *Haverwhite* 1566 (compare Haverwards/Haverwards Furlong); *le Hawghes* 1450-1¹ (OE **haga**¹ 'hedge, enclosure'); *Haworthe* 1470 (OE **haga**¹ 'hedge, enclosure', and OE **worð** 'enclosure'; cf. Haworth, PN WRY 3 261); *Haxay Intacke* 1565 (ON **inntak** 'land newly taken into cultivation'; see HAXEY); *Haxey Church Field* 1787; *Haxey Close* 1639; *Haxey Common* 1633 (OFr **commun** 'common'); *Haxey Croft* 1649 (OE **croft**); *Haxey seny closes* 1633 (uncertain second el.); *Haxey Wind Moor Common* 1787 (OE **mōr**/ON **mór**, and OFr **commun** 'common'); *Haxicarre* 1626 (1837) (ON **kjarr** 'brushwood, marsh').

heghriddings 1391-2 (OE **ge-hæg** 'fence, enclosure', and OE ***ryding** 'clearing'; note also *Heyredenges* 1421-2, f.n. in (b) in Epworth, which may be the same location, and *Riddings Close*, above); *Helefeldehaygh*¹ 1395 (uncertain specific, perhaps a dithematic pers.n., with OE **feld**, and OE **haga**¹ 'hedge, enclosure'); *Henependes* m.13th², *Les Hempendes* l.13th⁵, *les hempendes* 14th (OE **hænep**/ON ***hemp** 'hemp', and OE **ende**); *Hempland* 1740-76 (OE **hænep**/ON ***hemp** 'hemp', and OE/ON **land**; this recurrent compound also occurs in Axholme in Althorpe, Amcotts, Luddington, and Owston, and elsewhere in Li at Bonby (PN Li 2 61) and Brattleby (PN Li 7 12)); *le Hengandclif* Hy3 (1216×72), *le Hengand clif* c.1330, *le Hynggandclif*¹ 1339¹, *le Hengandclyf* 1343 (also 1345⁴, 1345⁶), *le Hyngandclyf*¹ 1345, *Hengi'declif* m.13th¹ (OE **hangende** 'hanging', and OE **clif** 'cliff, bank'; in Westwood); *herondhille* 1332¹, *Herondhill*¹ 1333⁴, *Herondhall*¹ 1340¹ (specific is possibly OE **hyrne** 'angle, corner', and OE **hyll**; note also North end Horn Hill (*the Hurnill* 1794¹), above); *Herope* 1200 (uncertain specific; second el. is possibly OE **hop** 'enclosed land (esp. in marshes)'; see other instances in Crowle and Owston);

Hestcroft 1351 (ON **hestr** ‘horse, stallion’, and OE **croft**); *High Burnham Furlong* 1794¹ (OE **furlang**; see BURNHAM); *the High Close* 1790; *Hobland Hill* 1710¹ (*Hob-* is a short form of Robert which was commonly used in the Middle Ages (DFN), with OE **hyll**); *Hobtylintake* 1450-1¹ (perhaps a diminutive of *Hob-*, or OE ***hobb(e)** ‘tussock, hummock’, with ON **inntak** ‘land newly taken into cultivation’; note also *Hobintake Close* 1915, f.n. in Belton); *Holrunbech* m.13th (dithematic pers.n., with ON **bekkr** ‘stream’); *le houl* 1607-8, *Holt Feild* 1607-8 (OE/ON **holt** ‘wood’); *Hundayl* 1331⁵, *Hundayle* 1340¹, *Hundayl’* 1345², *Hundayll’* 1345³, *Hundail* 1338, *Hundail’* 1391-2 (specific is possibly the given name *Hunn* or the derived relationship name, or OE **hund**¹ ‘dog’, and OE **dāl** ‘share, portion (of common field)’ or ON **deill** ‘share of land’; note also *hundiale* 1842, f.n. in Belton, which is probably the same name); *hungerhille* 1332¹, *Hungerhull’* 1340¹, *Hungerhill’* 1345¹ (OE **hungor** ‘hunger’, and OE **hyll**; this recurrent compound refers to a hill characterized by ‘infertile land, land demanding much manure’ (NDEFN 219)); *Hyth* 1300 (OE **hȳð** ‘landing place’).

Iggelcroskil l.13th/e.14th (specific may possibly be OE **igil**/ON **igli** ‘leech’, with OE **cro**s ‘cross’, and OE **hyll**, although this appears to be an unusual compound as *igli* is usually combined with *mere* or *pool* (cf. EPNE 1 280); alternatively, specific is possibly a given name (cf. *Igelfriþe*, Briggs 2021, 177); however, Bower suggests this may be a form of *Engelcross* (Bower 1940, 554); see *engelcros* e.13th² and note also CROSSHILL); *Ing Gate* 1722, *the Ings Goate* 1729, *Ings Goal* 1738 (ON **eng** ‘meadow’, and ON **gata** ‘road’, or OE **geat** ‘pass, gate, gap’, or OE ***gota**, ME *gote* ‘watercourse, channel’, a common element in ME and later f.n.s, EPNE 2 206; note also *Ings Goat* 1822, f.n. in Owston); *Jemcrofthende* 1338 (uncertain specific, possibly the given name *Jem*, or the derived relationship name, with OE **croft**, and OE **ende**); *Joshua Close* 1795 (specific is the pers.n.); *Keilfeld* 1607-8 (see KELFIELD in Owston); *Keilfeld Inges* 1607-8 (ON **eng** ‘meadow’; see KELFIELD in Owston); *Kilandes* 1322 (uncertain specific; with OE/ON **land**); *le Klimberker* 1295 (uncertain specific, but is perhaps related to OE **clympre** ‘lump of metal’, dial. *clumper* ‘lump, clod’, with ON **kjarr** ‘brushwood, marsh’); *Koksotegate* l.13th¹ (uncertain specific; perhaps OE ***cooc-scȳte** ‘cock-shoot’, with ON **gata** ‘road’, or OE **geat** ‘pass, gate, gap’); *Kringle Croft* 1607-8, *kringlecrofte* 1607-8 (ON **kringla** ‘circle’, and OE **croft**; note also *Kringles* e.14th, f.n. in (b) in Crowle, and cf. *Cringle*, f.n., Owsby, Li (PN Li 3 85), *Cringles*, in Birstall (PN WRY 3 10), and *Cringle Ing*, f.n., Silsden, WRY (PN WRY 6 23)); *Kydwilcroft* 1331² (possibly ME **kid** ‘bundle of twigs, faggot’, OE **welle** ‘spring, stream, well’ in unstressed position, and OE **croft**); *Le Lane de Netherbrunham* 1331⁴ (also 1333¹; OE **lane**; see BURNHAM); *Launch Drain* 1795 (uncertain specific, and ME **drein** ‘drain’); *laundeles* c.1330 (OE **læs** ‘pasture’; see LOUND); *Levyngtoft* 1327 (also 1328; specific is probably OE pers.n. *Leofing* or the derived relationship name, and ODan **toft** ‘plot’; note also *Levyn Closes* 1535, f.n. in (b) in Crowle); *Lidecrofte side* 1607-8 (specific is possibly either OE ***hlid**¹ ‘slope’, or OE **hlid**² ‘door, gate’, which are indistinguishable, with OE **croft**, and OE **side** ‘side’).

Lithleker m.13th, *lytilker* 1392-3¹ (also 1450-1¹; OE **lytel** ‘little, ON **kjarr** ‘brushwood, marsh’); *litle Carr Feld* 1607-8, *litle Carre Feld* 1607-8 (OE **feld**); *Littlemere* 12th, *Littel mere* c.1330 (OE **lytel** ‘little, and OE **mere**¹ ‘pool’, or OE **ge-mære** ‘boundary’); *littlemerefurlong* Hy3² (1216×72) (OE **furlang**); *lodge close* 1607-8 (ME **log(g)e** ‘hut, small house’); *le long Intacke* 1607-8, *le long intackes* 1607-8, *long Intackes* 1607-8, *long Intucke (sic)* 1607-8, *Longingtack* 1607-8 (OE **lang**¹ ‘long’, and ON **inntak** ‘land newly taken into cultivation’); *longlandes* c.1330

(OE/ON **land**; this recurrent compound usually refers to a strip of land in a common field (cf. Longlands, PN Sa 8 86)); *le longe Lighte* 1607-8 (OE **lang**¹ ‘long’, perhaps with OE ***leaht** ‘channel’; cf. possibility of OE ***leaht** at Horbury Lights, PN WRY 2 150); *Longwoodcrofte* 1607-8 (OE **wudu**, and OE **croft**); *loundcros* 1429-30 (also 1431-2), *loncrose Feeld* 1607-8 (OE **cros** ‘cross’; OE **feld**; see EAST LOUND, but note also Lone Close, above); *lound gate* 1429-30 (also 1431-2), *Loundgatte* 1460 (ON **gata** ‘road’, or OE **geat** ‘pass, gate, gap’; see EAST LOUND); *lond’hengys* 1405-6, *lownd’yngges* 1405-6, *lound eng’* 1429-30, *lound engys* 1431-2, *loundeyng* 1450-1¹, *loundeynges* 1450-1¹, *loundynges* 1544-6, *lounde Inges* 1594-6, *Lound Inges* 1607-8, *Lound Ings* 1649 (also 1761; ON **eng** ‘meadow’; see EAST LOUND and note also *Lowne Inges* 1607-8¹, f.n. in Owston); *Lound Ing Goate* 1649 (ON **eng** ‘meadow’, and OE ***gota**, ME *gote* ‘watercourse, channel’; note also *Ing Gate* 1722, *the Ings Goate* 1729, above, and *Ings Goat* 1822, f.n. in Owston); *Lound Intack* 1607-8, *Lownd intacke* 1607-8¹ (ON **inntak** ‘land newly taken into cultivation’; see EAST LOUND); *Loundpark* 1345 (ME **park** (from OFr) ‘enclosed tract of land for beasts of the chase’; in more recent times ‘enclosed plot of ground, paddock, field’; see EAST LOUND); *Lound Paunch Common* 1787 (ME **paunch** ‘stomach’, perhaps referring to topography through transferred use of the term, and OFr **commun** ‘common’; see EAST LOUND); *Lounde Sounde* 1596 (ME **sound** ‘channel’; together with *The Trough* (see below) this was probably part of an elongated flood plain, which the SNOW SEWER later followed before being used as a warping drain (Garner 1997, 16); see EAST LOUND, and SNOW SEWER in River-Names); *lyncroft* 1607-8 (OE **līn**/ON **lín** ‘flax’, and OE **croft**; note also *Lyncroft* 1652, f.n. in Belton, and *Lyn’croft* 1358, f.n. in West Butterwick in Owston); *le Lyth’* 1369, *Longe Lyeth* 1607-8 (OE ***hlið**¹/ON **hlið** ‘slope’); *lytilkerhyll* 1450-1¹ (OE **lytel** ‘little’, and ON **kjarr** ‘brushwood, marsh’, and OE **hyll**; *lytilkerstygh’* 1450-1¹ (OE **lytel** ‘little’, and ON **kjarr** ‘brushwood, marsh’, and OE **stīg**/ON **stígr** ‘path’).

Maltland 1607-8 (ME **maltland** ‘land held on condition of the payment of an annual rent in malt, or a payment of money as commutation of this rent’); *Le Mare* 1289, *le mere* n.d./1.13th¹, *Meare* 1675 (OE **mere**¹ ‘pool’, or OE **ge-mære** ‘boundary’); *Margarie Well* 1675 (specific is the pers.n. and OE **welle** ‘spring, stream, well’); *Maupitdale* 1339¹ (possibly ME **marle-pit** ‘marl pit’, with OE **dāl** ‘share, portion (of common field)’ or ON **deill** ‘share of land’); *May Field* 1675 (*May* names refer either to ‘May festivities, or to the *may* tree’ (NDEFN 274)); *Meggott Headland* 1675 (specific is probably diminutive of pers.n. Margaret (see NDEFN 265), and OE **heafod-land** ‘headland, land for turning plough’; note also *Meggott Turf Stacks*, above); *menegappe* 1332¹ (OE **ge-mæne** ‘common’, and ME **gappe** ‘gap’, perhaps indicating a common right of way); *middlehill* 1607-8 (OE **middel** ‘middle’, and OE **hyll**); *Middleholme hill* 1596 (OE **middel** ‘middle’, and ON **holmr** ‘island, water-meadow’, and OE **hyll**); *Midfeld’* 1370 (OE **mid** ‘middle’, and OE **feld**); *mikelcrof* 1.13th², *mikelcroft* 1332¹, *Mikelcroft* 1333⁴ (also 1336), *Mikelcroft’* 1340¹ (OE **micel**/ON **mikill** ‘large’, and OE **croft**); *Milninges* 1607-8 (OE **myln** ‘mill’, and ON **eng** ‘meadow’); *fields of Misn* 1336² (see Misson, PN Nt 87); *modey croft* 1607-8 (specific is probably OE ***muddig** ‘muddy’, and OE **croft**); *Le Mozre de Haxay* 1376 (uncertain specific; see HAXEY); *Mr Foster’s Mill* 1706; *Mukhill* 1607-8 (ME **muk** ‘dung, muck, dirt’, and OE **hyll**); *Mukley Feld* 1607-8 (ME **muk** ‘dung, muck, dirt’, OE **leāh** ‘clearing; wood’, and OE **feld**); *Munkholme Hill* 1596 (OE **munuc** ‘monk’, ON **holmr** ‘island, water-meadow’, and OE **hyll**); *campo de Netherbrunham* 1314-15, *in campis de Netherbrunham* 1331 (also 1333¹, 1345¹), *Nether Burnham feld’* 1494-5 (OE **feld**; see BURNHAM); *Nethergarthe parke*

1546 (OE **neōðera** ‘lower’, ON **garðr** ‘enclosure’, and ME **park** (from OFr ‘enclosed tract of land for beasts of the chase’; in more recent times ‘enclosed plot of ground, paddock, field’); *Nethyrbrunham Becke* 1411 (OE **neōðera** ‘lower’, and ON **bekkr** ‘stream’; see BURNHAM); *Neudeile* m.13th² (OE **nīwe** ‘new’, and OE **dāl** ‘share, portion (of common field)’ or ON **deill** ‘share of land’); *Newcroft* 1607-8 (OE **croft**); *newe dicke* 1607-8 (OE **nīwe** ‘new’, and OE **dīc**/ON **dík** ‘ditch’).

Newlanedyk 1375 (OE **lane**, and OE **dīc**/ON **dík** ‘ditch’); *Newland* 1652¹ (OE/ON **land**); *newe milne* 1607-8 (OE **myln** ‘mill’); *le North’ferirawe* 1348 (OE **norð** ‘north’, ON **ferja** ‘ferry’, and OE **rāw** ‘row’); *north feeld* 1607-8 (OE **feld**); *North intack* 1607-8 (ON **inntak** ‘land newly taken into cultivation’); *Northlages* 1393¹ (OE ***lagge** ‘marsh’); *Northlanges* 1356 (OE **lang**² ‘long strip’); *Nycolmere* 1450-1¹ (specific is the given name *Nicol* or the relationship name derived from it (ODFNBI *Nichol*), with OE **mere**¹ ‘pool’, or OE **ge-mære** ‘boundary’); *Olm’ intak* Ed3 (1327×77) (ON **holmr** ‘island, water-meadow’, and ON **inntak** ‘land newly taken into cultivation’); *Overburgh* 1568-70 (OE **uferra** ‘higher, upper’, and OE **burh** ‘stronghold’); *Oxholme hill* 1596 (OE **oxa** ‘ox’, ON **holmr** ‘island, water-meadow’, and OE **hyll**); *le palice* c.1330, *le palys* 1360 (also 1401; ME **palis** ‘palisade’, referring to ‘land enclosed or bordered by a palisade fence’ (NDEFN 316)); *parke Feeld* 1607-8, *Park Fields* 1787 (see PARK); *Park Moor Side Common* 1787 (OFr **commun** ‘common’; note also Park Moor 1803); *Participants’ Bank* 1642 (ME **banke** ‘slope, bank’; this relates to land belonging to the participants in the 17th-century drainage works); *paskescherd* 1.13th² (perhaps the given name *Paske*, with OE **sceard** ‘shard, cleft’); *le Pertribusk* 1339¹, *Patr[i]kbuskes* 1370 (specific is probably the pers.n. *Patrick*, although early spelling suggests partial confusion with ME *pere-tre* ‘pear-tree’, with ON ***buskr** ‘bush, thicket’, or perhaps Scandinavianisation of OE *busc* ‘bush’); *pinlecroft(e)* 1607-8 (ModE dial. *pinle* ‘penis’ used as nickname (OED n., EDD sb.), with OE **croft**); *Le Polefurlange* l.13th⁴ (possibly OE **pōl** ‘pool’, with OE **furlang**; in Craiselound); *le Poole close* 1606-7 (OE **pōl** ‘pool’); *Poppleton oke* 1596, *Poppleton oke* 1607-8 (specific is the surn. *Poppleton*, and OE **āc** ‘oak’; *David Poppleton* of Belton is named in 1596 (Dunston 1909, 117); the oak-tree is marked on the map on the border between Haxey and Wroot parishes; solitary oaks were often used boundary markers and meeting places (Hooke 2010, 193; Redmond 2017, 69); in 1607-8 this formed part of the bounds of the commons (LRMB 256, f.194) (KC)); *the Pouch in Eastlound* 1728 (ME **pouche** ‘pouch’; see EAST LOUND); *les poudayles* 1336² (uncertain specific, with OE **dāl** ‘share, portion (of common field)’ or ON **deill** ‘share of land’); *le Pretre* 1332¹, *le Peretre* 1340¹, *le Peretre in campo de Netherbrunham* 1345³ (ME **peretre** ‘pear-tree’; note this is an earlier attestation of the compound *peretre* than that given in OED of c.1350; see BURNHAM); *le Priur Intak* (*Pur Intak*) c.1300² (OFr, late OE, ME **prior** ‘prior’, and ON **inntak** ‘land newly taken into cultivation’).

Raurildcroft n.d.², *raghenildecroft* 1395 (first el is ON fem. pers.n. *Ragnhildr* (see SPNLY 213-5 for further instances; see SSNLY § 140iv for loss of <h>; medial <r> may be epithetic to aid pronunciation, or scribal error/confusion of minims), and OE **croft**; this is in Over Brunham (High Burnham)); *Ravcroft* Hy6¹ (1422×61) (specific is possibly OE **rāw** ‘row’, with OE **croft**); *Rawdike* 1607-8, *Roodike* 1607-8 (OE **rāw** ‘row’, and OE **dīc**/ON **dík** ‘ditch’); *Rawgate* 1675 (OE **rāw** ‘row’, and ON **gata** ‘road’, or OE **geat** ‘pass, gate, gap’; note also Raw Intack 1854); *the Raytegate* 1446-7, *le Rate gate* 1607-8, *Rate(s) Gate* 1740-76 (specific is ModE dial. **rate** n., with ON **gata** ‘road’, or OE **geat** ‘pass, gate, gap’; the early form at *the*

Raytegate indicates the existence of a ME nominal form, ME **ret* ‘rate’, antedating OED *ret* n.1 (first attested in 1849) by around 400 years; note also Rate Ends); *the Rayteliddeyate* 1446-7 (specific is ModE dial. **rate** n., with OE **hlid-geat** ‘swing-gate’; this is another early form; see also *Raytegate*, above); *Red Acre otherwise Red Flatt* 1794¹ (OE **rēad** ‘red’, and OE **æcer**; note also Red Flat); *le Redlandes* 1356, *le Riedlandes* 1381¹, *Redlandes* 1393¹ (OE **rēad** ‘red’ or OE **hrēod** ‘reed’, and OE/ON **land**); *Rielandes* m.13th², *Rylandes* c.1300¹ (also 1340¹, 14th), *Le Rilandes* 1395 (OE **ryge** ‘rye’, and OE/ON **land**; in Low Burnham; note also *Rylandbusk* 1446-7, below); *Rushy Closes* 1795 (OE **risc** ‘rush’; note also Rush Furlong); *Risschegate* 13th, *le Risschegate* c.1300 (also e.14th; ON **gata** ‘road’, or OE **geat** ‘pass, gate, gap’); *Ritinge* 1607-8 (uncertain specific, unless a form of OE ***ryding** ‘clearing’, with ON **eng** ‘meadow’); *le rochis* Hy6¹ (1422×61) (possibly OFr **roche**¹ ‘rock, cliff’; note also *le Roches* Ed3 (1327×77), f.n. in Owston); *Rodgate* 1740-76 (OE ***rodu** ‘clearing’, and ON **gata** ‘road’, or OE **geat** ‘pass, gate, gap’); *Roe Close* 1607-8 (ON **rā**² ‘boundary’, or ON **vrá** ‘nook, corner’, or possibly OE **rā**¹/ON **rā** ‘roe-deer’, perhaps a reference to the nearby Hatfield Chase; possibly connected with THE ROE in neighbouring WRY; see PN WRY 1 10); *Rohage* 1244-5 (OE **rā** ‘roe-deer’, and OE **haga**¹ ‘hedge, enclosure’); *le Rooth* 1341² (this is uncertain; located in Low Burnham; cf. un glossed Rooths 1848 in PN We 1 46); *Roths* 1444 (ON ***roð** ‘clearing’ (cf. *le Roths* in PN Nf 3 55)); *Rowland Close* 1740-76 (specific is probably the surn. *Rowland*, which was reasonably frequent in Li and more frequent in WRY (Archer and ODFNBI)); *Rylandbusk* 1446-7 (OE **ryge** ‘rye’, OE/ON **land**, and ON ***buskr** ‘bush, thicket’, or perhaps Scandinavianisation of OE *busc* ‘bush’; note also *Rielandes* f.n.s, above); *Ryschecrofte* 1470 (OE **risc** ‘rush’, and OE **croft**).

Sampsons Carr 1787 (specific is the surn. *Sampson*, and ON **kjarr** ‘brushwood, marsh’; John Sampson, farmer, is named in Belton in 1856; note also Sampson Lodge 1839); *Sampsons thorne* 1607-8, *Samson thorne* 1607-8 (OE/ON **þorn** ‘thorn-tree’); *Sandepitte* 1535¹, *Sandpitt Feld* 1607-8 (OE **feld**; see SAND PITS); *St Maries Flatt* 1675 (specific is the saint’s name, and ON **flat** ‘level ground’); *scheppehirdthorn* 1331⁴ (OE **scēp-hirde** ‘shepherd’, and OE/ON **þorn** ‘thorn-tree’); *Sewalcroft* n.d.¹ (specific is the pers.n. *Siwal(d)*, or the relationship name derived from it (ODFNBI *Sewell*), and OE **croft**; this is in Overbrunham (High Burnham)); *Shadbolt stith* 1607-8 (specific is possibly the surn. *Shadbolt*, a nickname for an archer, although this was not found in Li or WRY (Archer and ODFNBI), with OE **stīg**/ON **stígr** ‘path’); *Shawdale* 1740-76 (OE **sceaga** ‘copse’, and OE **dāl** ‘share, portion (of common field)’ or ON **deill** ‘share of land’; note also Shaw, above); *Sheperidge Feld* 1607-8 (OE **scēp** ‘sheep’, OE **hrycg** ‘ridge’, and OE **feld**); *Shepurd hill* 1607-8 (OE **scēp-hirde** ‘shepherd’, and OE **hyll**); *Shereman Intack* 1607-8 (ME **sher-man** ‘shearer of sheep or cloth’, and ON **inntak** ‘land newly taken into cultivation’); *Shinholme* 1795 (OE **scinna** ‘phantom, spectre’, and ON **holmr** ‘island, water-meadow’); *Shortley* 1607-8 (OE **lēah** ‘clearing; wood’, but this could be a false singular of OE **læs** ‘pasture’); *le short lithe* 1607-8 (OE **hlið**¹/ON **hlið** ‘slope’); *Sisack Common* 1728 (uncertain specific, with OFr **commun** ‘common’); *Smerhull* m.13th², *Smerhille* 1332¹, *Smeerhyl* 1337, *Smerhull* 1340, *Smerhill* 1345¹ (also 1392-3²), *Smerhilfield* 1343¹ (specific is perhaps OE **smeoru** ‘fat, grease, lard’ or ON **smjor** ‘grease, butter’, with OE **hyll**, probably an allusion to rich pasturage or to places where fat (lard or butter) was produced; see discussion of *smeoru* names in Fox 2008, 354-8); *Smythlandes* 1368 (also 1368², 1413; specific is probably the occupational term or name, and OE/ON **land**; this is in Nether

Brunham (Low Burnham)); *Snaiyinges* n.d.⁷, *Snaythinges* n.d.⁵, *le Snaythinge* 1395 (ME ***sneiðing** ‘detached piece of land’; this is in Over Brunham (High Burnham)); *Solomons Close* 1761 (specific is probably a pers.n.); *Sunday gate* n.d./l.13th (specific probably refers to ‘the best field’, ‘by analogy with Sunday, the best day of the week’ (NDEFN 410), with ON **gata** ‘road’, or OE **geat** ‘pass, gate, gap’); *Southest feeld* 1607-8 (OE **feld**); *Stainclindale* l.13th² (OE **stān**/ON **steinn** ‘stone’, and ODan **klint** ‘cliff, rock’, and OE **dāl** ‘share, portion (of common field)’ or ON **deill** ‘share of land’); *le Stanepittes* 1333¹, *les Stanepittes* 1336 (OE **stān**/ON **steinn** ‘stone’, and OE **pytt** ‘pit’); *Stawnchon* 1470 (this is uncertain; perhaps ME **staunchoun** ‘upright, supporting bar’); *Stayncland* 1332¹ (also 1337¹), *Steynkeland* 1339, *Staykland* 1391-2 (this may be ME **stank** ‘pond, pool’, with OE/ON **land**; alternatively, the prevalence of *stān/stein* + *klint* names suggests these may be related); *Overstayncland* 1332¹ (OE **uferra** ‘higher, upper’); *Steynkelanddale* 1339 (OE **dāl** ‘share, portion (of common field)’ or ON **deill** ‘share of land’); *Le Gote de Steynkelanddale* 1339 (OE ***gota**, ME *gote* ‘watercourse, channel, stream’); *Steinglind* m.13th², *Stainclint* l.13th¹, *Steynclynt* 14th, *Staynclynt* 1333³, *Staynclynt* 1340 (OE **stān**/ON **steinn** ‘stone’, and ODan **klint** ‘cliff, rock’; in Low Burnham); *stetherhok* Ed3 (1327×77) (ON **stoð** (**stoðvar** nom. pl.) ‘landing place, jetty’, and OE **hōc** ‘hook, angle, bend in the river, spit of land in the river-bend’); *Stockdale* 1568-70, *Stockdale* 1589-91 (also 1605-7, 1607; either the recurrent settlement name *Stockdale*, from OE **stoc** ‘place, secondary settlement’, or OE **stocc** ‘stump’, with OE **dæl** ‘valley’, or the frequently occurring surn., *Stockdale* (Archer and ODFNBI)); *Stone Intack* 1607-8 (specific is the surn. *Stone* which was widespread (Archer and ODFNBI), and ON **inntak** ‘land newly taken into cultivation’); *Stonleygate* 1332¹ (OE **stān**/ON **steinn** ‘stone’, OE **lēah** ‘clearing; wood’, and ON **gata** ‘road’, or OE **geat** ‘pass, gate, gap’; in Low Burnham).

Stores Cliffe 1729¹ (specific is probably the surn. *Storr*, which was concentrated in Li (Archer and ODFNBI), and OE **clif** ‘cliff, bank’); *Strithornes* 1340¹ (also 1345², 1360), *Striethornis* l.13th² (uncertain specific, perhaps with OE **hyrne** ‘angle, corner’); *Studaigate* l.13th², *Stovdaygate* 1289, *Stodelaygate* 1340¹, *Stodlaygate* 1344 (also 1345¹; possibly OE **stōd** ‘stud, herd of horses’, with OE **ge-hæg** ‘fence, enclosure’, and ON **gata** ‘road’, or OE **geat** ‘pass, gate, gap’; in Low Burnham; cf. Stody, PN Nf 3 142); *Stukescroft* Hy3² (1216×72), l.13th⁶, *Stowkescroft* 1393 (specific is probably the pers.n./nickname *Stuke* (see ODFNBI *Stock*), and OE **croft**); *le Stygh* 1345 (OE **stīg**/ON **stígr** ‘path’); *Suedhinges* m.13th², *Southeynges* 1450-1¹ (OE **sūð** ‘south, southerly’, and ON **eng** ‘meadow’); *Sutersuaringcroft* e.14th¹ (OE **sūðer** ‘south’, OE **swært**/ON **svartr** ‘black’, ON **eng** ‘meadow’, or OE/ON pers.n. *Svertingr*, with OE **croft**; in Burnham; note also *Swarticroft* 1391-2, below; cf. *Swartinbarr(e)hill* 1623 Db); *Swanfelde* 1568-70 (specific is either OE **swan**¹ ‘swan’, or OE **swan**² ‘herdsman’, or the OE pers.n. *Swan*, with OE **feld**; note the 1607 inquisition of the bounder of Hatfield Chase refers to the practice of looking for swans over parts of Haxey Carrs between Lammas and Michelmas, with each swan worth 12 pence from the manor steward (Stonehouse 1839, 64); note also *Swan Close* 1661, f.n. in (b) in West Butterwick); *Swarti’croft* 1391-2, *Swartingcroft* 1391-2, *swartyngcrofft* 1446-7 (OE **swært**/ON **svartr** ‘black’, ON **eng** ‘meadow’, or OE/ON pers.n. *Svertingr*, with OE **croft**; note also *Sutersuaringcroft* e.14th¹, above; cf. *Swartinbarr(e)hill* 1623 Db); *Swyklard* 1388 (this is uncertain; specific is possibly a given name, and OE **geard** ‘enclosure, yard’); *Taylorcroft* 1675 (specific is the surn. *Taylor*, which was frequent in Li (Archer and ODFNBI), and OE **croft**); *Threapeland Heyeate* 1607-8, *Threape land lydyate* 1607-8 (specific is

probably the locative surn. *Threapland*, which was found in small numbers in WRY (Archer; ODFNBI *Threapleton*), and OE **hlid-geat** ‘swing-gate’; *Heyeate* is probably an error); *Thecroftes* 1331¹ (OE **croft**); *thurkilcroft* Ed3 (1327×77) (specific is the ON pers.n. *Thurkil*, with OE **croft**); *Tindall Bank Drain* 1795 (ME **banke**, and ME **drein** ‘drain’; see TINDALE BANK); *Tirneholme* 1316 (specific is possibly OE **pyrne**/ON **pyrnir** ‘thorn-bush’, with ON **holmr** ‘island, water-meadow’; note also *Thyrneholm* 1314, f.n. in (b) in Luddington); *Toraldewyleghes* 1382 (specific is pers.n. *Thorald*, with OE **wīðig** ‘willow’; in East Lound); *Towns Meadow* 1728 (OE **mēd** ‘meadow’); *The Trough* 1596 (OE **trōg** ‘valley’; together with *Lounde Sounde* this was probably part of an elongated flood plain; see *Lounde Sounde*, above); *twarthong’ crosse* Hy6¹ (1422×61) (ON **þverr** (**þvert** neut.) ‘athwart, lying across’, OE **þwang** ‘narrow strip of land’, and OE **cros** ‘cross’); *Twentyacres* 1344¹; *Two Closes* 1795; *le Viners* 1384, *le Vynres* 1392² (ME **viner** ‘vineyard’); *Walling’ croft* Ed3 (1327×77) (specific is probably a pers.n. (see ODFNBI *Walling*), and OE **croft**); *Watercroftes* 1393¹, *Water Croft* 1607-8 (OE **wæter** ‘water’, and OE **croft**; note also Water Croft in Belton); *le Waterfur* 1332¹, *Waterfures* 1601 (OE **wæter-furh** ‘drainage furrow’; cf. *Waterfures* in Hibaldstow (PN Li 6 75) and Glentworth (PN Li 6 166)); *Waterfurlange or le Syke* 17Hy6 (1439), *Watirfurlange* 1446-7 (OE **wæter** ‘water’, OE **furlang**, and OE **sīc** ‘stream’ or ON **sīk** ‘ditch’); *Waterfurmere* 1333⁵, *Le Waterfurmier* 1337¹ (OE **wæter-furh** ‘drainage furrow’, and OE **mere**¹ ‘pool’, or OE **ge-mære** ‘boundary’); *Watson Bushes* 1642¹ (specific is the surn. *Watson*, and OE **busc** ‘bush’; James Watson, farmer, is named in 1856 in Belton).

Westcroft 1607-8 (OE **croft**); *Westdik* 1289 (OE **west** ‘west’, and OE **dīc**/ON **dīk** ‘ditch’); *le Westfeld* 1336¹ (OE **west**, and OE **feld**); *West ferye brig* 1596 (ON **ferja** ‘ferry’, and OE **brycg** ‘bridge’/ON **bryggja** ‘jetty’; leads westwards from Park and Newbig in Haxey towards *West ferye head*); *West ferye heade* 1596 (OE **hēafod** ‘head, top, headland’; leads westwards joining with the River Idle and the border with Wroot parish); *le Westflat’* Hy6¹ (1422×61) (ON **flat** ‘level ground’); *Westgarthe* Hy6¹ (1422×61) (ON **garðr** ‘enclosure’); *Westlund* 1244-5 (this is in contrast with EAST LOUND); *Westwodpark* 1386 (ME **park** (from OFr) ‘enclosed tract of land for beasts of the chase’; in more recent times ‘enclosed plot of ground, paddock, field’; see WESTWOODSIDE); *Westwood Furlong* 1740-76 (OE **furlang**); *Westwood Mor* 1607-8, *Westwood More* 1607-8, *Westwood moore* 1607-8 (OE **mōr**/ON **mór**); *Wetehale* 1200, *Waythale* 1297, *Whethale* 1298, *Whethalleys* 1421-2 (specific is probably OE **wēt** ‘wet’, with OE **halh** ‘nook, corner’; OE **læs** ‘pasture’, but in the plural this is sometimes difficult to distinguish from OE **lēah** ‘clearing; wood’ (EPNE 2 11); in Burnham); *Whyte crosse* 1446-7 (OE **hwīt** ‘white’, and OE **cros** ‘cross’); *Wilwemererude* 1.12th (OE ***wilig** ‘willow’, OE **mere**¹ ‘pool’, or OE **ge-mære** ‘boundary’, and OE ***rodu** ‘clearing’); *Withen flatt* 1647, *Withern flatt* 1729 (OE **hwīt** ‘white’, or OE ***wiht** ‘bend’, OE **hyrne** ‘angle, corner’, with ON **flat** ‘level ground’, or possibly later forms of *Wythynges*, below); *Le Wodwel’gat’* e.14th⁵ (uncertain first els, with ON **gata** ‘road’, or OE **geat** ‘pass, gate, gap’); *Wydewilecroft* 12th (also c.1300, e.14th; OE **wīd** ‘wide’, OE ***wilig** ‘willow’, and OE **croft**); *Wythynges* 1450-1¹ (possibly OE ***wīðign** ‘willow, willow copse’ with ME plural; may be earlier form of *Withen flatt* names, above; note also *Wythines* 1377, f.n. in (b) in Belton); *Yeomen Hedlande* 1607-8 (ME **yēman** ‘attendant, assistant; member of the landholding class below the rank of squire’, and OE **hēafod-land** ‘headland, land for turning plough’); *yorkcroft* 1607-8, *Yorke Crofte* 1607-8 (specific is probably the widespread locative surn. *York*, and OE **croft**).

LUDDINGTON PARISH

Luddington parish is situated in the northern part of the Isle of Axholme on largely low-lying land, its northern border following the former course of the Old River Don which marks the border with Osgoldcross wapentake (West Riding of Yorkshire), and its eastern boundary following the River Trent. Its western boundary borders Crowle parish (at Eastoft) and its southern boundary Althorpe parish (at Amcotts). Luddington (4m OD) itself lies in the middle of the parish. The settlement of Garthorpe (4m OD) lies to the north, directly opposite Fockerby in West Riding of Yorkshire. Both lie about 1 mile west from the tidal River Trent.

At the time of the Domesday Survey, Luddington and Garthorpe, together with the deserted settlements of Waterton and *Maræ* (see MERE DYKE in Riverways), were small settlements, with a recorded population of 12 households (all sokemen/freemen) who had two ploughs under one lordship of Geoffrey de la Guerche (DB 2002, 954/DB 2 63.23). The two deserted settlements of Waterton and *Maræ* were both situated near the banks of the River Trent. Only Waterton Hall remains. Another deserted settlement of Haldenby is recorded in Luddington parish at the time of the Domesday Survey, but this former settlement now lies within the West Riding of Yorkshire (see PN WRY 2 6).

Luddington parish lies mainly on sandy soil, the southern part of which benefited from warping in the 19th century, changing the soil into a 'rich alluvial loam' (White 1856, 634). Prior to drainage much of the parish was sited on an island, with the River Don to the north and west, River Trent to the east, and Mere Dyke to the south. The main settlements at

Luddington and Garthorpe were situated close to the navigable River Don, with easy access to many towns in the Isle of Axholme, as well as those on the River Ouse. The monastic foundation at Selby Abbey was granted land around Luddington and Garthorpe by the Mowbray family, and some of the early forms of place-names are found in the Coucher Book of Selby. Garthorpe was granted a market by Edward I in a charter of 1272 to Selby Abbey; this market was later transferred to Crowle in 1305, possibly because of silting problems in the River Don (Fleet 2002, 14).

Estimates based on census surveys for the years from 1603 to 1642 (1603: 619; 1642: 536) indicate that between 1603 and 1642 Luddington's population decreased, suggesting a general decline in population following drainage despite its proximity to the River Trent, although incomplete data may have affected these figures (Fleet 2002, 85-6).

The winding nature of the Old River Don is evidenced by two bows in its former course at Fockerby Ness and Haldenby Ness, from OE *næss*/ON *nes*² 'headland', both located in WRY on the boundary between WRY and Li. Ness Lane in Li runs north of Garthorpe beside Fockerby Ness, whilst Boltgate Lane in WRY runs alongside Haldenby Ness (see PN WRY 2 6). In the 19th century orchards and gardens were said to have been built in the channel of the Old River Don (Stonehouse 1839, 456). The main road through Luddington and Garthorpe towards Adlingfleet in WRY also follows much of its former course and provides the western boundary of the parish.

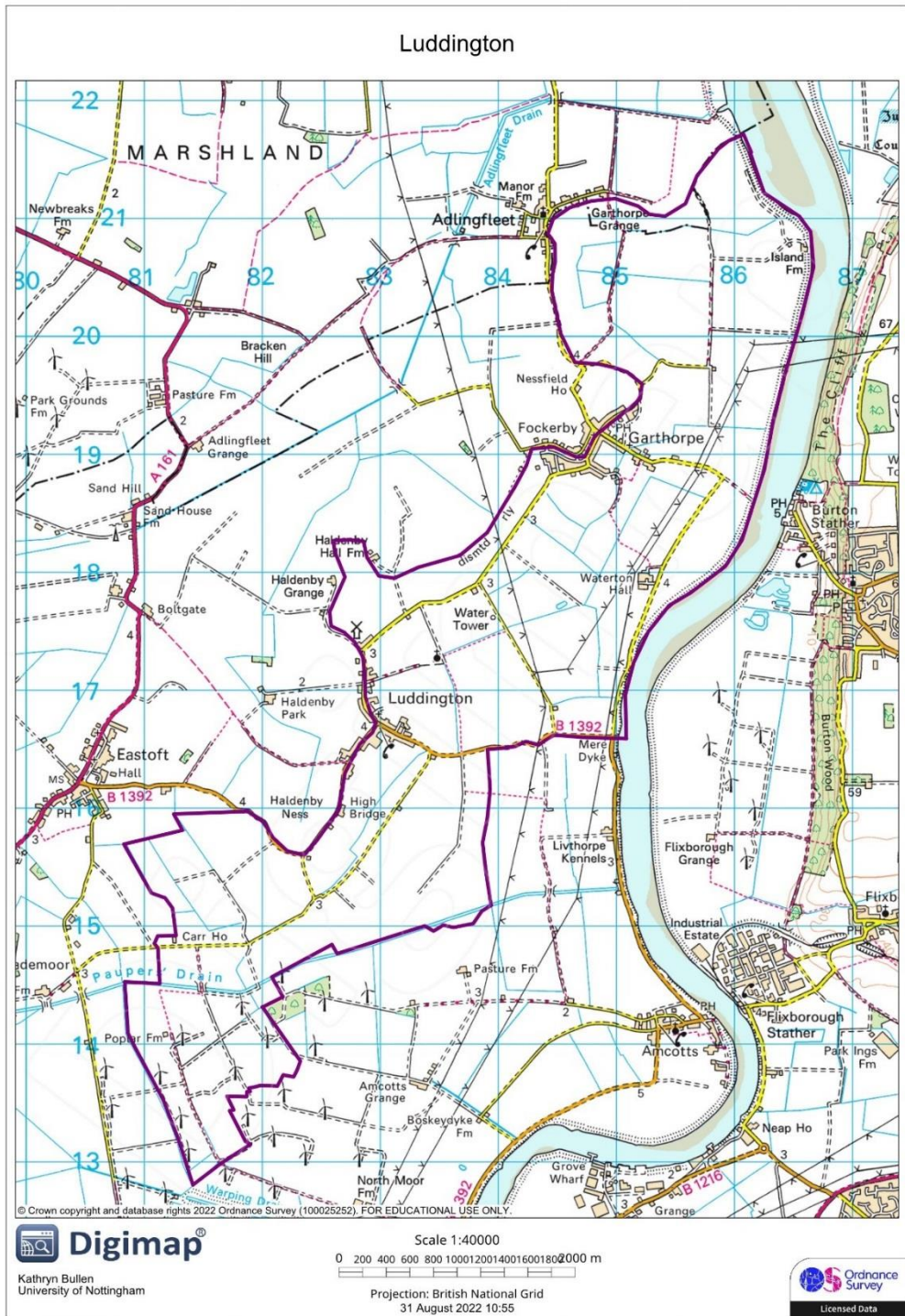


Figure 38: Map of Luddington parish

Luddington geology

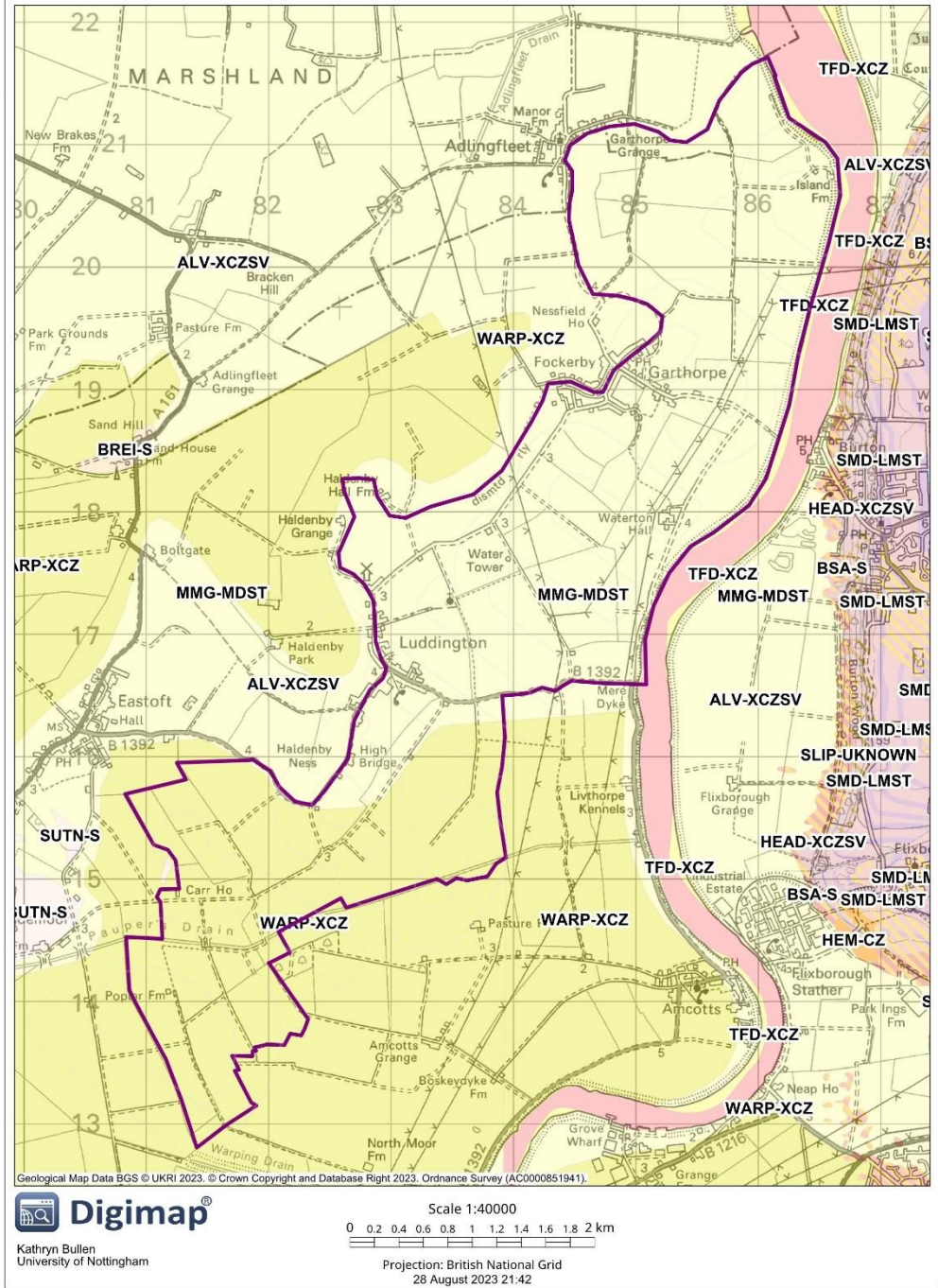


Figure 39: Geology map of Luddington parish

Bedrock	
Scunthorpe Mudstone Formation - Mudstone And Limestone, Interbedded (SMD-MDLM)	
Frodingham Ironstone Member - Ironstone (FI-FEST)	
Penarth Group - Mudstone (PNG-MDST)	
Mercia Mudstone Group - Mudstone (MMG-MDST)	
Scunthorpe Mudstone Formation - Limestone (SMD-LMST)	
Superficial Deposits	
Hemingbrough Glaciolacustrine Formation - Clay, Silty (HEM-CZ)	
Sutton Sand Formation - Sand (SUTN-S)	
Brighton Sand Formation - Sand (BREI-S)	
Blown Sand - Sand (BSA-S)	
Alluvium - Clay, Silt, Sand And Gravel (ALV-XCZSV)	
Head - Clay, Silt, Sand And Gravel (HEAD-XCZSV)	
Warp - Clay And Silt (WARP-XCZ)	
Tidal Flat Deposits - Clay And Silt (TFD-XCZ)	
Artificial Ground	
Made Ground (Undivided) - Artificial Deposit (MGR-ARTDP)	
Infilled Ground - Artificial Deposit (WMGR-ARTDP)	
Mass Movement	
Landslide Deposits - Unknown/Unclassified Entry (SLIP-UKNOWN)	
Linear Features	
Alteration Areas	
<i>Faults</i>	
Fault, inferred	
Fold Axes	
Fossil Horizons	
<i>Landforms</i>	
Dune crestline	
Mineral Veins	
Rock Units	

Figure 40: Luddington geology key

LUDDINGTON PARISH

Luddington parish was surveyed in 1738 and enclosed by an Enclosure Act dated 1796 and an Enclosure Award dated 1797. No Tithe Award is extant for this parish, although evidence of tithes exists in the 1757-94 *Luddington Tithebooks*. The OS 1" map sheet is dated 1894.

Luddington

LUDDINGTON (SE 8216)

So named 6", 1797 *Enc*, 1.25".

Ludintone 1086 DB, *Ludinton'* 1180, 1182 P (DLiPN), *Ludinton* (Bower), 1200 Cur (DLiPN)

Lydyngton 1209 Selby, 1350 *FF* (140/117) (KC), *Lydyngton' juxta Mikildyk'* 1337 Selby

Ludington' 1250 Selby, 1254 ValNor (DLiPN), *Ludington* 1263 RA (Bower), *Ludington* 1351-2 Selby (Bower),

Lidington 1227 Cur (Bower)

Ludingeton 1229 Ep (DEPN)

Ledington 1294-1300 PetLincs

Lodington 1378 Sub (Bower), *Loddington* 1705-23 Spec Dicec (Bower), *Lodyngton* 1428 RA (Bower)

Lodint' Hy2 (1154-89) Sub (Bower)

Luddyngton cum Haverfeld 1535 VE [Selby] (KC), *Luddington* 1576 Saxton

Luddintone 1626 (1837) Ax

‘The farmstead, village associated or called after Luda’, from the OE personal name *Luda*, with OE connective particle **-ing-** and OE **tūn** ‘enclosure, village’. See also DLiPN 83; DEPN 306; CDEPN 385. Although Luddington lies on the former course of the River Don, approximately one mile to the west of the River Trent, a derivation from the OE river-name **Hlūde* or **Hlūding* ‘the loud one’ is not supported due its very flat topography (CDEPN 385). The personal name *Luda* may also occur elsewhere in Li at Ludborough (DLiPN 83; Li 4 25-6) and Ludford, Magna and Parva (DLiPN 83), although both CDEPN and DLiPN suggest alternatives including those based around river-names. The use of *Luda* is also suggested in several other counties over a wide geographical area, including *Ludeparc* NRY (PN NRY 100), and Ludworth Db (PN Db 1 143). Luddington (Wa) has a similar suggested etymology (DEPN 306). The attestation containing *Mikildyk'* refers to a nearby ditch, from ON **mikill** ‘large’ and OE **dīc**/ON **dík** ‘ditch’,

possibly alluding to channels associated with the River Don. Compare Lyddington in Ru (PN Ru 274).

Derived names: LUDDINGTON MAIN DRAIN (SE 8215). Named as Main Drain 1797 *Enc.* ME **drein** ‘drain’. See also SANDS DRAIN, alternative name, below. LUDDINGTON MOORS DRAIN (SE 8114). OE **mōr**/ON **mór** ‘wasteland, marsh’. See also Luddington Road, street-name in (b), and field-names.

GARTHORPE (SE 8519)

So named 6", 1797 *Enc.*, 1.25".

Gerulftorp 1086 DB, 1626 (1837) Ax

Gerold'torp 1180 P (DLiPN) *Geroldtorp* 1180 P (DEPN/CDEPN)

Geraldtorp' 1200 P (DLiPN)

Geretorp 1200 *Sub* (Bower)

Gerlethorp 1209 Selby, 1238, 1253 FF (DLiPN), 1294-1300

PetLincs, 1299 Ipm, 1316 FA, 1327 Ipm, 1333 *Sub* (Bower)

Gerlthorp 1275 RH (DLiPN)

Gerthorp 1275 RH (DLiPN)

Gerlesthorp 1292-1300 FC (Bower)

Garthorp Hy8 (1509×47) *Concords* (Bower), 1576 Saxton, 1738 CM 9/2

Garlthrope 1530 LW (Bower), *Garlethorpe alias Luddington* 1609 *Banco* (Bower)

‘Geirulfr’s outlying farmstead’, from the ON personal name *Geirulfr* and ON **þorp** ‘outlying farmstead’. See also DLiPN 49; DEPN 193; CDEPN 247; SSNEM 109; Cullen et al. 2011, 171. The absence of spellings in *Geir-* could also suggest the cognate CG personal name *Gerulf* (SSNEM 109 and Forssner 110). Since only the forms from P suggest the pers. n. *Gerald* and these are not supported by those from other sources, it has been suggested that these may be discounted (DLiPN 49). The normal processes of reduction, such as the loss of unstressed vowels together with the simplification of consonant clusters, are common in the process of place-name development and account for the modern form. This is probably also influenced by the significance of OE element *gār* ‘spear’, which might have encouraged a folk-etymological reanalysis of the name, although forms with *-l-* are still found as late as the 17th century. Garthorpe (Le) is different in origin, from OE *gāra* ‘gore, triangular corner of land’ (CDEPN 247). Garthorpe lies on the former main course of the River Don, less than one mile to the west of the River Trent opposite Burton on Stather (PN Li 6 43).

Derived names: GARTHORPE GRANGE (SE 8521). So named 6". This house dates from the 1850’s. OFr **grange** ‘granary, barn, farm’.

GARTHORPE HALL (6"2) (SE 8418). GARTHORPE SHORE (SE 8618). So named 6". Located by River Trent. See also GARTHORPE ROAD, street-name, and field-names.

WATERTON (SE 8518)

So named 6", 1797 *Enc*, 1.25".

OS 25k marked as *Medieval Village* (site of) in gothic font

Watreton 1086 DB, *Watreton* 1292 FC (Bower), 1301 FF (DLiPN)

Waterton 1209 Selby, 1246 Ipm (DLiPN), 1256 Cl (DLiPN), Hy2
(1154-89) *Sub*, 1292-1300 FC (Bower), *Waterton* ' 1310 Selby,

Watreton 1294-1300 PetLincs, 1626 (1837) Ax

Watterton 1316 FA (Bower), *Wat 'ton* 1333 *Sub* (Bower)

‘The farmstead, village by the water’, from OE **wæter** ‘water’, and OE **tūn** ‘enclosure, village’ (see DLiPN 135). As a first element in a compound name, **wæter** probably means ‘wet’ in relation to the land (LPN 30). The 14th-century attestations reflect the Lincolnshire pronunciation /wætə/ (Oxley 1940, 54). Waterton lies near the banks of the River Trent. Only the hall remains.

Derived names: WATERTON CLOUGH (ancient clough called) 1.25"

(SE 8516). *Watterton Clough* 1797 *Enc*. ModE dial. *clow*

‘outfall sluice of river or drain communicating with a tidal river’ < OE

clūse ‘dam, sluice-gate’; in late ME and early ModE a false singular

clow was created which has been noted in several other Li names, cf.

VEPN 3 124. See also SOIL CLOUGH, below, and note also other *clow*

names at Cloe Croft, f.n. in Belton, CLOUDS LANE/CLOUGH LANE in

Belton, and West Butterwick in Owston, and *Clough* 1780, f.n. in (b) in

Amcotts, Althorpe). See also *Watterton Lane*, street-name in (b), and

field-names. WATERTON HALL (SE 8517). So named 6", 1.25", 1830

Greenwood and 1838 Ax.

ALMSHOUSES (6") (SE 8519 and SE 8418).

AMCOTTSLUDDINGTON BOUNDARY DYKE (SE 8315). The dyke leads south from Meredyke Road towards Amcotts.

BRECKS GATE (SE 8217). Specific is possibly the surn. *Breck*, but this was found in small numbers in Li (Archer and ODFNBI), or ModE dial. *breck* ‘a gap’, and ON **gata** ‘road’, which sometimes indicates a ‘right of pasturage’ in NMidl (EPNE 1 196), or OE **geat** ‘pass, gate, gap’).

CARR DRAIN (1.25"). So named 1830 Greenwood and 1838 Ax. Carr Drain 1797 *LuddEnc*. ON **kjarr** ‘brushwood, marsh’, and ME **drein** ‘drain’. See also field-names.

CARR HOUSE (SE 8114). So named 6". ON **kjarr** ‘brushwood, marsh’.

CARR LODGE (SE 8317). So named 6"2. CAR LODGE 6"1.

COLLEGE FARM (SE 8316). This is situated in Luddington. A collection of buildings is marked in the same location on 6", but these are not named.

COWPASTURE DRAIN (1.25") (SE 8315). So named 1797 *LuddTerr*, 1830 Greenwood, and 1838 Ax. ME **drein** ‘drain’. Now FAR PASTURE DYKE. See also Cow Pasture Lane, street-name in (b), and field-names.

EAST VILLA (6"1) (SE 8518).

EASTOFT BOUNDARY DYKE (SE 8113). OE **dīc**/ON **dík** ‘ditch’. Located in neighbouring Crowle parish.

EASTOFT MAIN PARISH DRAIN (SE 8115). ME **drein** ‘drain’. Leads off Milking Lane Drain.

FAR PASTURE DYKE (SE 8315). OE **dīc**/ON **dík** ‘ditch’. Previously named COWPASTURE DRAIN.

FERRY (6"1) (SE 8618). ON **ferja** ‘ferry’. The ferry was formerly situated next to the Sheffield Arms on Garthorpe Shore and led across the River Trent to The Ferryhouse Inn in Burton Upon Stather (cf. PN Li 6 43-5).

FOCKERBY STATION (6"2) (SE 8419). See PN WRY 2 5 for the etymology of Fockerby. The former station was situated on the border between Fockerby, WRY, and Luddington, and was the terminus of the Axholme Joint Railway, open from 1903-1933; it was originally named Garthorpe Station (Judge 1994, 25).

GARTHEND CLOSES (SE 8419). ON **garðr** ‘enclosure’, OE **ende** ‘end’. See also field-name in (b).

GLEBE FARM (SE 8316). ME **glebe** ‘a piece of cultivated land, often forming part of a parson’s benefice’.

HIGH BRIDGE (SE 8215). Located to the south of Luddington opposite Haldenby Ness WRY, which follows the course of the Old River Don; prior to drainage this probably marked the position of a bridge over the river. The farmhouse is marked as HIGH BRIDGE FARM on 6", with HIGH BRIDGE HOUSE marked separately on 6". See also High Bridge Field Road, street-name in (b), and field-name.

HOUSE FARM (SE 8216).

ISLAND HOUSE (SE 8620). So named 6". Island Farm 50k Digimap. Trent Island 1.25", 1830 Greenwood, 1838 Ax. This remote house now lies opposite a sand bank by the River Trent. A house was built upon an accumulated deposit of silt in the River Trent and the island was subsequently joined to the mainland ‘by means of staites and embankments’, increasing the extent of the parish (Stonehouse 1839, 440).

THE ISLAND SAND (SE 8620). OE **sand** ‘sand’. Located at the northern most point of Axholme in the middle of the River Trent, this is divided between WRY and Li.

LEAM FARM (SE 8014). LEAM HOUSE 6". So named 1830 Greenwood. Tame Farm (*sic*) 1828 Bryant. ME ***leam** ‘drain or watercourse in the fenny districts’, or this could be from dat. pl. of OE *lēah* meaning ‘clearing, wood’ (cf. Leam Du, Nb in EPNE 2 20). See also field-names in Crowle.

LEES DRAIN (1.25") (SE 8520). So named 1830 Greenwood and 1838 Ax. *Leys Drain* 1797 *Enc.* OE **læs** ‘pasture’, but in the plural this is sometimes difficult to distinguish from OE **lēah** ‘clearing; wood’ (EPNE 2 11), and ME **drein** ‘drain’. See also Leys Lane, street-name in (b), and field-names.

LISTER DYKE (SE 8113). Specific is the surn. *Lister*, and OE **dic**/ON **dík** ‘ditch’. The seat of Sir John Lister was in the Li part of the Eastoft estate (Stovin c.1761). Leads off Milking Lane Drain. Borders Crowle parish. See also Lister and Gee Road, street-name in (b).

LUDDINGTON CARR INGS DRAIN (SE 8115). ON **kjarr** ‘brushwood, marsh’, ON **eng** ‘meadow’, and ME **drein** ‘drain’. Leads off Milking Lane Drain and is adjacent to Luddington Carr, field-name. See LUDDINGTON.

MANOR FARM (6") (SE 8519).

MARINE COTTAGE (SE 8418). This is situated near the course of the Old River Don in Garthorpe.

MARSH COTTAGES (6") (SE 8518). See also Marsh Lane, street-name in (b), and field-name. MARSH HOUSE (SE 8518). So named 6".

MARSHFIELD HOUSE (6") (SE 8518). So named 1856 White.

MERE DYKE (SE 8416). Marks the boundary between Luddington and Amcotts. See River-Names.

MILKING LANE DRAIN (SE 8115). ME **drein** ‘drain’. This is located on the western border between Luddington and Eastoft. The drain marks part of the boundary between Luddington and Eastoft and borders Luddington Carr and The Carr Ings Closes, field-names. It is connected to a series of drains: Lister Dyke, Luddington Carr Ings Drain, and Eastoft Main Parish Drain. The drain near Milking Lane was presumably near ‘land on which cows were milked’ (NDEFN 280).

MILL HOUSE (SE 8217). *The Mill* 1738 CM 8/14. See also field-names.

OLD DON RIVER (course of) (SE 8318). So named 1.25" and 1830 Greenwood. See OLD RIVER DON in River-Names.

OLD SEWER (SE 8113). Keadby Old Sewer 1830 Greenwood and 1838 Ax. ME **seuer** ‘trench or ditch used for drainage’.

OX PASTURE (SE 8315). So named 6". *le Ox pasture* 1352 Selby, *le Oxpasture* 1414 *CM* (8/5) (KC), *the ox pasture* 1772 *Dent* (1/6/2) (KC), Luddington Ox-Pasture 1797 *LuddTerr*. OE **oxa** ‘ox’, and OFr **pasture** ‘pasture’. This area is situated adjacent to Cow Pasture to the south of Luddington. For the economics of oxen in medieval England, see Langdon 1982, 31-40. See also street-names in (b), and field-names.

PADEMOOR [peɪdmɔːr] (SE 8014). So named 6". *Paidmoor* 1757 *LuddTB*. *Pade Moor* 1797 *Enc*. Pademoor or Sand Close 1827 *Dent* (1/6/9) (KC). Possibly OE ***padde**/ON **padda** ‘toad’, and OE **mōr**/ON **mór** ‘wasteland, marsh’, although local pronunciation suggests this name has been fossilised, with a later change in pronunciation. This recurrent name suggests ‘land on which toads were found’ (NDEFN 315) and appears mainly in Li; compare with Padmoor Plantation, Appleby (PN Li 6 15), Padmoor, Spridlington ‘the marsh infested by toads’ (PN Li 6 210), and *Pademor* in Owersby (PN Li 3 92; the early attestations here of *Pademor* c.1160, *Pademoreholm* 1280-85, suggest OE ***padde**, but there is no note about about pronunciation. Other EPNS references are Padmoor, f.n. in Do, and instances at Leebotwood (Sa) and Bowden (Ch). However, reanalysis from *Peatmoor* field-names is suggested, indicating access to peat resources. This lies on the border with Crowle parish north of LEAM FARM. See also *Pade Moor Road*, street-name in (b), and field-names. Derived names: PADMOOR COMMON (1.25") (SE 8114). So named 1830 Greenwood. *Pade Moor Common* 1817 *CM* 9/7 and 1822 *CM* 8/15. OFr **commun** ‘common’. See also *Pade Moor Road*, street-name in (b). See also field-name, and Pademoor 1854, field-name in Haxey.

PAUPERS’ DRAIN (SE 8214). So named 6". Paupers Drain 1.25". See PAUPERS’ DRAIN in River-Names.

PLEASANT PLACE (6") (SE 8418).

POPLAR FARM (SE 8114). So named 6".

PROVIDENCE ROW (6") (SE 8216). 1851 census records record the existence of this row of houses, which housed mainly agricultural labourers and one shoemaker all born locally in Crowle, Garthorpe, Luddington, Swinefleet, and York (see Luddington, Lincolnshire, sheets 12-14 of 31, entries 46-55, www.ancestry.co.uk). This is located to the south of Luddington on the outskirts. Cf. field-names with *providence*, a complimentary name given in the expectation of ‘a good return from the land’ (NDEFN 342).

THE RUDDINGS (SE 8215). *Le Rudinge* 1294 *Abbr* (KC), *Ruddings* 1690 *LuddTerr*, *The Ruddings* 1697 *LuddTerr*, *Rudings* 1757, *Ruddins* 1788, and *Ruddings* 1791 in 1757-94 *LuddTB*, *Ruddings Close* 1796 *LuddStint*. OE ***ryding** ‘clearing’. See also *Rush Redding*, field-name in (b).

ST OSWALD'S CHURCH (6") (SE 8317). Standing on a dry sand hill in former marshland to the north of Luddington, it has been suggested that this church may be sited on the only possible example of a *terp* ('an artificial mound', OED n.1) in the Humber Wetlands, bearing similarities to sites known as *terpen* in northern Germany and the Netherlands (Van de Noort 2004, 132-3). See also Church Field, field-name.

SANDS DRAIN (1.25") (SE 8215). So named 1830 Greenwood and 1838 Ax. ME **drein** 'drain'. Specific is probably the surn. *Sand*, which was scattered in England (Archer and ODFNBI). This appears to be an alternative name for LUDDINGTON MAIN DRAIN, as it follows the same course.

SHEFFIELD ARMS (6"1) (SE 8618). Named as WEBB'S HOTEL on 6"2. Originally named after the Sheffield family, local landowners.

SOIL DRAIN (1.25") (SE 8519). So named 1830 Greenwood and 1838 Ax. *Sile Drain* 1797 CM 9/4 map. *Syle Drain* 1797 *Enc* (noted as an ancient enclosure). OE **syle**¹ 'bog', and ME **drein** 'drain'. Located beside Near Trent Field north of FERRY. Reanalysis into its modern form was probably influenced by its function in warping.

SOIL CLOUGH (1.25") (SE 8519). So named 1626 (1837) Ax. *Syle Clough* 1797 *Enc*. *Sile Clough* 1797 *Enc* map. OE **syle**¹ 'bog', and ModE dial. *clow* 'outfall sluice of river or drain communicating with a tidal river' < OE **clūse** 'dam, sluice-gate'; in late ME and early ModE a false singular *clow* was created which has been noted in several other Li names, cf. VEPN 3 124. See SOIL DRAIN, above, for discussion of reanalysis. Note also other *clow* names at *Clough*, f.n. in Amcotts, Althorpe, Cloe Croft, f.n. in Belton, CLOUDS LANE/CLOUGH LANE in Belton, and West Butterwick, Owston, Clouds Lane Drain, f.n. in West Butterwick, Owston, and WATERTON CLOUGH (Luddington).

STEAMBOAT (PH) (6") (SE 8416). Relates to steamboats which navigated the River Trent, such as the PS Isle of Axholme which sailed between Hull and Gainsborough (White 1865, 637).

VICTORIA COTTAGES (6") (SE 8418).

WARP CROFTS (SE 8420). ModE **warp** 'to cover (land), by natural or artificial flooding, with a deposit of alluvial soil', and OE **croft** 'small enclosed plot'.

WATER TOWER (SE 8317).

WEBB'S HOTEL (6"2) (SE 8618). Webb's Hall (Bower 1940, 296). Specific is the surn. *Webb*, which was frequent in Li and WRY (Archer and ODFNBI). Previously known as SHEFFIELD ARMS.

WHITE HOUSE FARM (SE 8217).

WILLOW BANK BRIDGE (SE 8319). ME **banke** 'slope, bank'.

Street-Names

Street-names in (a) are on OS maps. Street-names in (b) and supplementary forms in (a) are 1414 *CM* (8/5) (*KC*); 1797 *Enc*, 1797¹ *LuddTerr*, 1822 *CM* (8/15), 1822¹ *CM* (9/5); 1827 *Dent* (1/6/9) (*KC*); 1828 Bryant, and 1877 *AxHD*.

(a)

CARR LANE (SE 8417). So named 1877. ON **kjarr** ‘brushwood, marsh’. Carr Road 1797. It is located between Luddington and the River Trent.

GARTHORPE ROAD (SE 8317). So named 1797 and 1877. Leads south between Garthorpe and Luddington.

MEREDYKE ROAD (SE 8316). Mere Dyke Road 1797 and 1877; leads from Luddington to the River Trent at MERE DYKE. See River-Names.

NESS LANE (SE 8419). OE **næss**/ON **nes**² ‘headland’; see EPNE 2 48-9 for discussion on ON influence on OE forms. Leads north from Garthorpe to Adlingfleet, running alongside Fockerby Ness, WRY. Also named Leys or Ness Lane 1877. OE **læs** ‘pasture’, but in the plural this is sometimes difficult to distinguish from OE **lēah** ‘clearing; wood’ (EPNE 2 11).

SHORE ROAD (SE 8519). So named 1877. This is situated near the River Trent. Leads to GARTHORPE SHORE.

(b) *Adlingfleet Field Road* 1797 (see ADLINGFLEET, PN WRY 2 2); *Adlingfleet Road* 1797¹; *Arthur Road* 1797 (specific is the surn. *Arthur*; Nicholas Arthur is named in 1797); *Back Lane* 1877 (see also *Backlane* Close, field-name in (b); this refers to ‘land adjoining the back lane of the village’, denoting a narrow access road at the rear of the houses (NDEFN 16); see also field-name); *Catch Lane* 1877 (the specific perhaps refers to an artificial ditch or channel designed to channel water; cf. CATCHWATER DRAIN, Owston); *Church lane* 1827, *Churchlane* 1877 (*le Kirkelane* 1414; ON **kirkja** ‘church’, OE **lane** ‘lane’); *Church Road* 1797; *Cowlam Lowfield Road* 1797 (specific is the surn. *Cowlam*, which was frequent in Li and WRY (Archer and ODFNBI); the structure suggests this may refer to a landowner); *Cowlam Sands Road* 1797 (OE **sand** ‘sand’); *Cow Pasture Lane* 1877, *Cowpasture Road* 1797, *Cow-Pasture Road* 1797¹ (see COW PASTURE DRAIN, and field-names); *Easton Road* 1797 (specific is the surn. *Easton*; William Easton is named in 1797; see also field-name); *Eastoft Road* 1797 (named in relation to neighbouring p.n.); *Ferry Road* 1797 (see FERRY); *Field Road* 1877 *AxHD*; *Fletcher Road* 1797 (specific is the surn. *Fletcher*; Walter Fletcher is named in 1797); *Godfrey and Barnard Road* 1797 (first els refer to Samuel Godfrey and Peter Barnard, named in 1797); *High Bridge Field Road* 1877 (see HIGH BRIDGE, and field-name); *Leys Lane* 1828 Bryant (see LEES DRAIN); *Lister and Gee Road* 1797 (first els refer to George Lister and Jonathan Gee, named in 1797); *Luddington Road* 1877 (also 1797) (see LUDDINGTON); *Marsh Lane* 1877; *Marsh Road* 1797 (see MARSH COTTAGES and related names, and field-name); *Mill road* 1827 (*Mill Road* 1797); *ancient gate*

called *The Moors* 1797 (possibly ON **gata** ‘road’, which sometimes indicates a ‘right of pasturage’ in NMidl, or OE **geat** ‘pass, gate, gap’, and OE **mōr**/ON **mór** ‘wasteland, marsh’); *Moor Road* 1797 (OE **mōr**/ON **mór**; see also field-names); *East Short Moor Road* 1797; *Long Moor Road* 1797; *Short Moor Road* 1797; *South Short Moor Road* 1797; *West Short Moor Road* 1797; *New Ings Lane* 1877 (also 1797; ON **eng** ‘meadow’); *New Ings Road* 1797; *North Road* 1797; *Oxpasture Field Road* 1797; *Ox Pasture Lane* 1877; *Oxpasture Road* 1797, *Ox-Pasture Road* 1797¹ (see OX PASTURE); *Pade Moor Road* 1822 (also 1797 and 1822¹) (see PADEMOOR); *Reynolds Road* 1797 (specific is the surn. *Reynolds*; Henry Revell Reynolds is named in 1797); *Riddings Lane* 1877 (see THE RUDDINGS); *Sand Pit Road* 1797 (OE **sand** ‘sand’, and OE **pytt** ‘pit’); *Town Street* 1877; *Trent Field Lane* 1877, *Trent Field Road* 1797, *Trent-side Lane* 1877 (see RIVER TRENT in River-Names); *Waterton Private Bridle Road* 1797 (see WATERTON); *Watterton Lane* 1797, *Worsop Private Road* 1797 (specific is the surn. *Worsop*; John Worsop is named in 1797).

Field-Names

Field-names in (a) are limited to documents post 1800, as there is no *TA*: 1822 *LuddTerr*; 1838 *Ax*; 1877 *AxHD*; n.d. (1940) *Bower* (not on her suggested 6" OS map). Field-names in (b) and supplementary forms in (a) are Hy3 (1216×72) (e.14th) *Selby (KC)*; 1280-93, 1310 *Selby*; 1314 *CM* (1/3) (*KC*); 1317 *Ipm* (*Bower*); 1337 *Selby (KC)*; 1344 (1662) *Dugdale*; 1351, 1352 *Selby*; 1413 (1662) *Imb* (143a) (*KC*); Hy5 (1413-22) *Pat*; 1414 *CM* (8/5) (*KC*); 1535 *VE [Selby]* (v.12b) (*KC*); 1601 *Terrier*; 1606 *LuddTerr*; 1607 (bounders quoted in Tomlinson 1882); 1607-8 *LRMB* (256) (*KC*); 1629 *CrowleBound* BRACE/23/9/2 (original); 1631 *Dudding* (1/10) (*KC*); 1662, 1668 *LuddTerr*; 1690 *Dent* (1/6/1) (*KC*); 1690¹, 1693, 1697 *LuddTerr*; 1698 *Foster* (483) (*KC*); 1711 *Foster* (421) (*KC*); 1712 *Foster* (1150) (*KC*); 1719 *Foster* (432) (*KC*); 1732 *Foster* (426) (*KC*); 1738 *CM* (8/10), 1738¹ *CM* (8/11), 1738² *CM* (8/14), 1738³ *CM* (9/2); 1745 *LuddTerr*; 1749 *Foster* (446) (*KC*); 1753 *Foster* (435) (*KC*); 1757, 1758, 1759, 1761, 1762, 1763, 1765, 1766, 1767, 1768, 1769, 1771 *LuddTB*; 1772 *Dent* (1/6/2) (*KC*); 1772¹, 1781¹ *LuddTB*; 1781², 1788 *LuddTerr*; 1789 *LuddTB*; 1791 *Dent* (1/6/3) (*KC*); 1791¹ *LuddTB*; 1792 *Dent* (1/6/4) (*KC*); 1794 *LuddTB*; 1796 *LuddStint*; 1797 *Enc*; 1797¹ (notes from Enclosure Award); 1805 *Dent* (1/6/7) (*KC*); 1827 *Dent* (1/6/9) (*KC*); 1856 *White*.

(a) *Church Mere* 1877 (*Church Mear* 1738²; *Church Mere Drain* 1797; OE **ge-mære** ‘boundary’, surviving as dial. *meare* ‘strip of grassland forming boundary, boundary road’; the 1738³ pre-enclosure plan does not show any bodies of water; ME **drein** ‘drain’); *Don Bank* 1877 (ME **banke** ‘slope, bank’; see RIVER DON in River-Names); *Keadby Old Sewer* 1838 (ME **seuer** ‘trench or ditch used for drainage’; borders on Keadby in Althorpe); *Lane End Bridge* n.d. (1940) (*Lane end Brigg* Hy5 (1413-22), *Lane end brigg* 1413 (1662); OE **lane** ‘lane’, OE **ende** ‘end’),

and OE **brycg** ‘bridge’/ON **bryggja** ‘jetty’; the bridge lies at the Luddington end of the Mare Dike in the 15th-century Patent Roll (1413 (1662)); see MERE DYKE in River-Names); Pademoor or Sand close 1827 (*Sands Close* 1772¹; see PADEMOOR, above); Sands Bank 1877 (ME **banke**); Watterton Sewer 1822 (*Watterton Sure* 1690¹, *Watterton Sewer* 1697, *Watterton Sewer* 1781², *Watterton Sure* 1788; ME **seuer** ‘trench or ditch used for drainage’; see WATERTON).

(b) *Adlingfleet Field* 1797 (named in relation to p.n. in WRY); *Alandwath* 1314 (ON **vað** ‘ford’; for specific see EALAND; note also *Alland wath* e.14th, f.n., in (b) in Crowle, which is probably the same location); *le Alde intake* 1314, *le haldeintakes* 1314 (OE **ald** ‘old’, and ON **inntak** ‘land newly taken into cultivation’); *Aldmykeldike* 1352, *Oldmikeldike* 1352 (OE **ald** ‘old’, OE **micel**/ON **mikill** ‘large’, and OE **dīc**/ON **dīk** ‘ditch’; EPNE 2 41 observes that it is difficult to distinguish between *mikill* and *micel* in NMidl; on boundary with Amcotts); *Arneholme usque Gerthorpmare* 1352 (specific is perhaps OE **ærn** ‘building, house’, with ON **holmr** ‘island, water-meadow’; for *Gerthorpmare* see GARTHORPE, with OE **ge-mære** ‘boundary’, surviving as dial. *meare* ‘strip of grassland forming boundary, boundary road’; the 1738³ pre-enclosure plan does not show any bodies of water); *Backlane Close* 1738²; *Back Lane Drain* 1797 (ME **drein** ‘drain’; see Back Lane, street-name in (b)); *Balks* 1796 (OE **balca** ‘ridge, bank’, or ‘boundary strip’); *Bank Field* 1738¹ (also 1791¹, 1797; ME **banke** ‘slope, bank’); *Bank Field Furlong* 1738²; ME **banke**, and OE **furlang** ‘furlong’, ‘length of the furrow in the common field’); *Barnforths* 1762 (this might be a variant/misspelling of *Great Bentford* names, below; source is the same as others listed there from 1757-94 *LuddTB*); *the Beaforths* 1749 (probably a variant of *Great Bentford* names, below); *Great Bentford* 1601, *Great Bentforde* 1606, *The Bentforths* 1693, *Bendforths Close* 1738², *Bendforths Closes* 1738³, *Bendforths Little Close* 1738², *Benforth Close* 1757, *Benforths* 1757, *Benforth* 1763, *Benforth Close* 1791¹ (the earlier spellings suggest specific is OE **beonet** ‘coarse wild grass, bent-grass’ rather than OE **bēan** ‘bean’ (see NDEFN 26 and 29 for discussion of possible confusion between elements, especially when early spellings are non-existent), and OE **ford** ‘river-crossing’); *Ben Garth* 1794 (OE **bēan** ‘bean’, and ON **garðr** ‘enclosure’); *Brick Kiln Furlong* 1738² (OE **furlang**); *Bonfords Lands* 1662, *Bontford Closes* 1796 (possibly related to *Bentford* names, above); *Bush Closes* 1781¹ (OE **busc** ‘bush’).

Bowlands 1738², *Bowlands Furlong* 1738² (this is probably the surn. *Bowlands*, which was frequent in WRY (Archer and ODFNBI), and OE **furlang**; situated south of Adlingfleet); *Broadmoore* 1738² (OE **brād** ‘broad’, and OE **mōr**/ON **mór** ‘wasteland, marsh’); *Butts Drain* 1797 (ME **butte** ‘short strip of arable land’, and ME **drein** ‘drain’); *The Butts on the Flounders* 1738² (ME **butte** ‘short strip of arable land’; second el. possibly refers to the small flat fish *flounder* (OED n.2), referring to its action (OED v.1), with the sense of a place where one might stumble, possibly mire); *Calf Gates* 1796 (OE **calf** ‘calf’, and ON **gata** ‘road’, which sometimes indicates a ‘right of pasturage’ in NMidl, or OE **geat** ‘pass, gate, gap’); *Car* 1738², *Luddington Carr* 1738³, *Carr* 1796 (also 1797; ON **kjarr** ‘brushwood, marsh’); *Carr Croft Dale* 1738² (OE **croft** ‘small enclosed plot’, and OE **dāl** ‘share, portion (of common field)’ or ON **deill** ‘share of land’); *Car Ings* 1738², *Carr Ings* 1757, *Car Ings* 1762 (ON **eng** ‘meadow’); *Carr Ings Close* 1712, *The Carr Ings Closes* 1738³, *Great Carr Ings Close* 1757; *Cawsey Butts Furlong* 1738² (OFr **causee** ‘causeway, road’, ME **butte** ‘short strip of arable land’, and OE **furlang**); *Church Bank* 1738² (ME **banke**); *Church Field* 1690¹ (also 1738¹, 1797),

Churchfield 1762, *Church field* 1772, *the church field* 1805 (situated beside ST OSWALD'S CHURCH); *Cod Croft* 1738², *Codcroft/Cod Croft* 1797, *Cod Croft Field* 1738² (ME **cod** 'seed pod or capsule', from OE **codd** 'pod, bag', and OE **croft**); *Codderlands Furlong* 1738² (perhaps either from ModE **codder** 'worker in leather' (OED n.1), or 'person who carries peascods' (OED n.2), or 'saddler, harness maker' (used in WRY and North Lincolnshire, EDD; Peacock 1889, 129), OE/ON **land** 'land', and OE **furlang**); *Cokfletes* 1314 (OE **cocc**² 'cock', and OE **flēot** 'stream'/ON **fljót** 'river'); *Collingforth Closes* 1796 (specific is possibly the surn. *Collingforth*, but there are no instances in Archer and ODFNBI, so perhaps this is a corruption of *Cottonforths*, below); *Copper Sike Butts Furlong* 1738² (specific is possibly the surn. *Copper*, which was frequent in WRY (Archer and ODFNBI), or description of water colour, and OE **sīc** 'stream' or ON **sík** 'ditch', ME **butte** 'short strip of arable land', and OE **furlang**).

Cottonforths Closes 1738², *Cottonforths* 1757, *Cottenforth* 1766, *Cottenforth* 1791¹ (specific is possibly the surn. *Cotton*, which was reasonably frequent in Li (Archer and ODFNBI), and OE **ford** 'river-crossing'); *Cow Field* 1768; *Cow Pasture* 1738² (also 1796 and 1797; the field is situated adjacent to Ox Pasture Field to the south of Luddington; see OX PASTURE); *Cow Pasture Gate* 1797 (ON **gata** 'road', which sometimes indicates a 'right of pasturage' in NMidl, or OE **geat** 'pass, gate, gap'); *Luddington Cow-Pasture* 1797¹ (see COW PASTURE DRAIN, and Cow Pasture Lane, street-name in (b)); *Lower Cross Dale Furlong* 1738² (OE **cross** 'cross', OE **dāl** 'share, portion (of common field)' or ON **deill** 'share of land', and OE **furlang**); *Upper Cross Dale Furlong* 1738²; *Dun Side* 1781 (OE **side** 'side'; see RIVER DON in River-Names); *Eastoft, Luddington and Garthorpe Moors* 1738³ (OE **mōr**/ON **mór**); *Easton Bank* 1791¹ (ME **banke**; see also Easton Road, street-name in (b), above); *Empson/Empsons* 1771 (this is the surn. *Empson*; William Empson is named in 1851 census, living at PROVIDENCE ROW); *Farside Furlong* 1738² (OE **furlang**); *Gale* 1797 (ME **gail** 'bog myrtle'; marked as belonging to John Arthur Warsop; see also Gales in Owston); *Gares* 1761 (OE **gāra** 'point of land'); *Garthends Furlong* 1738² (see GARTHEND CLOSES); *Garthorpe and Luddington Moore* 1607-8 (OE **mōr**/ON **mór**; see GARTHORPE); *Garthorpe Carr and Warps* 1797¹ (ON **kjarr** 'brushwood, marsh', and ModE **warp** 'to cover (land), by natural or artificial flooding, with a deposit of alluvial soil'); *Garthorpe Leys* 1797¹ (OE **læs** 'pasture', but in the plural this is sometimes difficult to distinguish from OE **lēah** 'clearing; wood' (EPNE 2 11)); *Garthorpe Pit* 1797 (OE **pytt** 'pit'); *the Grassfield* 1749; *The Great Close* 1762; *the Grooves* 1631, *Groves* 1738² (also 1797; OE **grāf** 'grove, wood'; this descriptor encompasses a group of fields in the north-east of the parish situated next to the River Trent).

Hardlands Furlong 1738² (OE **heard** 'hard, cheerless', OE/ON **land**, and OE **furlang**); *Haverfeld* 1314, *le Haverfeilde* 1711, *the Haverfield* 1749, *Haverfield* 1753 (also 1757; ME **haver** 'oats', OE **feld** 'open country', later 'enclosed plot of land'); *le hecheming* 1314 (this is uncertain); *Hempland Croft Furlong* 1738², *Hemplands Furlong* 1738² (OE **hænep**/ON ***hemp** 'hemp' and OE/ON **land** (this recurrent compound also occurs in Axholme in Althorpe, Amcotts, Haxey, and Owston, and elsewhere in Li at Bonby (PN Li 2 61) and Brattleby (PN Li 7 12)), with OE **croft**, and OE **furlang**); *High Bridge Field* 1738¹ (also 1762 and 1797), *Highbridge Field* 1782 (situated next to the Old River Don south of Luddington; see HIGH BRIDGE, and High Bridge Field Road, street-name in (b)); *High Tofts Furlong* 1738² (ODan **toft** 'plot', and OE **furlang**); *Hither Furlong* 1738² (ME **hider** 'near, nearer, less distant', and OE **furlang**; situated south of Adlingfleet); *Holme Lands*

1738² (ON **holmr** ‘island, water-meadow’); *Home Close* 1757; *Hop Acre Furlong* 1738² (ME **hoppe** ‘hop plant’, OE **æcer** ‘plot or strip of cultivated land, acre’, and OE **furlang**); *Hopgarth* 1762, *Hopyard Pasture* 1766, *Hopyard* 1768 (this recurrent compound, from ModE **hop-yard** ‘hop-yard’, refers to ‘land on which hops were grown’ (NDEFN 214) and is attested elsewhere in Li at Crowle and Owston in Axholme, Cadney, LNR (PN Li 2 82) and Thornton Curtis, LNR (PN Li 2 289); it is first attested as a compound in OED in 1533-4); *House Close* 1738² (OE **hūs** ‘house’; this commonly occurring name is used to refer to ‘land beside or containing a dwelling house or houses’ (NDEFN 216-7)); *Hurnhill* 1738², *Hurnhill Close* 1738², *Hurnhill Furlong* 1738² (OE **hyrne** ‘angle, corner’, OE **hyll** ‘hill’, and OE **furlang**; note also North end Horn Hill (*the Hurnill* 1794¹), f.n. in Haxey).

Ingham Drain 1797 (specific is the surn. *Ingham*, and ME **drein** ‘drain’; Thomas Ingham is named in 1797; see also INGHAM DRAIN in Epworth); *The Ings* 1738² (*Ings* 1797; ON **eng** ‘meadow’); *First Dale in the Long Ings* 1738² (OE **dāl** ‘share, portion (of common field)’ or ON **deill** ‘share of land’); *Ings Gap* 1738²; *Little Ings Furlong* 1738² (OE **furlang**); *Second Dale in the Long Ings* 1738²; *Ings Drain* 1797 (ME **drein** ‘drain’); *le Intakedike* 1352 (ON **inntak** ‘land newly taken into cultivation’, and OE **dīc**/ON **dīk** ‘ditch’); *Kings High Road* 1693; *Landing Place and Clay Pit* 1797 (ME **cley-pit** ‘clay-pit’); *Lease* 1738² (*Leys* 1797; OE **læs** ‘pasture’, but in the plural this is sometimes difficult to distinguish from OE **lēah** ‘clearing; wood’ (EPNE 2 11)); *Leys Drain, Ley’s Drain* 1797¹ (ME **drein** ‘drain’); *Leys New Grounds and Groves* 1797 (see Leys Lane, street-name in (b)); *Lececroft* 1317 (OE **læce**¹ ‘physician’, or derived occupational name, and OE **croft**); *Line Butts Furlong* 1738² (OE **līn**/ON **lín** ‘flax’, ME **butte** ‘short strip of arable land’, and OE **furlang**); *Long Furlong* 1738² (OE **furlang**); *le Longlands* 1698 (OE **lang**¹ ‘long’, and OE/ON **land**); *Long land Mear furr* 1732 (OE **mere**¹ ‘pool’, or OE **ge-mære** ‘boundary’, surviving as dial. *meare* ‘strip of grassland forming boundary, boundary road’, and OE **furlang**); *the Long Moors* 1749, *Long Moor/Long Moors* 1797 (OE **mōr**/ON **mór**); *the Low Field* 1753, *Lowfield* 1757, *Low Field* 1797; *The Low Field Closes* 1738³, *Lowfields Close* 1759, *Lowfield Closes* 1762, *Lowfield Close* 1772¹ (also 1797), *Low Field Close* 1797, *Low Field Closes* 1797; *Mare in Lowfield Close* 1771 (syntax suggests OE **mere**¹ ‘pool’, while spelling favours OE **ge-mære** ‘boundary’); *Low Pasture Drain* 1797 (ME **drein** ‘drain’); *the Lucky farm* 1719 (complimentary name); *Lud Field* 1789 (also 1797); *Luddington Field* 1767 (also 1797; see LUDDINGTON); *Luddington Moores* 1607-8, *Luddington Moore* 1719, *Luddington Moors* 1732 (OE **mōr**/ON **mór**); *Luddington Sands* 1738³, *Luddington Sand Pit* 1797 (OE **sand** ‘sand’, and OE **pytt** ‘pit’; this is noted as a common pit for materials for the highway); *Ludyngton Lane* 1280-93, *Ludigton Lane end* 1352.

le Mare 1352 (OE **ge-mære** ‘boundary’, surviving as dial. *meare* ‘strip of grassland forming boundary, boundary road’); *Marsh* 1738² (also 1797; OE **mersc** ‘marsh’; see MARSH COTTAGES and related names, and Marsh Lane and Marsh Road street-names in (b)); *Middle Furlong* 1738² (OE **furlang**); *Mikeldik’ Hy3* (1216×72) (e.14th), *Mikildyk’* 1337 (OE **micel**/ON **mikill** ‘large’, and OE **dīc**/ON **dīk** ‘ditch’); *Mill Close* 1738² (situated south of Adlingfleet); *Mill Field* 1738¹ (also 1765 and 1797), *The Mill Field* 1738³, *mill field* 1772 (also 1791), *Mill field* 1805 (situated north of Luddington; see also MILL HOUSE); *the Miln pitts* 1719, *the Mill pitts* 1732, *Mill Pitts Furlong* 1738¹ (OE **myln** ‘mill’, OE **pytt** ‘pit’, and OE **furlang**); *The Moores* 1738², *Moors* 1796 (OE **mōr**/ON **mór**); *Moor Close* 1761, *Moor Closes* 1766, *More Close* 1768 (OE **mōr**/ON **mór**); *More in the New Ings*

1769 (OE **mōr**/ON **mór** ‘wasteland, marsh’; see also street-names in (b), above); *Nest Bridge* 1738² (OE **nest** ‘nest’; the element occurs elsewhere in Li at Nestbeck (PN Li 6 187)); *New Close Butts Furlong* 1738² (ME **butte** ‘short strip of arable land’, and OE **furlang**); *New Cut* 1797 (ME **cut**, **cutte** ‘water-channel’); *New Grounds* 1738², *New Ground and Leys* 1797 (OE **læs** ‘pasture’, but in the plural this is sometimes difficult to distinguish from OE **lēah** ‘clearing; wood’ (EPNE 2 11)); *Newingge* 1601, *The New Ingge* 1606, *New Ings* 1662, *the New Ings* 1749 (also 1753), *New Ings* 1757, *New Ing* 1768 (OE **nīwe** ‘new’, and ON **eng** ‘meadow’); *Great New Ings Close* 1738², *The New Ings Closes* 1738³; *New Ings Drain* 1797 (ME **drein** ‘drain’); *Nortecroft* 1690 (OE **norð** ‘north’, and OE **croft**); *le north feild* (sic) 1698, *the north field* 1792; *le Northehenge* 1314, *le North Ings* 1698 (also 1712), *North Ings* 1738² (also 1757), *the North Ings* 1749 (also 1753; ON **eng** ‘meadow’); *North Ings Closes* 1738³; *North Ings Close* 1797 (this is noted as an ancient enclosure; ON **eng** ‘meadow’); *Oak Moore* 1738² (OE **āc** ‘oak tree’, and OE **mōr**/ON **mór**); *Ordeynmore* 1352 (uncertain specific; a number of OE personal names begin with *Ord-*, (see Briggs 2021, 211-12), but the second part is uncertain, with OE **mōr**/ON **mór** ‘wasteland, marsh’; Peacock (1884-1920 [1997], 168) gives Li dialect *ordain* as ‘to order or command’); *Ox Pasture Field* 1738¹ (also 1797), *The Ox Pasture Field* 1738³, *Oxpasture* 1745, *Oxpasture Field* 1791¹ (the field is situated adjacent to Cow Pasture to the south of Luddington; see OX PASTURE, and street-names in (b)).

Paidmoor Close/Paidmoor Closes 1757, *Paid Moor Close* 1758, *Paidmoor Closes* 1758, *Pademore Close* 1769, *Pade Moor Close*, *Pade Moor Closes* 1797 (this may be a reanalysis of Peatmoor, below; see also PADEMOOR, above); *Pade Moor Drain* 1797 (ME **drein** ‘drain’); *Peatmoor* 1796 (ME **pete** ‘peat’, OE **mōr**/ON **mór**); *Peatmoor Close* 1738², *Peatmoore Closes* 1738³, *Peatmoor Closes* 1796; *Peatmoore Common* 1738³ (OFr **commun** ‘common’; 1738³ map shows this lies on the border between Crowle and Luddington south of Leam Grange, in the area which is marked PADEMOOR to the north of LEAM FARM on OS maps); *Peatmoore Gate* 1738² (ON **gata** ‘road’, or OE **geat** ‘pass, gate, gap’); *Pepper Close* 1794 (specific is the surn. *Pepper*, which was frequent in Li (Archer and ODFNBI); *the close of John Pigas* 1698 (*Pigas* is a variant of the rare surn *Pygas*; *Mary Pygas* was listed in Luddington in 1605 (ODFNBI)); *Pigcroft* 1797 (ME **pigge** ‘pig’, and OE **croft**); *Pitlands Furlong* 1738² (OE **pytt** ‘pit’, OE/ON **land**, and OE **furlang**); *Plowing Close* 1759 (compound indicating the action of ploughing (OED n.) derived from ON **plógr**/late OE **plōh** ‘plough’); *Potter Flights Furlong* 1738² (specific is possibly the surn. *Potter*, which occurred in Li and was more frequent in WRY (Archer and ODFNBI), ModE dial. *flights* ‘oat chaff’ (Peacock 1884-1920 [1997] 115), and OE **furlang**, although the structure is unusual); *Prestescroftdik* 1310, *Prescroftdike* 1352, *Priscoe Dyke* 1607 (1882), *Prescho Dike* 1629 (1738), *Prescho Dike* or *Pusky Dike* 1738³, *Prescho Dikehead* 1629, *Prescho Dike head* 1629 (1738³) (OE **prēost** ‘priest’, OE **croft**, and OE **dīc**/ON **dīk** ‘ditch’; the later forms obscure the original meaning; this dike beside *Eastoft, Luddington and Garthorpe Moors*); *Proctor Close* 1797 (specific is the surn. *Proctor*, which was frequent in Li (Archer and ODFNBI)); *le Pyghill* 1414 (variant of ME **pightel** ‘small enclosure’ (OED n.)).

Ranglands Furlong 1738² (OE **wrang**/ON (v)**rangr** ‘crooked or twisted in shape’, OE/ON **land**, indicating a ‘crooked piece of land’ (NDEFN 466), and OE **furlang**; see *Ranglands Close* (Crowle) other instances of *Wranglands* in Li (PN Li 1 208 and PN 6 87)); *Roulade* 1352 (perhaps OE **rūh** ‘rough’, and OE **lād** ‘water-course; river crossing’; this may describe ‘unploughable land, infertile waste land’

(NDEFN 360) through which the water-course runs; cf. Whaplode (DLiPN 137)); *Rush Redding* 1601 (OE **risc** ‘rush’, and OE ***ryding** ‘clearing’; see also THE RUDDINGS); *The Rush Close* 1668, *Rush Close* 1679 (OE **risc** ‘rush’); *The Sands* 1693 (OE **sand** ‘sand’); *Sand Warp Moor* 1797 (ModE **warp** ‘to cover (land), by natural or artificial flooding, with a deposit of alluvial soil’, and OE **mōr**/ON **mór**); *The Great Sands* 1738²; *Little Sands* 1738² (located south of Star Carr but not connected to Luddington Sands); *Long Sands* 1797, *Short Sands* 1797 (these may be misspellings of *Long Lands* 1796 and *Short Lands* 1796, above; Long and Short Sands form a thin band of fields running alongside Pademoor Road); *Sandwash* 1753 (OE **sand** ‘sand’, and possibly ME **wash** ‘process of cleansing’, or perhaps a mistranscription of *Sandwath* 1389, f.n. in (b) in Crowle; cf. *sand* names in Cole (2016, 58-87)); *Seven Butts* 1757, *Seven Butts Close* 1738³ (ME **butte** ‘short strip of arable land’); *Short Butts Furlong* 1738² (ME **butte** ‘short strip of arable land’, and OE **furlang**); *Short Moors* 1797, *Luddington Short Moors* 1797¹ (OE **mōr**/ON **mór**; see also street-names in (b)); *Furlong on the North Side of the Sewer* 1738² (OE **furlang**, and ME **seuer** ‘trench or ditch used for drainage’); *le Sidgarth* 1698 (OE **sīd** ‘large, long’, and ON **garðr** ‘enclosure’).

le Star Carr 1698, *Star Car* 1738², *Star Carr* 1738³, *the Sturr Carr* 1749, *Starr Carr Close* 1758, *Starr Carr* 1758, *Star Carr* 1762, *Star Car* 1764, *Star-Carr* 1796, *Starr Carr* 1797 (ON **storr**² ‘sedge, bent grass’, and ON **kjarr** ‘brushwood, marsh’); *Starr Carr Gate* 1757 (ON **gata** ‘road’, or OE **geat** ‘pass, gate, gap’; see also STAR CARR in Haxey, and Star Carr Lane in Wrawby Li (PN Li 2 309, which notes that the use of the appellative *carr* is fairly common in north Li; there is also a Star Carr near Brandesburton in ERY); *Steynenyng* 1314 (OE **stānen** ‘made of stone’, and ON **eng** ‘meadow’); *Swarth Line* 1757 (OE **swært**/ON **svartr** ‘black’, ME **leyne** ‘tract of arable land’; see also Swarth Furrs, f.n. in Crowle, and Swarth Ends (PN WRY 2 6)); *Lower Swine Sty Rigg Furlong* 1738²; *Upper Swine Sty Rigg Furlong* 1738² (OE **swīn** ‘pig’, ME **stī** ‘pigsty’ (see also *swine sty* OED n.1), OE **hrycg** ‘ridge’, and OE **furlang**); *William Sygas Croft* 1719 (also 1732; specific is a personal name including misspelling of surn. *Pygas* (see *the close of John Pigas*, above), with OE **croft**); *Thyrneholm* 1314 (OE **þyrne**/ON **þyrnir** ‘thorn-bush’, and ON **holmr** ‘island, water-meadow’; note also *Tirneholme* 1316, f.n. in (b) in Haxey).

Tythemens Moore/Tythmens Moore 1738² (OE **tēoðung-mann** ‘tithing man’ ‘referring either to the parish peace officer or (less probably) collector of tithes’ (NDEFN 429), and OE **mōr**/ON **mór**); *Trent Field* 1738² (also 1797); *Far Trent Field* 1738² (also 1797); *Near Trent Field* 1797; *Near Trentfield and Groves* 1797; *Trentfield Drain*, *Trent Field Drain* 1797 (ME **drein** ‘drain’; see RIVER TRENT in River-Names); *Warlotts Furlong* 1738² (ME **warlot** ‘land assessed at a particular rate of payment’, and OE **furlang**; see also instances in Haxey, Luddington, West Butterwick in Owston, and Wroot); *Warps* 1738² (also 1797; ModE **warp** ‘to cover (land), by natural or artificial flooding, with a deposit of alluvial soil’); *Waterton Farme* 1738², *Watterton Farm* 1796, *Waterton Farm* 1797 (this is noted as an ancient enclosure; see WATERTON); *Wee cause Dale* 1719, *Wee Cause Dale* 1732 (*wee* ‘small’ (OED adj.), OFr **causee** ‘causeway, road’, and OE **dāl** ‘share, portion (of common field)’ or ON **deill** ‘share of land’); *Long Westward Furlong* 1738², *Longwestward Furlong* 1738² (as a suffix OE *-weard* indicates specific direction (OED suffix.6), and OE **furlang**); *Short Westward Dale* 1738² (OE **dāl** ‘share, portion (of common field)’ or ON **deill** ‘share of land’); *Willow Gate Furrow Furlong* 1738² (OE ***wilig** ‘willow’, ON **gata** ‘road’, or OE **geat** ‘pass, gate, gap’); *Wilson’s Close* 1758, *Wilson Close near Paidmoor* 1761, *Thomas Wilson’s Close*

1762 (second el. is the surn. *Wilson*; Thomas Wilson, carrier, is named in Garthorpe in 1856; see also PADEMOOR); *le Wrea feild (sic)* 1698, *Wrea field* 1719, *Wreafield* 1732, *Great Wrea Field* 1738¹, *the Wrea field* 1772, *Great Rea Field* 1797, *Great and Little-Ray Fields* 1796, *Little Wrea Field* 1738³, *Little Rea Field* 1797 (ON **vrá** ‘nook, corner’; note the unusual outcome of *rea* from this element; cf. THE ROE (PN WRY 1 10); see also a number of similar named fields in Li which often take the form of ‘wra’; note these fields are situated immediately west of Haldenby Ness, WRY (see PN WRY 2 6), a tract of ground in the bow of the Old River Don; see also *Wrea Field* 1738, f.n. in (b) in Crowle).

OWSTON PARISH

Owston parish lies to the west of the River Trent in the southern portion of the Isle of Axholme, bordering Haxey and Epworth parishes to the west, Althorpe parish to the north and Bassetlaw wapentake (Nottinghamshire) to the south. It consists of the settlement of Owston Ferry (6m OD) with attached hamlet of Gunthorpe (6m OD), both situated beside the River Trent, and inland hamlets at Low Melwood (10m OD) and High Melwood (30m OD). The settlement at West Butterwick (6m OD) with attached hamlet of Kelfield (4m OD), both beside the River Trent, are also included; these were given their own parish later in the mid-19th century. Owston parish belonged mostly in the manor of Epworth, but partly in the manor of Haxey Hall Garth.

At the time of the Domesday Survey, it appears that Owston was a relatively small settlement, with a recorded population of 15 households (nine villans/villagers and six bordars/smallholders had three ploughs) under one lordship of Geoffrey de la Guerche, with four ploughlands, six acres of meadow, woodland pasture one league long by one wide, and three fisheries (DB 2002, 953/DB 2 63.6). West Butterwick is also listed as a small settlement, with a recorded population of seven households (one sokeman/freeman and six villans/villagers had one plough) under one lordship of Geoffrey de la Guerche, with one ploughland and one mill (DB 2002, 954/DB 2 63.21).

Estimates based on census surveys for the years from 1548 to 1642 (1548: 830; 1603: 727; 1642: 689) indicate that in around 1603 Owston's population decreased, falling again in 1642; this decrease suggests a general decline in population following drainage, but since

none of Owston's lands were involved in the drainage scheme, river traffic should have helped maintain its population (Fleet 2002, 85-6). Incomplete data may provide an explanation.

The main settlement now known as Owston Ferry was once two separate settlements of Owston and Ferry, according to a Poll Report of 1823 (Ella 1993, 70), and first recorded as Owston Ferry in 1905 OS 6"2. Ferry was also formerly called West Kinnards Ferry (1.25"), named after Kinaird Castle which was situated at the highest point in Owston overlooking the River Trent (White 1856, 637). The original wooden-structured castle was rebuilt in 1172 before being defended by Roger de Mowbray against Henry II in 1173; the castle was subsequently destroyed and never rebuilt (Stonehouse 1839, 223). The remains of the motte and bailey castle are situated next to St Martin's Church, which was built inside one of the baileys of the castle.

Owston with West Butterwick

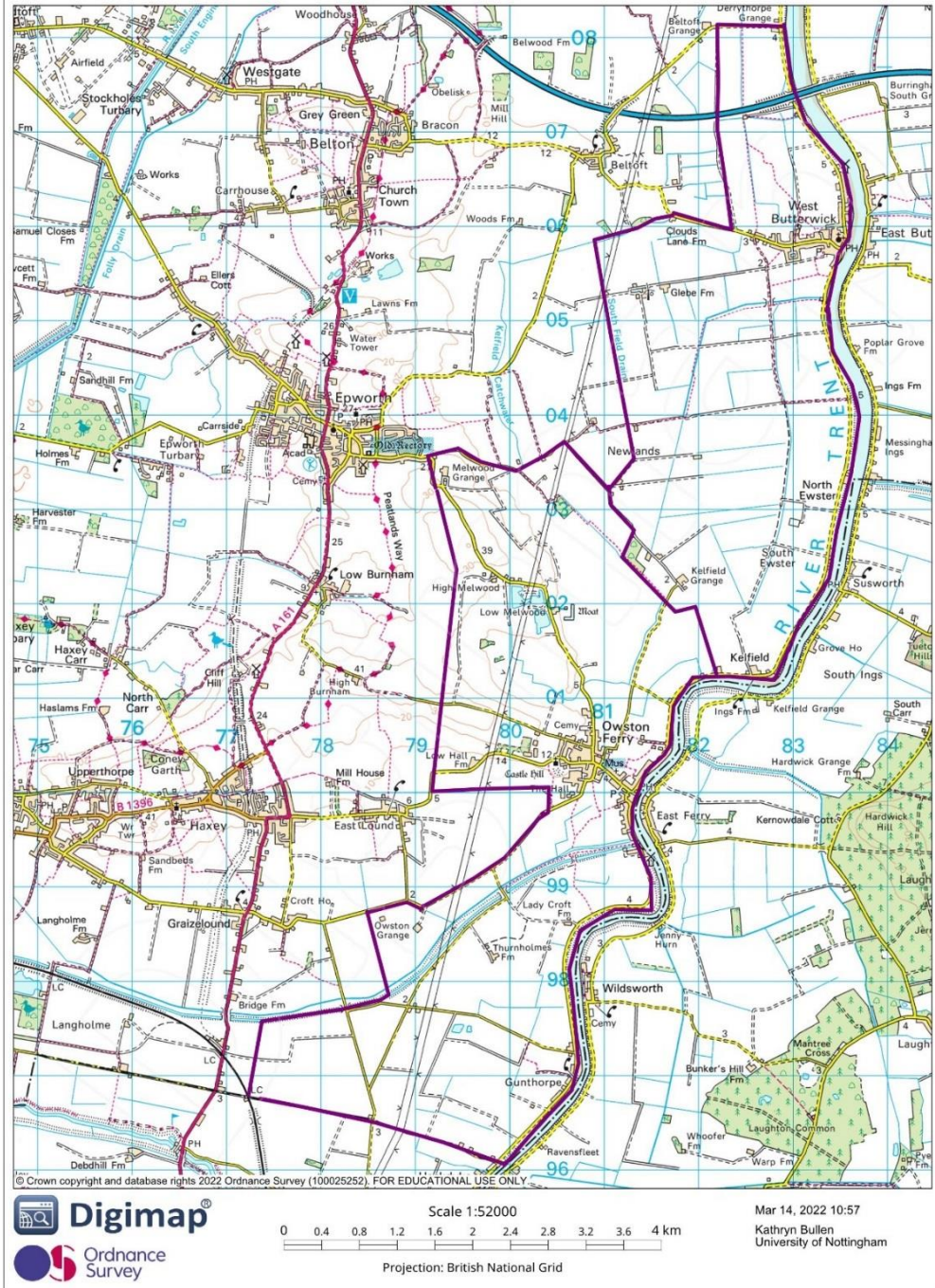


Figure 41: Map of Owston parish

Owston geology

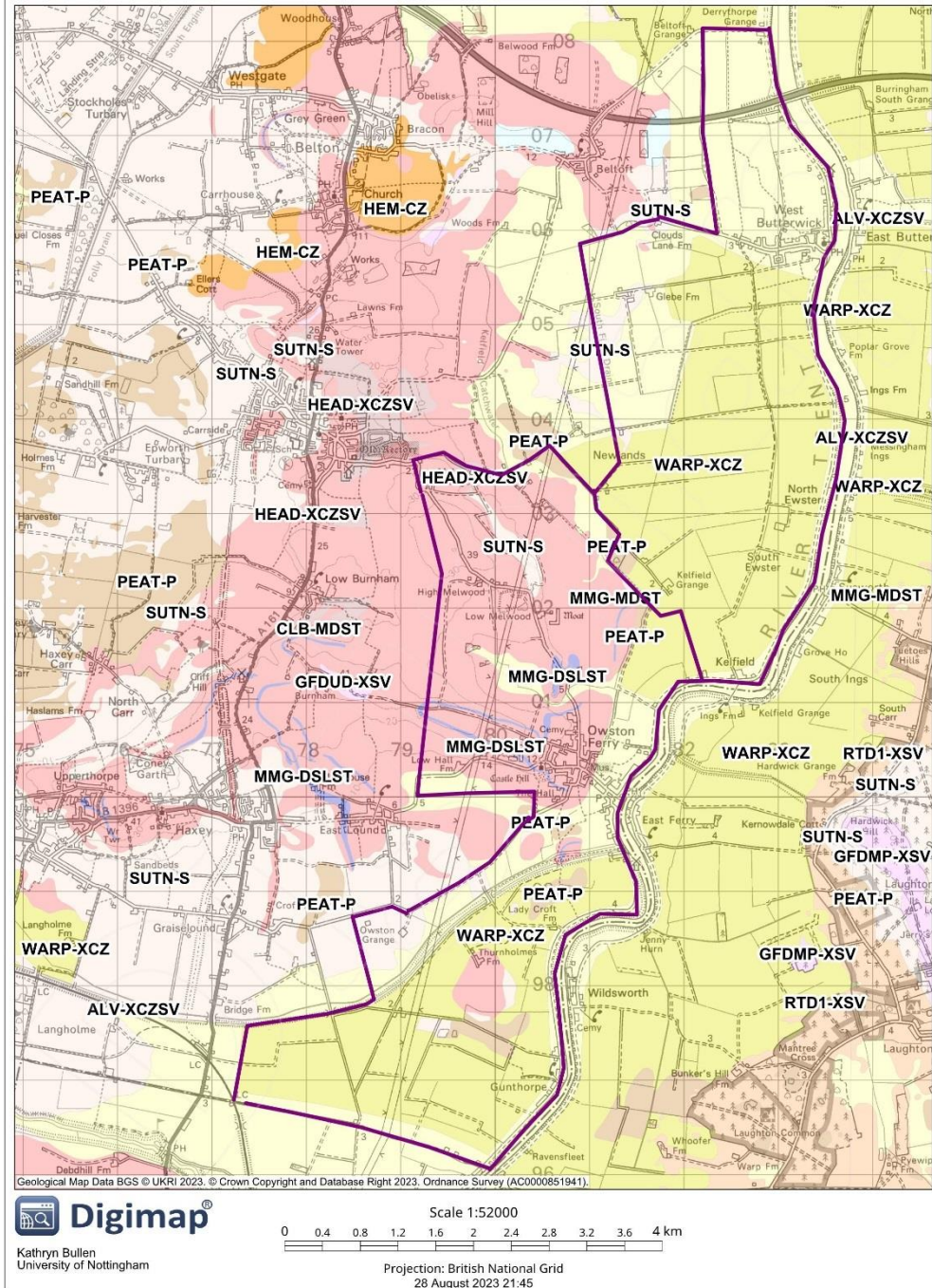


Figure 42: Geology map of Owston parish

Bedrock	
Mercia Mudstone Group - Siltstone, Dolomitic (MMG-DSLST)	
Mercia Mudstone Group - Mudstone (MMG-MDST)	
Clarborough Member - Siltstone, Dolomitic (CLB-DSLST)	
Clarborough Member - Mudstone (CLB-MDST)	
Superficial Deposits	
Alluvium - Clay, Silt, Sand And Gravel (ALV-XCZSV)	
Warp - Clay And Silt (WARP-XCZ)	
Glaciofluvial Deposits, Mid Pleistocene - Sand And Gravel (GFDMP-XSV)	
Peat - Peat (PEAT-P)	
Hemingbrough Glaciolacustrine Formation - Clay, Silty (HEM-CZ)	
Sutton Sand Formation - Sand (SUTN-S)	
Glaciofluvial Deposits, Devensian - Sand And Gravel (GFDUD-XSV)	
River Terrace Deposits, 1 - Sand And Gravel (RTD1-XSV)	
Head - Clay, Silt, Sand And Gravel (HEAD-XCZSV)	
Artificial Ground	
Mass Movement	
Linear Features	
Alteration Areas	
<i>Faults</i>	
Fault, inferred	
Fold Axes	
Fossil Horizons	
Landforms	
Mineral Veins	
Rock Units	

Figure 43: Owston geology key

OWSTON PARISH

Owston parish was enclosed together with Belton, Epworth and Haxey parishes following an Enclosure Act dated 1795 (*Enc*¹) and an Enclosure Award dated 1803 (*Enc*²). A Tithe Award for Owston parish was completed in 1850, with 1851 map (Kain and Oliver 1995, 301), with a separate Tithe Award for West Butterwick with Kelfield in the parish of Owston completed in 1850, with 1851 map (Kain and Oliver 1995, 295), and as a result this is treated separately in the entry. The LA copy *TA* is from a later date (1851, with 1852 map) and is listed under its LA reference of 1851. Material compiled by *KC* taken from the TNA original *TA* dated 1850 was discovered and added later to the survey, checked against the LA copy. Any differences between the two *TAs* are given with their respective dates. The OS 1" map sheet is dated 1894.

Owston

OWSTON FERRY (SE 8000) [əʊstən fəri]

So named 1905 OS 6"2. Named as Owston 6"1, 1850 *TA*, 1".

Ostone 1086 DB

Houston 12th Dane, Ed2 (1311) Ch (Bower)

Oustune, *Ouston* 12th Dane, c.1180 Bly, 1200 Abbr (DLiPN), 1316

FA (Bower), 1327 *FF* (Bower), 1576 Saxton, 1580 Camden,

Oustona 1179 P (DLiPN), 1180-90 Dane, Hy2 (1154×89) Gilb

(Bower), *Oustuna* m.12th Dudg vi, lHy2 (1172×89) Dane,

Oustun ' 1.12th *AD* (DLiPN), *Ouston* 1253 Cl (Bower), 1331

Deeds (B265), 17Hy6 (1439) Deeds (B1378)

Euston 1253 Cl (Bower)

Ouston by Fery 1282 FC (Bower), *Ouston* ' 1298 Ass (*KC*)

Auston 1311 Ch (Bower)

Oweston 1530 LW (Bower), 1561 *Lansd* (Bower)

Owyston Hy8 (1509×47) *Concords* (Bower)

Oxton, *Oxtun* 1535-43 Leland

Oystone 1626 (1837) Ax

Owston 1639 Ax

This is probably a Scandinavianisation of OE *Ēast-tūn* 'the farmstead, village to the east' from OE *ēast* 'east' and OE *tūn* 'enclosure, village', with the specific replaced by the cognate ON **austr**. See also DLiPN 96; DEPN 355; CDEPN 458; SSNEM 185. Local pronunciation of the first element suggests the diphthong /əʊ/ rather than /aʊ/ which is often used by outsiders; cf. Bower's suggestion of [əʊstən fəri] (Bower 1940, 296). The specific can either refer to its situation east of Haxey or to its site on

the eastern edges of Axholme, whilst the generic OE **tūn** suggests that the settlement had probably been established before the arrival of the Vikings (SSNEM 306). The affix Ferry, from ON **ferja** ‘ferry’, is transferred from an ancient crossing of the River Trent adjacent to Owston known as WEST KINNARDS FERRY. Anecdotal evidence suggests that locally it is just called by its affix. See also Owston (PN WRY 2 31), c.20 miles to the west, which has the same etymology; compare with Owston, Le 4 214, but this has a different etymology.

Derived names: OWSTON FERRY ROAD (street-name). OWSTON GRANGE (SK 7998). So named 6". OFr **grange** ‘granary, barn, farm’. Formerly known as Sanders Farm 1828 Bryant. Sanders is probably the surn., which was reasonably frequent in Li (Archer and ODFNBI). THE HALL (6") (SE 8000) is marked as Owston Hall Gardens and Pleasure Grounds on 1850 TA map. OWSTON TURBARY (not on any OS maps). The parish turbary was an allotment of 100 acres located in North Carr, which was later subdivided into three, with two-thirds given to West Butterwick and one-third to Owston (White 1856, 638). Created in compensation for common rights lost at the 1803 enclosure, the land was used for obtaining soil and sand for land improvement elsewhere in the parish, as well as for peat and turves; however, as Owston Turbary was situated to the north of Haxey Turbary and therefore too far from the settlement for traditional turbary use, it was leased for farmland and divided into small hedged fields (HLCP 1997, 71-2). See also field-names.

GUNTHORPE (SK 8096)

So named 6", 1850 TA, 1".

Gunetorp c.1200 Dane

Gunthorp 1279 AD (DLiPN), 1279 FF (DLiPN), 1288, 1289 Ass (DLiPN), *Gunthorpe* 1535 VE (Bower), 1337 IpmR (1/349) (KC),

Gunthorp 1310 Cl (270) (KC), 1316 FA (Bower), 1327-77 Abbr

(Bower), 1327-45 FA, Hy4 (1399×1413) Inq (Bower), 1336-7

IpmR (2/74a) (KC), 1496-1509 Ipm (Bower), 1596 Ax

Gunthrope 1531 LW³

Gulnetorp 1626 (1837) Ax

‘Gunni’s outlying farmstead’, from the ON personal name *Gunni* and ON **þorp** ‘outlying farmstead’ (see DLiPN 55 and DEPN 208); note the same personal name occurs in Gunby and Gunness in Li. *Gunni* appears to be a short form of names in *Gunn-* which are found in Norway from the early 12th century onwards, including many p.ns (see SSNEM 127). The 1626 (1837) spelling is probably a copyist error. It has also been described as ‘the *Village of Reeds*’, probably due to the overflowing of

low ground prior to drainage, warping and cultivation (Stonehouse 1839, 262). This settlement is situated at the southern extremity of the Isle of Axholme. Compare also with Gunthorpe Nf (SPNLY 165) and Gunthorpe Nt (SSNEM 111), which have the same etymology.

Derived names: GUNTHORPE DRAIN (SK 7896), so named 1.25". ME **drein** 'drain'. See also Gunthorpe Lane and Gunthorpe Road, street-names in (b), and field-names.

MELWOOD, HIGH & LOW (SE 8001)

So named 6", 1850 TA, 1".

Methelwde IHy2 (1172×89) Dane, *Methelwode* 1180-90 Dane, c.1200? *Chs*, *Methelwude* e.13th AD (DLiPN), *Methelwod* 1275 RH (DLiPN), *Methelwode* 1371 AD (Bower), 1402 AD (BX187) (KC), 2Ed4 (1462) Deeds (B1379), *Methelwod'* 1402 AD (BX187) (KC), *Methelwod* 1414 Deeds (B756), 1472 *OwstGrant* (Hills),

Medelwode 1180-90 Dane, *Medelwde* e.13th *Chs*

Melewde eHy3 (1216×72) *Chs*, *Melwode* 1449 Cl, *Melwood* 1596 *Ax Parks at Melwood* 1576 Saxton

Milwood Park 1535-43 Leland

Probably scandinavianized form of OE **middel-wudu** 'the middle wood' (compare ON **meðal**), as it lies between Owston and Epworth. The modern form reflects loss of medial /ð/. See also DLiPN 87; DEPN 321. Melbourne, ERY, and Melton Mowbray Le, Melton Ross Li, Little Melton Nf, and West Melton WRY show a comparable shift from *middel* to *meðal* in their early spellings (see CDEPN 406-7). A Carthusian Priory founded in 1398 by Thomas Mowbray once stood at Low Melwood; it was also called the 'Priory in the Wood' or the 'House of the Visitation of the Blessed Virgin' (Stonehouse 1839, 248).

Following the dissolution of the monasteries the moated priory buildings fell into disrepair, but sufficient remains existed in 1697 when Leland noted that one of the Mowbray dukes was buried in an alabaster tomb there (Leland 1535-43, 37); however, very few visible remains currently exist (see MOAT, below). A number of pieces of land were granted by licence by John de Mowbray, 2nd Duke of Norfolk, to be transferred to the Carthusian priory in 1415, but this was not realized until after the death of Mowbray's wife Catherine Neville by a grant of 1472 (Hills 1961, 8-9); these are listed below under field-names. One of the highest elevations in Axholme is at High Melwood, in the field known as Mawe Hill, from which Lincoln Minster can be seen (Stonehouse 1839, 223).

Derived names: LOW MELWOOD FARM AND REMAINS OF PRIORY (CARTHUSIAN) (SE 8001). Low Melwood 6"2. HIGH MELWOOD (SE

7902). So named 6" and 1.25". HIGH MELWOOD HOUSE (SE 8002). MELWOOD PARK (SE 8001). So named 6"2 and 1576 Saxton. **ME park** (from OFr) ‘an enclosed tract of land for beasts of the chase’, in more recent times ‘an enclosed plot of ground, a paddock, a field’. *Methelwod Park* 1472 *OwstGrant* is described as a wood. See also Melwood Flat, *priorem de Charterhous* 1402, and *Le Priours of the Wode* 1396-9, field-names.

WEST KINNARDS FERRY (1.25") (SK 8199)

Kinardferi eHy2 (1154×71) (1632) *Dods* 135 (DLiPN), *Kynardfery* 1264 Cl (Bower), 1316 AD (E210/D1960) (KC), *Kinardfery* 14th *Chs*
Kinardeferi eHy2 (1154×71) (1409) Gilb, *Kinardeferie* 1.12th AD (DLiPN), c.1200 Dane, *Kynardeferi* 1309 *Chs*, 1327 Ipm³ (81)
Kinerdefere 1185 Templar, 1186 Ipm (Bower)
Kinardesfer 1201-17 Pat (Bower), *Kinardesferi* 1219 Ass (Bower), *Kinards Ferry* 1626 (1837) Ax
Kynardeferre 1288 Ass (JI/503) (KC)
Kynardefeyre 1293 Ass (JI/504) (KC), *Kynnardeferi* c.1300 Dane, *Kynnardeffery* 16Hy6 (1438) Deeds (B268)
Kenalfery 1350 ChantCert (Bower)
Kynyardfery 1360 SP, 13Hy4 (1411-12) Deeds (B752), Hy6 (1422-61) *Concords* (Bower)
Kynnardfery 1375 *Chs*, 1399 Deeds (B1797), 15Hy6 (1437) Deeds (B187), *Kynnardferry* 17Hy6 (1439) Deeds (B1378), *Kynnardffery* eEd4 (1462-3) AD (E210/D1726) (KC)
Kynerdfery 1460 Deeds (B266)
Kenald Ferye 1531 LW³
Kinard 1535-43 Leland
Kennals Ferye 1556 ChantCert (Bower)
Kynall Ferrie 1565 *Sheff Grant*, *Kinall/Kynall Ferye* 1596 Ax
Kinnald Ferry 1649 *ParlSurv* (E317) (KC)
Kennall Ferry 1696 *EpwCR*

‘Cynehard’s ferry’, from the OE personal name *Cynehard* and ON **ferja** ‘ferry’, the name of the ferry across the River Trent at Owston (see DLiPN 74; DEPN 278), with the affix OE **west** ‘west’ denoting its location in contradistinction to East Ferry on the other side of the River Trent. Most early spellings retain medial <e>, which may be a reduced form of the OE strong genitive *-es* inflection, or an epenthetic vowel inserted in *Cynehard-ferja* for ease of articulation. From 1531 some spellings show interchange of /r/ to /l/ and subsequent loss of /d/, although the modern form retains /rd/. The ferry was located a quarter of

a mile away from Kinard itself (Leland 1535-43, 37), but the exact location is uncertain, with the 1596 *Ax* map showing two areas of housing situated along the western banks of the River Trent, labelled *Kinall Ferye* and *Kynall Ferye* respectively. The first element was lost following the amalgamation of the two settlements into contemporary Owston Ferry. The part of Owston extending along the margin of the river was also known as West Ferry (White 1856, 637). For the same personal name, see also Kinnerton (PN Ch 4 159) and the field-name *Kynardestonleye* in Weaverham (PN Ch 3 195).

Derived names: KINARD CASTLE (not on any OS maps). So named 1626 (1837) *Ax*. Kinaird or Kinafare Castle 1856 White. See also CASTLE HILL, below.

ALMSHOUSES (6") (SE 8100). This row of almshouses was built in 1860 'for the benefit of aged females' following a bequest by Frances Sandars (Ella 1993, 73-4).

BLACK DYKE (1.25") (SE 8103). So named 1828 Bryant. *Blackdyke* 1565 *Sheff Grant*. Blackdykes 1850 *TA*. OE **blæc** 'black', and OE **dīc**/ON **dík** 'ditch'. This is situated to the north of Kelfield on the border with West Butterwick, and probably relates to the dark-coloured peaty soil which is prevalent in Axholme (see also NDEFN 33). The recurrent *dyke* name appears elsewhere in Li (e.g. PN Li 1 15; PN Li 6 111, 205). Compare also with Black Dike, a drainage channel in the marshland in WRY (PN WRY 7 121). Derived names: BLACKDYKES DRAIN (SE 8101). ME **drein** 'drain'. Blackdyke Closes Drain 1803 *Enc*². BLACK DRAIN (SE 8103). So named 6" and 1830 Greenwood. See also BLACKDYKES ROAD, street-name, and field-name.

BRICKYARD COTTAGES (SE 8100). So named 6".

CASTLE HILL (SE 8000). So named 6", 1.25", 1830 Greenwood, 1838 in 1839 Stonehouse. *le castell* 1607-8 *LRMB* (256) (*KC*). ME **castel** 'castle', and OE **hyll** 'hill'. See KINARD CASTLE, and also field-name.

CATCHWATER DRAIN (6"1) (SK 8099). *Catchwater* is a recurrent compound which denotes an artificial watercourse or ditch designed to channel water, and is first attested in 1744 (OED n.1). See also KELFIELD CATCHWATER, West Butterwick, below. Note other attestations in Li (PN Li 2 308; PN Li 6 70; PN Li 7 18, 32, 38). See also field-name.

COLLINGWOOD (SK 8097). This is a modern house name situated in Gunthorpe.

DRAIN HEAD FARM (SK 8199). DRAINHEAD FARM (SE 8201). These two separate farms are named from different features: WARPING DRAIN and KELFIELD SEWER (see KELFIELD, West Butterwick). ME **drein** 'drain'.

FERRY (6") (SE 8100). ON **ferja** ‘ferry’. *Fery* Ed3 (1327×77) *Rental* (SC12/11/8) (KC), 1431-2 AD (E210/D5164) (KC). Locals still refer to Owston as Ferry, as it was once an important crossing point of the River Trent (Ella 1993, 74). FERRY COMMON DRAIN 1850 TA. OFr **commun** ‘common’, and ME **drein** ‘drain’. See also field-names. FERRY DRAIN (SK 8099). So named 6" and 1858 *Terrier*.

GRANGE COTTAGES (SK 7998). Next to OWSTON GRANGE.

HECKDYKE GRANGE (SK 7996). So named 6". See HECKDYKE in River-names, with OFr **grange** ‘granary, barn, farm’. Situated on HECKDYKE LANE on the border with Nt. See also field-name.

HEMDYKE (survives in derived names). HEMDYKE HOUSE (SK 8199). So named 6". *Emdikelayne* 1596 Ax. OE **hemm** ‘hem, border’, and OE **dīc**/ON **dīk** ‘ditch’. Situated on the edge of the settlement and constructed prior to drainage by Vermuyden, Emdike bank was probably to prevent land floods flowing through the town and inundating the houses, as low grounds in Owston were partially overflowed in summer and entirely in winter (Stonehouse 1839, 59). See also Hern Dyke field-names.

INTAKE DRAIN (SK 7996). ON **inntak** ‘land newly taken into cultivation’, and ME **drein** ‘drain’. INTAKE FARM (SK 7997). See also INTAKE ROAD, street-name, and field-names.

LADY CROFT FARM (SK 8098). So named 6". OE **hlæfdige** ‘lady, nun, Our lady’, and OE **croft** ‘small enclosed plot’; *Lady* names often indicate land dedicated to the Virgin Mary, but could also refer to the lady of the manor (NDEFN 239-40). See also field-names.

LONG HIRST DRAIN (SK 7897). So named 1803 *Enc*². LONGHURST DRAIN 1.25", 1830 Greenwood, 1838 Ax. OE **hyrst** ‘wood’, and ME **drein** ‘drain’. The name may refer to a longer wooded area than one in a neighbouring area in the landscape; see also Short Hirst, field-name.

LOUND RATES FARM (SK 7898). See also field-name. See East Lound, Haxey. ON **lundr** ‘grove’, and second el. is ModE dial. **rate** n., referring to a pit from which hemp or flax was ‘rated’. See also field-names. Note also the similarly named field-names in PN Li 6 25.

LOW HALL FARM (SE 7900). See also field-names.

MALTHOUSE (6"1) (SE 8199). ME **malthous** ‘building for processing or storing malt’. There are two identified in the parish. MALT HOUSE (5k) (SK 8097). Note further instance in Li (PN Li 6 55).

MANOR FARM (SK 8096).

MARKET PLACE (6"1) (SE 8100).

MARL PIT (6"1) (SE 8001). ME **marle-pit** ‘marl pit’. This compound refers to a pit from which marl is dug (OED n.). Straker (1931, xiv) defines a marlpit as ‘an open pit, the primary purpose of which was to obtain marl for improving the soil, a frequent secondary one being the

extraction of the iron ore below the marl'. Note further occurrence in Li (PN Li 4 46).

MOAT (SE 8001). So named 6"1 and 1850 *TA*. See MELWOOD and reference to the Carthusian priory.

NEWHOLME FARM (SK 8097). ON **holmr** 'island, water-meadow'.

THE PADDOCKS (6"1) (SE 8003). See also PADDOCK LANE, and field-names.

PINFOLD (6"1) (SE 8000). OE ***pynd-fald** 'pinfold, enclosure for stray animals'. Recurrent name. See also documentary detail (LPPP 112).

POND FARM (SE 8201).

POULTRY FARM (SE 8000). Modern farm.

PUMPING STATION (SE 8201). PUMPING STATION (SK 8199). This originally drained Ferry Drain and is now a museum on South Street preserving the pumping station engines and machinery.

RAMOR HOUSE (SE 8100). House name. Specific possibly named after Lake Ramor in County Cavan, Ireland.

SCHOOL (SE 8000). So named 6". School House and Croft 1812 *Terrier*.

ST MARTIN'S CHURCH (6") (SE 8000). 25k marked as church. Built over one of the two baileys of KINARD CASTLE; this was one of four churches given by Roger de Mowbray to the Prior of Newburgh in 1145 (Ella 1993, 73). In 1856 the incumbent was the Rev. W. B. Stonehouse (White 1856, 637), author of one of the histories of the Isle of Axholme. Derived name: ST MARTIN'S ROAD (street-name).

THE SHANTY (6") (SK 8098). A house and orchard were still present in 1950s, but no longer exist. This is probably a reference to a roughly constructed cabin or hut (OED n.1).

THORNHOLMES FARM (6") (SK 7998). See also THORNHOLMES ROAD and field-names. OE/ON **þorn** 'thorn-tree', and ON **holmr** 'island, water-meadow'. THURNHOLMES FARM (SK 7998). *Thurnholme* 1449 *Close Rolls* refers to a lease of 100 years secured from the Abbot of Sulby. Lying on marginally higher ground of mudstone bedrock surrounded by sand and silt, this monastic settlement was built by monks from the Priory of Thornholmes (in Appleby, Li), and was probably surrounded by wet marshy ground in summer and water in winter; considerable ruins were removed in the early 19th century (Stonehouse 1839, 261). Rudkin, in her unpublished notes from 1933, *NLM* 1999.009.9, Box 4/1.141, quotes the existence of a well-known apparition of a lady in a black silk gown who may have been connected with the religious house that formerly occupied the site. See also *Sulbyplace*, field-name in (b) in Epworth.

TINDALE BANK DRAIN (SK 7696). Specific is probably the surn, which was reasonably common in Li, and neighbouring WRY (Archer and ODFNBI), with ME **banke** ‘slope, bank’, and ME **drein** ‘drain’.

TRENT FARM (SK 8199). See RIVER TRENT in River-Names.

WARPING DRAIN (SK 8099). ModE **warping** ‘silt or alluvial deposit’, and ME **drein** ‘drain’. See field-names.

WHITE HART HOTEL (6"1) (SE 8100). 6"2 marked as Inn. White Hart 1856 White. White Hart Inn and Landing Place 1850 *TA*. This common heraldic tavern name refers to a device used especially by Richard II (Cox 1994, 8-9). See also White Hart Corner, street-name in (b).

WINDMILL x2 (6") (SE 8100). *Milne Postmilne* and *Owston Mylne* 1596 *Ax*. OE **myln** ‘mill’.

Inns not on modern maps but named in 1856 White – The Crooked Billet (located on Silver Street); Neptune (located on Silver Street; closed in the 1930s and demolished; see also field-name); Red Lion (formerly located on High Street but closed in 2002, this is a medieval heraldic tavern name (Cox 1994, 17).

Street-Names

Street-names in (a) are on OS maps. Street-names in (b) and supplementary forms in (a) are 1310 VE (270) (*KC*); 1596 *Ax*; 1672 *Terrier*; 1803 *Enc*²; 1822 *Terrier*; 1828 *Bryant*; 1850 *TA*; 1858 *Terrier*; 1877 *AxHD*.

(a)

BAGSBY ROAD (6") (SE 8100). So named 1877. Also Bagby Road 1877. Specific might be a form of the surn. *Bagby*, which occurred in ERY (Archer and ODFNBI). This leads north from Owston, connecting with Blackdykes Lane and Gautry Lane.

BLACKDYKES ROAD (SE 8101). So named 6". See BLACK DYKE. The same road is marked as Outgang Lane 1828; OE **ūtgang** ‘exit’, ‘path taken by cattle from enclosed land to common’. See also *Owston Owtgang Common*, field-name.

BURNHAM ROAD (5k) (SE 8000). So named 1877. High Burnham Lane 1828, High Burnham Road 1877, High Road to Burnham 1858. See HIGH BURNHAM in Haxey, and field-names.

CHURCH STREET (6"2) (SE 8000). Church Lane 1877. See ST MARTIN’S CHURCH.

EAST LOUND ROAD (5k) (SE 8000). Eastlound Road 1877. ON **lundr** ‘grove’. This leads from Owston to EAST LOUND, Haxey.

EPWORTH ROAD (6"2) (SE 8000). So named 1877. See EPWORTH. Leads between Owston and Epworth. High Road to Epworth 1858

Terrier. This is probably a description rather than reference to Epworth Road. Derived name: Epworth Road Drain 1803. ME **drein** ‘drain’.

GASHOUSE LANE (5k) (SE 8000). Gas House Lane 1877. This refers to a 19th-century coal gashouse built near the River Trent, with coal being brought in by barge, situated in the centre of Owston, between Bagsby Road and Epworth Road.

GAUTRY LANE (5k) (SE 8101). Gautry Lane 6" (leading to Brickyard Cottages). *Galowetrelone* 1425 Inq (Bower). *Golowtrelone* 1438 AD (E210/D1284) (KC). *Gawtry al's Gallowtree Lane* 1649 *ParlSurv* (E317) (KC). Gawtry Lane 1803. Gautry Lane 1877. This compound from OE **galga** ‘gallows’ and OE **trēow** ‘tree’ is attested reasonably frequently (OED n.1); *galga-trē* is attested in MED under *galwe*. 6"1 is shown leading to a ‘sluice’ connecting with the River Trent. The road lies to the north of the settlement of Owston, just south of the boundary with Althorpe parish. See also field-names.

GIPSY LANE (SK 7997). So named 6". *Gipsy* names are often used to refer to ‘land customarily used by travellers for their encampment’ (NDEFN 170). Alternatively, this may suggest OE ***gip(s)** (with g- due to ON influence); cf. ERY ModE dial. *gipsey* ‘intermittent spring’ (EPNE 1 202), and Gipsy Race PN ERY 5. Gipsy Lane is a recurrent place-name found elsewhere in Li (PN Li 3 38, 165, 169; PN Li 6 149, 164). Derived name: GIPSY LANE DRAIN (SK 7997). ME **drein** ‘drain’.

HECKDYKE LANE (SK 7996). So named 6" and 1877. *Heckdike Lane* 1596, Heck-dike Lane 1803. See HECKDYKE in River-names, and field-names.

HIGH STREET (SE 8000). So named 6"2. *Highway* 1672. *Kings Highway* 1672. This indicates the principal street (Room 1992, 35).

NORTH INTAKE LANE (SK 7997). So named 6". SOUTH INTAKE LANE (SK 7996). So named 6". 25k marked as track. Intake Road 1877 *AxHD*. ON **inntak** ‘land newly taken into cultivation’. See INTAKE DRAIN.

OWSTON FERRY ROAD (SK 7988). Runs from West Stockwith (Nt) towards Owston Ferry, running parallel to Long Hirst Drain, Ferry Drain and Warping Drain (see OWSTON FERRY).

PADDOCK LANE (SE 8003). So named 6"1. 25k marked additionally as track. See also THE PADDOCKS (house) and field-names.

SILVER STREET (5k) (SK 8199). So named 1900 Historic Digimap. This street possibly relates to the precious metal and trading and is situated just off the Market Place. Room (1992, 96) suggests that such names are not medieval in origin, but date from the 16th century or later.

SOUTH STREET (6") (SK 8199).

STATION ROAD (6"2) (SE 8000). This formerly led to Haxey station, now disused.

STOCKWITH ROAD (SK 7897). So named 1822 and 1877. See WEST STOCKWITH (PN Nt 39) located to the south of Owston.

(b) Barr Lane 1803 (specific is probably the surn. *Barr*, which was frequent in Li (Archer and ODFNBI)); Doncaster Road 1803 (see DONCASTER, WRY); Graizelound Road 1877 (see GRAIZELOUND, Haxey); Gunthorpe Lane 1803 (also 1850; [atte] *lane de Gunthorpe* (p) 1310), Gunthorpe Road 1877 (see GUNTHORPE); Haxey Road 1858 (see HAXEY); North Lane 1877 (see also field-name); Smith's Bridges 1877 (specific is the surn. *Smith*, which was widespread in England (Archer and ODFNBI)); Thornholmes Road 1877 (see THORNHOLMES FARM, and field-names); White Hart Corner 1877 (see WHITE HART HOTEL).

Field-Names

Undated field-names in (a) are 1851 *Owston TA* (LA copy) supplemented by forms in 1850 *Owston TA* (TNA original (KC)); additional names are 1803 *Enc*², Field-names in (b) and supplementary forms in (a) are n.d. *AD* (E210/B1815) (KC); 1.12th *AD* (E210/D3883) (KC); 1189 *Selby*; Hy3 *Chs* (1216×72) *AddCh* (20686); Ed1 (1272×1307); *AddCh* (22437) (KC); 1293 *Ass* (JI/504), 1294 *Ass* (JI/504) (KC); 1298 *Ass* (KC); 1298¹ *Cl* (214) (KC); 1300 *Haxey Ch* (Bower); 1318 *AD* (B3877/iii/269) (KC); 1324 *AD* (E210/D9002) (KC); 1325 *AD* (E210/D5473) (KC); Ed3 (1327×77) *Rental* (SC12/11/8) (KC); 1329 *Ass* (JI/516) (KC); 1338 *AD* (E210/D6167) (KC); 1358 *AD* (E210/D6737) (KC); 1375 *Chs* (HAXEY PAR/23/30) (KC); 1377 *Misc* (4/35) (KC); 1395 *AD* (E210) (KC); 1396-9 *Pat*; 1402 *AD* (BX187) (KC); 1415 *Pat* (51/355) (KC); 1429 *AD* (E120/B1803) (KC); 1431-2 *AD* (E210/D5164) (KC); 17Hy6 (1439) *Deeds* (B1378); 1439 *AD* (E326/B440) (KC); 1450-1 *AD* (E210/D5184) (KC); 1456 *Cl* (260) (KC); 1458 *AD* (E210/D1084) (KC); 2Ed4 (1462) *Deeds* (B1379); 1470-1 *AD* (E210/D2701) (KC); 1472 *OwstGrant*; 1476 *AD* (E210/B3951) (KC); Hy8 (1509×47) *CtAugm* (E321/41/327) (KC); 1535 *VE iv* (KC); 32 Hy8 (1540-1) *AD* (B11181) (KC); 32 Hy8¹ (1540-1) *AD* (B11182) (KC); 1543 *WillsStow* (171) (KC); 1544 *MinAcct* (SC6) (KC); 1565 *Sheff Grant*; 1.16th *Tonge* (4/1) (KC); 1576-7 *MinAcct* (SC6) (KC); 1593-4 *Lanc* (3/318) (KC); 1594-6 *MinAcct* (SC6) (KC); 1595 *Moulton* (96a) (KC); 1596 *Ax*; 1596-7 *MinAcct* (SC6) (KC); 1597 *Foster* (648) (KC); 1597¹ *Foster* (650) (KC); 1597² *Tonge* (4/1); 1600 *Foster* (641) (KC); 1600¹ *Foster* (702) (KC); 1605-6 *MinAcct* (SC6) (KC); 1606 *Foster* (649) (KC); 1607-8 *LRMB* (256) (KC); 1607-8¹ *LRMB* (265/LR2) (KC); 1612-14 *MinAcct* (SC6) (KC); 1616 *Foster* (703) (KC); 1633 *Ax*; 1635 *Foster* (610) (KC); 1647 *Tonge* (4/12) (KC); 1648 *Tonge* (4/13); 1649 *ParlSurv* (E317) (KC); 1661 *Tonge* (4/19) (KC); 1672 *Tonge* (4/24) (KC); 1672¹, 1678, 1679 *OwstTerr*; 1679¹ *LW*; 1684

Tonge (4/26) (KC); 1686 *OwstTerr*; 1687 *Tonge* (2/1) (KC); 1696 *EpwCR*; 1697 *OwstTerr*; 1697¹ *Tonge* (4/27) (KC); 1698 *WillsStow* (213) (KC); 1700, 1701, 1703, 1706 *OwstTerr*; 1711 *Tonge* (5/10) (KC); 1714 *Tonge* (2/20) (KC); 1721 *Foster* (381) (KC); 1724 *OwstTerr*; 1729 *Foster* (553) (KC); 1737 *OwstTerr*; 1778 *Armstrong*; 1784 *OwstTerr*; 1787 *Ax* (KC); 1795 *Enc*¹; 1822, 1834 *OwstTerr*; 1856 *White*; 1858 *OwstTerr*; 1877 *AxHD*.

(a) Ackloms Close/Acklom's Close (specific is probably the surn. *Acklom*; *Acklam* with alternative spelling *Aclom* was most frequent in ERY, and also occurred in WRY and Li (Archer and ODFNBI)); Adjoining Intakes (ON **inntak** 'land newly taken into cultivation'); Allotment between Dikes (OE **dīc**/ON **dīk** 'ditch'); Back House and Nuns Close (OE **bæc-hūs** 'bake-house' or ModE **backhouse**, referring to 'land by the communal bakehouse' (NDEFN 15), and OE **nunne** 'nun', indicating 'land owned by a religious community of women' (NDEFN 303)); Bainton-Ends 1822, Bainton Ends 1834 (*banton ende* 1607-8, *Bainton* 1678; *Banton* 1686; specific is probably the surn. *Bainton*; James Bainton, farmer, is named in 1856); Bank Close (ME **banke** 'slope, bank'); Barr 1803 (also 1698; *les Barres in Gunthorpe* 1576-7, *le Barres in Gunthorpe* 1596-7; this may refer to OFr **barre** 'bar, barrier, obstruction' in the sense of an obstruction in a stream, as the 6"1 map shows 'sluices'; the enclosure map shows a group of buildings at the end of a track adjacent to the River Trent just north of Gunthorpe lying opposite the settlement of Wildsworth; compare *Barrdyke*, WRY (VEPN 1 52)); Barr Farm; Barr Lane Drain 1803; Barr Lane End 1803 (see Barr Lane, street-name in (b)); Barren Thick (specific refers to 'infertile land' (NDEFN 23), with OE **þicce** 'thick, thicket', a term indicating 'a dense growth of shrubs and small trees' (NDEFN 419)); Baxter Acre (specific is probably the surn. *Baxter*, which was very frequent in WRY and frequent in Li (Archer and ODFNBI), and OE **æcer** 'plot or strip of cultivated land, acre'; see also Woodends, below); Beck Close (ON **bekkr** 'stream'); Belgraves Drain 1803 (see BELGRAVES WOOD in Epworth, and discussion of Bel- names in BELTON, and ME **drein** 'drain'); Bellwood Mere (for specific see TEMPLE BELWOOD and discussion of Bel- names in BELTON, and OE **mere**¹ 'pool', or OE **ge-mære** 'boundary', surviving as dial. *meare* 'strip of grassland forming boundary, boundary road'); Between Dikes (OE **dīc**/ON **dīk** 'ditch'); Big tun (note alternative spelling Big Run 1850; this name is difficult; *big* is unlikely to be in compound with OE **tūn** in its earliest sense of 'enclosure, village' (see EPNE 2 189), as the adj. *big* is not attested before c.1300 (OED); *tun* can be combined with an adj. denoting size or shape (see EPNE 2 193; see full discussion of this difficult el. in EPNE 2 188-198); alternatively from ModE dial. *tun* 'vat in which beer is worked before it is 'tunned' or cleansed' (EDD)).

Black Dikes, Black-Dikes Close 1803 (*the blakdyke* 32 Hy8¹ (1540-1), *the blakedyke* 32 Hy8 (1540-1); see BLACKDIKE CLOSES DRAIN); Blackdike Mere's Drain 1803 (OE **mere**¹ 'pool', or OE **ge-mære** 'boundary', and ME **drein** 'drain'; joins to the north with Butterwick South Field Drain); Brewry Bushes (OE **busc** 'bush'; this refers to land or feature near a brewery); Brices (Top End of) (note alternative spelling Briers (Top End of) 1850; this is possibly the surn. *Brice*, which was reasonably frequent in Li (Archer and ODFBNI); Burnham Close; Burnham Lane 1803 (see BURNHAM in Haxey); Bushy Close (ME **bushi** 'bushy, overgrown'; note also *Bushey Closes* 1787, f.n. in Haxey); Butts (ME **butte** 'short strip of arable

land’); Butts Furlong (OE **furlang** ‘furlong’, ‘length of the furrow in the common field’); Calf Acre Close (OE **calf** ‘calf’, and OE **æcer**); Calf Close (see also Calf Close in West Butterwick f.ns, below); Carr Close (also 1803; *The Carr* 1596, *le Carr* l.16th; ON **kjarr** ‘brushwood, marsh’); Carr Dike 1822 (ON **kjarr** ‘brushwood, marsh’, and OE **dīc**/ON **dīk** ‘ditch’; note also CARR DYKE BANK in West Butterwick); Carr Hill Close 1803 (OE **hyll** ‘hill’); Little Carr 1803; Little Carr End 1803; Castle Hill and Field (see CASTLE HILL); Catchwater Close (see CATCHWATER DRAIN); Catherine Syke 1803 (specific is a pers.n, and OE **sīc** ‘stream’ or ON **sīk** ‘ditch’, cf. *sykes* at Laxton which tend to carry topographical specifics, but also a possible derived surname at *North Roebeck Syke* 1635 (Penniford 2011, 66); see also a number of field-names containing Catherine in Haxey); Catherine Syke Drain 1803 (ME **drein** ‘drain’; located next to OWSTON GRANGE, this leads into FERRY DRAIN); Causeway Close (OFr **causee** ‘causeway, road’); Chapel Hill 1803; Church Close (also 1795; compare *Church Croft* 1686; see ST MARTIN’S CHURCH); Church Field (also 1679, 1795; *Kerke feeld* 1607-8¹, *Kirkfeld* 1607-8¹, *church feeld* 1607-8¹; ON **kirkja** ‘church’).

Clints (*Clinch* 1607-8¹; note alternative spelling Clinto 1850; ODan **klint** ‘cliff, rock’, or possibly the surn. *Clint*, which was reasonably frequent in WRY (Archer and ODFNBI)); Close 1803; Collier Close (ME **colier** ‘one who makes or sells charcoal’; see also *Coliercope*, below); Collinson’s Close (specific is the surn. *Collinson*; George Collinson, potato agent, is named in West Butterwick in 1856); Common Close (OFr **commun** ‘common’); Common Piece Close (OFr **pece** ‘piece, plot’); Common Row (OE **rāw** ‘row’); Common Row Close 1858; Coney Batty Close (note alternative spelling Corny Batty Close 1850; *Batty* possibly refers to the surn., which was very frequent in WRY and frequent in Li (Archer and ODFNBI), with the affix ME **coni** ‘rabbit’, which may possibly be a pet-name; see also CONEY GARTH in Haxey, and Coneygarth, field-name in Belton); Croft (OE **croft** ‘small enclosed plot’); Low Croft; Low End Croft; Crow Croft (OE **crāwe** ‘crow’, and OE **croft**); Crow Lees (probably OE **læs** ‘pasture’, but in the plural this is sometimes difficult to distinguish from OE **lēah** ‘clearing; wood’ (EPNE 2 11)); Dairy Bush and Pears Lawn (OE **busc** ‘bush’; *Pears* probably refers to the surn., which was frequent in Li (Archer and ODFNBI), and ME **laund(e)** ‘a tract of open uncultivated country’; see also Lawn and derivatives, below); Division Bridge 1877; Division Drain 1877; Division Stone 1877; (the precise location of these names is uncertain); Drain Close 1803 (ME **drein** ‘drain’); Draw Bridge Close (this indicates a passage provided over waterway (OED n.1)); Drewry Bushes 1850 (specific is the surn. *Drewry*; an 1822 allotment in Crowle is set out to John Drewry); Dusk Paunch (ME **dusk** ‘dark-coloured, dull, dingy’, and ME **paunch** ‘stomach’, probably referring to topography; for evidence of transferred topographical use, see Paunch, below).

Everett Close (specific is the surn. *Everett*; Thomas Everett is named in Owston in 1856); Far Field; Far Field and Furlongs (OE **furlang**); Ferry Common Drain (see FERRY); Ferry Croft (also 1724), Ferry Crofts (also 1597², 1697¹, 1729, and 1784 (*les ferry croftes* l.16th, *Ferre croft* 1607-8¹, *fferry crofte* 1607-8, *Ferry Croftes* 1672; *Ferry Crofts Hobb* 1597²; OE **croft**; OE ***hobb(e)** ‘tussock, hummock’; see FERRY); Lower End Ferry Crofts; One Land Ferry Crofts (OE/ON **land** ‘land’; *One Land* refers to the survival of a selion ‘near, or at the end of, open-field strips’ (NDEFN 244)); Field; Field Close; Near Field; Fish Close (specific refers to the surn. *Fish*; George Fish, farmer, is named in 1856); Fleet Close (OE **flēot** ‘stream’/ON **fljót** ‘river’); Foreshore (this refers to the River Trent shore); Four Acre Close (OE **æcer**); Furlongs (*Low Furlong Close* 1795; OE **furlang**); Garden Ings

(ON **eng** ‘meadow’); Gawby Lane Close (also 1850), Gawtry Lane Close (this plot runs alongside GAUTRY LANE (street-name); Gawtry Drain 1803; note also *gautrelansure* 1607-8¹ and *Gawtree well* 1607-8, below); Gibberson Close (specific is probably the surn. *Gibberson*, but this was found in very small numbers in Li and England (Archer and ODFNBI)); Gold Close (OE **gold** ‘gold’; *Gold* names refer to ‘land characterised by a golden colour’ (NDEFN 173)); Goose Carr (also 1803; OE **gōs** ‘goose’, or ModE dial. *goss* ‘gorse’, from OE **gorst** ‘gorse’ and ON **kjarr** ‘brushwood, marsh’; located near THURNHOLMES FARM); Goose Carr Close 1803; Goose Carr End 1803; Grange Close (OFr **grange** ‘granary, barn, farm’); Great Hagg (ON **høgg** ‘clearing’, ModE dial. *hag*); Great Robin Hood (this probably suggests ‘the popular hero Robin Hood’ (NDEFN 359); see also Evans 1997-98, 43-52); Great Stone pits (OE **stān** ‘stone’, and OE **pytt** ‘pit’); Groat Land (ME **groat** ‘English silver coin equivalent to four pennies’, and OE/ON **land**, perhaps suggesting land assessed at this value, or for which a groat was payable for overnight pasturing; see also NDEFN 325 for notes on ‘penny’); Groves (OE **grāf** ‘grove, wood’); Gunthorpe Intak, Gunthorpe Intake, Gunthorpe Intakes (ON **inntak** ‘land newly taken into cultivation’; see GUNTHORPE, GUNTHORPE DRAIN, and Gunthorpe Lane and Gunthorpe Road, street-names); Gunthorpe Short Intakes.

Hack Dike Close (OE **haca** ‘hook’, and OE **dīc**/ON **dík** ‘ditch’; this is possibly a variation of Heck Dike Close, below, but the etymology of the specific would be different); Half Part Close; Hardings Close 1803 (*Herdynges* 1544, *Hardinge* 1594-6, *Harding Close* 1649, *Harding* 1689; specific is probably the surn. *Harding*, which was reasonably frequent in Li (Archer and ODFNBI); this is in a series of strips to the north of Gawtry Lane, which runs along the course of the Old Idle); Top Harding Close, Top Hardings Close 1803; Top Harding Ings (ON **eng** ‘meadow’); Harry Bush Close (specific is possibly a pers.n., and OE **busc** ‘bush’, but note also number of forms suggesting possibly from OE **hara** ‘hare’ at Hare Bush Close, field-name in Epworth); Haver Hooks (ME **haver** ‘oats’, and OE **hōc** ‘hook, angle, bend in the river, spit of land in the river-bend’); Headland (OE **hēafod-land** ‘headland, land for turning plough’); Heckdike 1803 (OE **hec** ‘grating or frame of parallel bars in a river to obstruct the passage of fish’, and OE **dīc**/ON **dík** ‘ditch’; see also possible variant at Hack Dike Close, above; see HECKDYKE GRANGE and HECKDYKE in River-names); Heck Dike Close (*Heckdicke close* 1607-8, *Heckdike Close* 1607-8, *Heckdike Close alias segge close* 1606-7; see also Sedge Close, below); Heck-dike Lane 1803; Hern Dike (OE **hyrne** ‘angle, corner’, ‘nook of land, land in corner or river-bend’, and OE **dīc**/ON **dík** ‘ditch’); Hern Dike Hole and Bank (OE **hol**¹ ‘hole, hollow’, and ME **banke**); High Cross 1822 (OE **cros** ‘cross’); High Hall Farm; High Hall Flat, High Hall Flatt (*the Hallfflates* 32 Hy8¹ (1540-1), *the Hallflates* 32 Hy8 (1540-1), *Hall Flatte* 1565, *The Hall Flatte* 1565, *Hallflatte* 1576-7, *Halfplate* 1596-7, *the hall flatt* 1600¹, *Hall Flatt Closes* 1795, *Hall Flatt Field* 1795; OE **hall** ‘hall’, ON **flat** ‘level ground’, later ‘division of the common field’; note also *Halflet* 1612-4, f.n. in (b) in Haxey); Hill Close (OE **hyll**); Home Close; Home Croft (OE **croft**); Little Home Close; Hone Pits Close (OE **hān** ‘hone, stone’, and OE **pytt** ‘pit’; *Hone* names refer to ‘land from which sharpening stones were obtained’ (NDEFN 212)); Great Hone Pits (note alternative spelling Great Stone pits 1850); Hop Yard (this recurrent compound, from ModE **hop-yard** ‘hop-yard’, refers to ‘land on which hops were grown’ (NDEFN 214) and is attested elsewhere in Li at Crowle and Luddington in Axholme, Cadney, LNR (PN Li 2 82) and Thornton Curtis, LNR (PN Li 2 289); Horse Close 1850.

Houps (*le howpe* 1607-8¹, *Oston howpe* 1607-8¹; possibly OE **hop** ‘enclosed land (esp. in marshes)’); House Close; Ings (also 1803; *The Ings* 1672¹; *Ings Dike* 1686, *Ings Dyke* 1697 (ON **eng** ‘meadow’; OE **dic**/ON **dík** ‘ditch’); Ings Gote 1822 (*The Ings goott* 1679, *The Ings goat* 1686, *Ings Goats* 1697, *Ings Goates* 1700, *Ings geat* 1701, *Ings goat* 1703, *Ings Goat* 1706, *Ings Goate* 1737, *Ings goats* 1784; OE ***gota**, ME *gote* ‘watercourse, channel’, a common element in ME and later f.ns, EPNE 2 206; note also the *Ings Goate* 1729, and *Lound Ing Goate* 1649, f.ns in (b) in Haxey); Intake, Intakes (*le Langintak* 1325, 1338, *longeintake* 1607-8¹ (OE **lang**² ‘long strip’, and ON **inntak** ‘land newly taken into cultivation’; KC notes this is near Gunthorpe); Intake Close; Jerry Crofts (specific is possibly a pers.n., and OE **croft**); Johnson’s Close (also 1803; specific is the surn. *Johnson*; William Johnson, farmer, is named in Gunthorpe in 1856); Kelfield Intake/Kelfield Intakes (ON **inntak** ‘land newly taken into cultivation’; see KELFIELD in West Butterwick, below); Kirton Close (specific is probably the surn. *Kirton*, which was frequent in Li (Archer and ODFNBI); note also the p.n. Kirton in Lindsey in Li); Lady Croft (*Ladycroft* 1476, *le Ladye Close* 1565, *ladicrofte* 1576-7, *Ladye Crofte* 1612-14; *lady land Crofte* 1596-7, *lady lande Crofte* 1612-14; OE **hlæfdige** ‘lady, nun, Our lady’, and OE **croft** ‘small enclosed plot’; OE/ON **land**; note also LADY CROFT FARM); Land and Orchard; Landing Place (this may be a reference to the landing stage constructed by the religious house of Newburgh, founded by the Mowbray family, the cost and upkeep of which was met by tithes from Owston parish (Cory 1985, 32)); Langholme 1803 (see LANGHOLME in Haxey, which may be the same location); Lawn, East Lawn, Middle Lawn, West Lawn (OFr **launde** ‘glade’); Leys (probably OE **læs** ‘pasture’; but in the plural this is sometimes difficult to distinguish from OE **lēah** ‘clearing; wood’ (EPNE 2 11)); Lime Pits (compound from OE **līm** ‘lime’, and OE **pytt** ‘pit’; indicates a ‘field to which lime (as a fertiliser for acid soil) has been applied or from which it had been dug’ (NDEFN 253)); Bottom Lind Hill (OE **botm** ‘bottom’, OE **lind** ‘lime-tree’, and OE **hyll**); Great Lind Hill; Line Butts (OE **līn**/ON **lín** ‘flax’, and ME **butte** ‘short strip of arable land’; see Line Pits, field-name (West Butterwick in Owston)); Little Ings; Little Pingle (ME **pightel**, the modern form is the nasalized variant *pingel* ‘small enclosure’); Littlewood Ends (OE **wudu** ‘wood’); Long Croft (OE **croft**); Long Park Close 1803 (second el. is ME **park** (from OFr) ‘an enclosed tract of land for beasts of the chase’; in more recent times ‘an enclosed plot of ground, a paddock, a field’); Lound Rates 1803 (see LOUND RATES FARM; note also *Lowne Inges* 1607-8¹ (ON **eng** ‘meadow’)); Low Flatt Close (ON **flat** ‘level ground’); Low Hall Flat Field, Low Hall Flatt (ON **flat** ‘level ground’; see also LOW HALL FARM); Lower Ends.

Magadelles (*Maggadell* 1607-8, *Magadall* 1679, *Maggadall* 1706, *Magadale* 1784; this has an uncertain meaning, possibly a pet form of Margaret, and OE **dāl** ‘share, portion (of common field)’ or ON **deill** ‘share of land’); Maltkiln Cottage 1850 (ModE **malt-kiln** ‘kiln for drying malt’); Maple Hill (Far and Near) (specific is possibly the surn. *Maple*, which was found in small numbers in WRY (Archer and ODFNBI), and OE **hyll**); Far and Near Maple Hill (see also Maple Hill in Belton); Martin Close (also 1803; specific is from ME male pers.n. *Martin* or the derived surn. which occurs frequently (Archer and ODFNBI)); Maw Close/Mow Close (specific is probably the surn. *Maw*; detailed information about the Maw family, who were substantial freeholders in Axholme, is given in Stonehouse 1839 (430-6); or perhaps this could be a reference to the bird *Maw* which occurs as a variant in *Mow* (OED n.3)); Maw Hill, Great Maw Hill, Little Maw Hill, Near Maw Hill (OE **hyll**; Stonehouse (1839, 223) gives the spelling Mawe Hill, commenting that this is

one of the highest elevations in the Isle, from which Lincoln Minster can be seen over thirty miles away); Melwood Flat (ON **flat** ‘level ground’; see MELWOOD); Mere (OE **mere**¹ ‘pool’, or OE **ge-mære** ‘boundary’); Merritt Croft (specific is possibly the surn. *Merritt*, which was reasonably frequent in Li (Archer and ODFNBI), and OE **croft**); Mewitt Close (specific possibly the surn. *Mewitt*, but this was not frequent in Li or WRY (Archer and ODFNBI)); Mewitt Croft 1803 (*Mewitcrofte* 32 Hy8 (1540-1), *Mewett Crofte* 1565; OE **croft**); Milking Piece (OFr **pece** ‘piece, plot’; *Milking* names refer to ‘land on which cows were milked’ (NDEFN 280)); Mill Close; Mill Hill Close (OE **hyll**); Mill Ings (*Myln ynges* l.16th, *Mylnings* 1597², *Mill Inges* 1607-8¹, *Millninge* 1607-8, *Milne Inges* 1647, *Le Milne Ings* 1648; OE **myln** ‘mill’, and ON **eng** ‘meadow’); Mill Ings Close 1803; Neptune Inn Cottages (named after the former P.H. which was located on Silver Street); New Close (*the Newclose* 32 Hy8 (1540-1)); New Closes; Low New Close; New Dikes (*Newe Dyke* 1543; OE **dic**/ON **dík** ‘ditch’); North Carr or Greenholme 1803 (ON **kjarr** ‘brushwood, marsh’; OE **grēne**¹ ‘(the colour) green’, and ON **holmr** ‘island, water-meadow’); North Lane Close; Nuns Close (see Back House and Nuns Close, above); Old Close (*Old* names may refer to ‘disused land or land for which the stated use is either of long standing or has been discontinued’ (NDEFN 307)); Old Man Close (names of this type are often used to refer to ‘land in the occupation of an elderly person’ (NDEFN 308)); Old Slout Mere 1834 (*Old Slout* 1700; *Old Slouts* 1686; compare *Old Slood* 1697 and Slood f.n.s in West Butterwick in Owston; possibly Axholme ModE dial. *slought* ‘drain, sewer’, and OE **mere**¹ ‘pool’, or OE **ge-mære** ‘boundary’).

Onion Coppice (note alternative spelling Onion Copper 1850; specific is probably the surn. *Onion*, which was frequent in WRY (Archer and ODFNBI), and ME **copis** ‘coppice, thicket’); Orchard; Orchard Lands; Ottercroft (OE **oter** ‘otter’, and OE **croft**); Owston Field (also 1787; *in campis de Ouston*’ 1458, *in campis de Owston* 1535, *Owston Feildes* 1596, *Owston fielde* 1633; OE **feld**; see OWSTON FERRY); Owston Green 1803 (*Grene de Ouston*’ 1298, *Ouston*’ *grene* 1431-2; OE **grēne**² ‘(village) green’; the enclosure award map depicts a green in the centre of the settlement); Owston Green Drain 1803 (ME **drein** ‘drain’; leads from Owston Green); Owston Rates 1803 (ModE dialect noun **rate** referring to a pit from which hemp or flax was ‘rated’ (Peacock 1889, 433)); Paddock; Paddock Close (see PADDOCK LANE); Park Close (also 1803; ME **park** (from OFr) ‘an enclosed tract of land for beasts of the chase’; in more recent times ‘an enclosed plot of ground, a paddock, a field’); Paunch 1803 (ME **paunch** ‘stomach’, perhaps referring to topography through transferred use of the term; located within a triangular area of land between Long Hirst Drain, Stockwith Road and Ferry Drain; see also Dusk Paunch, above, and note same name/date in Haxey); Peacock Close (specific possibly the surn, which occurred in small numbers in Li, and was more frequent in WRY (Archer and ODFNBI)); Pincher Close (also 1803; specific is possibly the surn. *Pincher*, which was found in small numbers in England but not in Li (ODFNBI)); Pindar Close 1850, Pinder Close (specific is probably the occupational ME surn. *Pindar* or *Pinder*, which was frequent in Li (Archer and ODFNBI), referring to the manorial officer who impounded stray beasts); Plain Piece (ME **plain** ‘piece of flat meadow-land’, and OFr **pece** ‘piece, plot’); Plantation (this recurrent f.n. is used to refer to ‘nursery of young trees’ (NDEFN 333)); Postern (ME **postern** ‘side door or gate’); Priest Cap (*preeste capp* 1607-8¹, *Preist Capp* 1661; OE **prēost** ‘priest’, and ME **cap** ‘head-dress’, perhaps referring to the shape of the land resembling a priest’s cap); Priest Craft Close (second el. is possibly a

change of form from Croft (see *Crafts Close* under (*The*) *Croft* in NDEFN 95); note also f.ns Priests Close, Haxey and Priestcroft, Epworth); Prye Close 1803 (specific is probably a northern and north midlands term, eModE **prye** ‘any of several coarse grasses or sedges; esp. of *Carex flacca* or *Carex panicea*’ (OED *pry* n.2), the latter variety growing on ‘moors, mires and other *wet* places’ (Fitter 1983, 148) and is unlikely to be the surn. *Prye*, which was found in very small numbers in Li and WRY (Archer and ODFNBI); note also *Prye Closes* in Belton).

Rates (ModE dial. **rate** n., referring to a pit from which hemp or flax was ‘rated’); Rates Close; Great Rates Close; Rawlins Close (specific is probably the surn. *Rawlin*, which was reasonably frequent in Li and frequent in WRY (Archer and ODFNBI)); Red Mere Close (*Redd Meer* 1565, *Red Meer Close* 1795; specific is probably OE **hrēod** ‘reed’, although this el. is difficult to separate from OE **rēad** ‘red’ (EPNE 1 264), and OE **mere**¹ ‘pool’, or OE **ge-mære** ‘boundary’; this is located on the border of the parish next to LOW HALL FARM); Rob Croft (*Robbecroft* 1318, m.14th, *Robbecroft* 1395, *Robcrofte* 32 Hy8 (1540-1), 1600, *Robbe Croft* 1565; *North Robbe Crofte* 1565, *Northrobcroft* or *Trentbanckeclose* 1606, *North Robcroft* or *Trent banck close* 1616; specific is perhaps the given name *Rob*, or the derived surn., which was reasonably frequent in Li (Archer and ODFNBI), and OE **croft**; see also Trent Bank Close, below); Robinson Close; Robinson’s Close 1803 (specific is the surn. *Robinson*; Stephen Robinson, grocer and draper, is named in 1856); Rough Close (OE **rūh** ‘rough’; *rough* names refer to ‘unploughable land; infertile waste land’ (NDEFN 360)); Rush Close (also 1803; OE **risc** ‘rush’); Low Rush Close 1803; Sand End (OE **sand** ‘sand’); Sandes Close 1803, Sands Close 1850 (specific is possibly the surn. *Sande*, which was found in small numbers in WRY (Archer and ODFNBI)); Sand Road Drain 1803 (OE **sand** ‘sand’, and ME **drein** ‘drain’); Screed/Screeds (eModE **screed**; this name is used in midland counties to mean ‘narrow strip of land’ (NDEFN 371)); Sedge Close (also 1803; *Heckdike Close* *alias segge closse* 1607-8, *Seggy Close* 1679¹; OE **secg** ‘sedge, reed, rush’; see also Heck Dike Close, above); Selby Close (specific is probably the surn. *Selby*, which was reasonably frequent in Li and more frequent in WRY (Archer and ODFNBI); it is also the name of a significant settlement in WRY; see also SELBY FARM in Belton); Sewer Close (ME **seuer** ‘a trench or ditch used for drainage’); Sewer Head Close (OE **hēafod** ‘head, top, headland’); Middle Sewer Close; Near Sewer Close; Near Sewer Close, Near Sewer Close Next Trent; Top Sewer Close.

Short Hirst (also 1803; OE **hyrst** ‘wood’; the second el. is often explained as ‘wooded hillock’ (NDEFN 219) and the name may refer to a smaller wooded area than one in a neighbouring area in the landscape; see also LONG HIRST DRAIN); Short Intake Close 1803; Short Intakes (ON **inntak** ‘land newly taken into cultivation’); Shuttlewood Close (specific is possibly ‘wood where bars are cut’, from OE **scytels** ‘bolt, bar’, surviving as dial. *shuttle* ‘the horizontal bar of a gate, a flood-gate’, and OE **wudu**; *shuttle* could also refer to ‘something shaky or unstable’ (EPNE 2 116), perhaps ‘land with an unstable surface’ (NDEFN 381), or possibly to the surn. *Shuttlewood*, but this was found in very small numbers in Li or WRY (Archer and ODFNBI); the recurrent compound *Shuttlewood* is also attested as an early attested site in Db (PN Db 2 215), and f.n. in R (PN R 66) which additionally suggests ‘woodland secured by a fence or gate’; OE *scytels* occurs elsewhere in Li at *le Shittle gote* (PN Li 4 132)); Siding Field (also 1795; *Siden feeld* 1607-8¹, *Siding feeld* 1607-8¹, *Syden feeld* 1607-8¹, *Sideing Field* 1678, *Siding Field* 1679, *Syding Field* 1697, *Sydeing Field* 1700; OE **side** ‘side’, and ON **eng** ‘meadow’); Slingsby’s

Close (specific is the surn. *Slingsby*; John and Henry Slingsby, flax merchants, are named in Crowle in 1856); Snow Farm (marked as discharged from tithes; specific is the surn. *Snow*; William Snow, sacking and linen manufacturer, is resident in Epworth and John Snow, farmer, is named in Epworth in 1856; several Snow families still live in Axholme; note also *snow feeld* 1607-8¹); Snow Sewer (South Side) 1803 (see SNOW SEWER in River-Names); Soke Drain 1803 (possibly from OE **soc** ‘suck, sucking’ with the sense of ‘drain, drainage’ (EPNE 2 133), and ME **drein** ‘drain’); South Field (*south feeld* 1607-8¹); South Ings Drain 1803 (*South Ings* 1686; ON **eng** ‘meadow’, and ME **drein** ‘drain’); Spicer Close (specific is possibly the surn. *Spicer*, although this was found in small numbers in Li (Archer and ODFNBI)); Spinks Close (specific is probably the surn. *Spink*, which was reasonably frequent in Li (Archer and ODFNBI)); Springs (OE **spring** ‘spring’ or later ME sense ‘young shoot, small branch’, hence ‘young plantation, copse’); Great Springs; Stable Close (ME **stable** ‘stable’); Staver Close (ME **staver** ‘upright bar in rack for hay or fodder’, also Li dial, EDD); Stone Bridge Close 1803 (OE **stān** ‘stone’); Stoned Horse Close 1850, Stoned House Close (*sic*) (ModE dial. *stoned-horse* ‘entire horse, stallion’); Stone pits Close 1850 (OE **stān** ‘stone’, and OE **pytt** ‘pit’); Sweet Briar Hill (first two elements refer to species of rose, *Rosa rubiginosa*, chiefly cultivated in gardens (OED n.), and OE **hyll**).

Thanholme/Thanholmes (perhaps a variant of Thornholmes, see THORNHOLMES FARM); Thistle Nook Drain 1803 (ME **noke** ‘nook’, and ME **drein** ‘drain’); Thistle Nooking (also 1803); Thornholmes End 1803 (see THORNHOLMES FARM); Thorp and Long Closes (ON **þorp** ‘outlying farmstead’); Tiding Field (ME **tiding** ‘report of an occurrence or event’, or possibly more likely OE **tēoðung** ‘tenth, tenth part, tithing’, indicating land subject to tithe, cf. Tidings Close in Utterby, Li, originally *Tithings Close* 1607); Tinkers Close (ME **tinker** ‘tinker’; *Tinker* names refer to ‘land on which itinerant tinkers camped’ (NDEFN 428)); Toft Hill (also 1687; *Toft Hill* 1607-8, *Toft hill* 1696; ODan **toft** ‘plot’, and OE **hyll**); Toft Hill Close; Tong Piece (OE **tunge**/ON **tunga** ‘tongue’, used in p.ns. of tongue of land, and OFr **pece** ‘piece, plot’); Tongue Close; Top Flatt Close (ON **flat** ‘level ground’); Top Land Furlong (OE **furlang**); Top Lands Furlong; Top Yard Close (OE **geard** ‘enclosure, yard’); Torsey Close (specific probably the surn. *Torsey*, which was reasonably frequent in WRY (Archer and ODFNBI)); Tosh Close (specific is possibly associated with East Anglian ModE dial. *toshy* ‘muddy, sticky’ (EDD adj.1)); Town and Close; Town End Close; Trent Bank Close (*Trentbanckeclose* 1606, *trent banckclose* 1607-8; ME **banke**; note also alternative name *Northbrocroft* 1606 at Rob Croft, above); Next Trent (see RIVER TRENT in Rivers and Waterways); Triangular Land at Rush Carr 1803 (OE **risc** ‘rush’, and ON **kjarr** ‘brushwood, marsh’); Turf Hill/Turfhill 1803 (also as Turfhill 1822; *Turf Hill Common* 1787; OE **turf** ‘turf, greensward’, and OE **hyll**; OFr **commun** ‘common’; located north of Catherine Syke Drain/Soke Drain south of OWSTON GRANGE); Urn Close (OE **hyrne** ‘angle, corner’); Valley Close; Wades and Reads Close (probably both refer to the surns, which were frequent in Li (Archer and ODFNBI)); Warping Bridge and Drain 1828 (ModE **warping** ‘silt or alluvial deposit’, and ME **drein** ‘drain’); Warping Drain and Bank (ME **banke**); Warps, Far Warps (ModE **warp** ‘to cover (land), by natural or artificial flooding, with a deposit of alluvial soil’); West Side Field; West Side Field next Trent; Wharf OE **hwearf** ‘embankment, shore, wharf’); William Close (also 1803; specific is probably a pers.n.); William Till Closes (specific is the pers.n. and second el. is probably the surn. *Till*, which was reasonably frequent in Li (Archer and ODFNBI)); Willow Garth (OE ***wilig**

‘willow’, and ON **garðr** ‘enclosure’); Willow Holt (OE/ON **holt** ‘wood’); Wood Ends and Baxter Acre (OE **wudu**; see also Baxter Acre, above); Corner Woodends; Wood Field (also 1795; *the woode feelde* 1597¹, *the woode feeld* 1600¹, *Wood feeld* 1607-8¹, *le Woodfeild* 1696; OE **wudu**); Woodend Pingle, Wood end Pingle 1850 (ME **pightel**; the modern form is the nasalized variant *pingel* ‘small enclosure’).

(b) *banckFeeld* 1607-8, *banckfeeld* 1607-8¹ (ME **banke** ‘slope, bank’, OE **feld** ‘open country’, later ‘enclosed plot of land’); *Barhowse* 1596 (uncertain specific, with OE **hūs** ‘house’); *Bercroft* 1300 (OE **bere** ‘barley’, and OE **croft** ‘small enclosed plot’); [*terr’ vocat’*] *Biracle* 1576-7, [*terr’...voc’*] *Briacle* 1596-7, [*terr’...vocat’*] *Baylie* 1612-4 (this is uncertain); *botterell* 1607-8 (this is uncertain); *brigge* Ed3 (1327×77), *Brigge* m.14th (OE **brycg** ‘bridge’); *Carbridg* 1607-8 (ON **kjarr** ‘brushwood, marsh’, and OE **brycg** ‘bridge’); *the Carr Yate of Owston* 1607-8 (ON **kjarr** ‘brushwood, marsh’, and OE **geat** ‘pass, gate, gap’; the *yate* form preserves the OE pronunciation (note other examples in NDEFN 167); in 1607-8 this formed part of the bounds of the commons (*LRMB* 256, f.194) (*KC*)); *Le Catchacre* l.16th (also 1597²; specific perhaps relates to Catchland ‘arable portion of a common field, divided into equal parts, whoever ploughed first having the right to first choice of his share (EDD), with OE **æcer** ‘plot or strip of cultivated land, acre’; note also *Calch Acres* 1871, f.n. in Epworth); *Chappell Garth* 1721 (OFr **chapele** ‘chapel, oratory’, and ON **garðr** ‘enclosure’); [*priorem de*] *Charterhous* 1402 (ME **charterhous** ‘house of Carthusians’; see MELWOOD); *chaunce de Oustun* l.12th (specific is possibly OFr **chanterie** ‘chantry’); *Church Croft* 1686 (compare *Church Close*; OE **croft**); *Clegarth* 1606-7 (perhaps OE **clæg** ‘clay, clayey soil’, and ON **garðr** ‘enclosure’); *Coliarcopy* 1402, *Coliercope* 1415, *Coliercope/Coliercopy* 1472 (ME **colier** ‘one who makes or sells charcoal’, and ME **copis** ‘coppice, thicket’; this piece of land in Melwood, 40 feet wide by 40 perches long, was granted, along with other neighbouring pieces of land, by licence by John de Mowbray, 2nd Duke of Norfolk, to be transferred to the Carthusian priory in 1415, but this was not realized until after the death of Mowbray’s wife Catherine Neville by a grant of 1472 (Hills 1961, 8-9); see also *Collier Close*, above); *Colpicroft* 1439, *Colpicrofttrawe* 17Hy6 (1439) (specific is ME **cōl-pit** ‘coal pit’ < OE *col* ‘coal, charcoal’ and OE *pytt* ‘pit’, with OE **croft**, and OE **rāw** ‘row’; in early names, a coal-pit referred to ‘a place where charcoal was made’ (NDEFN 81; see also Redmonds 2017, 26); note also another early Li f.n. instance at *Coleputtes* (PN Li 3 119)); *The Common* 1672¹ (OFr **commun** ‘common’); *Common Carr* 1686 (ON **kjarr** ‘brushwood, marsh’); *Common Ridge* 1648 (OE **hrycg** ‘ridge’); *le cowcrofteyate* 1402, *Le Cowcrofteyate* 1472 (OE **cū** ‘cow’, OE **croft**, and OE **geat** ‘pass, gate, gap’; the *yate* form preserves the OE pronunciation (note other examples in NDEFN 167)); *cutwulffe intake* 32 Hy8¹ (1540-1), *Cuttewulf intake* 32 Hy8 (1540-1) (specific is possibly a variant of dithematic OE pers.n. *Cuth(w)ulf*, with ON **inntak** ‘land newly taken into cultivation’); *Edolmethorp* 1189 (this is possibly ON **holmr** ‘island, water-meadow’ compounded with an uncertain specific, or a dithematic pers.n., with ON **þorp** ‘outlying farmstead’ added; the location of this name is uncertain (Selby, 298)); *Exdykcorner* 1470-1 (uncertain specific may not be part of name/*ex* is perhaps borrowing from Latin, with OE **dīc**/ON **dīk** ‘ditch’, and ME **corner** ‘corner, nook’).

Ferry feld 1607-8¹ (OE **feld**; see FERRY); *Foxxycrofts* 1678, *Foxxycrofts* 1679 (OE **fox** ‘fox’, or perhaps reference to dialect *foxy* (see EDD, adj. 6, WRY dialect indicating ‘wet, marshy, swampy, a common case with land that has unbroken or unpierced Fox Bench (‘indurated sand’ (OED n.C.2) sublying it, as the wet cannot

escape'), and OE **croft**; note also references to field-names containing other free-ranging animals + suffix (NDEFN x) and the status of the fox which tends to lend its name to natural scrubland (DEFN 72)); *Galionys* 1429 (this is uncertain); *garringes* l.16th, *Garvings* 1597², *garth winge* 1607-8, *garveninge* 1607-8, *garveninges* 1607-8¹, *garwyninge* 1607-8¹, *Garbyn Ings* 1672 (possibly ON **garðr** 'enclosure', and ON **eng** 'meadow'); *Garwyncroft* n.d. (specific is probably the OE pers. n. *Garwine*, with OE **croft**; in Kinnard's Ferry); *gautrelansure* 1607-8¹ (ME **seuer** 'a trench or ditch used for drainage'; see GAUTRY LANE, street-name); *Gawtree well* 1607-8 (OE **welle** 'spring, stream, well'; see GAUTRY LANE, street-name); *Gescarr* 1661 (uncertain specific, with ON **kjarr** 'brushwood, marsh'); *Gidesscart* Ed1 (1272×1307), *Gittescarth* 1293, *Giteskarth* 1294, *Gideskarth* 1298¹, *Gytteschart* 1324, *Gitscarth* 1332, *Gydesgarth* 1456 (compare *Giddesgarth* n.d./l.13th f.ns in (b) in Althorpe, and *Gycestarthintak* 1318, f.n. in (b) in Haxey, which may be related; specific is the OE pers.n. *Gyddi*, and ON **garðr** 'enclosure'; KC notes this is in Kinnard Ferry; note also *Gitskarth* 1422, f.n. in Epworth); *Grassegarthinge* 1596-7, *Gresgarthing* 1612-4 (OE **gærs** 'grass', ON **garðr** 'enclosure', and ON **eng** 'meadow'); *Gunthrop feld* 1607-8¹ (OE **feld**; see GUNTHORPE); *Gunthrop Inges* 1607-8¹, *Gunthorp Inges* 1633 (ON **eng** 'meadow'; see GUNTHORPE); *Hansalles intake* 32 Hy8 (1540-1) (specific is probably the pers.n. *Hansall*, with ON **inntak** 'land newly taken into cultivation'); *one selyon of Lande called a hemplande* Hy8 (1509×47), *Hempland* 1605-6 (OE **hænep**/ON ***hemp** 'hemp' and OE/ON **land** 'land'; this recurrent compound also occurs in Axholme in Althorpe, Amcotts, Haxey, and Luddington); *Hobb Hurry* l.16th (OE ***hobb(e)** 'tussock, hummock'; uncertain second el.); *le hoult* 1607-8¹ (OE/ON **holt** 'wood'); *Kinges Sewer* 1633 (ME **seuer** 'a trench or ditch used for drainage'); *Kinnalfer...feildes* 1596 (OE **feld**; see WEST KINNARDS FERRY); *Knapmerhill* Ed3 (1327×77) (OE **cnæpp** 'hill-top, hillock', OE **mere**¹ 'pool', or OE **ge-mære** 'boundary', and OE **hyll**); *Lowne Inges* 1607-8¹, *Lound Ings* 1672¹ (ON **eng** 'meadow'; see LOUND, and note also *Lound Ings* 1649, f.n. in Haxey); *Lydyate* 1329, *ledeyate* 1431, *Le North Lidgate de Owston* 1565 (OE **hlid-geat** 'swing-gate'); *Lydyate de Kynnardfery* 1375 (OE **hlid-geat** 'swing-gate'; see WEST KINNARDS FERRY); *Lymbotte* 1607-8 (uncertain, perhaps contains OE **botm** 'bottom'); *Lyncroft* 1607-8, *lyngcroft* 1607-8 (ON **lyng** 'heather', and OE **croft**); *Middle Sewre* 1633 (ME **seuer** 'a trench or ditch used for drainage'); *Mill feeld* 1607-8¹, *Millne feld* 1607-8¹, *Mill Field* 1684 (OE **myln** 'mill', and OE **feld**); *Newdall* 1458 (OE **nīwe** 'new', and OE **dāl** 'share, portion (of common field)'/ON **deill** 'share of land').

Newtak 1576-7, *Newtackes* 1612-4 (ME **tak** 'pasture rent'); *north feeld* 1607-8¹; *north intake* 1607-8¹ (ON **inntak** 'land newly taken into cultivation'); *Old Slood* 1697 (compare Old Slout Mere 1834 and Slood f.n. in West Butterwick; possibly Dut **slood** 'ditch', or ModE dial. *slought* 'drain, sewer'); *Ouston Intacke* 1565, *Owston Intacke* 1607-8¹, *Owstone Intacke* 1565, *Owston intake* 1607-8¹ (ON **inntak** 'land newly taken into cultivation'; see OWSTON); *Oustonyate* 1402 (also 1472, mentioned as 'a certain gate called *Oustonyate*'; OE **geat** 'pass, gate, gap'; the *yate* form preserves the OE pronunciation (note other examples in NDEFN 167)); *Ouston Outegate* 1450-1 (OE **ūt** 'outside', and ON **gata** 'road', or OE **geat** 'pass, gate, gap'); *le oute milneheade* 1594-6 (OE **myln** 'mill', and OE **hēafod** 'head, top, headland'); *Owston land ends* 1649 (OE/ON **land**); *Owston Owtgang Common* 1596 (OE **ūtgang** 'exit', 'path taken by cattle from enclosed land to common', and OFr **commun** 'common'); *le parke* 1576-7 (also 1596-7, *le Parke* 1612-4; ME **park** (from OFr) 'enclosed tract of land for beasts of the chase'; in more recent times

‘enclosed plot of ground, paddock, field’); *le parrokkys* 1402, *Le Parrokkys* 1472, *the perok*’ 32 Hy8 (1540-1) (probably OE **pearroc** ‘a fence enclosing piece of ground’, later ‘a small enclosure, a paddock’, with plural ending; there are other attestations in Li (PN Li 1 177, PN Li 2 82, PN Li 3167, PN Li 6 215), but this appears to be an earlier instance; a similar form *la Parrok* is found in Ess (EPNE 2 60), used of a fishing enclosure); *le Hydermerperrokkes* 1462 (specific is possibly ME **hider** ‘near, nearer, less distant’, OE **mere**¹ ‘pool’, or OE **ge-mære** ‘boundary’, and OE **pearroc**; this is in Melwood); *le Southparrokes* 17Hy6 (1439) (OE **sūð** ‘south’, and OE **pearroc**; this is in Melwood); *Prior Close* 1607-8 (OFr, late OE, ME **prior** ‘prior’; in 1607-8 this formed part of the bounds of the commons (LRMB 256, f.194) (KC)); *le Priours Hagg* 1377 (OFr, late OE, ME **prior** ‘prior’, and ON **høgg** ‘clearing’, ModE dial. *hag*); *le priors lane* 1402, *Prior Lane* 1472 (ME **prior** ‘prior’; probably named in relation to the Priory at MELWOOD); *The Quenes new sewer* 1596 (ME **seuer** ‘a trench or ditch used for drainage’); *The Quenes old sewer* 1596.

le Roches Ed3 (1327×77) (possibly OFr **roche**¹ ‘rock, cliff’; note also *le rochis* Hy6¹ (1422×61), f.n. in Haxey); *Sadlers Bridge* 1593-4, *Sadler bridg* 1607-8 (specific is the surn. *Sadler* which was widespread (Archer and ODFNBI); in 1607-8 this formed part of the bounds of the commons (LRMB 256, f.194) (KC)); *Sallow Bush Field* 1795 (OE **salh** ‘willow’, and OE **busc** ‘bush’); *Saund’crofte in West feilde* l.16th, *Saunderscrofte* 1597² (specific is possibly the surn. *Saunders*, which was reasonably frequent in Li (Archer and ODFNBI), or the given name from which is derives, and OE **croft**); *Segintake* 32 Hy8 (1540-1) (OE **secg** ‘sedge, reed, rush’, and ON **inntak** ‘land newly taken into cultivation’); *Salibus Feeld* 1607-8, *Salibuske feld* 1607-8¹, *Selebus feld* 1607-8¹, *Selebush(e)feeld* 1607-8¹, *Selibusfeeld* 1607-8¹, *Sellibush Field* 1711, *Selby Bush field* 1714 (OE **salh** ‘willow’, OE **busc** ‘bush’, and OE **feld**; note later reanalysis of specific to *Selby*; cf. *Celibus Feeld*, p.284); *snow feeld* 1607-8¹ (OE **feld**; see SNOW FARM and SNOW SEWER); *South’hagh*’ 1402, *Southhagh* 1472 (OE **sūð**, and OE **haga**¹ ‘hedge, enclosure’); *Stubhagh*’ 1402 (OE **stubb** ‘tree-stump’, and OE **haga**¹ ‘hedge, enclosure’); *Swan Close* 1661 (specific is either OE **swan**¹ ‘swan’, or OE **swan**² ‘herdsman’, or the OE pers.n. *Swan*; note also *Swanfelde* 1568-70, f.n. in (b) in Haxey); *Sydell Feeld* 1607-8 (uncertain specific, with OE **feld**); *the tenn acres* 1600¹; *Tilcott feeld al’s snow feeld* 1607-8¹ (*Tilcott* looks like a surn., but no evidence was found in Archer/ODFNBI; for the surn. *Snow* see SNOW SEWER in River-Names, with OE **feld**); *Tompson Willowes* 1607-8 (specific is a variant of the surn. *Thompson*, which was widespread (Archer and ODFNBI), with OE ***wilig** ‘willow’; in 1607-8 this formed part of the bounds of the commons (LRMB 256, f.194) (KC)); *Weles* 1595 (OE **welle** ‘spring, stream, well’); *West feilde* l.16th (OE **feld**); *westferrie head* 1607-8 (ON **ferja** ‘ferry’, and OE **hēafod** ‘head, top, headland’; in 1607-8 this formed part of the bounds of the commons (LRMB 256, f.194) (KC)); *Wilewplet* Hy3 (1216×72), *Wileweflet* 1300 (OE ***wilig** ‘willow’, and OE **flēot** ‘stream’/ON **fljót** ‘river’); *Willome Hill* 1597, *Willihome* 1607-8¹, *Wilholm* 1607-8, *Wilholme* 1635 (OE ***wilig** ‘willow’, ON **holmr** ‘island, water-meadow’, and OE **hyll**); [*Le Priours of*] *the Wode* 1396-9 (see MELWOOD).

West Butterwick with Kelfield

WEST BUTTERWICK (SE 8306)

So named 6", 1851 TA, 1". The Chapelry of West Butterwick 1828 Bryant.

Butrewic 1086 DB, Hy2 (1154×89) (1409) Gilb, 1208 ChancR (DLiPN), *Butrewyke* 1209-35 HW (Bower), *Butrewik* 1300 Ipm (Bower)

Butterwyck c.1189 (e.14th) Selby, *Butterwyk* n.d/l.13th AD (E210/D1367) (KC), *Butterwic* Hy3 (1216×72) Chs, 1223 RA (Bower), *Butterwych* 12th Gilb, *Butterwick* 1596 Ax

Buttirwic 12th Gilb

Buterwic 1219 Ass (DEPN), *Buterwic* eHy3 (1216×44) Chs

Boterwyk 13th Dane

Botrewyk super Trent 1240 Selby

Buttrewyck, *Buttrewick* 1300 Ipm (Bower)

Westbutterwyk 1305 Ass (DLiPN)

Westbuterwyk 1306 Cl (DLiPN)

Boturwyk 1381 RA (Bower)

Westboterwyk 1429 Deeds (B1798)

Westboturwyck 1496-1509 Ipm (Bower)

Westbutter Wike 1535-43 Leland

W. Butterwic 1576 Saxton

Butrwick 1626 (1837) Ax

‘A dairy farm’, from OE **butere** ‘butter’ and OE **wīc** ‘(dairy) farm’, with the affix OE **west** ‘west’; East and West Butterwick are on opposite sides of the River Trent. See also DLiPN 24; DEPN 79; CDEPN 106. Note that PN Li 6 49 assembles all forms without an affix together, given that there is no evidence to indicate whether they refer to East or West Butterwick. Several other Butterwick place-names exist, located mainly in Lincolnshire and Yorkshire (cf. DLiPN 24; DEPN 79; CDEPN 106). This was a seat of the Sheffield family (White 1856, 639), for whom the 1778 *Snape* map was produced (see extract at Figure 44, below).

Derived names: BUTTERWICK HOUSE (6") (SE 8306). See also field-names.



Figure 44: Extract from showing settlement and strip fields, from NELA: 524/A/9/4, Map of West Butterwick drawn by John Snape (1778), with the permission of North East Lincolnshire Archives

EWSTER (1.25") (SE 8302)
 Youster 1778 Armstrong
 Youston Farm 1828 Bryant
 Yousters 1843 HCC9055, 1856 White

Probably OE **ewestre** 'sheep-fold', despite Bower's suggestion (1940, 297) that the forms may be too late for explanation. This is situated by the River Trent.

Derived names: EWSTERS FARM (5k) (SE 8302). Far Ewsters, 1851 TA. NORTH EWSTER (SE 8303). So named 6". NORTH EWSTER FARM (5k) (SE 8303). SOUTH EWSTER (SE 8302). So named 6".

KELFIELD (SE 8201)

So named 6", 1851 *TA*, 1".

Chalchefeld 1154 (e.14th) Selby

Kelkefeld eHy2 (1154×71) (1409) Gilb, Hy2 (1154×89) Dane, 1154-62 Selby, 1179 P (DLiPN), eHy3 (1216×44) *Chs*, 1275 RH

(Bower), 1316 FA (Bower), 1535 VE (Bower), *Kelkefelde* 1179 P (Bower), *Kelkefeud* Hy2 (1154×89) BM (DEPN)

Kelkfeld 1160 Dane

Calkefeld eHy2 (1154×71) Dane

Kelfeld 1406-1509 Ipm (Bower), *Kelfylde* Hy8 (1509×47) *Concordis* (Bower), *Kelfield* 1576 Saxton, *kelfeeld* 1607-8 *LRMB* (256) (*KC*)

‘Chalk field’, probably from OE ***celce** ‘chalk-place’ and OE **feld** ‘open country’ (see DLiPN 72; DEPN 270). Most spellings of specific are dominated by <e>, suggesting the *i*-mutated form of OE **calc** which gives ***celce** (VEPN 3 11). The substitution of initial and medial /k/ for /tʃ/ before *e* may be due to Scandinavian influence but could also be analogical and influenced by *calc* (see Kelfield ERY in SSNY 159). As no suitable geology has been found here, both Kelfield Li and Kelfield ERY may indicate ‘land on which chalk-marl was spread’ (Cole 1986-7, 54); see also Kelfield PN ERY 266, CDEPN 338.

Derived names: KELFIELD CATCHWATER (SE 8002), so named 6"2. KELFIELD CATCHWATER DRAIN (SE 8002). See notes on CATCHWATER DRAIN in Owston, above. ME **drein** ‘drain’. KELFIELD EAST DRAIN (SE 8203). KELFIELD GRANGE (SE 8102). So named 6". OFr **grange** ‘granary, barn, farm’. KELFIELD SEWER (SE 8201). So named 6", 1.25", 1830 Greenwood. ME **seuer** ‘a trench or ditch used for drainage’. KELFIELD WEST DRAIN (SE 8205). See also Kelfield Lane, Kelfield Lane End and Kelfield Road (street-names), and field-names.

CARR DYKE BANK (SE 8303). So named 6". Carr Dyke Bank 6". *Le Kerdyke* 1360 *Chs*. Carr Dike Bank 1851 *TA*. ON **kjarr** ‘brushwood, marsh’, OE **dīc**/ON **dík** ‘ditch’, and ME **banke** ‘slope, bank’. This recurrent dyke name appears elsewhere in Li (PN Li 2 126; PN Li 6 40). Note also Carr Dike, affluent of the Ouse (PN WRY 7 122); note also Car Dyke in Kesteven, an 85 mile long ditch running along the western edge of the fens, but the earliest run of forms there suggest ON personal name *Kárr* (DLiPN 28). See also field-names, and Carr Dike 1822 field-name in Owston.

CHAPEL (6"1) (SE 8305). A hand-drawn representation of West Butterwick Chapel is depicted on 1778 *Snape* map. This ancient chapel of ease was converted into a National School following the construction of ST MARY’S CHURCH (White 1856, 639).

COMMON FARM (SE 8105). OFr **commun** ‘common’. Names with *common* refer to ‘land held by the community; land enclosed from the common open-field(s); land worked by two adjacent communities; a parish boundary’ (NDEFN 87). See also field-names.

COURT DYKE (SE 8205). Possibly from OE **cot** ‘cottage’, and OE **dīc**/ON **dík** ‘ditch’. Note another example where *cot* has become *court* at Court Close (PN Db 3 607).

FERRY (6") (SE 8305). So named 1778 *Snape*. ON **ferja** ‘ferry’. Derived name: THE FERRY BOAT (SE 8305). P.H. named in relation to the ferry on the River Trent.

FLOUR MILL (6") (SE 8306). No longer exists.

GLEBE FARM (SE 8105). So named 1.25". ME **glebe** ‘piece of land forming part of parson’s benefice’.

MESSINGHAM INGS (SE 8303). ON **eng** ‘meadow’. Named in relation to MESSINGHAM Li (PN Li 6 80-1), situated on opposite bank of the River Trent.

NEWLAND (SE 8103). NEWLANDS (SE 8103). So named 6"1. *Newlande* 1594-6 *MinAcct* (SC6) (KC), *Little Newland, Newlands* 1649 *ParlSurv* (E317) (KC). Names of this type are often used to refer to ‘land newly taken into cultivation, newly developed for a specific purpose, or newly enclosed from common or open field’ (NDEFN 295). NEWLAND FARM (SE 8103). So named 6"2. Newland 1828 Bryant. NEWLANDS COTTAGE (6"1) (SE 8102), marked as NEWLANDS COTTAGES, 6"2. NEWLANDS FARM (SE 8102). NEWLANDS FARM (SE 8103). Two separate farms with the same name. This area overlaps with NEWLANDS in Epworth. See also field-name.

NORTH DRAIN OR RUSHCARR DRAIN (6"2) (SE 8207). ME **drein** ‘drain’. See also RUSHCARR DRAIN, below.

PAROCHIAL DRAIN (SE 8104). ME **drein** ‘drain’. This relates to a drain owned by or on behalf of the inhabitants of the parish.

PINFOLD (6") (SE 8305). So named 1850 *West Butterwick TA*. OE ***pynd-fald** ‘pinfold, enclosure for stray animals’. Recurrent name. See also documentary detail (LPPP 140).

RUSHCAR COTTAGE (SE 8207). OE **risc** ‘rush’, and ON **kjarr** ‘brushwood, marsh’. RUSH CARR DRAIN (SE 8207). ME **drein** ‘drain’. RUSH CARR DRAIN AND ENGINE HOUSE (1851 *TA*). Drainage pumping engine. RUSH CARR LANE DRAIN (SE 8206). See also RUSHCARR LANE, street-name, and field-names.

ST MARY’S CHURCH (6") (SE 8305). This was erected in 1841 (White 1856, 639).

SAND ROAD DYKE (SE 8205). OE **sand** ‘sand’, and OE **dīc**/ON **dík** ‘ditch’. See also SAND ROAD, street-name.

SOUTH FIELD DRAIN (SE 8104). So named 6", 1828 Bryant. ME **drein** 'drain'. SOUTHFIELD DRAIN 1.25", 1830 Greenwood and 1838 Ax. Marked 'Flood Gates' on 6". Leads into the River Trent. See Figure 45, below.



Figure 45: South Field Pumping Station on South Field Drain
© Kathryn Bullen

SPECTACLE DRAIN (SE 8203). So named 6", 1.25", and 1851 *TA*. Spectacle 1843 *HCC9055*. Spectacle Working Drain 1851 *TA*. Possibly relates to the sense of impressive (OED n.1) and is marked next to a 'sluice' on 6"1. See also field-names. SPECTACLE HOUSE (6") (SE 8203). Situated at the end of Spectacle Drain on bank of the River Trent.

THE TIDERACE (SE 8303). This house name is in North Ewster near the banks of River Trent.

WILLOW COTTAGE (6") (SE 8205).

WINDMILL (SE 8306). Marked as symbol of windmill. So marked 1778 *Snape*.

Street-Names

Street-names in (a) are on OS maps. Street-names in (b) and supplementary forms in (a) are 1778 *Snape*; 1803 *Enc*²; 1830 Greenwood; 1834 *WestButtTerr*; 1838 Ax; 1851 *TA*; 1856 White; 1877 *AxHD*.

(a)

CARR LANE (5k) (SE 8205). So named 1851, 1877. ON **kjarr** 'brushwood, marsh'. Note also CARR DYKE BANK, and field-names.

CLOUDS LANE (6"2) (SE 8206). So named 1778 *Snape*, 1803, 1851. CLOUGH LANE 6"1, 1.25" and 1830 Greenwood. For etymology, see CLOUDS LANE FARM (Belton). Derived name: Clouds Lane Drain 1803. ME **drein** ‘drain’. See also field-name.

PADDOCK LANE (6"2) (SE 8205). So named 1851.

RUSHCARR LANE (SE 8206). So named 6" and 1851. RUSH CARR LANE END 1877. See RUSHCAR COTTAGE, RUSH CARR LANE DRAIN, and field-names.

SAND ROAD (SE 8205). So named 6"2, 1.25", 1830, 1834, 1838. See SAND ROAD DYKE.

ULYETT LANE (5k) (SE 8305). Owlet Lane 1877. Specific is possibly the surn. *Ulyett*, which was found in small numbers in WRY, the form *Ulyatt* being more frequent in Nt and Li (Archer and ODFNBI); see *Woollett* surn. in ODFNBI, probably from OE personal name *Wulfgeāt*, or occasionally perhaps the female personal name *Wulfgyð*.

(b) Grass Road 1851; Mr Chesman’s Lane 1877 (specific is the surn. *Chesman*; Thomas Chesman, farmer, is named in 1856); Mr Godfrey’s Lane 1877 (specific is the surn. *Godfrey*; John Godfrey, farmer, is named in 1856); Out Mill Lane 1877 (OE **ūt** ‘outer, more distant’); Kelfield Lane 1803, Kelfield Lane End 1877; Kelfield Road 1877 (see KELFIELD); Out Mill Mere 1877 (OE **mere**¹ ‘pool’, or OE **ge-mære** ‘boundary’, surviving as dial. *meare* ‘strip of grassland forming boundary, boundary road’; see also Outmill House, field-name); Parrott Lane 1877 (specific is probably the surn. *Parrott*, which was frequent in Li (Archer and ODFNBI)); Reeds Lane 1851 (specific is possibly the surn. *Reed*, which was frequent in Li (Archer and ODFNBI), and with genitive -s could indicate a road associated with a Mr Reed; this may also be OE **hrēod** ‘reed’); South End 1851; Top End Town 1877; Top Road 1877; West Road 1877.

Field-Names

Undated field-names in (a) are 1850 *West Butterwick TA*; additional names are 1803 *Enc*². Field-names in (b) and supplementary forms in (a) are 1358 *AD* (E210/D6737) (*KC*); 1565 *Sheff Grant*; 1607-8 *LRMB* (256) (*KC*); 1649 *ParlSurv* (E317) (*KC*); 1686 *OwstTerr*; 1778 *Snape*; 1828 *Bryant*; 1834 *WestButtTerr*; 1851 *Owston TA*; 1864 *WestButtTerr*; 1877 *AxHD*.

(a) Avering Tacks (*Haver Intake* 1778; ME **haver** ‘oats’, and ON **inntak** ‘land newly taken into cultivation’); Barnards Close (specific is probably the surn. *Barnard*, which was frequent in Li (Archer and ODFNBI)); Between Ewsters (indicates land between sheepfolds; see EWSTER); Brickholes (ME **brike** ‘brick’, and OE **hol**¹ ‘hole, hollow’, perhaps referring the claypit from which bricks were made, as bricks were burnt close to where the material was dug (Rackham 1994, 174)); Brickyard Close; Butterwick Field (*Butterwickfeild* 1607-8); Butterwick Green 1803 (OE **grēne**² ‘(village) green’; this refers to ‘the village green, or the

field(s) adjacent to it' (NDEFN 180); this field is situated outside the settlement to the west of Clouds Lane Drain); Butterwick Ings 1834 (*Butterwicke Ynge* 1565, *butterweekinge* 1607-8, *Butterwick Inges* 1607-8, *Butterwick Ings* 1686; ON **eng** 'meadow'); Butterwick North Field; Butterwick South Field; Butterwick South Field Drain 1803 (joins Blackdike Mere's Drain to the south in Owston); Butterwick South Field Grove; Butterwick South Ings 1864; Butterwick South Moor 1834 (OE **mōr**/ON **mór** 'wasteland, marsh'); Mere in Butterwick South Field (OE **mere**¹ 'pool'); Butts Close (ME **butte** 'short strip of arable land'); Butts Croft (OE **croft** 'small enclosed plot'); Short Butts; Calf Close (OE **calf** 'calf'; see also Calf Close, f.n. in Owston); Carr or Common 1834 (Russell (1987, 30) notes the Carrs provide rough grazing); Carr Dyke 1834 (ON **kjarr** 'brushwood, marsh', and OE **dīc**/ON **dīk** 'ditch'; note also CARR DYKE BANK); Carr Lane Close; Cart Gate Close (ME **carte** 'a cart', and ON **gata** 'road', which sometimes indicates a 'right of pasturage' in NMidl, or OE **geat** 'pass, gate, gap'); Climacre, Climb Acres 1803 (*Clime Acre* 1778; specific from WRY dial. *clim* 'a climb', and OE **æcer** 'plot or strip of cultivated land, acre'; suggests a field on an incline); Close next Trent; Cockerills (probably refers to the surn. *Cockerill*, which was found in small numbers in Li but reasonably frequent in WRY (Archer and ODFNBI)); Coggan Close (also 1803; specific is the surn. *Coggon*; John Coggon, farmer, is named in West Butterwick in 1856).

Cottagers Park (ME **cotager** 'land set aside for tenants of cottages', and ME **park** (from OFr 'an enclosed tract of land for beasts of the chase'; in more recent times 'an enclosed plot of ground, a paddock, a field'); Bank in Cottagers Park (ME **banke** 'slope, bank'); In Cottagers Park; Cow Close (also 1778 and 1803; the fields are located to the north-west of the settlement; *Upper Cow Closes* 1778 (these fields lie directly to the north of Cow Close)); Croft (OE **croft**); Croft Flatt, In Croft Flatt (ON **flat** 'level ground', later 'division of the common field'); Davids Croft (specific is probably a pers.n., and OE **croft**); Drain Bank (ME **drein** 'drain', and ME **banke**); Drain Side; Encroachment (this refers to 'common land taken into private tenure' (NDEFN 129)); Field; Field Close; field close to River Trent; Garth Ends (ON **garðr** 'enclosure'); Garth Ends Close; German Close (also 1778; specific probably relates to the enclosures given by Richard de Mowbray in the reign of Richard I to the Abbey of Selby which formerly belonged to the Abbey of St Germain (Stonehouse 1839, 266); note also Garman Carr, Selby (PN WRY 4 37) which is suggested to be from the surn. *Carman*, from ON **kjarr**, but the earliest attestation is Garman); East of German Close; North of German Close; Mere in German Close (OE **mere**¹ 'pool'); Mere North of Germans; Grass Close (OE **gærs** 'grass'); Grass Croft (OE **croft**); Grass Road (see Grass Road, street-name in (b)); Great Road Close; Green Close (also 1778; OE **grēne**¹ '(the colour) green'; this refers to a 'notable green piece of land', frequently 'distinguishing grassland from arable, or describing a marshy area' (NDEFN 181)); Grove, Groves (OE **grāf** 'grove, wood'); Grove Butterwick North Field; Hobson Mere (specific is probably the surn. *Hobson*, which was frequent in Li (Archer and ODFNBI), and OE **mere**¹ 'pool', or OE **ge-mære** 'boundary'); Home Close (also 1778; adjacent to River Trent); Honey Hole (OE **hunig** 'honey', and OE **hol**¹ 'hole, hollow'; honey f.n.s are frequently understood as 'metaphorical names, alluding to sticky soil', but could also be a 'literal reference to a supply of honey' (NDEFN 213); Rudkin, in her unpublished notes from 1933, *NLM*, 1999.009.9, Box 4/1.141, quotes an anecdotal dialectal phrase 'Butterwick (West) wheer all on 'em was as poor as crows, till somebody fow (found) sum brass in th' Honey Hoäl which set 'em all up'', which

allegedly referred to a large amount of money found in Honey Hole field); House Close (OE **hūs** ‘house’; *house* names refer to ‘land beside or containing a dwelling house’ (NDEFN 216-7)); Ings (ON **eng** ‘meadow’; Russell (1987, 30) notes the Ings lie between the open fields and Butterwick Common); Ings Close (also 1803; these fields are located in a series of strips west of EWSTER; note also Ings names on the opposite side of the River Trent in East Butterwick (PN Li 6 49)); Ings Close Bank 1851 (ME **banke**); Ings Dyke 1834 (OE **dīc**/ON **dīk** ‘ditch’); North Ings; South Ings (also 1778 and 1834); Open Ings (*Open* names refer to ‘unenclosed land, land left open after the general enclosure of the parish’ (NDEFN 309)); South Ings Close; Kelfield Field (see KELFIELD); In Kelfield Field Grove; North of Kelfield Field; North of Kelfield Field Grove; Kelfield Lane 1803; Kelfield Pond 1877; Lane Croft (OE **croft**); Land End (*Land* names often refer to ‘the survival of selions near or at the end of open-field strips’ (NDEFN 244); the 1778 Snape map shows this clearly to be the case); Land Ends Close (*Land End Close* 1778); Little Close; Little Ings (ON **eng** ‘meadow’); Little Road Close; Low Homestead (OE **hām-stede** ‘homestead’).

Mere (OE **mere**¹ ‘pool’, or OE **ge-mære** ‘boundary’); Mere between Ewsters (see EWSTER); Mere End; North of Mere; Mill Hill (OE **hyll** ‘hill’); Near Ewsters (see EWSTER); New Close (*Lower New Close* 1778; *Upper New Close* 1778); Newlands 1851 specified as being in West Butterwick CP (OE/ON **land**); North Field; North of Beltoft Lane (see BELTOFT (Belton)); North of Common (OFr **commun** ‘common’); Oat Mill Close (OE **āte** ‘oats’); One Land (*One Land* refers to a selion which has survived ‘near or at the end of open-field strips’ (NDEFN 244)); 1 Land; 1 Land Butterwick North Field; Orchard; Outmill House 1828 (see Out Mill Lane, street-name in (b)); Paddock Lane Close (also 1803; see PADDOCK LANE); Park Calf Close (ME **park** (from OFr ‘an enclosed tract of land for beasts of the chase’; in more recent times ‘an enclosed plot of ground, a paddock, a field’, and OE **calf** ‘calf’); Long Park (*Low Park* 1778; *Park Hill* 1778 (OE **hyll**); *Pond Park* 1778; *Upper Park* 1778; this is in the centre of West Butterwick near FERRY; Russell (1987, 30) notes that the closes named Park Hill, Upper Park and Pond Park divide the South Field from the Town); In Parks; Pear Tree Close; Pigeon Cote and Croft (OE **cot** ‘cottage’, and OE **croft**); Pinghill (ME **pighitel**, nasalized variant *pingel* ‘small enclosure’); Pond; Reeds Close (also 1778; see Reeds Lane (street-name in (b)); Rodwell Croft (specific is probably the surn. *Rodwell*, which was frequent in Li (Archer and ODFNBI)); Rush Carr (also 1778, 1803; see RUSH CARR DRAIN); Rush Carr Close 1803; Rush Carr Lane; Rush Carr Lane Close; Rushy Close; Sheep Close (OE **scēp** ‘a sheep’); Old Sheep Close Mere (OE **mere**¹ ‘pool’, or OE **ge-mære** ‘boundary’); Short Close; Short Ends; Slood (Dut **slood** ‘ditch’; see also *Old Slood* and Old Slout Mere in Owston f.ns); Slough Close (OE **slōh** ‘slough, mire’).

South Moor 1803 (OE **mōr**/ON **mór**; this large area is located south of West Butterwick between Blackdike Mere’s Drain/Butterwick South Field Drain and South Ings Drain; Stonehouse (1839, 268) notes that, before enclosure and subsequent warping, South Moor was a sixteen feet deep peat bog which received the surface water from high ground in Owston, Belton and Epworth; afterwards, steam engines were needed to effect adequate drainage, as the weight of the warp compressed the peat); South of Spectacle Drain; Mere South of Spectacle Drain (OE **mere**¹ ‘pool’, or OE **ge-mære** ‘boundary’); Part of Spectacle Drain and Waste; Waste and part of Spectacle Drain (ME **waste** ‘wasteland’; see SPECTACLE DRAIN); Stack Close (ON **stakkr** ‘heap, stack’); Steam House and Croft (perhaps relates to early steam-driven drainage pumps, with OE **croft**); Teels Close 1803 (*Teals Close*

1778; specific is probably the surn. *Teel* or *Teale*, which was frequent in Li (Archer and ODFNBI); Thorn Sluice Drain (OE/ON **þorn** ‘thorn-tree’, ME **scluse** ‘dam with water gate’, and ME **drein** ‘drain’); Thornes Close, Thornes Closes (*Thornes Close* 1778; *Thornye Close* 1565; specific is possibly the surn. *Thorne*, which was reasonably frequent in Li but more frequent in WRY (Archer and ODFNBI)); Thornton Close (specific is probably the surn. *Thornton*, which was frequent in Li and very frequent in WRY (Archer and ODFNBI)); Thornton Park (ME **park** (from OFr) ‘an enclosed tract of land for beasts of the chase’; in more recent times ‘an enclosed plot of ground, a paddock, a field’); Town Mere (OE **mere**¹ ‘pool’, or OE **ge-mære** ‘boundary’); Turton Croft (specific is probably the surn. *Turton*, which was reasonably frequent in Li and more frequent in WRY (Archer and ODFNBI), and OE **croft**); Walldikes (OE **wall** ‘wall’, and OE **dīc**/ON **dík** ‘ditch’, indicating ‘land adjoining a wall or containing ruined walls’ (NDEFN 450)); Warlotts and Bank (ME **warlot** ‘land assessed at a particular rate of payment’, and ME **banke**; see also *Warlot* instances in Crowle, Haxey, Luddington and Wroot); Watson Croft (specific is the surn. *Watson*, and OE **croft**; Richard Watson, farmer, is named in 1856).

(b) *Butterwick Common* 1778 (see BUTTERWICK, and OFr **commun** ‘common’); *Common Sewer* 1778 (ME **seuer** ‘a trench or ditch used for drainage’; this drainage channel is in *Butterwick Common*); *Cow sard hill* 1778 (perhaps OE **cū** ‘cow’, uncertain second el., and OE **hyll** ‘hill’; the hill is marked on the western border with Epworth parish); *Five Acres* 1778 (OE **æcer** ‘plot or strip of cultivated land, acre’); *Green Common* 1778 (OE **grēne**¹ ‘(the colour) green’, and OFr **commun** ‘common’); *Hemp Pits* 1778 (OE **hænep**/ON ***hemp** ‘hemp’, and OE **pytt** ‘pit’; this lies on the border between Epworth and Owston parishes); *Lyn’croft* 1358, *Lincroft* 1649 (OE **līn**/ON **lín** ‘flax’, and OE **croft**; note also *Lyncroft* 1652, f.n. in Belton and *lyncroft* 1607-8, f.n. in Haxey); *Line Pits* 1778 (OE **līn**/ON **lín** ‘flax’, and OE **pytt** ‘pit’; retting pits for processing flax were common in Axholme); *Mill Lane Close* 1778; *North Gote* 1778 (OE **norð** ‘north’, and OE ***gota**, ME *gote* ‘watercourse, channel’, a common element in ME and later f.n.s, EPNE 2 206); *South Gote* 1778 (OE **sūð** ‘south’; these *gotes* are clearly marked as drainage channels in Butterwick Common leading to Common Sewer, 1778; see also Ings Gote, above); *Pasture* 1778 (OFr **pasture** ‘pasture’); *Thack Carr* 1778 (OE **þæc** ‘thatch, material for thatching’, and ON **kjarr** ‘brushwood, marsh’, indicating a place where thatch is obtained).

WROOT PARISH

Wroot parish lies in the extreme western part of the Isle of Axholme; reached along deep-dyked narrow minor roads, it is relatively isolated from the neighbouring parishes of Haxey and Epworth to the east and north, Strafforth wapentake (West Riding of Yorkshire) to the west, and Bassetlaw wapentake (Nottinghamshire) to the south. The only major settlements in the parish are Wroot and its adjoining hamlet at Woodside, both situated on a single piece of significantly elevated land at the bifurcation of the Old River Torne at around 8m OD. Wroot is not mentioned in the Domesday Survey.

Wroot parish is an unusual triangular-shape, its eastern boundary following the winding course of the Old River Idle, its northern boundary the northern branch of the Old River Torne, and its western boundary an unusual straight linear boundary leading diagonally from near Parson's Cross in the south towards God's Cross in the north-west, approximately following a now extinct branch of the Old River Torne (Garner 2003, 24). Traditionally, the boundary or mere stone at God's Cross, at the top north-western part of Wroot parish, marked the place where the three counties of Lincolnshire, Yorkshire and Nottinghamshire met (White 1856, 641), although the 6" OS map locates the three county boundary just south of God's Cross between Gravel Drain and Ninescores (Nt), noted also on maps by Bryant (1828) and Greenwood (1830). Administrative borders between Lincolnshire, Yorkshire and Nottinghamshire have altered slightly in recent times, leaving God's Cross, Parson's Cross and Candy Farm outside the modern parish of Wroot.

Prior to drainage in the 17th century, it is likely that Wroot may have been an island for at least part of the year, but with easy communication by boat; however, after drainage Wroot was nicknamed ‘out of England’ due to it being completely surrounded by swampy, inaccessible moorland (Stonehouse 1839, 384).

Estimates based on census surveys for the years from 1603 to 1642 (1603: 86; 1642: 253) indicate that from 1603 to 1642 Wroot’s population increased substantially, perhaps due to the straightening of meandering rivers which resulted in more arable land, thus increasing opportunities for agricultural labourers (Fleet 2002, 85-6). The landscape of Wroot parish is predominantly agricultural and largely flat, the soil rich in dark-coloured peat.

Wroot lies next to Hatfield Chase, once a significant deer park encompassing part of present-day South Yorkshire and North Lincolnshire, extending to 72,850 hectares before it was ‘disparked’ (thrown open to common use) in 1629; the lands within it were subject to Forest law, and the meres and marshland accounted for about half its size (Cory 1985, 34). One of the keeper’s stations was situated at nearby Lindholme (Stonehouse 1838, 396; see PN WRY 1 8 and LINDHOLME LAKES in Epworth).

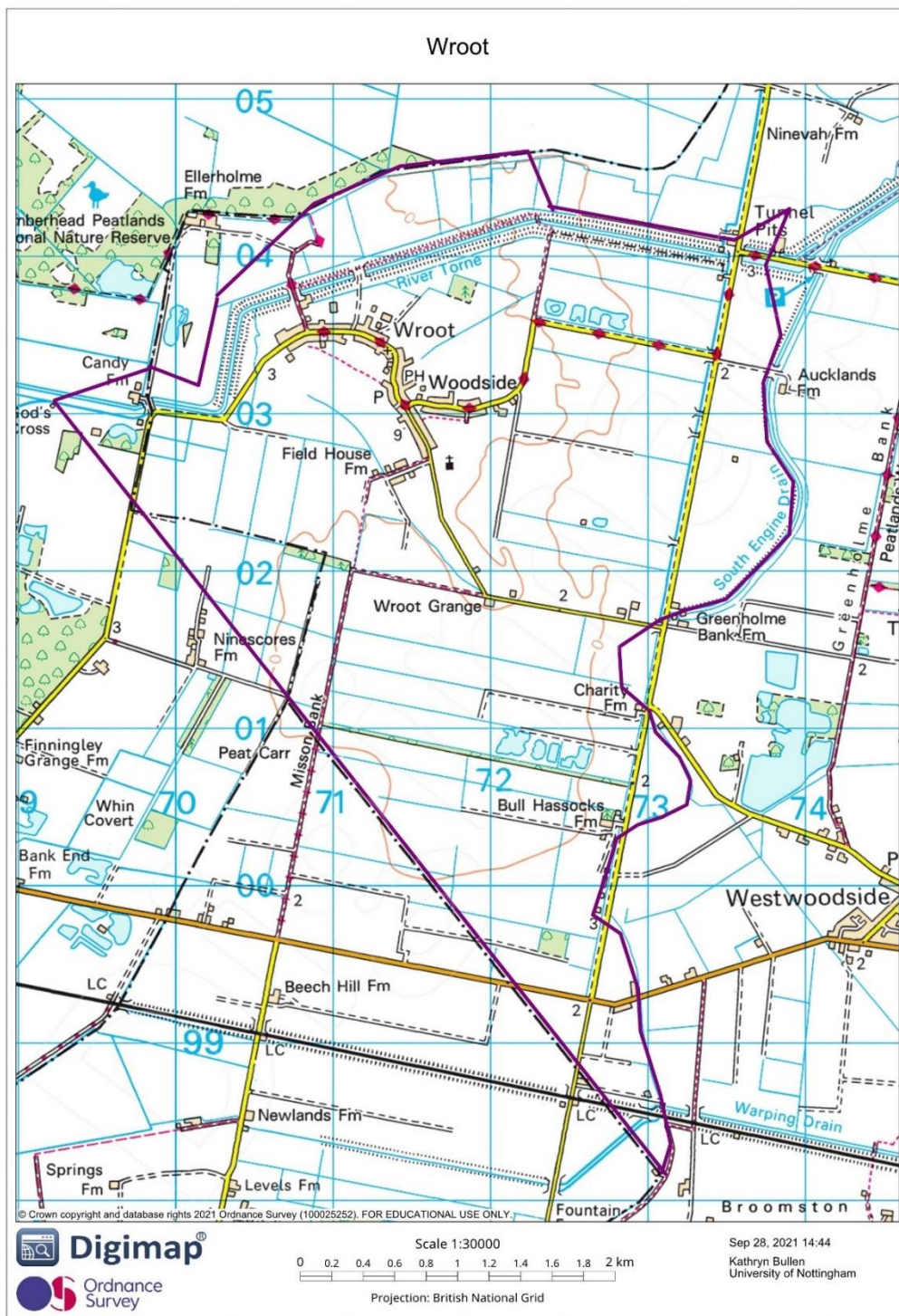


Figure 46: Map of Wroot parish

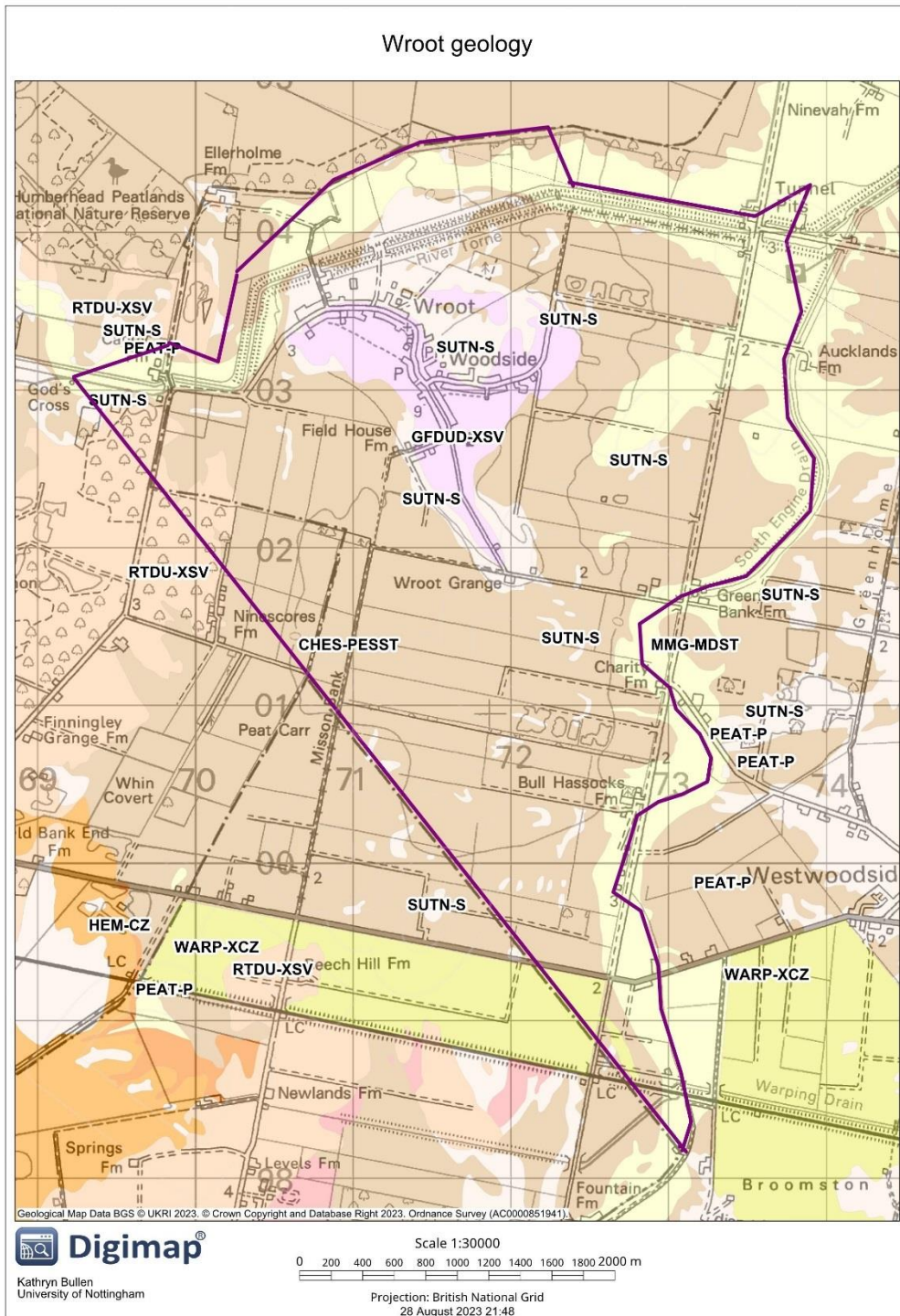


Figure 47: Geology map of Wroot parish

Bedrock	
Chester Formation - Sandstone, Pebbly (Gravelly) (CHES-PESST)	
Mercia Mudstone Group - Mudstone (MMG-MDST)	
Superficial Deposits	
Glaciofluvial Deposits, Devensian - Sand And Gravel (GFDUD-XSV)	
Hemingbrough Glaciolacustrine Formation - Clay, Silty (HEM-CZ)	
Sutton Sand Formation - Sand (SUTN-S)	
Alluvium - Clay, Silt, Sand And Gravel (ALV-XCZSV)	
River Terrace Deposits (Undifferentiated) - Sand And Gravel (RTDU-XSV)	
Peat - Peat (PEAT-P)	
Warp - Clay And Silt (WARP-XCZ)	
Artificial Ground	
Mass Movement	
Linear Features	
Alteration Areas	
Faults	
Fold Axes	
Fossil Horizons	
Landforms	
Mineral Veins	
Rock Units	

Figure 48: Wroot geology key

WROOT PARISH

Wroot parish was enclosed following an Enclosure Act dated 1774 and an Enclosure Award dated 1776. The Enclosure Award for Wroot does not contain a map, and therefore it is not possible to reconstruct the open-field layout of this parish; general allotments are merely labelled The Field, Field and Meadow, and Commons (Russell 1987, 209). A Tithe Award for the parish was completed in 1840, with 1841 map (Kain and Oliver 1995, 305). The OS 1" map sheet is dated 1894.

Wroot

WROOT (SE 7103) [ru:t]

So named 6", 1840 TA, 1".

Wroth (*insula de*) Hy1 (1100×35) (1308) Ch (Bower), 1157 YCh 354 (DEPN), 1189-99 (1308) Ch (DLiPN),

Wrot 1193, 1194 P (DLiPN), 1212 Fees (DLiPN), *Wrot'* 1341 *Chs*

Wroet 1281 QW (Bower)

Wrote 1291 Tax (DLiPN), *Wrote* 1626 (1837) *Ax*

Wrott 1526 *Sub* (Bower), *Wrotte* 1553 *Inventory* (Bower)

Wroote Hy8 (1509×47) *Concords* (Bower), *Wroot* 1596 *Ax*

Wort 1576 Saxton

Wroe 1626 (1837) *Ax*

Probably from OE **wrōt** 'snout', perhaps used topographically of a spur of land or an earlier island resembling a pig's snout. See also DLiPN 144; DEPN 539; CDEPN 704. This is the only major settlement in the parish and lies at the bifurcation of the old River Torne; the settlement and church lie on slightly higher ground at either end of a ridge. See Figure 49, below. Recent OS mapping provides confirmation of the feature which appears to have inspired the name; a sea-level contour line east of the settlement, accompanied by a slight hollow between Wroot and Haxey, reveals a narrow, low-lying narrow 'snout' formation south of St Pancras' church (Coates 2009, 93). It has been suggested that the settlement was moved following the bubonic plague of 1348-50, leaving the church a quarter of a mile to the south of the present settlement location (IOAHC).

Derived names: WROOT CHURCH DRAIN (SE 7202). ME **drein** 'drain'. WROOT GRANGE (SE 7201). So named 6", 1830 Greenwood. OFr **grange** 'granary, barn, farm'. See also field-names. Cf. WROOT CROFT, PN Nt 79.

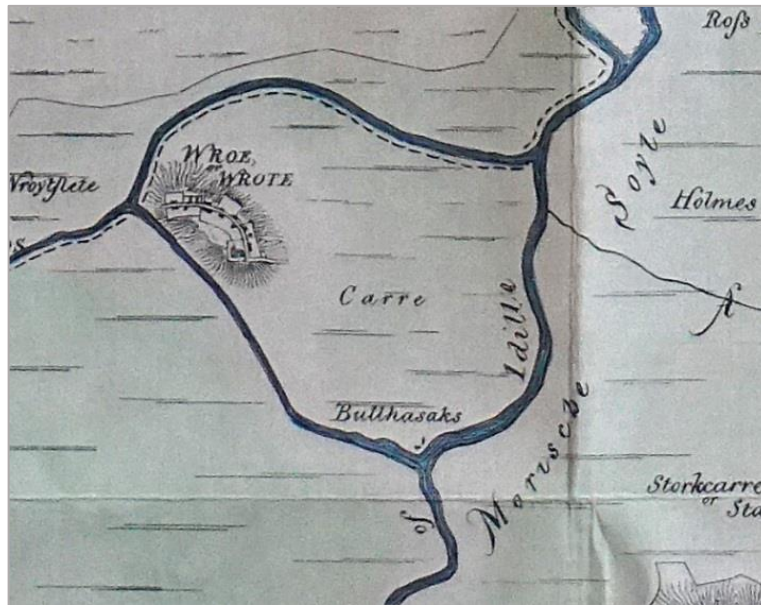


Figure 49: Extract from 1626 (1837) Ax map showing Wroot as a prominent feature in the landscape

WOODSIDE (SE 7103)

So named 6", 1840 TA, 1". Wood Side 1830 Greenwood.

OE **wudu** ‘wood’, and OE **sīde** ‘side’. Adjacent to Wroot and effectively part of this settlement. Instances of this name with earlier spellings elsewhere suggest ‘place beside the wood’ or ‘side of the wood’ (CDEPN 697).

Derived names: WOODSIDE FARM (SE 7203). WOODSIDE HOUSES (1776 *WrootEnc*). WOODSIDE LANE (street-name).

BEN INTAKE DRAIN (SE 7302). 6" marked as IDLE BANK and NEW IDLE DRAIN. OE **bēan** ‘bean’, and ON **inntak** ‘land newly taken into cultivation’, and ME **drein** ‘drain’. *le Beane Intacke* 1565 *SheffGrant*, *beane intacke* 1607-8 *LRMB* (256) (KC), *Binintake* 1642 *Cert*, *Ben Intack* 1719 *Dent*, *Ben Intack* near to the Tunnel Pits 1823 *Dent*, *Ben Intacks* 1838 *WPP* (also 1840 TA), *Ben Intakes*, *Benningtack* 1876 *Sewers* (see also *Wroot Carr Alias Benytack*, field-name, below). See also *Beningtack* 1675 in PN WRY 1 6 and *Benecroft* 1404 in PN WRY 1 17, both glossed as OE **bēan** ‘bean’. Runs parallel to SOUTH IDLE DRAIN. See also field-names.

BLACK BANK DRAIN (SE 7002). So named 6". OE **blæc** ‘black’, ME **banke** ‘slope, bank’, and ME **drein** ‘drain’.

BULL HASSOCKS (SE 7200). So named 1838 *WPP*. *Bullhasaks* 1626 (1837) Ax, *Bull Hassoc* 1639 Ax, *Bull Hascots* (*sic*) 1828 Bryant, *Bull*

Hassock 1830 Greenwood, Bull Hassocks 1840 *TA*. Butt Hassocks 1840 *TA* is probably a misspelling. ModE dial. *bull-hassocks* from OE **bula** ‘bull’, and OE **hassuc** ‘clump of coarse grass’; see also ‘large round tufts of grass standing above the common level of the field’ (Peacock 1889, 79), so called ‘because they grow like the hair on a bull’s forehead’ (Peacock 1884-1920 [1997], 74). *Hassocks* appears to be a Li term referring to great tufts of *carex paniculata* (Tussock Sedge) which once grew in undrained fen (Healey 1997, 19). This lies on the eastern border between Wroot and Haxey parishes. Derived names: BULL HASSOCKS FARM (SE 7200). BULL HASSOCKS DRAIN (SE 7200). ME **drein** ‘drain’. This is shared with Haxey parish. See also field-names.

CANDY BANK (6"2) (SE 6902). This is named from CANDY FARM, below. Specific is possibly the surn. *Candy*, but few were found in Li (Archer and ODFNBI), and ME **banke** ‘slope, bank’. Previously Nan Sampson Bank 6"1. Both names are given separately on 10k, with the northern Candy Bank part forming the current border between Li and WRY. This relates to the given name Nan, a hypocoristic form of Ann, with the surn. *Sampson*, and ME **banke** ‘slope, bank’. John Sampson, farmer, is named in Belton in 1856. Candy Bank is situated in the north-western corner of the parish, but is now in WRY. See also Sampson’s Lane, street-name in (b), and Sampson Ground, field-name. Bower 1940 (299) notes an unreferenced n.d. Candy Bank Nook. ME **noke** ‘nook’. CANDY FARM (SE 6903). Previously Candy Hall 1801 *HCC9047*, 1828 Bryant, 1840 *TA*. This is now in WRY. See also field-names.

CARSAIG FARM (SE 7103). Specific is possibly from the Scottish place-name on the Isle of Mull, or the surn. *Carsaig*, but there are no instances in Archer or ODFNBI.

CHARITY FARM (SE 7201).

CHESTER COTTAGE FARM (SE 7003). Specific is probably the surn. *Chester*, which was reasonably frequent in Li (Archer and ODFNBI).

CROSS KEYS INN (6") (SE 7103). This is a reference to ecclesiastical heraldry and the keys conferred by Christ on the first pope, St Peter (Cox 1994, 16).

DOLWOOD (survives in derived names). DOLWOOD DRAIN (SE 7003). Ambiguous specific, possibly the surn. *Dolwood*, but this was found in small numbers in Li (Archer or ODFNBI), or possibly from ME **dole** ‘share in the common field’, but it is more usual to find this as *dole*, used in compound with OE **wudu** ‘wood’, and ME **drein** ‘drain’. Dolwood Bank 1840 *TA*. ME **banke** ‘slope, bank’. See also field-name.

EAST RING DRAIN (SE 7104). ModE **ring-drain** ‘drain enclosing a stretch of ground’, from OE **hring** ‘ring, circle’, and ME **drein** ‘drain’.

FIELD HOUSE FARM (SE 7102). FIELD HOUSE 6".

FOLLY DRAIN (SE 7300). See River-Names. This provides most of the eastern border between Wroot and Haxey parishes.

FRANKLINS DRAIN (SE 7202). Specific is probably the surn. *Franklin*, which was frequent in Li (Archer and ODFNBI), and ME **drein** ‘drain’.

FULSOC NOOK (6") (SE 7003). So named 1801 *HCC9047*. Specific is perhaps a variant of the recurrent compound *fūl-sic*, from OE **fūl** ‘foul’, frequently with elements denoting water, and OE **sīc** ‘stream’ or ON **sík** ‘ditch’, with ME **noke** ‘nook’. *Fulsick Newk* 1626 (1837) Ax, field-name (marked in Belton), probably belongs here, as this appears to be mislocated on Stonehouse’s 1626 (1837) reconstructed map at the site of TORNE NOOK (Belton).

GLEBE FARM (SE 7003). ME **glebe** ‘piece of cultivated land, often forming part of a parson’s benefice’.

GOD’S CROSS (SE 6903). Now in WRY. So named 6" in Li. Marked as monument. *Gods Cros* 1626 (1837) Ax, 1639 Ax. OE **god** ‘god’, and OE **cross** ‘cross’. *Godscrosse* 1645 [Cantley] (PN WRY 1 43) is probably the same location, as the intersection of the south-eastern boundary of Cantley parish is with Blaxton, Hatfield and Wroot. Located on the relict River Torne, the keepers of Hatfield Chase took this as the boundary marker between Hatfield Chase and the Isle of Axholme (Tomlinson 1882, 59). The present boundary stone obelisk decorated with an ass’s head is dated 1816; a wooden cross is described in the 1558 boundary limits for Hatfield Chase (Garner 2003, 28). A linear boundary line ran between God’s Cross and Parsons Cross in Haxey.

GRAVEL DRAIN (6") (SE 7001). So named 1830 Greenwood, 1838 in 1839 Stonehouse. ME **gravel** ‘gravel, sand’, and ME **drein** ‘drain’. Gravel Drain Bridge 1877 *AxHD*.

THE HUNDREDS (6") (SE 7101). 6" marked as house, which no longer exists, located near The Hundreds (f.n.), probably indicated an administrative unit. Derived name: The Hundred Bank 1828 Bryant. ME **banke** ‘slope, bank’.

IDLE BANK (SE 7200). So named 6" and 1840 *TA*. ME **banke** ‘slope, bank’. SOUTH IDLE DRAIN (SE 7302). NEW IDLE DRAIN 6". So named 1828 Bryant. ME **drein** ‘drain’. Runs parallel to BEN INTAKE DRAIN. See also field-name.

LEVELS FARM (SK 7299). ME **level** ‘flat and horizontal’. See also LEVEL LANE, street-name, and field-name.

LOAD DRAIN (SE 7102). OE **lād** ‘water-course; river crossing’, and ME **drein** ‘drain’. Load Dyke 1745 *WrootTerr*. OE **dic**/ON **dík** ‘ditch’.

MISSON BANK (SE 7001). ME **banke** ‘slope, bank’. Also marked as track. This is located on the south-western boundary with Nt. See Misson in PN Nt 87, and Lindums Stone, field-name, below.

MOOR BANK (SE 7104). OE **mōr**/ON **mór** ‘wasteland, marsh’, and ME **banke** ‘slope, bank’.

NAN SAMPSON BANK (6"1) (SE 6903). Now in WRY. So named 1840 TA. See CANDY BANK.

OLD GRAVEL PIT (6") (SE 7102). Next to FIELD HOUSE. ME **gravel** ‘gravel, sand’, and OE **pytt** ‘pit’.

OLD MOOR DRAIN (SE 7204). OE **mōr**/ON **mór** ‘wasteland, marsh’, and ME **drein** ‘drain’.

OLD SAND PIT (6") (SE 7003). Three marked on 6". OE **sand** ‘sand’, and OE **pytt** ‘pit’. Near SAND LANE.

POLES BANK (SE 7203). So named 1840 TA. OE **pōl** ‘pool’, and ME **banke** ‘slope, bank’. Poles Drain 1838 WPT. ME **drein** ‘drain’.

Probably a variant of Pools Bank, 1838 WPP. There are several more recently dug fish-pools here, marked as Alderfen Fisheries on 2.5k, but these are not marked on older OS maps. Derived names: Poles Bank Road (street-name), and field-name.

RECTORY (6") (SE 7103).

RIVERSIDE FARM (SE 7304).

ST PANCRAS CHURCH (6") (SE 7102). 25k marked as church. This is situated on high ground on the outskirts of the settlement with extensive views of the surrounding landscape to the east; it was rebuilt in 1879 on the site of an earlier church. John Wesley was curate to his father Samuel here from 1727-29 (<http://slha.org.uk/>).

SANDERSON'S BANK (SK 7299). Sanderson Bank 1840 TA. Specific is probably the surn. *Sanderson*, which was frequent in Li (Archer and ODFNBI). ME **banke** ‘slope, bank’. Sanderson’s Bank 1877 AxHD. Derived names: Sandersons Bank Drain 1801 HCC904. Sandersons Drain and Bank 1828 Bryant. ME **drein** ‘drain’. SANDERSON’S BANK SOUTH DRAIN (SK 7299). Sandersons Bridge 1828 Bryant. This is at the junction of Sandersons Bank with Bull Hassocks Drain.

SANDHILL FARM (SE 7103). OE **sand** ‘sand’, and OE **hyll** ‘hill’.

SCHOOL (SE 7103). So named 6". *Free School* 1710 (White 1856, 641). *Charity School* 1771 WTGL. The *Free School* was founded and endowed in 1710 by Henry Travis (White 1856, 641). The current school is named Wroot Travis Charity School, built in the 1870s on the site of the former *Free School*.

SNELL DRAIN (SE 7100). So named 1801 HCC9047. Specific is possibly the surn. *Snell*, which was reasonably frequent in Li (Archer and ODFNBI), and ME **drein** ‘drain’.

SOUTHLANDS FARM (SE 7003).

THATCH CARR BANK (SE 7101). OE **þæc** ‘thatch, material for thatching’, ON **kjarr** ‘brushwood, marsh’, and ME **banke** ‘slope, bank’. THATCH CARR DRAIN (SE 7102). ME **drein** ‘drain’. NEW THATCH CARR

DRAIN (SE 7002). OLD THATCH CARR DRAIN (SE 7002). Named THATCH CARR DRAIN 6". THATCH CARR FARM (SE 7102). THATCH CARR PLANTATION (SE 7002). So named 6". See also field-names.

THORN BANK (6") (SE 7201). So named 1840 *TA*, 1838 *WPP*, 1877 *AxHD*. OE/ON **þorn** 'thorn-tree', and ME **banke** 'slope, bank'. Thorne Bank and Bridge 1828 Bryant. NORTH THORN BANK DRAIN (SE 7201). SOUTH THORN BANK DRAIN (SE 7201). ME **drein** 'drain'. Leads to THORN COTTAGE FARM (SE 7201) and THORN COTTAGES (SE 7201). THORN COTTAGE 6".

TUNNEL PITS (SE 7304). OE **pytt** 'pit'. Tunnelpit 1.25", 1830 Greenwood and 1871 *EpwDB*. Tunnel Pit 1838 Stonehouse and 1877 *AxHD*. TUNNEL PITS BRIDGE (SE 7301). Specific is 'subterranean passage' (OED n.4), or ModE dial. *tunnel* 'a culvert or space under a bridge' (Peacock 1884-1920 [1997], 223), OE **pytt** 'pit'. TUNNEL PITS FARM (1") (SE 7304) is Tunnel Pit Farm 1838 *WPP*. TUNNEL PITS DRAIN (SE 7304). ME **drein** 'drain'. This triangular area of land borders Epworth and WRY. See also TUNNELPIT COTTAGES in Epworth.

TWELVE FOOT DRAIN (SE 7002). ME **drein** 'drain'.

WATER BANK (SE 7202). So named 6", 1828 Bryant. This runs to the east of WOODSIDE. OE **wæter** 'water', and ME **banke** 'slope, bank'.

WILLOW BANK DRAIN (6") (SE 7002). OE ***wilig** 'a willow', ME **banke** 'slope, bank', and ME **drein** 'drain'. Now included in BLACK BANK DRAIN.

WILLOW CLOSES DRAIN (5k) (SE 7299). OE ***wilig** 'a willow', and ME **drein** 'drain'. See field-name.

Street-Names

Street-names in (a) are on OS maps. Street-names in (b) and supplementary forms in (a) are 1707 WTGL; 1745 *WrootTerr*; 1771 WTGL; 1776 *WrootEnc*; 1801 HCC904; 1838 *WPT*; 1840 *TA*; 1877 *AxHD*.

(a)

ACRES LANE (SE 7104). So named 6". Runs parallel between Ring Drain and the River Torne. OE **æcer** 'plot or strip of cultivated land, acre'.

COMMON LANE (SE 7205). So named 6". Common Road 1840. See also Common Drain, field-name.

FIELD LANE (SE 7102). So named 6", 1877.

HIGH STREET (5k) (SE 7103). *High Way* 1745. This indicates the principal street (1992 Room, 35).

MOOR LANE (SE 7003). So named 6". OE **mōr**/ON **mór** ‘wasteland, marsh’.

NINESCORES LANE (SE 7001). So named 6"2. Ninescore Lane 6"1. This leads from Ninescores Farm in Nt. Cf. NINESCORES, PN Nt 79. *Ninescores* probably refers to a precise amount of land, or alternatively the scores may be furrows (NDEFN 299). See also field-name.

PEATLANDS WAY (SE 7004). Modern track-way; see entry in Epworth.

SAND LANE (6"1) (SE 7003). OE **sand** ‘sand’.

(b) *Church Road* 1776 (see ST PANCRAS CHURCH); Epworth Road 1838; Epworth Road End 1877 (see EPWORTH); *Finningley Road* 1776 (for FINNINGLEY, see PN WRY 1 44 and PN Nt 79); *Haxey Road* 1776 (see HAXEY); *Level Lane* 1745 (see also LEVELS FARM); Poles Bank Road 1838 (see POLES BANK); *Pool Bank Road/ Pools Bank Road* 1776; *Pools Bank Road North* 1776 (see POLES BANK); Sampson’s Lane 1801 (see NAN SAMPSON BANK, and field-names); *Town Street* 1707 (also 1745, 1771); *Town Street East* 1776, *Town Street North* 1776.

Field-Names

Undated field-names in (a) are 1840 *TA*. Field-names in (b) and supplementary forms in (a) are 1540 and 1563 bounds of Hatfield Chase in 1882 Tomlinson; 1574-5 *MinAcct* (SC6) (*KC*); 1596 *Ax*; 1607-8 *LRMB* (256) (*KC*); 1626 (1837) *Ax*; 1633 *Ax*; 1638 *WTGL*; 1639 *Ax*; 1662, 1672, 1674, 1686, 1690 *WTGL*; 1693 *WillsStow* (220) (*KC*); 1694 (1870) *Pryme*; 1700 *WTGL*; 1700¹ *HCC9045*; 1703, 1706, 1707 *WTGL*; 1745 *WrootTerr*; 1771 *WTGL*; 1776 *Wroot Enc*; 1801 *HCC9047*; 1828 *Bryant*; 1838¹ *WPP*; 1838² *WPT*; 1839 *Stonehouse*; 1847 *Skate Tithe*; 1847-48 *WaterTorne*; 1856 *White*; 1869 *WP*; 1876 *Sewers*; 1877 *AxHD*.

(a) The Acres (OE **æcer** ‘plot or strip of cultivated land, acre’); Barrier Bank (ME **banke** ‘slope, bank’); Boundary Drain 1838²; Bull Meadow 1856 (OE **bul** ‘bull’, and OE **mēd** ‘meadow’; this indicates land ‘allotted at the enclosure to the churchwardens, who apply the rent to the service of the church; though it is said to have been awarded in lieu of land which had been given at an early period as a pasture for the parish bull’ (White 1856, 641)); Candy Bridge 1847-48; Candy Ground (also 1838¹; see CANDY); Carr or Fifties Lands 1838² (*Carre* 1626 (1837); ON **kjarr** ‘brushwood, marsh’); Carr Side Closes (ON **kjarr** ‘brushwood, marsh’, OE **sīde** ‘side’); Church Headland (OE **hēafod-land** ‘headland, land for turning plough’); Common 1838¹ (*The Common* 1776; OFr **commun** ‘common’; see also COMMON LANE, street-name; compare also *Comon Pasture* 1771 and *Common Dyke* 1745, below); Common Drain 1838¹ (ME **drein** ‘drain’); Little Common 1838¹, The Little Common; County Stone 1828 (this is on the border with Nt); Dolwood Close, Dolwood Closes (see DOLWOOD DRAIN); Dowson Levels (specific is possibly the surn. *Dowson*, which was reasonably frequent in Li (Archer and ODFNBI), and ME **level** ‘flat and horizontal’); Gravel Drain Bridge 1877 (see

GRAVEL DRAIN); Hellerholme 1838¹ (ON **elri** ‘alder wood’, and ON **holmr** ‘island, water-meadow’; this is probably part of ELLERHOLME FARM, PN WRY 1 9, as it lies on the border with WRY); The Hundreds 1838¹ (see also THE HUNDREDS, house-name, above; also known as Wroot Jiste Carr, see below); Idle Drain 1801 (ME **drein** ‘drain’; see IDLE BANK); Koning’s Garth 1839 (ON **konungr** ‘king’, and ON **garðr** ‘enclosure’; this was once the site of a manor house and land (Stonehouse 1839, 385)).

Levels 1838¹ (*The Levels* 1776, North Level 1869, South Level 1869; see LEVELS FARM and *Level Lane*); Lindums Stone 1828 (specific refers to Brit **lindo*- ‘water, pool’ in the p.n. Lincoln (cf. CDEPN 373); this is located on MISSON BANK on the border with Nt and suggests a boundary stone); Lings (ON **lyng** ‘heather’); Nine Scores (also 1838¹; see also NINE SCORES LANE, street-name); North End 1828 (this lies north of POLES BANK); Occupation Bridge 1847-48 (this presumably relates to a now lost former Occupation Road, referring to a lane that ‘led to arable strips in open fields owned by a villager who had *occupation* rights there’ (Room 1992, 64)); Old Don Plantation 1828 (this was located by the former watercourse opposite AUCKLANDS FARM, Epworth; see OLD RIVER DON in River-Names); Parson Crofts; Parson Cross (also 1838; *Parsons Cros* 1626 (1837), *Parson cross* 1633, *Person Cros* 1639, *Parsons Cross* 1700¹; OFr **persone** ‘parson’, and OE **cross** ‘cross’, provided extreme south-western boundary point of parish, now in WRY; Stonehouse (1839, 316) notes that near the Idle Stop ‘formerly stood Perteney Cross, vulgarly called Parson’s Cross, but in the old parchment copy of Arlebout’s map, Parting Cross’, probably referring to a boundary stone marking the division of Li and Nt; however, the 1639 Arlebout map (*HCC9044*) shows *Person Cros*); Petes Bank Drain 1801 (specific probably given name, ME **banke**, and ME **drein** ‘drain’); Poles Drain 1838 (see POLES BANK and Poles Bank Road); The Poor’s Close 1856 (this ‘belonged to the poor parishioners from time immemorial, and is let in allotments of a rood each’ (White 1856, 641)); Ring Drain 1837 (ModE **ring-drain** ‘drain enclosing a stretch of ground’, from OE **hring** ‘ring, circle’, and ME **drein** ‘drain’; note also *Ring Dyke* (ancient drain) 1776 (ModE **ring dyke** ‘dyke that is arcuate or roughly circular in plan’, from OE **hring** ‘ring, circle’, and OE **dīc**/ON **dīk** ‘ditch’)); Roe (also 1838²; ON **rá** ‘boundary’); Sampson Ground 1838¹ (specific is the surn. *Sampson*; John Sampson, farmer, is named in Belton in 1856); Sampson Levels (ME **level** ‘flat and horizontal’; now in WRY, previously in Li; see also NAN SAMPSON BANK); Samuel Closes 1838¹ (specific is possibly a given name, or the surn. *Samuel*, but this was found in small numbers in Li (Archer or ODFNBI)); Scarte Intack 1838¹, Scate Intake (also 1776, 1847; specific is possibly from ON **skaut** ‘nook, bend’, and ON **inntak** ‘land newly taken into cultivation’); Thatch Carr (also 1776), Thatch Carrs (also 1838¹; see THATCH CARR BANK and related names, above); Thorn Bank 1838¹ (OE/ON **þorn** ‘thorn-tree’, and ME **banke**); Torne Bank (ME **banke**); Torne Carr 1838¹ (ON **kjarr** ‘brushwood, marsh’); (see RIVER TORNE in River-Names).

West Carr 1838¹ (*Wroot West Carr* 1639; ON **kjarr** ‘brushwood, marsh’); Willow Closes (*Willow Close* 1639); The Willows 1876; (see WILLOW CLOSES DRAIN); Wroot Acres 1838¹, (also 1847; for specific see WROOT, and OE **æcer**; the boundary to Wroot Acres fields is provided by the ancient course of River Torne; note also *Wroot Five Acres* 1776); Wroot Bridge 1801; Wroot Common (OFr **commun** ‘common’); Wroot Fields; Wroot Fiste 1838² (second el. is perhaps from ON **fit** ‘meadow’; cf. ‘grassland on the bank of a river’, EPNE 2 174); Wroot Joist Carr or Fifties/Fiftys, Wroot and Misson Joist Carr or Hundreds, Wroot Joist Carr or

Hundreds, Wroot Jiste Carr or Hundreds 1838¹ (*le Geist carre* 1574-5, *Wroote gyste carr* 1596, *Wroot Ioyst Carr* 1639, *Wroot Carr* 1694 (1870); ME **agiste** ‘seasonal rights of pasturage, rented pasture-land’, and ON **kjarr** ‘brushwood, marsh’; this lies to the west of the Old Idle, River-Name; cf. Misson (Nt); note also *Wroot Carr Alias Benytack* 1639 (see BEN INTACK DRAIN, and Ben Intacks); this lies to the east of the Old Idle (River-Name); note also Justlands Commons 1803, f.n. in Epworth, and Justland Closes (Commons) 1803, f.n., in Haxey).

(b) *Allintakes* 1776 (ON **inntak** ‘land newly taken into cultivation’); *Comon Pasture* 1771 (OFr **commun** ‘common’, and OFr **pasture** ‘pasture’; compare *Common* 1838¹); *Common Dyke* 1745 (OE **dīc**/ON **dík** ‘ditch’); *Conigarth in Wroot* 1693 (ME **coninger**, **coningre** ‘rabbit-warren’); *Cross Hill* 1700, *Cross Hills* 1690 (also 1703, 1706, 1745), *Cross-Hills* 1771, *Crosse Hills* 1638 (also 1662, 1672, 1674, 1686, 1707; OE **cro** ‘cross’, and OE **hyll** ‘hill’); *Green Gate Balk or Mill Hill Bushes* 1771 (OE **grēne**¹ ‘(the colour) green’, ON **gata** ‘road’, which sometimes indicates a ‘right of pasturage’ in NMidl, or OE **geat** ‘pass, gate, gap’, and OE **balca** ‘ridge, bank’ or ‘boundary strip’; OE **hyll**, and OE **busc** ‘bush’); *Hatfield Common* 1776 (OFr **commun** ‘common’; see Hatfield, WRY); *Highgate* 1662 (also 1674); *Highway* 1662 (also 1686, 1703, 1706, 1771), *ye Highway* 1672, *High Way* 1745; *The Intack* 1638, *The Intacke* 1662, *Intack* 1672 (also 1690, 1693, 1700; ON **inntak** ‘land newly taken into cultivation’); *Load Dyke* 1745 (*Load-Dyke* 1771; OE **lād** ‘water-course; river crossing’, and OE **dīc**/ON **dík** ‘ditch’); see LOAD DRAIN; *Pinfold Hill* 1638 (also 1662, 1674, 1672, 1686, 1690, 1703, 1706, 1707, 1771; OE ***pynd-fald** ‘pinfold, enclosure for stray animals’, and OE **hyll**); *Ring Dyke* (ancient drain) 1776 (ModE **ring dyke** ‘dyke that is arcuate or roughly circular in plan’, from OE **hring** ‘ring, circle’, and OE **dīc**/ON **dík** ‘ditch’); *Sheep-Coats* 1771 (ME **shep-cot** ‘sheepcote’); *Stone Bridge* 1771; *Thorney Hall* 1662; *Upper Gate South* 1771 (ON **gata** ‘road’, or OE **geat** ‘pass, gate, gap’); *Wroot Carr Alias Benytack* 1639 (ON **kjarr** ‘brushwood, marsh’; see BEN INTACK DRAIN, and Ben Intacks, above; this lies to the east of the Old Idle, River-Name); *Wroote ferye* 1596 (ON **ferja** ‘ferry’); *Wrooll Ferrie ende (sic)* 1607-8 (in 1607-8 this formed part of the bounds of the commons (LRMB 256, f.194) (KC)); *Wroot Five Acres* 1776 (OE **æcer** ‘plot or strip of cultivated land, acre’; note also *Wroot Acres* 1838¹); *Wroot-flete* 1552, *Wroot-fleet* 1563 (OE **flēot** ‘stream’/ON **fljót** ‘river’; this marks a point in the bounds of Hatfield Chase WRY on the Li border).

Observations

This thesis has provided an important contribution to the discipline of English toponomastics, offering a full survey of the place-names of the Isle Axholme, including valuable context in the form of geographical features, social history, and questions of philology and dialectology. Place-names reveal a variety of watery-related topographical terms, ranging from those coined in areas of natural peatland in the west to those coined in areas of artificial warpland in the east beside the Trent. Significantly, many of the early field- and minor-names disappear from modern records following drainage and land reclamation in the 1620s, suggesting that these names were no longer relevant.

Notably, the water element of the project provides an important part of its potential contribution and future use. Threads from the thesis which could be explored further include the pre-1500 watery-related topographical terms used to describe natural features (OE *flēot* ‘stream’/ON *fljót* ‘river’, ON *holmr* ‘island, water-meadow’, and OE *sīc* ‘stream’/ON *sík* ‘ditch’) and land management features (OE *brycg* ‘bridge’, and ME *cauce* ‘causeway’, OE *dīc*/ON *dík* ‘ditch’), considering their distribution before drainage (see introduction, pp.86-90). The precision of watery landscape terminology used could be investigated further by examining other watery elements evidenced in the survey, including terms for ‘bog’ (OE *mos*, ME *sogh*, OE *syle*¹) and ‘marsh’ (ON *kjarr*, OE **lagge*, OE *mersc*, OE *mōr*/ON *mór*, OE **pide*), watercourse-terms (ON *bekkr* ‘stream’, OE **gota*, ME *gote* ‘watercourse, channel, stream’, and OE *lād* ‘water-course; river crossing’), and drainage-terms (ME *drein* ‘drain’, ME *seuer* ‘trench or ditch used for drainage’, OE *wæter-furh* ‘drainage furrow’).

New discoveries include two antedatings and one newly identified element, all of which have watery associations that appear to relate to land management. The earliest form of ME **ret* ‘rate’, referring to a pit from which hemp or flax was ‘rated’, found at *the Raytegate* 1446-7 in Haxey, antedates the OED 1849 entry for *ret* n. by around 400 years. The earliest form of ME **leam* ‘drain or watercourse in the fenny districts’, found at Leam (*Leem* 1313-16) in Crowle, antedates the OED 1601 entry for *leam* n² by over 300 years. Lastly, the water-related element *beave* (see p.73), which seems to be particular to Axholme and does not appear in OED, remains a conundrum: it is attested quite late (1795) and without early forms no definite etymology can be offered.

In summary, the project will benefit the local community and environmental agencies by promoting a greater appreciation for the landscape and an awareness of possible changes in the future which connect with its more watery past. Specifically, environmental knowledge contained within early place-names, particularly field- and minor names, contributes both to the reconstruction of the historic fenland landscape before 17th-century drainage works and to its future land management. Georeferencing watery-related names, where possible, can help identify suitable areas for alternative water management schemes. Consequently, place-names provide an important part of the interdisciplinary response needed to manage likely environmental changes in the area, particularly in relation to climate change and building flood resilience for a more sustainable future (see Axholme’s future, p.91). Finally, this thesis will provide material for a publishable volume of the English Place-Name Survey, contributing to the Lincolnshire survey.

Appendix 1

Index of elements in Axholme place-names attested before 1500

This index includes all place-names for which there is evidence before 1500, which will help to visualise the landscape and the activities taking place there before the major 17th-century drainage works. Records are taken from early charters and deeds, with an additional three records of undated material (n.d.) at *Garwyncroft*, *Raurildcroft*, and *le Redesflatte* included, as their sources are similar early documents.

The index of elements is arranged in alphabetical order. Place-names are given with their earliest form in italics, unless a modern form post-1800 survives, when the older form is placed in brackets with its date after the modern form. Parishes for each name are given in square brackets. Elements in bold are given as cross-references in brackets. Brit elements found within river-names have been excluded, as these have been discussed extensively elsewhere (e.g. ERN). Personal names in pre-1500 place-names have been omitted; these can be found in Appendix 2.

Headforms and glosses are taken from VEPN, using cross-references from VEPN if not yet fully covered there, or from EPNE (amended by JEPNS 1), with a few noted exceptions. Hypothetical or reconstructed elements are indicated by an asterisk *. Cross-references to sources are given at the end of each element entry indented in small type, the first in each list being the primary source of the headform, and following references giving alternative or supporting headforms in italics taken from NDEFN, DOE (A-I), OGNS, MED, EDD, OED, DLiPN, LPN, and DLDE, where applicable. Finally, for completeness, a list of pre-1500 place-names containing uncertain elements is also provided.

ON **á** ‘river, stream’. *Amutherude* 1300 [f.n., Haxey] (**mūða**, ***rodu**),
EALAND (*Aland* 1310, 1316, 1332, 1372, *Ayland* 1554×58) [Crowle]
(**land**).

VEPN 1 1; EPNE 1 1; OGNS *á*; EDD *ea* n.; OED †*aa* n.¹; LPN 2.

OE **āc** ‘oak tree’. *Acolt Hy3* (1216×72) [f.n., Haxey] (**holt**).

VEPN 1 4-5; EPNE 1 1-2; DOE *āc*; MED *ōk(e* n.; EDD *oak* sb.; OED *oak* n.

OE **æcer**/ON **akr** ‘plot or strip of cultivated land, acre’. *Acregarthtoft*
1389 [f.n., Crowle] (**garðr**, **toft**), *Ester Aykers* 1.13th [f.n., Haxey]
(**ēstre**), *Wranglaker* 1377 [f.n., Crowle] (***wringel**).

VEPN 1 26; EPNE 1 2-3; NDEFN 474 *æcer* ‘(1) arable strip, holding in the
common field; (2) piece of arable land; (3) unit of area, either statute or local’; DOE
æcer; OGNS *akr*; MED *āker* n.¹; EDD *acre* sb; OED *acre* n.²; LPN 263-5.

OE **æned** ‘duck’. Perhaps *Entleys* 1421-2 [f.n., Epworth] (**læs** or **lēah**).

VEPN 1 29-30, EPNE 1 153 *ened*; DOE *ened*; MED *ēnd(e* n.²; EDD –; OED
†*ende* n.

OE **æppel** ‘apple’. Perhaps *Appewyt* 12th [f.n., Belton] (possibly **viðr**).

VEPN 1 30; EPNE 1 3; DOE *æppel*; MED *appel*; EDD *apple* sb.²; OED *apple* n.

OE **ald** ‘old’. *Aldecrasgarth* 1226 [f.n., Amcotts, Althorpe] (**cæse**,
garðr), *le Alde intake* 1314 [f.n., Luddington] (**inntak**), *Aldhagh*’ 1271
[f.n., Amcotts in Althorpe] (**haga**¹), *Aldmykeldike* 1352 [f.n.,
Luddington] (**micel/mikill**, **dīc/dík**), *oldferysyd* 1470 [f.n., Epworth]
(**ferja**, **sīde**).

VEPN 1 8-10; EPNE 1 8; DOE *eald*; MED *ōld(e* adj.; EDD *old* adj.; OED *old*
adj.

ON **austr** ‘east’. OWSTON (*Ostone* 1086) [Owston] (**tūn**).

VEPN 1 24; EPNE 1 14; OGNS *austr*; MED *ousten* adv.; EDD –; OED –.

OE **bæc-hūs** ‘bake-house, bakery’. Backhouse 1871 ([*ade dil*] *Bakhous* 1421-2) [f.n, Epworth].

VEPN 1 59; EPNE 1 15; DOE *bæc-hūs*; MED *bāk(e-hōus* n.; EDD *bake-house* sb.; OED *bakehouse* n.

ME **barn** ‘barn’. *Barnsich* 1226 [f.n., Amcotts, Althorpe] (**sīc/sīk**).

VEPN 1 86 OE *bere-ærn*, ME *barn*; EPNE 1 30; MED *běrn* n.²; EDD *barn* sb.; OED *barn* n.

OE **bēan**/ON **baun** ‘bean’. *Benycroft hill* 1353 [f.n., Haxey] (**croft, hyll**), *boincroftgate* Ed3 (1327×77) [f.n., Haxey] (**croft, gata** or **geat**), *Bomcrofthyll*’ 1391-2 [f.n., Haxey] (**croft, hyll**), *Bonigcrof dale* Hy3¹ (1216×72) [f.n., Haxey] (**croft, dāl/deill**).

VEPN 1 64/55; EPNE 1 21-2/20; DOE *bēan*; MED *bēn(e* n.¹; EDD *bean* sb.¹; OED *bean* n.

OE **bedd** ‘bed, plot of land for growing plants’. Sandbeds (*Sandbeddes* 1343, *Sandbedfeld* 1388) [f.n., Haxey; see SANDBEDS FARM] (**sand/sandr, feld**).

VEPN 1 69; EPNE 1 24; DOE *bedd*; MED *bed* n.¹; EDD –; OED *bed* n.

ON **bekkr** ‘stream’. *Anlarbek* 1327 [f.n., Haxey], *le Beckedickes* 13th [f.n., Haxey] (**dīc/dīk**), *Holrunbech*’ m.13th [f.n, Haxey], *Nethyrbrunham Becke* 1411[f.n., Haxey] (**neoðera**, BURNHAM).

VEPN 1 75-7; EPNE 1 26; OGNS *bekkr*; MED *bek* n.¹; EDD *beck* sb.¹; OED *beck* n.¹; LPN 5-6.

OE ***bel**¹ ‘piece of dry land in fen’. OE *bēl* ‘fire’, in the sense of a funeral pyre or beacon, has also been considered. BELGRAVES WOOD (*Belgrave* 1311) [Epworth] (**grāf**), BELTOFT (*Beltot (sic)* 1086) [Belton] (**toft**), BELTON (*Beltone* 1086) [Belton] (**tūn**), TEMPLE BELWOOD (*Belwoda* 1138×1154) [Belton] (**wudu**). See discussion of cluster of Bel- names at BELTON, and Figures 21 and 22 in the survey.

VEPN 1 77; EPNE 1 26-7 MED –; EDD –; OED –.

OE **bere** ‘barley’. *Bercroft* 1300 [f.n., Owston] (**croft**).

VEPN 1 85-6; EPNE 1 30; DOE *bere*; MED *bēr(e* n2; EDD *bear* sb.²; OED *bear* n.².

OE/ON **berg** ‘hill, mound’. Perhaps *Riceberg* 12th/*Risebergam* m.12th (13th) [f.n., Belton] (**hrīs/hrís**), *Tunb’y Flat* 1421-2 [f.n., Epworth] (**trani, flat**) (specific is probably a variant of *Tranberry* cf. *Tranberrye Gate* 1606, *Tranbury Gate* 1764 [f.n., Epworth]).

VEPN 1 88-90; EPNE 1 30; DOE *beorg*; OGNS *berg*; MED *bergh* n.; EDD *bargh* sb.; OED *barrow* n.¹; LPN 145-152.

ME ***big** ‘building’, a derivative of ME **biggen** (<ON *byggja* ‘to build’). NEWBIG (*Neubug* m.13th, *Le Neubygfeld* 1328, *campo de Neubyges* 1378) [Haxey] (**nīwe**).

VEPN 1 98; EPNE ME *bigging* <ME *big* <ON *byggja*; MED –; EDD –; OED –.

OE **blæc** ‘black’, often in sense of ‘fertile’. *Blakedik*’ e.14th [f.n., Epworth] (**dīc/dík**), *Blakelane* 1411-12 [f.n., Haxey] (**lane**).

VEPN 1 110-12; EPNE 1 37; NDEFN 475 ‘dark, black in colour’; DOE *blæc*; MED *blāk, blōk* adj.; EDD *black* adj.; OED *black* adj.

ME **bond-man** ‘husbandman, unfree villager, serf’. *Bondemanyntak*’

1331 [f.n., Haxey] (**inntak**).

VEPN 1 126; EPNE –; NDEFN 475 *bondman* ‘serf, unpaid worker’; MED *bōnd(e-man)*; EDD –; OED *bondman* n.; DES *Bondman*.

OE **brād** ‘broad’. *la bradegate* m.13th [f.n., Amcotts, Althorpe] (**gata** or **geat**), BRETHERGATE (*Bradegate*) 1328 [f.n., Haxey] (**gata** or **geat**), *Brademars* 12th [f.n., Belton] (**mersc**).

VEPN 2 2-4; EPNE 1 45-6; NDEFN 475 *brād* ‘wide, extensive’; DOE *brād*; MED *brōd* adj.; EDD *broad* adj., OED *broad* adj.¹.

ME **braken** ‘bracken’. BRACON (*Brakene* 1179) [Belton], Bracken Hill (*Brachinhyl* Hy3 (1216×72), *Brakinhill* 1.13th/e.14th) [f.n., Haxey] (**hyll**).

VEPN 2 4-5; EPNE 1 47; MED *brake(n* n.; EDD *bracken* n.; OED *bracken* n.¹.

ME **brand** ‘fire, flame, firewood’. *Brondecrofte* 1304 [f.n., Epworth] (**croft**).

VEPN 2 5-6; EPNE 1 47; MED *brānd* n.; EDD *brand* sb.¹; OED *brand* n.

ON **breiðr** ‘broad, large’. *Braythegate end* m.13th [f.n., Amcotts, Althorpe] (**gata, ende**).

VEPN 2 15; EPNE 1 48; OGNS *breiðr*; cf. MED *brōd* adj.; cf. EDD *broad* adj.; cf. OED *broad* adj.¹.

OE **brēr** ‘brier, wild rose’. *Br’recroft* Ed3 (1327×77) [f.n., Haxey] (**croft**), *Brerecroft heued* c.1330 [f.n., Haxey] (**croft, hēafod**), *bretercroftsike* Hy3 (1216×72), *Brerecroft sik* c.1330 [f.n., Haxey] (**croft, sīc/sík**).

VEPN 1 24; EPNE 1 49-50; NDEFN 476 *brēr* ‘briar’; DOE *brēr, brær*; MED *brēr* n.; EDD *briar* sb.; OED *brier, briar, brere* n.¹.

OE **brōc** ‘brook, stream’. *Wythibrok*’ 1398 [f.n., Epworth] (**wīðig**).

VEPN 2 36-9; EPNE 1 51-2; DOE *brōc*², MED *brōk* n.³; EDD *brook* sb.¹; OED *brook* n.¹, LPN 6-9.

OE ***brōmig** ‘broomy’. *Bromilandes* 1317 [f.n., Haxey] (**land**).

VEPN 2 44; cf. MED *brōm* n.; cf. EDD *broom* sb.; OED *broomy* adj.

ON **brunnr** ‘spring, stream’. BURNHAM, HIGH AND LOW (*Brune* 1086) [Haxey].

VEPN 2 50-1, EPNE 1 47, OGNS *brunnr*; LPN 11.

OE **brycg** ‘bridge’/ON **bryggja** ‘jetty’. *Alandbrigge* e.14th [f.n., Crowle] (for specific see EALAND), *le Breggehende* 1314-15, *le Brigend*’ 1323-4 [f.n., Haxey] (**ende**), *brigge* Ed3 (1327×77) [f.n., Owston], [*atte*] *Brygg*’ (p) 1380 [f.n., Haxey], *Lane End Brigg* Hy5 (1413×22) [f.n., Luddington] (**lane, ende**), *Risebriga* 1148×66 [f.n., Belton] (**hrīs/hrís**), *Shepbrg* (*sic*) 1379 [f.n., Crowle] (**scēp**).

VEPN 2 51-7, 59-60; EPNE 1 54-5, 55, DOE *brycg*; OGNS *bryggja*; MED *brīgge*; EDD *bridge* sb.; OED *bridge* n.¹; LPN 67-70.

OE **budda** ‘dung-beetle’. Perhaps *Budfulmer*’ Ed3 (1327×77) [f.n., Haxey] (**fūl, mere**¹), *budfulmer*’*hill*’ 1342 [f.n., Haxey] (**fūl, mere**¹, **hyll**).

VEPN 2 62; EPNE 1 56; DOE –; MED *bōude* n.; EDD – (cf. *boud*); OED *budde* (cf. *boud, sharnbud*).

OE **burh** ‘stronghold’. *colburghesiic* 1248 [f.n., Amcotts, Althorpe] (**col, sīc/sīk**), *Quikenberghe* e.14th, *Quykenburgh* 1389 [f.n., Crowle] (**cwicen**).

VEPN 2 75-85; EPNE 1 58-62; NDEFN 476 *burh* ‘earthwork’, sometimes ‘manor’; DOE *burh*; MED *burgh* n.¹; EDD *borough, brugh, sb.*¹; OED *borough* n. cf. *burg*.

OE **busc**/ON ***buskr** ‘bush’. *le Busk*’ 1331 [f.n., Haxey], *le dud buske* 1470 [f.n., Epworth] (perhaps OE *dēad*/ON *dauðr* ‘dead’ adj.), Harebushes 1858 (*Harebusk* 1369) [f.n., Epworth] (**hara**), *le Pertrikbusk*’ 1339, *Patr[i]kbuskes* 1370 [f.n., Haxey], *Rylandbusk* 1446-7 [f.n., Haxey] (**ryge, land**), *Thechyngbuskes* 1384 [f.n., Belton] (***theching**).

VEPN 2 94-6; EPNE 1 64-5; NDEFN 476 *busc*/***buskr** ‘bush’, sometimes ‘clump, bed’; DOE –; OGNS –; MED *bush*; EDD *bush sb.*¹; OED *bush* n.¹.

OE **butere** ‘butter’. WEST BUTTERWICK (*Butrewic* 1086) [OWSTON] (**wīc**; *west* was added more recently).

VEPN 2 99-100; EPNE 1 65; NDEFN 476 *butere* ‘butter’, often used metaphorically for rich land; DOE *butere*; MED *buter(e)*; EDD *butter sb.*; OED *butter* n.¹.

ON **búð** ‘booth, temporary shelter’. *bhtrehil (sic)* e.13th [f.n., Haxey] (**trēow, hyll**).

VEPN 1 134-5 variant of ODan *bōð*; EPNE 1 65-6 ON *búð*; OGNS –.

ME **butte** ‘short strip of arable land’. RAINSBUTT (*Ravensbught* e.14th, *Ravensbutt* 1535) [Crowle] (**hræfn/hrafn**), Short Butt Stythe Furlong 1802-28 (*shortbutstygh*’ 1446-70) [f.n., Haxey] (**stīg/stígr**).

VEPN 2 101-3; EPNE 1 65; NDEFN 476 *butte* ‘irregularly shaped remnants of the common field’; MED *but(t)e* n³; EDD *but(t sb.)*⁴; OED *butt* n.².

ODan **bȳ** ‘settlement, village’. Perhaps BYCARRS DYKE (*Bigredic* 1086) [River-Name] (**kjarr, dīc/dík**), KEADBY (*Ketebi* 1185) [Althorpe]. Form chosen follows VEPN conventions.

VEPN 2 104-8; EPNE 1 66-72; NDEFN 476 *bȳ* ‘farm, settlement’; OGNS *bȳ*; MED *bī* n.; EDD –; OED †*by* n.¹.

OE **cærse** ‘cress’. *Aldecrasgarth* 1226, *Grasgard* 1109×14/*Crasegarth* 1123, [f.ns, Amcotts, Althorpe] (**ald, garðr**), GRAISELOUND (*Lund* 1086, *Craslund* 1.12th) [Haxey] (**lundr**).

VEPN 2 156-8; EPNE 1 76; NDEFN 477 *cærse* ‘watercress’; DOE *cærse*; MED *cresse* n.; EDD *kers*(e sb.); OED *cress* n.¹.

OE **cāl** ‘cabbage’. *Calcroft* 1450-1 [f.n., Haxey] (**croft**).

VEPN 2 123-5; EPNE 1 76; DOE –; MED *cōl* n.¹; EDD *kale* sb.; OED *kale* n.

OE **cald** ‘cold’. *Caldewerk* m.13th [f.n., Amcotts, Althorpe] (**ge-weorc**).

VEPN 2 127-30; EPNE 1 77-8; MED *cōld* adj.; EDD *cold* adj.; OED *cold* adj.

OE **calf** ‘calf’. *Calvecroft* 1248 [f.n., Amcotts, Althorpe] (**croft**);

Calvecroft 1142×c.1150 [f.n., Belton] (**croft**).

VEPN 2 130-2; EPNE 1 78-9; DOE –; MED *calf* n.¹; EDD *calf*; OED *calf* n.¹.

OE **canon** ‘canon’. *Canondik* 1310 [f.n., Crowle] (**dīc/dík**).

VEPN 2 139-40; EPNE 1 80; DOE *canon*; MED *canōun* n.²; EDD –; OED *canon* n.².

ME **carter** ‘carter’ (or derived byname). *Cartercroft* 13th [f.n., Haxey] (**croft**).

VEPN 2 144; MED *cartēr* n.; EDD *carter* sb.; OED *carter* n.¹.

OE **catt** ‘cat’. *Catgate* 1389 [f.n., Crowle] (**gata** or **geat**), *cathurne* n.d./e.13th, *Kathyrn* 1393 [f.n., Haxey] (**hyrne**).

VEPN 2 149-50; EPNE 1 82-3; NDEFN 477 *catt* ‘(wild) cat’; DOE –; MED *cat*; EDD *cat* sb.¹; OED *cat* n.¹.

ME **cauce** < OFr *causee* ‘causeway, road’. Perhaps *Casgarth* (piscarii) 1150 (f.n., Crowle] (**garðr**), *le caucedik* m.13th [f.n., Amcotts, Althorpe] (**dīc/dík**).

VEPN 2 152-3; EPNE 1 83 ONFr *caucie* ‘embankment or dam, raised way across marshy ground or along a dyke’; MED *caucē(e)*; EDD *caunse*, *caunsey*, *cause* sb., *causey*; OED *causey* n., *causeway* n.

OE ***celce** ‘chalk-place’. KELFIELD (*Chalchefeld* 1154) [West Butterwick, Owston] (**feld**).

VEPN 3 10-11; EPNE 1 87-8; DOE –; MED –; EDD –; OED –.

OFr **chambre** ‘chambre’, possibly associated with a hunting-lodge for Hatfield Chase (cf. VEPN 3 38). *del Chambr’* (p), *dil Chaumbre* (p) 1421-2 [f.n., Epworth], *Chambre hill* 1389 [f.n., Crowle] (**hyll**).

VEPN 3 38; EPNE –; MED *chaumbre* n.; EDD *chamber* sb.; OED *chamber* n.

ME **charter-hous** ‘house of Carthusians’. [*priorem de*] *Charterhous* 1402 [f.n., Owston].

VEPN 3 46-7; EPNE 2 92 OFr *chartrouse*; MED *Charter-hōus* n.; EDD –; OED *charterhouse* n.

OE **clæg** ‘clay, clayey soil’. *Claygate* e.14th [f.n., Crowle] (**gata** or **geat**).

VEPN 3 91-5; EPNE 1 96-7; DOE *clæg*; MED *clei* n.; EDD *clay* sb.¹; OED *clay* n.

OE **clif** ‘cliff, bank’. Cliff 1800 [f.n., Crowle] (littel clyff e.14th) (**lytel**), Cliff Field 1802-28 (*Cliffelde* 1446-7) [f.n., Haxey] (**feld**), *grandclif*’ 1391-2 [f.n., Haxey] (**grand**), *le Hengandeclif* Hy3 (1216×72) (**hangende**).

VEPN 3 103-9; EPNE 1 98-9; NDEFN 477 *clif* ‘steep slope or bank’; DOE *clif*; MED *clif* n.¹; EDD *cleeve* sb.¹; OED *cliff* n., *cleeve* n; LPN 153-7.

ME **clipper** ‘sheep-shearer’. Perhaps *Clippemere* 1298 [f.n., Belton] (**ge-mære** or **mere**¹), although this is an early attestation and a contraction of *clipper* would not be expected.

VEPN 3 110; MED *clipper* n.; cf. EDD *clipper* sb.¹ ‘scissors’; OED *clipper* n.¹.

OE **clympe** ‘lump of metal’, dial. *clumper* ‘lump, clod’. Perhaps *le Klimberker* 1295 [f.n., Haxey] (**kjarr**).

EPNE 1 101; cf. VEPN 3 123 *clump*; DOE *clympe*; cf. MED *clömpe*; EDD *clumper* sb.; OED *clumper* n.¹.

OE **cnæpp** ‘hill-top, hillock’. *Knapmerhill*’ Ed3 (1327×77) [f.n., Owston] (OE **ge-mære** or **mere**¹, **hyll**), *Knappeshillwra* e.14th [f.n., Crowle] (**hyll**, **vrá**), *Knapesylewra* 1389 [f.n., Crowle] (**syle**¹, **vrá**).

VEPN 3 127-9; EPNE 1 101; DOE –; MED *knap(pe* n.¹; EDD *knap* sb.¹; OED *knap* n.¹.

OE **cocc**² ‘cock’. *Coketoft* 13th [f.n., Crowle] (**toft**). *Cokfletes* 1314 [f.n., Luddington] (**flēot/fljót**).

VEPN 3 145-7; EPNE 1 104; NDEFN 477 *cocc*² ‘woodcock’; DOE *coc*; MED *cok* n.¹; EDD *cock* sb.¹; OED *cock* n.¹.

OE ***cocc-scȳte** ‘cock-shoot’. *Koksotegate* l.13th [f.n., Haxey] (**gata** or **geat**)

EPNE 1 104; cf. VEPN 3 147 *cocc*², **cocc-scyte*; NDEFN 477 **cocc-scyte* ‘place where woodcock dart’ or ‘place where nets are set to trap woodcock’; DOE –; MED *cok-shōte* n.; EDD *cock-shut* sb.¹; OED †*cockshoot* n.

OE **col** ‘coal’. *colburghesiic* 1248 [f.n., Amcotts, Althorpe] (**burh**, **sīc/sík**).

EPNE 1 105 *col*¹; NDEFN 478 *col* ‘charcoal, coal’; DOE *col*; MED *cōl* n.²; EDD *coal* sb.; OED *coal* n.

ME **colier** ‘one who makes or sells charcoal’. *Coliarcopy* 1402 [f.n., Owston] (**copis**).

MED *cōliēr*; EDD *collier* sb.²; NDEFN 478 *colier* ‘charcoal-burner or seller of charcoal or coal’; OED †*collier* n.I.¹.

ME **cōl-pit** ‘coal pit’ < OE *col* ‘coal, charcoal’ and OE *pytt* ‘pit’.

Colpicroft 1439 [f.n., Owston] (**croft**), *Colpicroftrawe* 17Hy6 (1439) [f.n., Owston] (**croft**, **rāw**).

MED *cōl-pit* (first attested 1323); VEPN 1 141 - cross-reference for *col* and *pytt*; EPNE 1 105 *col*¹ and EPNE 2 75-6 *pytt*; OED *coal pit* n.

OFr **commun** ‘common’. *common moor* 1401 [f.n., Haxey] (**mōr/mór**).

VEPN 1 141 - cross-reference; NDEFN 478 *commun* ‘common; land held in common’; MED *commūne* n.⁴; EDD *commons* sb.; OED *common* n.¹.

ME **coninger, coningre** ‘rabbit-warren’. CONEY GARTH (*Cuniger* Hy3 (1216×72), *Le Conyngar* 1343) [Haxey].

EPNE 1 106; cf. MED *cōning* n.; cf. EDD *coney* sb.¹; OED *coneygarth* n.

OE **corn**² ‘crane’, a metathesized form of OE *cran*. *Corndayles* 1389 [f.n., Crowle] (**dāl/deill**).

EPNE 1 108; MED *crāne* n.¹; DOE –; EDD *crane* sb.¹; OED *crane* n.¹.

ME **copis** ‘coppice, thicket’. *Coliarcopy* 1402 [f.n., Owston] (**colier**).

EPNE 1 107; VEPN 1 141 - cross-reference OFr **copies**; NDEFN 478 *copis* ‘coppice’: (1) young growth shooting from stumps of felled trees; (2) plantation of young trees; MED *copīs* n.; EDD –; OED *coppice* n.

ME **corner** ‘corner, nook’. *Exdykcorner* 1470-1 [f.n., Owston]

(uncertain specific may not be part of name/*ex* is perhaps borrowing from Latin, **dīc/dík**).

EPNE 1 108; VEPN 2 164 - cross-reference; MED *cornĕr* n.¹; EDD *corner* sb.; OED *corner* n.¹.

OE **cot** ‘cottage’. *AMCOTTS* (*Amecotes* 1086) [Amcotts, Althorpe] (*Amma*), *le Cote* m.13th [f.n., Amcotts, Althorpe], *Cotedayl* Ed1 (1272×1307) [f.n., Amcotts, Althorpe] (**dāl/deill**), *Cotelandes* m.13th [f.n., Amcotts, Althorpe] (**land**), *Skouskotholme* 1389 [f.n., Crowle] (**skógr, holmr**).

VEPN 1 141 - cross-reference; EPNE 1 108-10; NDEFN 478 *cot* ‘cottage, hut, animal shelter’; DOE *cott, cotte*; MED *cōt(e)* n.¹; EDD *cot(t)* sb.¹; OED *cot* n.¹.

OE **croft** ‘small enclosed plot’. *Benycroft* 1353 [f.n., Haxey] (**bean/baun, hyll**), *Bercroft* 1300 [f.n., Owston] (**bere**), *boincroftgate* Ed3 (1327×77) [f.n., Haxey] (**bean/baun, gata or geat**), *Bomcrofthyll* 1391-2 [f.n., Haxey] (**bean/baun, hyll**), *Bonigcrof dale* Hy3¹ (1216×72) [f.n., Haxey] (**bean/baun, dāl/deill**), *Br’recroft* Ed3 (1327×77) [f.n., Haxey] (**brēr**), *Brerecroft heued* c.1330 [f.n., Haxey] (**brēr, hēafod**), *bretercroftsike* Hy3 (1216×72), *Brerecroft sik* c.1330 [f.n., Haxey] (**brēr**,

sīc/sík), *Brondecrofte* 1304 [f.n., Epworth] (**brand**), *Cadecroft* e.13th [f.n., Amcotts, Althorpe], *Calcroft* 1450-1 [f.n., Haxey] (**cāl**), *Calvecroft* 1248 [f.n. in Amcotts, Althorpe] (**calf**), *Calvecroft* 1142×c.1150 [f.n., Belton] (**calf**), *Cartercroft* 13th [f.n., Haxey] (**carter** or derived byname), *Colpitcroft* 1439 [f.n., Owston] (**cōl-pit**), *Colpitcroftrawe* 17Hy6 (1439) [f.n., Owston] (**cōl-pit, rāw**), *Cowcrofteyate* 1472 [f.n., Owston] (**cū, geat**), Croft (*The Croft* ' 1327) [f.n., Haxey], *Escroftdike* 1398 [f.n., Haxey] (**east, dīc/dík**), *Garitescroft* 13th [f.n., Belton] (uncertain specific), *Garwyncroft* n.d. [f.n., Owston], *Hestcroft* ' 1351 [f.n., Haxey] (**hestr**), *Horsecroft* 1148×66 [f.n., Belton] (**hors**), *howferycroft* 1389 [f.n., Crowle] (**hōh** or **haugr, ferja**), *Jemcrofthende* 1338 (**ende**), *Kydwilcroft* ' 1331 [f.n., Haxey] (**kid, welle**), Lady Croft (*Ladycroft* 1476) [f.n., Owston] (**hlæfdige**), *Lecacroft* 1317 [f.n., Luddington] (**læce**¹ or derived occupational byname), *Lyn'croft* 1358 [f.n., West Butterwick, Owston] (**līn/lín**), *Lubbancroft* 1400 [f.n., Epworth], Long Wood Croft/Long Woodcroft (*Wudecroftes* e.13th) [f.n., Haxey] (**wudu**), *mikelcroft* 1.13th [f.n., Haxey] (**micel/mikell**), *Neucroft* 1123 [f.n., Amcotts, Althorpe] (**nīwe**), *Nikecrofte* 1461-2 [f.n., Belton], Northcroft Field 1803 (*Nortcroft* ' Ed1 (1272×1307)) [f.n., Belton] (**norð**), *Pidecroft* 1248 [f.n., Amcotts, Althorpe] (***pide**), *Pipercroft* 1400 [f.n., Epworth], *Prestescroftdik* ' 1310 [f.n., Crowle and Luddington] (**prēost**), *Quoniamcroft* 1379 [f.n., Crowle] (uncertain specific), *Raurildcroft* n.d., *raghenildecroft* 1395 [f.n. Haxey], *Ravcroft* Hy6¹ (1422×61) [f.n., Haxey] (**rāw**), Rob Croft (*Robbecroft* 1318) [f.n., Owston], Rye Croft (*Rycroft* 1317) [f.n., Haxey] (**ryge**), *Rycroftynges* 1450-1 [f.n., Haxey] (**ryge, eng**), *Ryschecrofte* 1470 [f.n., Haxey], *Scorcroft* e.13th [f.n., Amcotts, Althorpe] (perhaps **skógr**), *Sewalcroft* n.d. [f.n., Haxey], *Stukescroft* 1216×72 [f.n., Haxey], *Sutersuaringcroft* e.14th [f.n., Haxey] (**sūðer, swart/svartr, eng**), *Swarti'croft* 1391-2,

Swartingcroft 1391-2 [f.n., Haxey] (**sweartr/svartr, eng**), *Tasselcroft* (*Tasilcroft* 1359, *Teaselcroft field* 1607-8) [f.n., Haxey] (**tāsel**), *Thechincrofts* 14th [f.n., Belton] (***theching**), *Thecroftes* 1331 [f.n., Haxey], *thurkilkcroft* Ed3 (1327×77) [f.n., Haxey], *Tuncroft* c.1160×1189 [f.n., Belton] (**tūn**), *Wadcroft* 1877 (*Wadcroft* 1450-1) [f.n., Haxey] (**wād**), *Walling'croft* Ed3 (1327×77) [f.n., Haxey], *Watercroftes* 1393 [f.n., Haxey] (**wæter**), *Wudcroftes* 1393 [f.n., Haxey] (**wudu**), *Wydwilecroft* 12th [f.n., Haxey] (**wīd, *wilig**).

VEPN 1 141 - cross-reference; EPNE 1 113; NDEFN 478 *croft* ‘piece of land (not necessarily small), especially a close attached to a house’; DOE *croft*; MED *croft* n.; EDD *croft* sb.¹; OED *croft* n.¹.

OE **cross** ‘cross’. *le Ceuerdcrosse* 1323-4 [f.n., Haxey] (perhaps **cū-hyrde**), *engelcros* e.13th [f.n., Haxey] (**engel**), *Estendalecrosse* 1345 [f.n., Haxey] (**ēastan, dāl/deill**), *Iggelcroshil* l.13th/e.14th [f.n., Haxey] (**igil/gli, hyll**), *loundcros* 1429-30 [f.n., Haxey] (EAST LOUND), *twarthong'crosse* Hy6¹ (1422×61) [f.n., Haxey] (**þverr (þvert neut.), þwang, cros**), *Whyte crosse* 1446-7 [f.n., Haxey] (**hwīt**).

VEPN 1 141 cross-reference; EPNE 1 114-5; NDEFN 478 *cross* ‘crossroads, feature running across a road, etc.’; DOE *cross*; MED *cross* n.; EDD *cross* sb.; OED *cross* n.

OE ***crull** ‘winding’, ME *crul* ‘curly’, meaning ‘winding’, related to MDu *crul*. Alternatively, this could denote a bend in the River Don (ERN 108). CROWLE (*Crull* c.1070 (e.14th)) [Crowle], *Crullflethill* 1343 [f.n., Crowle] (**flēot/fljót, hyll**).

DLiPN 35; ERN 107-8 *crull* adj.; DOE –; MED *crul* adj.; EDD *crull* sb.¹; OED †*crull* adj; DLDE 67 †*crull*.

OE **crypel** ‘burrow’. Perhaps *Cripplynghag* 1372 [f.n., Belton] (**eng**, **hogg**).

EPNE 1 118; DOE *crypel* n.²; MED *crēpel* n.; EDD, OED †*cripple* n.II.

OE **cū** ‘cow’. *Cowcrofteyate* 1472 [f.n., Owston] (**croft**, **geat**).

VEPN 1 142 - cross-reference; EPNE 1 118; DOE *cū*; MED *cōu* n.; EDD *cow* sb.¹; OED *cow* n.¹.

OE **cū-hyrde** ‘cowherd’. Perhaps *le Ceuerdcrosse* 1323-4 [f.n., Haxey] (**cross**).

DOE *cū-hyrde*; cf. VEPN 1 142 - cross-reference *cū*; cf. EPNE 1 118 *cū*; MED *cōu-hērde* n.; EDD –; OED *cowherd* n.

OE ***cwicen**, ME *quiken* ‘mountain ash’ or similar tree. *Quikenberghe* e.14th, *Quykenburgh* 1389 [f.n., Crowle] (**burh**).

VEPN 3 154 - cross-reference; EPNE 1 122; MED *quiken* n.¹; EDD *quicken* sb.; OED *quicken* n.¹.

OE **dāl** ‘share, portion (of common field)’/ON **deill** ‘share of land’.

Bonigcrof dale Hy3 (1216×72) [f.n., Haxey] (**bean/baun**, **croft**), *Corndayles* 1389 [f.n., Crowle] (**corn**²), *Cotedayl* Ed1 (1272×1307) [f.n., Amcotts, Althorpe] (**cot**), *dayle* m.13th [f.n., Amcotts, Althorpe], *daylland* m.13th [f.n., Amcotts, Althorpe] (**land**), *Estendalecrosse* 1345 [f.n., Haxey] (**ēastan**, **cross**), *Le Gote de Steynkelanddale* 1339 [f.n., Haxey] (**stank**, **land**, ***gota**), *Holandaile* 1310 [f.n., Crowle] (uncertain specific), *Holmerdale* 1310 [f.n., Crowle] (uncertain specific), *Hundayl* 1331 [f.n., Haxey] (**hund**¹), perhaps *Luilandaile* 13th [f.n., Crowle] (**līn/lín**), *Maupitdale* 1339 [f.n., Haxey] (possibly **marle-pit**), *Newdall* 1458 [f.n., Owston] (**nīwe**), *Neudeile* m.13th [f.n., Haxey] (**nīwe**), *Parrok dayle* 1373 [f.n., Amcotts, Althorpe] (**pearroc**), *les poudayles*

1336 [f.n., Haxey] (uncertain specific), *le Siledayle* 1373 [f.n., Amcotts, Althorpe] (**syle**¹), *Stainclindale* l.13th [f.n., Haxey] (**stein, klint**), *Steynkelanddale* 1339 [f.n., Haxey] (**stank, land**), *Thorthwaytdayles* 1389 [f.n., Crowle] (**pveit**), *les viginti langedayls* 1390 [f.n., Amcotts, Althorpe] (**lang**¹).

VEPN 1 142 - cross-reference; EPNE 1 126 (*dāl*) EPNE 1 128 (*deill*); DOE *dāl*; cf. MED *dōl* n.¹; cf. EDD *dole* sb.¹; EDD –; OED *dale* n.².

ME **damme** ‘dam forming a pond’. *brunhamdam* 1330 [f.n., Haxey] (BURNHAM), *Damhend* 1332¹ [f.n., Haxey] (**ende**), *le dams* Ed3 (1327×77) [f.n., Haxey].

EPNE 1 127; NDEFN 479 *damme* ‘pool, pond’, sometimes artificially-constructed; MED *dam* n.; EDD *dam* sb.¹; OED *dam* n.¹.

OE **dīc**/ON **dík** ‘ditch’. *Aldmykeldike* 1352 [f.n., Luddington] (**ald, micel/mikill**), *le Beckedickes* 13th [f.n., Haxey] (**bekkr**), *Blakedik*’ e.14th [f.n., Epworth] (**blæc**), BYCARRS DYKE (*Bigredic* 1086) [River-Name] (**bȳ, kjarr**), *Canondik*’ 1310 [f.n., Crowle] (**canon**), CARR DYKE BANK (*Le Kerdyke* 1360) [West Butterwick, Owston] (**kjarr**), *le caucedik* m.13th [f.n., Amcotts, Althorpe] (**cauce**), *le Crystaldyke* 1390 [f.n., Amcotts, Althorpe] (uncertain specific), *dikholt*’ e.14th, *Dikholtterr*’ 1389 [f.n., Crowle] (**hol**¹, Latin *terra*), *Escroftdike* 1398 [f.n., Haxey] (**east, croft**), *Exdykcorner* 1470-1 [f.n., Owston] (uncertain specific may not be part of name/*ex* is perhaps borrowing from Latin, **corner**), *Lanedik* 1123 [f.n., Amcotts, Althorpe] (**lane**), MERE DYKE (*Mar[...]*dyk**’ 1280-93) [River-Name] (**ge-mære**), *middildik* m.13th [f.n., Amcotts, Althorpe] (**mid, middel**), *Mikeldik*’ Hy3 (1216×72) (e.14th) [f.n., Luddington] (**micel/mikill**), *le Mikeldike* 1352 [f.n. Crowle] (**micel/mikill**), *le Mildik* 1376 [f.n., Crowle] (**myln**), *Le Mordick*’ 1201 [f.n., Crowle] (**mōr/mór**), *moredik* m.13th [f.n.,

Amcotts, Althorpe] (**mōr/mór**), *Newlanedyk'* 1375 [f.n., Haxey] (**nīwe, lane**), *Nofdyke* c.1184 [f.n., Althorpe] (uncertain specific), *le Northlandyk* m.13th [f.n., Amcotts, Althorpe] (**norð, land**), *Prestescroftdik'* 1310 [f.n., Crowle and Luddington] (**prēost, croft**), *le Sowthfelddyke* 1390 [f.n., Amcotts, Althorpe] (**sūð, feld**), *Suerintakdike* 1352 [f.n., Amcotts, Althorpe] (**seuer, inntak**), *Le Warlotdyk'* 1346 [f.n., Haxey] (**warlot**), *Westdik* 1289 [f.n., Haxey] (**west**).

VEPN 1 142 - cross-references; EPNE 1 131-3 *dīc/dík*; DOE *dīc*; MED *dīch*(e n.); EDD *dike* sb., *ditch* sb.¹; OED *dike* n.¹, *ditch* n.¹.

OE **drȳge** 'dry'. Dry Spot Furlong (*Drispot* 1332) [f.n., Haxey] (**spot**).

VEPN 2 165; EPNE 1 136; DOE *drȳge*; MED *drīe* adj.¹; EDD *dry* adj.; OED *dry* adj.

OE **earn** 'eagle'. *Arneholme* [*usque Gerthorpmare*] 1352 [f.n., Luddington] (**holmr**), perhaps *Yharnesholme* 1389 [f.n., Crowle] (**holmr**) (these may be the same location, as parishes are adjacent).

VEPN 1 142; EPNE 1 144; DOE *earn*; MED *ěrn* n.¹; EDD *erne* sb.; OED *erne* n.

OE **ēast** 'east'. EAST LOUND (*Lund* 1086, *Alund* 1310, *Estlund* l.12th) [Haxey] (**lundr**), *Escroftdike* 1398 [f.n., Haxey] (**croft, dīc/dík**), *le Estker* 1350-1 [f.n., Epworth] (**kjarr**), *Estewode* e.14th [f.n., Crowle] (**wudu**), *Estintake* 1392-3 [f.n., Haxey] (**inntak**), *le Estkerintak'* 1347 [f.n., Haxey] (**kjarr, intakk**), *Estlane* 1244-5 [f.n., Haxey] (**lane**), *estmere* l.12th [f.n., Haxey] (**mere**¹ or **ge-mære**), *Est merflatt* 1349 [f.n., Haxey] (**mere**¹ or **ge-mære, flat**), *Estsmore* m.12th (13th) [f.n., Belton] (**mōr/mór**).

VEPN 1 142 - cross-reference; EPNE 1 144; DOE *ēast* adj.; MED *ēst* adj.; EDD *east* adj.; OED *east* adj.

OE **ēastan** ‘east, east of’. *Estendalecrosse* 1345 [f.n., Haxey] (**dāl/deill, cros**).

VEPN 1 142 - cross-reference; EPNE 1 145; DOE *ēastan* adv.; MED *ēsten* adv.; EDD –; OED *easten* adv.

ON **eik** ‘oak-tree’. *Aykholme Kerr* e.14th [f.n., Crowle] (**holmr, kjarr**), *Akyland* 1345 [f.n., Haxey] (**land**). *Rauenesheik* l.12th [f.n., Belton].

VEPN 2 142 - cross-reference; EPNE 1 149; cf. MED *ōk(e* n.; EDD *oak* sb.; OED *oak* n.

ON **elri** ‘alder wood’. ELLERS (*Johis in the Elleres* 1341) [Epworth], Ellers (*le ellers* 1391-2) [f.n., Haxey], *Nhortelleres* Hy3 (1216×72) [f.n., Haxey] (**norð**), *Ellerthwayt* e.14th [f.n., Crowle] (**þveit**).

VEPN 1 142 - cross-reference; EPNE 1 150; NDEFN 480 *elri* ‘alder tree’; MED *eller(n* n.; EDD *eller* sb.; OED *eller* in *alder* n.¹.

OE **ende** ‘end’. *Braythegate end* m.13th [f.n., Amcotts, Althorpe] (**breiðr, gata**), *le Breggehende* 1314-15, *le Brigend*’ 1323-4 [f.n., Haxey] (**brycg/bryggja**), *Damhend* 1332¹ [f.n., Haxey] (**damme**), *Henependes* m.13th, *Les Hempendes* l.13th, *les hempendes* 14th [f.n., Haxey] (**hænep/hemp**), *Jemcrofthende* 1338 [f.n., Haxey] (**croft**), *Lane End Brigg* Hy5 (1413×22) [f.n., Luddington] (**lane, brycg/bryggja**), *Mikelgatend* 1389 [f.n., Crowle] (**micel/mikill, gata** or **geat**), *Town End Close* ([*Atte*] *tounend* (p) n.d./l.13th) [f.n., Haxey] (**tūn**).

VEPN 1 142 - cross-reference; EPNE 1 152; NDEFN *ende* ‘area, district; outlying part of a parish, estate or farm’; DOE *ende*; MED *ēnde* n.¹; EDD *end* sb.¹; OED *end* n.

ON **eng** ‘meadow’. Perhaps *Algerdenges* c.1184 [f.n., Keadby, Althorpe] (or perhaps OE *dyncge* ‘manured land’), *Burnham Ings*

(*brunhameynges* 1446-7) [f.n., Haxey], *Cripplynghag* 1372 [f.n., Belton] (perhaps **crypel**, **hogg**), *Eslaundeynges* 1439, *Estloundeynges* 17Hy6 (1439) [f.n., Haxey] (EAST LOUND), *Garuynhenges* 1375 [f.n. Haxey], *lond'hengys* 1405-6, *lownd'yngges* 1405-6 [f.n., Haxey] (EAST LOUND), *le Northehenge* 1314 [f.n., Luddington] (**norð**), *Rycroftynges* 1450-1 [f.n., Haxey] (**ryge**, **croft**), *Steynenyng* 1314 [f.n., Luddington] (**stānen**), *Suedhinges* m.13th, *Southeynges* 1450-1 [f.n., Haxey] (**sūð**), *Sutersuartingcroft* e.14th [f.n., Haxey] (**sūðer**, **sweartr/svartr**, **croft**), *Swarti'croft* 1391-2, *Swartingcroft* 1391-2 [f.n., Haxey] (**sweartr/svartr**, **croft**).

VEPN 1 142 - cross-reference; EPNE 1 153; NDEFN 480 *eng* 'wet meadow or pasture land'; OGNS *eng*; MED *ēng* n.; EDD *ing* sb.; OED *ing* n.

OE **engel** 'angel'. *englcros* e.13th [f.n., Haxey] (**cross**).

DOE *engel*; MED *aunġel* n. < OE *engel*; EDD –; OED *angel* n.

ON **eski** 'place growing with ash-trees'. EASTOFT (*Eschetoft(h)* 1164-77, *Esketoft* 1199-1209) [Crowle] (**toft**).

VEPN 1 142 - cross-reference; EPNE 1 160; OGNS *eski*; cf. MED *assh(e* n.¹; cf. EDD *ash* sb.²; cf. OED *ash* n.¹.

OE **ēstre** 'sheepfold'. *Ester Aykers* l.13th [f.n., Haxey] (**æcer**).

EPNE 1 160; DOE –; MED –; EDD –; OED –.

ON **ey** 'island'. HAXEY (*Acheseia* 1086) [Haxey].

VEPN 1 142 - cross-reference; EPNE 1 162; OGNS *ey*; MED *ei* n.²; cf. EDD *island* sb.; cf. OED *island* n.¹; cf. LPN *ēg* 37-44, Haxey 42.

OE **feld** 'open country', later 'enclosed plot of land'. Cliff Field 1802-28 (*Cliffelde* 1446-7) [f.n., Haxey] (**clif**), Field Carr 1800 [f.n., Crowle] (*le*

feld kerr e.14th) (**kjarr**), *Haverfeld* 1314 [f.n., Luddington] (**haver**), *Helefeldehaygh* 1395 [f.n., Haxey] (uncertain specific, **haga**¹), **KELFIELD** (*Chalchefeld* 1154) [West Butterwick, Owston] (***celce**), *Midfeld* 1370 [f.n., Haxey] (**mid, middel**), *Morefield* Ed1 (1272×1307) [f.n., Amcotts, Althorpe] (**mōr/mór**), *Neufelde* m.13th [f.n., Amcotts, Althorpe] (**nīwe**), *Sandbedfeld* 1388 [f.n., Haxey] (**sand/sandr, bedd**), *Smerhull* m.13th, *Smerhilfield* 1343 [f.n., Haxey] (**smeoru/ smjor, hyll**), *le Sowthfelddyke* 1390 [f.n., Amcotts, Althorpe] (**sūð, dīc/dík**), *Westfeld* 1336 [f.n., Haxey] (**west**).

VEPN 1 142 - cross-reference; EPNE 1 166-8; NDEFN 480 *feld* ‘open country’; later ‘land for pasture or cultivation’; then ‘common arable of a parish or township’; commonly now ‘enclosed plot of land bigger than a garden or yard’; DOE *feld*; MED *fēld* n.; EDD *field* sb.; OED *field* n.¹; LPN 269-78.

OE **feorðan-dǣl** ‘fourth-portion’. *le fordeil* n.d./e.13th [f.n., Haxey].

DOE *fēorþan-dǣl*; cf. EPNE 1 171 *feorða*; NDEFN 480 *feorðan-dǣl* ‘fourth portion, quarter’; MED *fērthen-dēl*; EDD *fardingale* sb.; OED †*fardel* n.².

ON **ferja** ‘ferry’. **FERRY** (*Fery* Ed3 (1327×77)) [Owston], *howferycroft* 1389 [f.n., Crowle] (**hōh** or **haugr, croft**), *le North’ferirawe* 1348 [f.n., Haxey] (**norð, rāw**), *oldferysyd* 1470 [f.n., Epworth] (**ald, sīde**), **WEST KINNARDS FERRY** (*Kinardferi* eHy2 (1150×89) (1632)) [Owston Ferry] (*west* was added more recently).

VEPN 2 165 - cross-reference; EPNE 1 171; OGNS *ferja*; MED *feri(e* n.2; EDD –; OED *ferry* n.1; LPN 71.

OE **feðer** ‘feather’. *Feather* 1836 (*le Fether* c.1330) [f.n., Haxey].

EPNE 1 172; DOE –; MED *fether* n.; EDD *feather, fether* (WRY); OED *feather* n.

OE **fisc** ‘fish’. *lez. fyshegarthes* 1544 [f.n., Belton] (**garðr**).

VEPN 1 142 - cross-reference; EPNE 1 174; DOE *fisc*; MED *fish* n.; EDD *fish* sb.¹; OED *fish* n.¹.

ON **fiskari** or Scandinavianised OE **fiscere** ‘fisherman’. *Fister Stie* 1836 (*fiskerstigh*’ Ed3 (1327×77)) [f.n., Haxey] (**stīg/stígr**).

EPNE 1 174 *fiskari/fiscere*; OGNS –; MED *fisher*(e n.; EDD –; OED *fisher* n.¹).

ON **flat** ‘level ground’, later ‘division of the common field’. *alsamflat al’ voc’ Redesflat* 1421-2, *Read Flatt* 1700 [f.n., Epworth] (**hrēod**), *Est merflatt* 1349 [f.n., Haxey] (**ēast, mere¹** or **ge-mære**), *le Flat de Littleholme* 1261 [f.n., Crowle] (**lytel, holmr**), *le Halflat’* 1345 [f.n., Haxey] (**hall**), *Mapilflat* 1421-2 [f.n., Epworth] (possibly ***maple**), *le More del Welleflat* 1362 [f.n., Haxey] (**mōr/mór, welle**), *Parteneytes fflatt* 1421-2 [f.n., Epworth] (uncertain specific), *Red Flat/Flatt (le Redesflatte* n.d., *le rede flate* Ed3 (1327×77)) [f.n., Haxey] (**hrēod**), *South’mylneflat* 1421-2 [f.n., Epworth] (**sūð, myln**), *Tunb’y Flat* 1421-2 [f.n., Epworth] (**trani, berg**) (specific is probably a variant of *Tranberry* cf. *Tranberry Gate* 1606, *Tranbury Gate* 1764 [f.n., Epworth]), *Well Flatt (Welflat* 1362) [f.n., Haxey] (**welle**), *le Westflat’* Hy6 (1422×61) [f.n., Haxey] (**west**).

VEPN 1 143 - cross-reference; EPNE 1 175; OGNS *flatr*; MED *flat* n.¹; EDD *flat* sb.⁴; OED *flat* n.³.

OE **flēot** ‘stream’/ON **fljót** ‘river’. *Carleflet’* 1142×c.1150 [f.n., Belton] (**karl**), *Cokfletes* 1314 [f.n., Luddington] (**cocc²**), *Crullflethill* 1343 [f.n., Crowle] (***crull, hyll**), *Dunkeflet* 12th [f.n., Belton] (uncertain specific), *Gaflet* 1310 [f.n., Crowle] (uncertain specific), *hemildeflett* 1248 [f.n., Amcotts, Althorpe] (uncertain specific), *hollflet graynes* e.14th [f.n.,

Crowle] (possibly **hol**¹, **grein**), *Tokflettes* 1389 [f.n., Crowle] (uncertain specific), *Wilewflet* Hy3 (1216×72) [f.n., Owston] (***wilig**).

VEPN 1 143 - cross-reference; EPNE 1 176-7; NDEFN 481 *flēot* ‘stream; water that floods and drains rapidly’; DOE *flēot*¹, OGNS *fljót*; MED *flēte* n.²; EDD *fleet* sb.⁹; OED *fleet* n.²; LPN *flēot* 16-17.

OE **flōd-geat** ‘land by or containing a sluice gate’. *Flodyates* [*de Crul*] 1352 [f.n., Crowle], *Fludyates* [*usque les Graynes*] 1352 [f.n., Crowle].

NDEFN 146; MED *flōd-yāte* n.¹; cf. DOE *flōd*; cf. EDD *flood* sb., *flood-gate* sb.²; OED *floodgate* n.

OE **fox** ‘fox’. *foxholt* 1389 [f.n., Crowle] (**holt**).

VEPN 2 165 - cross-reference; EPNE 1 186; DOE *fox*; MED *fox* n.; EDD –; OED *fox* n.

OE **fox-hol** ‘fox hole’. Fox Hole (*foxoles* e.13th [f.n., Haxey]).

EPNE 1 186; DOE *foxhol*; MED *foxhol*; EDD –; OED *foxhole* n.¹.

ME **freman** ‘freeman’. *le Fremanyntak* 1333 [f.n., Haxey] (**inntak**).

MED *frē-man*; OED *freeman* n.

OE **fūl** ‘foul’. Perhaps *Budfulmer*’ Ed3 (1327×77) [f.n., Haxey] (**budda, mere**¹), *budfulmer*’hill’ 1342 [f.n., Haxey] (**budda, mere**¹, **hyll**).

VEPN 1 143; EPNE 1 189; NDEFN 481 *fūl* ‘foul, filthy’; DOE *fūl* adj.; MED *fōul* adj.; EDD *foul*; OED *foul* adj.

OE **furlang** ‘furlong’, ‘length of the furrow in the common field’.

littlemerefurlong Hy3 (1216×72) [f.n., Haxey] (**mere**¹ or **ge-mære**), *Le Polefurlange* l.13th [f.n., Haxey] (**pōl**), *Waterfurlange or le Syke* 17Hy6 (1439) [f.n., Haxey] (**wæter, sīc/sīk**).

VEPN 1 143 - cross-reference; EPNE 1 189-90; NDEFN 481 *furlang* ‘main division of a common field’; originally meaning ‘the length of a furrow’, the term came to be used of a block of strips all of the same length, as well as the linear unit (one eighth of a mile); DOE *furlang*; MED *furlong* n.; EDD *furlong* sb.¹; OED *furlong* n.¹.

OE **fyrhō** ‘wood’. *le Fryth* 1333 [f.n., Haxey].

VEPN 1 143 - cross-reference; EPNE 1 190; DOE *fyrhp*, *fyrhpe*; MED *frith* n.²; EDD *firth*, *frith* sb.; OED *firth* n.¹, a synonym of *frith* n.²; LPN 224-6.

ME **gail** ‘bog myrtle’. *Gayleintayk* 1344 [f.n., Haxey] (**inntak**).

MED *gail*(e n.; EDD *gale* sb.¹; OED *gale* n.¹).

OE **galg-trēow** ‘gallows-tree’. GAUTRY LANE (*Galowetrelone* 1425) [Owston] (**lane**).

VEPN 2 166 - cross-reference; DOE –; MED *galwe-tre* n.²; cf. EDD *gallows* sb.² (*gallows-tree*); OED *gallows-tree* n.

ME **gappe** ‘gap’. *hale gappe* e.14th [f.n., Crowle] (**halh**), *menegappe* 1332 [f.n., Haxey] (**ge-māne**).

VEPN 3 155 - cross-reference; EPNE 1 194; NDEFN 482 *gappe* ‘opening or gap in a fence, hedge or wall’; also ‘declivity’; MED *gap*, *gappe*; EDD *gap* sb.; OED *gap* n.¹.

OE **gāra** ‘point of land’, or ‘triangular corner of land’ (NDEFN 482).

Gare Acre (*le Gares* 1332) [f.n., Haxey].

VEPN 1 143 - cross-reference; EPNE 1 194; DOE *gāra*, *gār*; MED *gōr*(e n.²; EDD –; OED †*gare* n.¹).

ON **garðr** ‘enclosure’. *Acregarthtoft* 1389 [f.n., Crowle] (**æcer**, **toft**), *Aldecrasgarth* 1226 [f.n., Amcotts, Althorpe] (**ald**, **cærse**), *Casgarth*

(*piscarii*) 1150 [f.n., Crowle] (**cauce**), *Doddesgarth* ' n.d./l.13th [f.n., Althorpe], *Gerthedwode*, *Gerthidwade* e.14th, *Garthedwed*, *Gatthedwad* 1389 [f.n., Crowle] (**wæd**), *Giddesgarth* ' n.d./l.13th [f.n., Althorpe, and variously attributed to Epworth, Owston], *Grasgard* 1109×14/*Crasesgarth* 1123 [f.n., Amcotts, Althorpe] (**cærse**), *Gycestarthintak* 1318 [f.n., Haxey] (**inntak**), *Impegarthe* e.14th [f.n., Crowle] (**impa**, **impe**), *Jumpgarth* 1379 [f.n., Crowle] (may be variant of *Impegarthe* as this is in the same parish), *Ounesgarth* 1389 [f.n., Crowle] (uncertain specific), *Westgarthe* Hy6 (1422×61) [f.n., Haxey] (**west**).

VEPN 1 143 - cross-reference; EPNE 1 195; OGNS *garðr*; MED *garth* n.; EDD *garth* sb.¹; OED *garth* n.¹.

ON **gata** 'road', which sometimes indicates a 'right of pasturage' in NMidl. *Braythegate end* m.13th [f.n., Amcotts, Althorpe] (**breiðr**, **ende**), *Skillgates* (*Schelgate* 1361) [f.n., Epworth] (**skil**).

VEPN 1 143 - cross-reference; EPNE 1 196; OGNS *gata*; MED *gāte* n.²; EDD *gate* sb.²; OED *gate* n.².

ON **gata** 'road', which sometimes indicates a 'right of pasturage' in NMidl, or OE **geat** 'pass, gate, gap'. Note *gata* or *geat* are challenging to distinguish, as 'the OE nominative *geat* with an initial palatal becomes ME *y(hatt)*, whilst the plural *gatu* with initial stop congonant *g-* produces alternative ME *gate* which can be confused with *gata*' (EPNE 1 198). *boincroftgate* Ed3 (1327×77) [f.n., Haxey] (**bean/baun**, **croft**), *la bradegate* m.13th [f.n., Amcotts, Althorpe] (**brād**), BRETHERGATE (*Bradegate* 1328) [f.n., Haxey] (**brād**), *burnhamgaat* 1458 [f.n., Haxey] (BURNHAM), *Catgate* 1389 [f.n., Crowle] (**catt**), *Claygate* e.14th [f.n., Crowle] (**clæg**), Greengate Mere 1854 (*le Grenegate* n.d., *Greingate* 1244-5) [f.n., Haxey] (**grēne**¹ or **grēne**² or

possibly **grein**), *Koksotegate* 1.13th [f.n., Haxey] (***cocc-scȳte**), *lound gate* 1429-30 [f.n., Haxey] (EAST LOUND), *Mikelgatend* 1389 [f.n., Crowle] (**micel/mikill, ende**), *Ouston' Outegate* 1450-1 [f.n., Owston] (**ūt**), *the Raytegate* 1446-7, *le Rate gate* 1607-8 [f.n., Haxey] (***ret**), *Risschegate* 13th [f.n., Haxey] (**risc**), *Skillgates (Schelgate* 1361) [f.n., Epworth] (**skil**), *Sunday gate* n.d./1.13th [f.n., Haxey] (Sunday), *Studaigate* 1.13th, *Stovdaygate* 1289 [f.n., Haxey] (**stōd, ge-hæg**), *Stonleygate* 1332 [f.n., Haxey] (**stān/stein, lēah**), *Le Wodwel'gat'* e.14th [f.n., Haxey] (uncertain specific).

See **gata** and **geat** entries.

OE **geard** 'enclosure, yard'. Perhaps *Swyklard'* 1388 [f.n., Haxey] (uncertain specific).

VEPN 1 143 - cross-reference; EPNE 1 198; DOE *geard*; MED *yērd* n.¹; EDD *yard* sb.²; OED *yard* n.¹.

OE **geat** 'pass, gate, gap'. *Cowcrofteyate* 1472 [f.n., Owston] (**cū, croft**), *Oustonyate* 1402 [f.n., Owston].

VEPN 1 143 - cross-reference; EPNE 1 198; NDEFN 482 *geat* 'gap or opening; gate'; DOE *geat*; MED *gāte* n.¹; EDD *gate* sb.¹; OED *gate* n.¹.

OE **gild** 'guild'. *Gildetoft* 13th [f.n., Crowle] (**toft**).

EPNE 1 200-1; MED *gīld(e)* n.¹⁻²; EDD *guild* sb.¹; OED *guild* n.¹.

OE **gōd** 'good'. Good Rood 1836 (*Goderode* 1244-5) [f.n., Haxey] (***rodu**).

EPNE 1 205; MED *gōd* adj.; DOE *gōd*; EDD *good* adj; OED *good* adj.

OE **golde** 'marigold'. *Gouldylandes* 1450-1 [f.n., Haxey] (**land**).

VEPN 2 166 cross-reference; EPNE 1 205; DOE *golde*; MED *gōlde* n.; EDD *gold* sb.¹; OED *gold* n.².

ME **gore-brede** ‘triangular remnant of land a junction of field boundaries’. Garbridge Furlong (*Le Gardbrades* 14th) [f.n., Haxey].

NDEFN 482; cf. MED *gōr(e* n.² compounded with *brēde* n.²; EDD –; cf. OED †*garbred* n.

OE ***gota**, ME *gote* ‘watercourse, channel, stream’. *Le Gote de Steynkelanddale* 1339 [f.n., Haxey] (**stank, land, dāl/deill**).

VEPN 1 143 - cross-reference; EPNE 1 206; MED *gōt(e, gōute* n.; EDD *gote* sb.; OED *gote* n.

OE **grāf** ‘grove, wood’. BELGRAVES WOOD (*Belgrave* 1311) [Epworth] (***bel**¹).

VEPN 1 143 - cross-reference; EPNE 1 207-8; NDEFN 482 *grāf* ‘grove, copse; plantation of trees’; DOE *grāf*; MED *grōve* n.¹; EDD *grove* sb.¹; OED; LPN 226-30.

ME **grand** ‘large, big’. *grandclif* 1391-2 [f.n., Haxey] (**clif**).

MED *graunt* adj.; OED *grand* adj.

ON **grein** ‘branch (of a tree), fork (of a river)’, dial. *grain* ‘small valley forking off from another’. The Grains 1800 (*Graynes* 1342, [*Fludyates usque*] *les Graynes* 1352) [f.ns, Crowle] (**flōd-geat**), perhaps Greengate Mere 1854 (*le Grenegate* n.d., *Greingate* 1244-5) [f.n., Haxey] (**gata** or **geat**), *hollflet graynes* e.14th [f.n., Crowle] (possibly OE **hol**¹, **flēot/fljót**).

EPNE 1 208; NDEFN 482 *grein* ‘fork in a road or river’; MED *grein* n.; OGNS *grein*; EDD *grain* sb.¹; OED †*grein* n.².

OE **grēne**¹ ‘(the colour) green’ or OE **grēne**² ‘(village) green’.

Greengate Mere 1854 (*le Grenegate* n.d., *Greingate* 1244-5) [f.n., Haxey] (**gata** or **geat** or possibly **grein**).

VEPN 1 143 - cross-reference; EPNE 1 209; NDEFN 482 *grēne*¹ ‘green piece of land, often marsh’; DOE *grēne*; MED *grēne* n.¹, *grēne* adj.; EDD *green* sb.; OED *green* n¹, *green* adj.

OE **grēne**² ‘(village) green’. *la Grene* n.d./l.13th, *le Grenne de Haxay* 1376 [f.n., Haxey], Owston Green 1803 (*Grene de Ouston*’ 1298) [f.n., Owston].

VEPN 1 143 - cross-reference; EPNE 1 209; DOE *grēne*; MED *grēne* n.¹, *grēne* adj.; EDD *green* sb.; OED *green* n¹, *green* adj.

OE **ge-hæg** ‘fence, enclosure’. *heghriddings* 1391-2 [f.n., Haxey] (***ryding**), *Heyredenges* 1421-2 [f.n., Epworth] (***ryding**) (this may be the same name as parishes are adjacent), *Studaigate* l.13th, *Stovdaygate* 1289 (**stöd**, **gata** or **geat**).

VEPN 1 143 - cross-reference; EPNE 1 214-5; DOE –; MED *hei(e* n.; EDD –; OED *hay* n².

OE **hænep**/ON ***hemp** ‘hemp’. *Henependes* m.13th, *Les Hempendes* l.13th, *les hempendes* 14th [f.n., Haxey] (**ende**).

EPNE 1 217; MED *hemp* n.; DOE *hænep*; OGNS –; EDD *hemp* sb.; OED *hemp* n.

OE **hæsel**/ON **hesli** ‘hazel’. Hazells c.1800 (*le hasell* e.14th) [f. n., Crowle], Hazelscow 1871 (*Heselscoye* 1289, *Hesilscog* l.13th) [f.n., Epworth] (**skógr**), *Hesleholm* 12th [f.n., Belton] (**holmr**), *Lithesm* 1138×48, *Litlehasel* 1138×54 [f.n., Belton] (**lytel**).

VEPN 1 143 - cross-reference ON **hesli**, VEPN 2 167 - cross-reference

OE **hæsel**; EPNE 1 218; MED *hāsel* n.; DOE *hæsel*; OGNS *hesli*; EDD *hazel* sb.¹, OED *hazel* n.A.¹.

OE **haga**¹ ‘hedge, enclosure’. *Aldhagh*’ 1271 [f.n., Amcotts, Althorpe], *Elfledhaye* n.d./l.13th, *Elfletehaye* e.14th, *Elfletehagh* 1333 [f.n., Haxey], *Godrichawe* e.12th [f.n. Haxey] (*Godric*), *le Haghstye* 1353 [f.n., Haxey] (**stīg/stīgr**), *le Hawghes* 1450-1¹ [f.n., Haxey], *Haworthe* 1470 [f.n., Haxey] (**worð**), *Helefeldehaygh*’ 1395 [f.n., Haxey] (uncertain first el, **feld**), *Rohage* 1244-5 (**rā**), *South ’hagh*’ 1402 [f.n., Owston] (**sūð**), *Stubhagh*’ 1402 [f.n. Owston] (**stubb**). Two variations are noticeable in these names: the preservation of medial -g- gives the *hagh* spellings, whilst -g- is vocalised to give the *haw* spellings (EPNE 1 221).

VEPN 1 143 - cross-reference; EPNE 1 221; NDEFN 483 *haga*¹ ‘hedge, enclosure’; later ‘pasture land’; DOE *haga* n.¹; MED *haue* n.¹; EDD *haw* sb.³; OED †*haw* n.¹.

OE **halh** ‘nook, corner’. *hale gappe* e.14th [f.n., Crowle] (**gappe**), *Kirmundhal* 1226 [f.n., Amcotts, Althorpe], *in Nethale* 1379 [f.n., Crowle] (perhaps **netel**), *Wetehale* 1200 [f.n., Haxey] (**wēt**), *Whethalleys* 1421-2 [f.n., Haxey] (**wēt, læs**).

VEPN 1 143 - cross-reference; EPNE 1 223-4; NDEFN 483 *halh* ‘nook, corner of land; water meadow’; MED *hāle* n.¹; EDD *hale* sb.²; OED †*hale* n.¹ cf. *haugh* n.; LPN 123-33.

OE **halh** ‘nook, corner’ or OE **hall** ‘hall’. *le Halflat*’ 1345 [f.n., Haxey] (**flat**), *Halsic* 1310 [f.n., Crowle] (**sīc/sīk**).

VEPN 1 143 - cross-reference; EPNE 1 225-6; NDEFN 483 *halh* ‘nook, corner of land; water meadow’; DOE –; MED *hal(le)* n.; EDD *hall* sb.¹; OED *hall* n.¹.

OE **hālig** ‘holy’. HOLY WELL (*le Haliwell*’ 1320) [f.n., Haxey] (**welle**).

VEPN 1 143 - cross-reference; EPNE 1 224-5; DOE *hālig*; MED *hōlī* adj.²; EDD *holy* adj; OED *holy* adj.

OE **hangende** ‘hanging’. *Hanginhul* 1160, *Hangerhill*’ 1331 [f.n., Haxey] (**hyll**), *le Hengandeclif* Hy3 (1216×72) [f.n., Haxey] (**clif**).

VEPN 2 166 - cross-reference; EPNE 1 233; NDEFN 483 *hangende* ‘steep slope’; DOE –; MED –; EDD *hanging* adj.⁵; OED *hanging* adj.².

OE **hār**² ‘grey, hoary’. This descriptive element is difficult to separate from *hara* when used with topographical terms. *Harholm* 12th [f.n., Belton] (**holmr**).

VEPN 1 143 - cross-reference; EPNE 1 234; DOE *hār*; MED *hōr* adj.; EDD *hoar* adj.¹; OED *hoar* adj.A.².

OE **hara** ‘hare’. This element can be difficult to distinguish from *hār*². Harebushes 1858 (*Harebusk* 1369) [f.n., Epworth] (**busc/*buskr**), *Harehil* 1.12th [f.n., Haxey] (**hyll**), *harhilleheuedland* 1332¹ (**hyll, hēafod-land**).

VEPN 1 143 - cross-reference; EPNE 1 234; DOE *hara*; MED *hāre* n.; cf. EDD *hare* sb.¹; OED *hare* n.

ME **haver** ‘oats’. *Haverfeld* 1314 [f.n., Luddington] (**feld**).

MED *hǎver* n.²; EDD –; OED *haver* n.².

OE **hēafod** ‘head, top, headland’. *Brerecroft heued* c.1330 [f.n., Haxey] (**brēr, croft**), *West ferye head* 1596 [Haxey] (**west, ferja**).

VEPN 2 166 - cross-reference; EPNE 236-7; DOE *hēafod*; MED *hēd* n.¹; EDD *head* sb.; OED *head* n.¹; LPN 175-7.

OE **hēafod-land** ‘headland, land for turning plough’. *harhilleheuedland* 1332¹ (**hara, hyll**).

EPNE 1 237; NDEFN 483 *hēafod-land* ‘(selion in) the furrow head’, a strip of land (at right angles to the furrows) left unploughed on which the plough could be turned; cf. MED *hēd* n.¹, *lōnd* n.; DOE –; cf. EDD *head* sb., *land* sb.¹; OED *headland* n.

OE **heard** ‘hard, cheerless’. *hardintak*’ 1379 [f.n., Crowle] (**inntak**).

VEPN 1 143 - cross-reference; EPNE 1 239; NDEFN 483 *heard* ‘hard; difficult to till’; DOE *heard*; MED *hard* adj.; EDD *hard* adj.; OED *hard* adj.

OE **hec** ‘grating or frame of parallel bars in a river to obstruct the passage of fish’. HECKDYKE (*Heckdike* 1596) [River-Name] (**dīc/dīk**).

OED *hec* n.¹; DOE –; MED *hacche* n. EDD *hatch* sb.

ON ***hegn** ‘enclosure’. *Henes* 12th [f.n., Crowle].

VEPN 1 143 - cross-reference; EPNE 1 241; MED *hein* n.; EDD *hain* sb.¹; OED †*hain* n.

ON **hestr** ‘horse, stallion’. *Hestcroft*’ 1351 [f.n., Haxey] (**croft**).

EPNE 1 245; MED –; EDD *hest* sb.; OED –.

ME **hider** ‘near, nearer, less distant’. *le Hydermerperrockes* 1462 [f.n., Owston] (**mere**¹ or **ge-mære, pearroc**).

MED *hider* adj.; EDD *hither* adj.; OED *hither* adj.

OE **hlæfdige** ‘lady, nun, Our lady’. Lady Croft (*Ladycroft* 1476) [f.n., Owston] (**croft**).

VEPN 2 167 - cross-reference; EPNE 1 248; DOE *hlæfdige*; MED *lādī(e)* n.; EDD *lady* sb.; OED *lady* n.

OE **hlid-geat** ‘swing-gate’. *Lydyate* 1329 [f.n., Owston], *Lydyate de Kynnardfery* 1375 [f.n., Owston] (WEST KINNARDS FERRY), *Northlidyhate* 1389 [f.n., Crowle] (**norð**), *Pawelidyhate* 1389 [f.n., Crowle], *the Rayteliddeyate* [f.n., Haxey] 1446-7 (***ret**).

VEPN 2 167 - cross-reference; EPNE 1 251; DOE *hlid-geat*; MED *lid-gate* n.; EDD *lidgate* sb.; OED †*lidgate* n.

OE ***hlið¹/ON hlið** ‘slope’. *le Lyth*’ 1369 [f.n., Haxey].

VEPN 1 143 - cross-reference; EPNE 1 252-3; DOE –; MED *lith* n.²; EDD *lithe* sb.¹? only found in p.ns; OED †*lith* n.²; LPN 182-5.

OE ***hobb(e)** ‘tussock, hummock’. Perhaps *Hobtylintake* 1450-1 [f.n., Haxey] (**inntak**) or diminutive of *Hob-*.

EPNE 1 255; DOE –; MED –; EDD *hob* sb.²; OED *hub* n.¹.

OE **hōc** ‘hook, angle, bend in the river, spit of land in the river-bend’. [*piscar’ de*] *Hungaynhoke* 1421-2 [f.n., Epworth] (uncertain specific), *stetherhok* Ed3 (1327×77) [f.n., Haxey] (**stōð** (**stōðvar** nom. pl.)).

VEPN 1 143 - cross-reference; EPNE 1 255; DOE *hōc*; MED *hōk* n.; EDD *hook* sb.¹; OED *hook* n.¹.

OE ***hogg** ‘hog’. *Hoggentak* 1421-2 [f.n., Epworth] (**inntak**).

EPNE 1 256; NDEFN 484 **hogg* ‘pig or young sheep’; MED *hog(ge* n.¹; EDD *hog* sb.¹; OED *hog* n.¹.

ON **hogg** ‘clearing’, ModE dial. *hag*. *Cripplynghag* 1372 [f.n., Belton] (perhaps **crypel, eng**), *le Priours Hagg* 1377 [f.n., Owston] (**prior**).

VEPN 3 156 - cross-reference; EPNE 1 256; NDEFN 484 *hogg* dial. *hag* ‘place cleared of trees’; MED *hag* n.; EDD –; OED *hag* n.².

OE **hōh** ‘heel’ or ON **haugr** ‘hill, mound’, which are difficult to distinguish in the Danelaw (EPNE 1 257). *howferycroft* 1389 [f.n., Crowle] (**ferja, croft**).

VEPN 1 143; EPNE 1 256; NDEFN 483 *haugr* ‘mound, natural or man-made’; DOE *hōh*; MED *hough* n.¹; EDD *hough* sb.¹; OED *ho* n.¹, *hoe* n.¹, *hough* n.¹; LPN 186-90.

OE **hol¹** ‘hole, hollow’. *hollflet graynes* e.14th [f.n., Crowle] (**flēot/fljót, grein**).

VEPN 1 143; EPNE 1 257; DOE *hol*; MED *hōl(e)* n.²; EDD *hole* sb.¹; OED *hole* n., *holl* n.

ON **holmr** ‘island, water-meadow’. ISLE OF AXHOLME (*Haxeholm* c.1115) (Haxey), *Aykholme Kerr* e.14th [f.n., Crowle] (**eik, kjarr**), *Arneholme [usque Gerthorpmare]* 1352 [f.n., Luddington] (**earn**), [*le Flat de*] *Littleholme* 1261 [f.n., Crowle] (**lytel**), *Hailwaldholm*’ 1142×c.1150 [f.n., Belton], *Harholm* 12th [f.n., Belton] (**hār²**), *Hesleholm* 12th [f.n., Belton] (**hæsel/hesli**), *Hunbiholme* 12th [f.n., Belton] (uncertain specific), *Munkeholm* 1142×c.1150 [Belton] (**munuc**), *Olm’ intak’* Ed3 (1327×77) [f.n., Haxey] (**inntak**), *Ringilsholm* 1379 [f.n., Crowle] (***hringel**), *Skouskotholme* 1389 [f.n., Crowle] (**skógr**, possibly **cot**), THORNHOLMES FARM (*Thurnholme* 1449) [Owston] (**þorn**), *Thyrneholm* 1314 [f.n., Luddington] (**þyrne/þyrnir**), *Tirneholme* 1316 [f.n., Haxey] (**þyrne/þyrnir**). *Yharnesholme* 1389 [f.n., Crowle] (**earn**).

VEPN 1 144 - cross-reference; EPNE 1 258-9; NDEFN 485 *holmr* ‘raised land in marsh; water-meadow’; OGNS *holmr*; MED *hōlm(e)* n.¹; EDD *holm* sb.¹; OED *holm* n.¹; LPN 55-7.

OE/ON **holt** ‘wood’. *Acolt* Hy3 (1216×72) [f.n., Haxey] (**āc**), *dikholt* e.14th, *Dikholtterr*’ 1389 [f.n., Crowle] (**dīc/dīk**, Latin *terra*), *foxholt* 1389 [f.n., Crowle] (**fox**), *Gemholtgrayre* 1389 [f.n., Crowle] (uncertain first and last els), *The Holts* 1822 (*le holt* e.14th) [f.n., Crowle].

VEPN 1 144; EPNE 1 259; NDEFN 484 *holt* ‘small wood, copse, thicket; in particular, a wood with a predominant species of tree’; DOE *holt*; OGNS *holt*; MED *holt* n.; EDD *holt* sb.¹; OED *holt* n.¹; LPN 233-4.

OE **hop** ‘enclosed land’ (esp. in marshes). *Herope* 1200 [f.n., Haxey] (uncertain specific).

VEPN 1 144 - cross-reference; EPNE 1 259-60; DOE *hop*; MED *hōp(e)* n.²; EDD –; OED *hope* n.²; LPN 133-40.

OE **hors** ‘horse’. *Horsecroft* 1148×66 [f.n., Belton] (**croft**).

VEPN 2 167 - cross-reference; EPNE 1 262; DOE *hors*; MED *hors* n.; EDD *horse* n.; OED *horse* n.

OE **hræfn**/ON **hrafn** ‘raven’. RAINSBUTT (*Ravensbught* e.14th, *Ravensbutt* 1535) [Crowle] (**butte**).

EPNE 1 263; VEPN 1 144 - cross-reference; DOE *hræfn*; OGNS *hrafn*; MED *rāven* n.; EDD *raven* sb.¹; OED *raven* n.¹.

OE **hrēod** ‘reed’. Note this element is difficult to separate from OE **rēad** ‘red’ (EPNE 1 264). [*alsamflat al’ voc*] *Redesflat* 1421-2, *Read Flatt* 1700 [f.n., Epworth] (**flat**), *Red Flat/Flatt* (*le Redesflatte* n.d., *le rede flate* Ed3 (1327×77)) [f.n., Haxey] (**flat**), *le Redlandes* 1356, *le Riedlandes* 1381 [f.n., Haxey] (**land**).

VEPN 2 167 - cross-reference; EPNE 1 264; DOE *hrēod*; MED *rēd* n.³; EDD *reed* sb.¹; OED *reed* n.¹.

OE ***hringel** ‘small ring’ surviving as dial. *ringle*. *Ringilsholm* 1379 [f.n., Crowle] (**holmr**).

EPNE 1 265; MED; EDD *ringle* sb.; OED *ringle* n.¹.

OE **hrīs**/ON **hrís** ‘brushwood’. *Risebriga* 1148×66 [f.n., Belton] (**brycg/bryggja**), *Riceberg* 12th/*Risebergam* m.12th (13th) [f.n., Belton] (possibly **berg**) (these two names perhaps relate, with the latter interpreted as *-berg* name).

VEPN 1 144 - cross-reference; EPNE 1 265; NDEFN 484 *hrīs/hrís* ‘shrubs or brushwood’; DOE *hrīs*; OGNS *hrís*; MED *rīs* n.¹; EDD *rise* sb.²; OED *rice* n.¹.

OE **hrycg**/ON **hryggr** ‘ridge’. Perhaps *Ailwarderuche* m.13th [f.n., Haxey], *Rigges* e.14th [f.n., Crowle].

VEPN 1 144 - cross-references; EPNE 1 267; NDEFN 484 *hrycg/hryggr* ‘back, narrow ridge’; later ‘cultivated strip of land in the open field’; DOE –; OGNS –; MED *riġġe* n.; EDD *rig(g)* sb.¹; OED *ridge* n.¹; LPN 190-2.

OE ***humol**/ON **humul** ‘rounded hillock’. *Humberwaites* (*Humbelwait* l.12th, *Humbulqwate* 1530) [f.n., Belton] (**pveit**).

EPNE 1 268; OGNS –; MED –; EDD –; OED –.

OE **hund**¹ ‘dog’. *Hundayl* 1331 [f.n., Haxey] (**dāl/deill**).

VEPN 1 144 - cross-reference; EPNE 1 268; DOE *hund*²; MED *höund* n.; EDD *hound* sb.¹; OED *hound* n.¹.

OE **hungor** ‘hunger’. *hungerhille* 1332 [f.n., Haxey] (**hyll**).

EPNE 1 269; MED *hunger* n.; DOE *hungor*; EDD *hunger* sb; OED *hunger* n.

OE **hūs** ‘house’. *Gudewynhouse* 1450-1¹ [f.n., Haxey].

VEPN 1 144 - cross-reference; EPNE 1 270; DOE *hūs*; MED *höus* n.; EDD *house* sb.¹; OED *house* n.¹.

OE **hwīt** ‘white’. White Well (*Le Wytewell*’ 1331) [f.n., Haxey] (**welle**), *Whyte crosse* 1446-7 [f.n., Haxey] (**cross**).

VEPN 1 144 - cross-reference; EPNE 1 273-4; DOE *hwīt* adj.; MED *whīt* adj.; EDD *white* adj.; OED *white* adj.

OE **hyll** ‘hill’. *Benycroft* 1353 [f.n., Haxey] (**bean/baun, croft**), *Bomcrofthyll*’ 1391-2 [f.n., Haxey] (**bean/baun, croft**), Bracken Hill (*Brachinhyl* Hy3 (1216×72), *Brakinhill* 1.13th/e.14th) [f.n., Haxey] (**braken**), *bralynhill*’ 1446-7 [f.n., Haxey], *bthtrehil* (*sic*) e.13th [f.n., Haxey] (**búð, trēow**), *budfulmer ’hill*’ 1342 [f.n., Haxey] (perhaps **budda, fūl, mere**¹), *Chambre hill* 1389 [f.n., Crowle] (**chambre**), *Crullflethill* 1343 [f.n., Crowle] (***crull, flēot/fljót**), *Denyhill* 1389 [f.n., Crowle] (specific is perhaps an ecclesiastical reference to ‘land belonging to dean of a cathedral or collegiate church’ (NDEFN 107), *Hanginhul* 1160, *Hangerhill*’ 1331 [f.n., Haxey] (**hangende**), *Harehil* 1.12th [f.n., Haxey] (**hara**), *harhilleheuedland* 1332¹ (**hara, hēafod-land**), perhaps *herondhille* 1332 [f.n., Haxey] (**hyrne**), *hungerhille* 1332 [f.n., Haxey] (**hungor**), *Iggelcroshil* 1.13th/e.14th [f.n., Haxey] (**igil/igli, cros**), *Knapmerhill*’ Ed3 (1327×77) [f.n., Owston] (**cnæpp, ge-mære** or OE **mere**¹), *Knappeshillwra* e.14th [f.n., Crowle] (**cnæpp, vrá**), *lytilkerhyll* 1450-1 [f.n., Haxey] (**lytel, kjarr**), *le Northmylnhyll* 1390 [f.n., Amcotts, Althorpe] (**norð, myln**), *qwethill*’ 1421-2 (**whete**), *Sellyhyll* 1470 [f.n., Epworth] (**sele**), *Smerhull*’ m.13th, *Smerhilfield* 1343 [f.n., Haxey] (**smeoru/smjør, feld**).

VEPN 1 144 - cross-reference; EPNE 1 274-5; DOE *hyll*; MED *hil*(*le* n.; EDD *hill* sb.¹; OED *hill* n.; LPN 192-5.

OE **hyrne** ‘angle, corner’. *cathurne* n.d./e.13th, *Kathyrn* 1393 [f.n.s, Haxey] (**catt**), perhaps *herondhille* 1332 [f.n., Haxey] (**hyll**),

Newridding hirne 1379 [f.n., Crowle] (**nīwe**, ***ryding**), perhaps
Strithornes 1340 [f.n., Haxey] (uncertain specific).

VEPN 2 167 - cross-reference; EPNE 1 276; NDEFN 484 *hyrne* ‘nook of land, land in a corner or river-bend’; DOE *hyrne*; MED *hīrn(e n.*; EDD *herne sb.*²; OED *hirne n.*

OE **hyrst** ‘wood’. HIRST PRIORY PARK Hy1 (*Hyrst* Hy1 (1100×1135) (13th)) [Belton].

VEPN 1 144 - cross-reference; EPNE 1 276-7; NDEFN 484 *hyrst* ‘wooded hillock’; DOE *hyrst*; MED *hirst(e n.*; EDD *hurst sb.*; OED *hurst n.*; LPN 234-6.

OE **hȳð** ‘landing place’. *Hyth* 1300 [f.n., Haxey].

VEPN 1 144 - cross-reference; EPNE 1 278; DOE *hȳþ*; MED *hīth(e n.*; EDD –; OED *hithe, hythe n.*; LPN 83-9.

OE **īdel** ‘empty; lazy, idle’, with the meaning ‘the slow river’ being appropriate. RIVER IDLE (*Ydel* 1142×c.1150).

ERN 207-8; VEPN 1 144; EPNE 1 279; DOE *īdel*; MED *īdel adj.*; EDD *idle adj.*; OED *idle adj.*

OE **igil**/ON **igli** ‘leech’. *Iggelcroshil* l.13th/e.14th [f.n., Haxey] (**cros**, **hyll**).

EPNE 1 280; OGNS –; MED –; EDD –; OED –.

OE **impa**, **impe** ‘young shoot, sapling’. *Impegarthe* e.14th [f.n., Crowle] (**garðr**), perhaps referring to an ‘enclosure for growing saplings’ (NDEFN 221).

EPNE 1 280-1; DOE *?impa, ?impe*; MED *impe n.*; EDD *sb.*¹; OED *imp n.*¹.

ON **inntak** ‘land newly taken into cultivation’. *Alde intake* 1314 [f.n., Luddington] (**ald**), *Bondemanyntak*’ 1331 [f.n., Haxey] (**bond-man**),

braynsby intake 1470 [f.n., Epworth], *Estintake* 1392-3 [f.n., Haxey] (**ēast**), *le Estkerintak'* 1347 [f.n., Haxey] (**ēast, kjarr**), *Estlounde Intake* 1450-1 [f.n., Haxey] (EAST LOUND), *le Fremanyntak* 1333 [f.n., Haxey] (**freman**), *Gayleintayk* 1344 [f.n., Haxey] (**gail**), *Gycestarthintak* 1318 [f.n., Haxey] (*Gyddi*, **garðr**), *hardintak'* 1379 [f.n., Crowle] (**heard**), *Hobtylintake* 1450-1 [f.n., Haxey] (perhaps ***hobb(e)**), *Hoggentak* 1421-2 [f.n., Epworth] (***hogg**), *Huntintak'* 1381 [f.n., Epworth], Intake (*le Langintak* 1325) [f.n., Owston] (**lang²**), *Olm' intak'* Ed3 (1327×77) [f.n., Haxey] (**holmr**), *le Priur Intak' (Pur Intak)* c.1300 [f.n., Haxey] (**prior**), *Suerintakdike* 1352 [f.n., Amcotts, Althorpe] (**seuer, dīc/dīk**).

VEPN 1 144 - cross-reference; EPNE 1 304: ON *intak*, Norw *inntak*; NDEFN 485 *inntak* 'land taken in from waste'; OGNS –; JEPNS 1 29 *inntak*; MED *intak* n.; EDD –; OED *intake* n.².

ON **karl** 'free peasant' or Scandinavianised OE **ceorl** 'man, peasant, churl'. *Carleflet'* 1142×c.1150 [f.n., Belton] (**flēot/fljót**), *Carlesik* m.13th [f.n., Amcotts, Althorpe] (**sīc/sīk**).

VEPN 3 19-26; EPNE 1 89-90 *ceorl*, EPNE 2 2 *karl*; OGNS *karl*; MED *carl* n.; EDD –; OED *carl/carle* n.¹.

ME **kid** 'bundle of twigs, faggot'. *Kydwilcroft'* 1331 [f.n., Haxey] (**welle, croft**).

MED *kid* n.; EDD *kid* sb.²; OED *kid* n.².

ON **kirkja** 'church'. Church lane 1827 (*le Kirkelane* 1414) [street-name, Luddington] (**lane**), CHURCH TOWN (*Kireton* 1275) [Belton] (**tūn**), *Kyrkestal* 1226 [f.n., Amcotts, Althorpe] (**stall**). ST ANDREWS CHURCH (*Kirk' de Eppeworth* 1303) [Epworth].

VEPN 1 144 - cross-reference; EPNE 2 3-4; OGNS *kirkja*; cf. MED *chirche*; EDD *kirk* sb.; OED *kirk* n.

ON **kjarr** ‘brushwood, marsh’. *Aykholme Kerr* e.14th [f.n., Crowle] (**eik, holmr**), *Bewaldkerre* e.14th [f.n., Crowle], perhaps BYCARRS DYKE (*Bigredic* 1086) [River-Name] (**dīc/dík**), Carr 1822 (*le Kerre* e.14th) [f.n., Crowle], CARR DYKE BANK (*Le Kerdyke* 1360) [West Butterwick, Owston] (**dīc/dík**), *Le Carre* 1470 [f.n., Epworth], *Le Carrs* 1470 [f.n., Haxey], *le Estker* 1350-1 [f.n., Epworth] (**ēast**), *le Estkerintak*’ 1347 [f.n., Haxey] (**ēast, inntak**), Field Carr 1800 [f.n., Crowle] (*le feld kerr* e.14th) (**feld**), *le Klimberker* 1295 [f.n., Haxey] (perhaps **clympre**), *Lithleker* m.13th [f.n., Haxey] (**lytel**), *lytilkerhyll* 1450-1 [f.n., Haxey] (**lytel, hyll**), *lytilkerstygh*’ 1450-1 [f.n., Haxey] (**lytel, stīg/stígr**), *Skarreskerr* 1379 [f.n., Crowle].

VEPN 1 144 - cross-reference; EPNE 2 4; NDEFN 485 ME *ker* < ON *kjarr* ‘marshland; land growing with brushwood’; OGNS *kjarr*; MED *kě̃r* n.; EDD *car(r)* sb.; OED *carr* n.²; LPN 57.

ODan **klint** ‘cliff, rock’. Form chosen following VEPN conventions. *Stainclindale* l.13th [f.n., Haxey] (**stān/stein, dāl/deill**), *Steinglind* m.13th, *Stainclint* l.13th [f.n., Haxey] (**stān/stein**).

VEPN 3 156 - cross-reference; EPNE 2 5; OGNS –; MED *clint* n.; EDD *clint* sb.¹; OED *clint* n.

ON **kringla** ‘circle’. *Kringles* e.14th, *Cryngles* 1535 [f.n., Crowle].

VEPN 2 167 - cross-reference; EPNE 2 7; NDEFN 485 *kringla* ‘round thing, something in a circular configuration’; OGNS *kringla*; MED *cringle* n.; EDD *cringle* sb.; OED *cringle* n.

OE **lād** ‘water-course; river crossing’. *Les Lades* 1372 [f.n., Crowle], *Roulade* 1352 [f.n., Luddington] (**rūh**).

VEPN 2 167 - cross-reference; EPNE 2 8-9; cf. MED *lod(e)* n.; EDD *lode* sb.²; OED *lode* n.²; LPN 20-1.

OE **læce**¹ ‘physician’, or derived occupational name. *Lececroft* 1317 [f.n., Luddington] (**croft**).

EPNE 2 10; MED *lēche* n.³; EDD *leech* sb.¹; OED *leech* n.¹.

OE **læs** ‘pasture’ or OE **lēah** ‘clearing; wood’. In the plural *læs* is sometimes difficult to distinguish from *lēah* (EPNE 2 11). *Entleys* 1421-2 [f.n., Epworth] (possibly **æned**), *laundeles* c.1330 [f.n., Haxey] (EAST LOUND), *Whethalleys* 1421-2 [f.n., Haxey] (**wēt, halh**).

VEPN 2 167 - cross-reference; EPNE 2 11; NDEFN 485 *læs* ‘pasture, meadowland’; MED *lēse* n.¹; EDD *lease* sb.¹; OED *lease/leaze* n.¹ See also **lēah** entry, below.

OE ***lagge** ‘marsh’. *Northlages* 1393 [f.n. Haxey] (**norð**).

EPNE 2 12; cf. NDEFN 485 *lag* dial. ‘long, marshy meadow’; MED –; EDD *lag* sb.²; OED –.

OE/ON **land** ‘land’. *Akyland* 1345 [f.n., Haxey] (**eik**), *Cotelandes* m.13th [f.n., Amcotts, Althorpe] (**cot**), *daylland* m.13th [f.n., Amcotts, Althorpe] (**dāl/deill**), EALAND (*Aland* 1310, 1316 1332, 1372, *Ayland* 1554×58) [Crowle] (**á**), *Le Gote de Steynkelanddale* 1339 [f.n., Haxey] (**stank, dāl/deill, *gota**), *Gouldylandes* 1450-1 [f.n., Haxey] (**golde**), *Kilandes* 1322 [f.n., Haxey] (uncertain specific), *Linlandes* m.13th [f.n., Amcotts, Althorpe] (**līn/lín**), *longlandes* c.1330 [f.n., Haxey] (**lang**¹), *le Northlandyk* m.13th [f.n., Amcotts, Althorpe] (**norð, dīc/dík**), *Overstayncland* 1332 [f.n., Haxey] (**uferra, stank**), Pease Lands (*Peselandis* l.13th, *Peselandes* 1345) [f.n., Haxey] (**pise**), *le Redlandes* 1356, *le Riedlandes* 1381 [f.n., Haxey] (**hrēod**), *Rielandes* m.13th, *Rylandes* c.1300 [f.n., Haxey] (**ryge**), *Rylandbusk* 1446-7 [f.n., Haxey] (**ryge, busc/*buskr**), *Smythlandes* 1368 [f.n., Haxey] (byname *Smyth*),

Sokenland’ 1421-2 [f.n., Epworth] (**soke**¹), *Stayncland* 1332 [f.n., Haxey] (**stank**), *Steynkelanddale* 1339 [f.n., Haxey] (**stank, dāl/deill**); *venysonland*’ 1421-2 [f.n., Epworth] (**venesoun**), *verlandes* 14th [f.n., Epworth] (specific perhaps relates to verjuice), *Wrang landes* m.13th [f.n., Amcotts, Althorpe] (**wrang/(v)rangr**), *Wrangland* e.14th [f.n., Crowle] (**wrang/(v)rangr**).

VEPN 1 144 - cross-reference; EPNE 2 13-14; NDEFN 485 *land* ‘selion or strip in the common field’, the basic unit of cultivation and tenure in common arable fields; later ‘plot of land’; MED *lōnd* n.; EDD *land* sb.¹; OED *land* n.¹; LPN 279-84.

OE **lane** ‘lane’. *Blakelane* 1411-12 [f.n., Haxey] (**blæc**), Church lane 1827 (*le Kirkelane* 1414) [street-name, Luddington] (**kirkja**), *Estlane* 1244-5 [f.n., Haxey] (**ēast**), GAUTRY LANE (*Galowetrelone* 1425) [Owston] (**galg-trēow**), *Lanedik* 1123 [f.n., Amcotts, Althorpe] (**dīc/dīk**), *Lane End Brigg Hy5* (1413-22) [f.n., Luddington] (**brycg/bryggja, ende**), *Le Lane de Netherbrunham* 1331 [f.n., Haxey] (BURNHAM), *Ludyngton Lane* 1209 [f.n., Amcotts, Althorpe, cf. Luddington], *Meredike Lane Road* 1877 (*Maresdike lane* m.13th) [street-name, Amcotts, Althorpe] (**ge-mære**) (see MERE DYKE), *Newlanedyk*’ 1375 [f.n., Haxey] (**nīwe, dīc/dīk**), *le North lane* 1390 [f.n., Amcotts, Althorpe] (**norð**); *le priors lane* 1402 [f.n., Owston] (**prior**).

VEPN 1 144 - cross-reference; EPNE 2 15 *lane, lone, lanu*; MED *lāne* n.; EDD *lane* sb.¹; OED *lane* n.¹.

OE **lang**¹ ‘long’. *les viginti langedayls* 1390 [f.n., Amcotts, Althorpe] (**dāl/deill**).

VEPN 1 144 - cross-reference; EPNE 2 15-16; MED *lōng* adj.¹; EDD *long* adj.; OED *long* adj.¹.

OE **lang**² ‘long strip’. Intake (*le Langintak* 1325) [f.n., Owston] (**inntak**), *longlandes* c.1330 [f.n, Haxey] (**land**), *Northlanges* 1356 [f.n., Haxey] (**norð**).

VEPN 1 144 - cross-reference; EPNE 2 16 (marked ME not OE); MED *lōng* n.; EDD *long* sb.; OED *long* n.¹.

OE **lēah** ‘clearing; wood’. DUCKLING LODGE (*Dukkynglege* 1389) [f.n., Crowle] (uncertain specific; the modern form appears to represent a reduced and reanalysed reflex of *Dukkynglege*), TETLEY (*Tetteley* 1310) [Crowle] (*Tetta* (m) or *Tette* (f)).

VEPN 1 144 - cross-reference; EPNE 2 18-22; NDEFN 486 *lēah* ‘glade or woodland clearing, open woodland’; MED *lei*(e n.³; EDD *lea* sb.¹; OED *lea* n.¹; LPN 237-42.

ME ***leam** ‘drain or watercourse in the fenny districts’. Leam (*Leem* 1313-16) [f.n., Crowle]. The early attestation antedates the OED 1601 entry by over 300 years.

EDD sb.³; cf. NDEFN 486 *leme* ‘artificial watercourse’; MED –; OED *leam* n.².

ME **leg** ‘leg of a common’. *Legge* 1310 [f.n., Crowle].

EDD sb.^{2,2}; NDEFN 486 *leg* ‘long, narrow piece of land; shaped like a leg’; MED *leg* n.; OED *leg* n.

ON **leirr** ‘mud, clay’. Lay Pits (*Le Lay’ pittes* 1320, *le layrpyttes* 1393) [f.n., Haxey] (**pytt**).

VEPN 2 167 - cross-reference; EPNE 2 23; OGNS *leir*; MED *leir* n.²; EDD –; OED *lair* n.²

OE **līn**/ON **lín** ‘flax’. *Lyn ’croft* 1358 [f.n., West Butterwick, Owston] (**croft**), *Linlandes* m.13th [f.n., Amcotts, Althorpe] (**land**), *Luilandaile* 13th [f.n., Crowle] (**dāl/deill**).

VEPN 1 144 - cross-reference: OE *lin*; EPNE 2 24; OGNS *lín*; MED *līn* n.; EDD *lin* sb.¹; OED *line* n.¹.

ON **lundr** ‘grove’. GRAISELOUND (*Lund* 1086, *Craslund* 1.12th) [Haxey] (**cæarse**), EAST LOUND (*Lund* 1086, *Alund* 1310, *Estlund* 1.12th) [Haxey] (**ēast**). In DB this may refer to the same place.

VEPN 1 144 - cross-reference; EPNE 2 27-8; NDEFN 486 *lundr* ‘small wood’; OGNS *lundr*; MED –; EDD –; OED –; LPN 242-3.

OE **lytel** ‘little’. Cliff 1800 [f.n, Crowle] (littel clyff e.14th) (**clif**), *le Flat de Littleholme* 1261 [f.n., Crowle] (**flat, holmr**), *Lithesm* 1138×48/*Litlehasel* 1138×54 [f.n., Belton] (**hæsel/hesli**), *Litlemere* 12th [f.n., Haxey] (**mere**¹ or **ge-mære**), *litlemerefurlong* Hy3 (1216×72) [f.n., Haxey] (**furlang, mere**¹ or **ge-mære**), *Lithleker* m.13th [f.n., Haxey] (**kjarr**), *lytilkerhulle* 1450-1 [f.n., Haxey] (**kjarr, hyll**), *lytilkerstygh* 1450-1 [f.n., Haxey] (**kjarr, stīg/stígr**).

VEPN 1 144 - cross-reference; EPNE 2 30; MED *lītel* adj.; EDD *little* adj.; OED *little* adj.

OE **ge-mæne** ‘common’. *menegappe* 1332 [f.n., Haxey] (**gappe**).

EPNE 2 33; NDEFN 487 (*ge*)*mæne* ‘shared, held in common’; MED *mæne* n.¹; EDD; OED †*mean* n.¹.

OE **ge-mære** ‘boundary’, surviving as dial. *meare* ‘strip of grassland forming boundary, boundary road’. This element is sometimes difficult to keep apart from **mere**¹, unless topography can help determine meaning (EPNE 2 34), and therefore some names may appear under

both headings. *Arneholme usque Gerthorpmare* 1352 [f.n., Luddington] (**ærn, holmr**; GARTHORPE), MERE DYKE (*Mar[...]*dyk** 1280-93) [River-Name] (**dīc/dīk**), Meredike Lane Road 1877 (*Maresdike lane* m.13th) [street-name, Amcotts], *Maresstret* 1185 [f.n., Amcotts, Althorpe] (**strēt**), *Waterfurmere* 1333 [f.n., Haxey] (**wæter-furh**).

VEPN 1 144 - cross-reference; EPNE 2 33-4; MED *mēre* n.³; EDD *mear* sb.²; OED *mere* n.².

OE ***mapul** ‘maple-tree’. Perhaps *Mapilflat* 1421-2 [f.n., Epworth] (**flat**).

VEPN 1 144 - cross-reference; EPNE 2 36 (also OE **maple*); MED *māpel* n.; EDD *maple* sb.; OED *maple* n.¹.

OFr/ME **mareis** ‘marsh’. *marays de Hirstesic* 1148×66 [Hirst, Belton] (**sīc/sīk**).

EPNE 2 36; NDEFN 486 *mareis* ‘marshland’; MED *mareis* n.; EDD *marish* sb.; OED *marish* n.

ME **marle-pit** ‘marl pit’. Possibly *Maupitdale* 1339 [f.n., Haxey] (**dāl/deill**).

VEPN M; EPNE 2 36 s.v. *marle*; NDEFN 486 *marle-pytt* ‘place where marl was dug’; MED *marl(e pit* s.v. *marl(e* n.; EDD *marl-pit* s.v. *marl* sb.¹; OED *marl-pit* n.

OE **mere**¹ ‘pool’. *Budfulmer*’ Ed3 (1327×77) [f.n., Haxey] (**budda, fūl**), *budfulmer*’*hill*’ 1342 [f.n., Haxey] (**budda, fūl, hyll**).

VEPN 1 145 - cross-reference; EPNE 2 38-9; NDEFN 487 *mere* ‘pool or marsh’; MED *mēre* n.²; EDD *mere* sb.; OED *mere* n.¹; LPN 21-7.

OE **mere**¹ ‘pool’ or OE **ge-mære** ‘boundary’, surviving as dial. *meare* ‘strip of grassland forming boundary, boundary road’. *Bru’neham Mare* 1.13th [f.n., Haxey] (BURNHAM); *Clippemere* 1298 [f.n., Belton]

(**clipper**), *estmere* 1.12th [f.n., Haxey] (**ēast**), *Est merflatt* 1349 [f.n., Haxey] (**ēast, flat**), *Le Hydermerperrockes* 1462 [f.n., Owston] (**hider, pearroc**), *Litlemere* 12th [f.n., Haxey] (**lytel**), *littlemerefurlong* Hy3 (1216×72) [f.n., Haxey] (**lytel, furlang**), *Knapmerhill*’ Ed3 (1327×77) [f.n., Owston] (**cnæpp, hyll**), *le Mare* 1352 [f.n., Luddington], *Le Mare* 1289 [f.n., Haxey], *Meres* 1858 (*le meere* 1470) [f.n., Epworth], *Nycolmere* 1450-1 [f.n., Haxey], *Seremere* 1389 [f.n., Crowle], *Wilwemererude* 1.12th [f.n., Haxey] (***wilig, *rodu**).

See *ge-mære* and *mere*¹ entries, above.

OE **mersc** ‘marsh’. *Belton Marsh* 1461 [f.n., Belton], *Brademars* 12th [f.n., Belton] (**brād**).

VEPN 1 145 - cross-reference; EPNE 2 39-40; NDEFN 487 *mersc* ‘marshland’; MED *mersh* n.; EDD *marsh* sb.¹; OED *marsh* n.¹; LPN 57-8.

OE **micel**/ON **mikill** ‘large’. *Aldmykeldike* 1352 [f.n., Luddington] (**ald, dīc/dík**), *mikelcrof* 1.13th [f.n., Haxey] (**croft**), *Mikeldik*’ Hy3 (1216×72) (e.14th) [f.n., Luddington] (**dīc/dík**), *le Mikeldike* 1352 [f.n. Crowle] (**dīc/dík**), *Mikelgatend* 1389 [f.n., Crowle] (**gata** or **geat, ende**), *Mikelrawe* 1.13th [f.n., Belton] (**rāw**), *Mikelriding*’ 1310 [f.n., Crowle] (***ryding**), *Mikiltak*’ (*sic*) 1379 [f.n., Crowle] (**tak**).

VEPN 1 145 - cross-reference; EPNE 2 40; MED *muchel* adj.; EDD *mickle* adj.; OED *mickle* adj.

OE **mid, middel** ‘middle’, ‘field lying between two others, or located centrally in the parish, or among open fields’. *Midfeld* 1370 [f.n., Haxey] (**feld**), *middildik* m.13th [f.n., Amcotts, Althorpe] (**dīc/dík**).

VEPN 2 168 - cross-reference; EPNE 2 40; MED *middel* adj.; EDD *middle* adj.; OED *middle* adj.

OE **middel-wudu** ‘the middle wood’. MELWOOD (*Methelwde* 1Hy2 (1150×89) [Owston] (probably scandinavianized form; compare ON *meðal*), [*parcum de*] *Millewode* 1421-2 [f.n., Epworth]).

VEPN 1 145-6 - cross-reference; EPNE 2 40, 279-81; MED –; EDD –; OED –.

ME **milner** ‘miller’. *Milnertoft* e.13th [f.n., Amcotts, Althorpe] (**toft**).

MED *milner*(e n.; EDD –; OED *miller* n.¹).

OE **mōr**/ON **mór** ‘wasteland, marsh’. *common moor* 1401 [f.n., Haxey] (**commun**), *Dudithorpmore* 1377 [f.n., Althorpe] (see DERRYTHORPE), *Estsmore* m.12th (13th) [f.n., Belton] (**ēast**), *ad moram de Amecoates* c.1184 [f.n., Amcotts, Althorpe], *Le Mordick*’ 1201 [f.n., Crowle] (**dīc/dík**), *le More* 1421-2 [f.n., Epworth], *More de Eppeworth*’ 1421-2 [f.n., Epworth], *moredik* m.13th [f.n., Amcotts, Althorpe] (**dīc/dík**), *Morefield* Ed1 (1272×1307) [f.n., Amcotts, Althorpe] (feld), *Ordeynmore* 1352 [f.n., Luddington] (uncertain specific), *Pademoor* 1854 (*pademore* 1431-2) [f.n. Haxey] (***padde/padda**), *le More del Welleflat* 1362 [f.n., Haxey] (**welle, flat**).

VEPN 1 145 - cross-reference: OE *mōr*; EPNE 2 42-3; NDEFN 487 *mōr* ‘barren waste land, usually uncultivated’; later ‘high uncultivated land’; MED *mōr* n.1; EDD *moor* sb.1; OED *moor* n.; LPN 58-60.

OE **mos** ‘bog’. MOSSWOOD (*Mosewode, Mosewod*’ 1184) [Belton] (**wudu**), *Le Mozre de Haxay* 1376 [f.n., Haxey] (HAXEY).

VEPN 1 145 - cross-reference; EPNE 2 43-4; NDEFN 487 *mos* ‘marsh, bog, moss-covered land’; MED *mōss* n.1; EDD *moss* sb.1; OED *moss* n.¹; LPN 60-1.

ME **mudde** ‘mud’. *le moddpytte* 1470 [f.n., Epworth] (**pytt**).

EPNE 2 44; MED *mud*(de n.; EDD *mud* sb.¹; OED *mud* n.¹).

OE **munuc** ‘monk’. *Munkeholm* 1142×c.1150 [Belton] (**holmr**).

VEPN 1 145 - cross-reference; EPNE 2 45; MED *mōnk* n.; EDD *monk* sb; OED *monk* n.¹.

OE **mūða** ‘mouth of large river, estuary’. *Amutherude* 1300 [f.n., Haxey] (**á**, ***rodu**).

EPNE 2 46; MED *mōuth* n.; EDD *mouth* sb.; OED *mouth* n.

OE **myln** ‘mill’. *le Northmylnhyll* 1390 [f.n., Amcotts, Althorpe] (**norð**, **hyll**), *le Mildik* 1376 [f.n., Crowle] (**dic/dík**), *South ’mylneflat* 1421-2 [f.n., Epworth] (**sūð**, **flat**).

VEPN 1 145 - cross-reference; EPNE 2 46; NDEFN 487 *myln* ‘(usually water or wind) mill’; MED *milne* n.; EDD *mill* sb.¹; OED *mill* n.¹.

ON **mynni** ‘mouth of a river where it joins another’. *Denmyn* 1344 [f.n., Amcotts, Althorpe] (uncertain specific).

VEPN 1 145 - cross-reference; EPNE 2 46; MED –; EDD –; OED –.

OE **næss**/ON **nes**² ‘headland’. *le Nes* m.13th [f.n., Amcotts, Althorpe].

VEPN 1 145 - cross-reference; EPNE 2 48-9; MED *nes*(*se* n.; EDD *ness* sb., OED *ness* n.¹; LPN 196-9.

OE **neoðera** ‘lower’. *Nedrebrunham* m.13th (LOW BURNHAM), *Nethyrbrunham Becke* 1411 [f.n., Haxey] (**bekkr**, BURNHAM).

VEPN 1 145 - cross-reference; EPNE 2 49; MED *nether*(*e* adj.; EDD *nether* adj.; OED *nether* adj.

OE **netel** ‘nettle’. Perhaps [*in*] *Nethale* 1379 [f.n., Crowle] (**halh**).

VEPN 1 145 - cross-reference; EPNE 2 50; MED *netle* n.; EDD *nettle* sb., OED *nettle* n.

OE **nīwe** ‘new’. *Neucroft* 1123 [f.n., Amcotts, Althorpe] (**croft**), *Neudeile* m.13th [f.n., Haxey] (**dāl/deill**), *Neufelde* m.13th [f.n., Amcotts, Althorpe] (**feld**), *Neusile* m.13th [f.n., Amcotts, Althorpe] (**syle**¹), *Neusile* 1310 [f.n., Crowle] (**syle**¹), NEWBIG (*Newbug* m.13th, *Le Neubygfeld* 1328, *campo de Neubyges* 1378) [Haxey] (***big**), *Newdall*’ 1458 [f.n., Owston] (**dāl/deill**), *Newlanedyk*’ 1375 [f.n., Haxey] (**lane**), OE ‘clearing’, *Newridding* e.14th [f.n., Crowle] (***ryding**), *Newridding hirne* 1379 [f.n., Crowle] (***ryding, hyrne**). ‘newly acquired, or reclaimed from waste’ (EPNE 2 50-1).

VEPN 1 145 - cross-reference; EPNE 2 50-1; cf. MED *neue* adv.; EDD *new* adj.; OED *new* adj.

OE **norð** ‘north’. Northcroft Field 1803 (*Nortcroft*’ Ed1 (1272×1307)) [f.n., Belton] (**croft**), *le Northehenge* 1314 [f.n., Luddington] (**eng**), *Nhortelleres* Hy3 (1216×72) [f.n., Haxey] (**elri**), *le North’ferirawe* 1348 [f.n., Haxey] (**ferja, rāw**), *Northlages* 1393 [f.n. Haxey] (***lagge**), *le Northlandyk* m.13th [f.n., Amcotts, Althorpe] (**land, dīc/dík**), *le Northlane* 1390 [f.n., Amcotts, Althorpe] (**lane**), *Northlanges* 1356 [f.n., Haxey] (**lang**²), *Northlidyhate* 1389 [f.n., Crowle] (**hlid-geat**), *le Northmylnhyll* 1390 [f.n., Amcotts, Althorpe] (**myln, hyll**), *Northtakkes* 1389 [f.n., Crowle] (**tak**).

VEPN 1 145 - cross-reference; EPNE 2 51; MED *north* adj.; EDD *north* adj.; OED *north* adj.

ME †**over-pwart** ‘across’. Possibly reanalysis at Haverthwards 1871 (*hauerwayt Gate* 14th) [f.n., Epworth].

PN Ch 5 (1:2) 296; MED *overthwert* adj.; EDD *overthwart* adj.; OED *overthwart* adj.

OE **oxa** ‘ox’. OX PASTURE (*le Ox pasture* 1352) [Luddington] (**pasture**).

VEPN 1 145 - cross-reference; EPNE 2 57; MED *oxe* n.; EDD *ox* sb.; OED *ox* n.

OE **ox-gang** ‘measure of land of 10-30 acres’. *Tumbler ouxgange* 1373 [f.n., Amcotts, Althorpe] (occupational byname *Tumbler*).

EPNE 2 57; MED *ox-gang(e)* n.; EDD *ox-gang* sb.; OED *oxgang* n.

OE ***padde**/ON **padda** ‘toad’. Pademoor 1854 (*pademore* 1431-2) [f.n. Haxey] (**mōr/mór**).

VEPN 2 168 - cross-reference (OE **padde*); EPNE 2 58; MED *pad(e)* n.; EDD *padda* sb.; OED *paddo* n.

ME **palis** ‘palisade’. *le palice* c.1330, *le palys* 1360 [f.n., Haxey].

EPNE 2 59; NDEFN 488 *palis* ‘palisade fence’; MED *palis* n.; EDD –; OED †*palis* n.

ME **park** (from OFr) ‘enclosed tract of land for beasts of the chase’. *Estlound parke* 1347 (EAST LOUND), *Loundpark* 1345 [f.n., Haxey] (EAST LOUND), *Westwodpark* 1386 [f.n., Haxey] (**west, wudu**; WESTWOODSIDE).

EPNE 2 59-60; VEPN 1 145 - cross-reference OFr *parc*; NDEFN 488 *park* ‘field’; later ‘enclosed estate’ or ‘pleasure ground’; MED *park* n.; EDD *park* sb.; OED *park* n.

OFr **pasture** ‘pasture’. OX PASTURE (*le Ox pasture* 1352) [Luddington].

VEPN 2 168 - cross-reference; EPNE 2 60; NDEFN 488 ME *pasture* ‘grazing land’; MED *pastūr(e)* n.; EDD –; OED *pasture* n.

OE **pearroc** ‘fence enclosing piece of ground’, later ‘small enclosure, paddock’. *le Hydermerperrockes* 1462 [f.n., Owston] (**mere** or **ge-**

māere), *Parrok dayle* 1373 [f.n., Amcotts, Althorpe] (**dāl/deill**), *le parrokkys* 1402 [f.n., Owston], *le Pyndereparrok* 1421-2 [f.n., Epworth] (**pinder**), *le Southparrokes* 17Hy6 (1439) [f.n., Owston].

VEPN 2 168 - cross-reference; EPNE 2 60-1; MED *par(r)ok* n.; EDD *parrock* sb.; OED *parrock* n.

ME **peretree** ‘pear-tree’. *le Pretre* 1332, *le Peretre* 1340 [f.n., Haxey].

MED *pěre-trē*; EDD –; OED *pear tree* n.

OE ***pide** ‘marsh, fen’. *Pidecroft* 1248 [f.n., Amcotts, Althorpe] (**croft**).

EPNE 2 64; MED –; EDD –; OED –.

ME **pightel** ‘small enclosure’, the modern form is the nasalized variant *pingel*. *Pingle* (*le Pyeghel* 1322) [f.n., Haxey]; *le Pyghill* 1414 [f.n., Luddington].

VEPN 2 157; EPNE 2 64; NDEFN 489 *pightel* ‘(small), enclosed piece of land’; MED *pichtel* n.; EDD *pightle* sb.; OED *pightel* n.

ME **pinder** ‘an official in charge of impounding stray livestock’. *le Pyndereparrok* 1421-2 [f.n., Epworth] (**pearroc**).

MED *pīnder(e)* n.; EDD –; OED *pinder* n.

OE **piſe** ‘pease’. *Bysepote* 1392/*Bysepit* 1392-3 [f.n., Haxey], Pease Lands (*Peselandis* l.13th, *Peselandes* 1345) [f.n., Haxey] (**land**).

VEPN 2 168 - cross-reference; EPNE 2 66; MED *pēse* n.; EDD *pea* sb.¹; OED *pease* n.

OFr **place** ‘plot, open space’. *Dalton place* 1392 [f.n., Epworth], *le prestplace* 1373 (**prēost**) [f.n., Amcotts, Althorpe].

VEPN 1 145 - cross-reference; EPNE 2 66; MED *plāce* n.; EDD *place* sb., OED *place* n.¹.

OE **pōl** ‘pool’. *Le Polefurlange* 1.13th [f.n., Haxey] (**furlang**).

VEPN 1 145-6 - cross-reference; EPNE 2 68-9; MED *pōl(e)* n.³; EDD *pool* sb.¹;
OED *pool* n.¹; LPN 28-9.

ME **potte** ‘deep hole’. *Bysepote* 1392/*Bysepit* 1392-3 [f.n., Haxey]
(uncertain specific, possibly **piſe**).

EPNE 2 72; NDEFN 489 *potte* ‘hollow, depression, pit’; MED *potte* n.; EDD –;
OED *pot* n.².

OE **prēost** ‘priest’. *Prestescroftdik*’ 1310 [f.n., Crowle and Luddington]
(**croft, dīc/dīk**) (marks the border between Crowle and Luddington
parish), *le prestplace* 1373 (**place**) [f.n., Amcotts, Althorpe].

VEPN 2 169 - cross-reference; EPNE 2 73; MED *prēst* n.³; EDD *priest* sb.¹;
OED *priest* n.

OFr, late OE, ME **prior** ‘prior’. *le Priur Intak*’ (*Pur Intak*) c.1300 [f.n.,
Haxey] (**inntak**), *le priors lane* 1402 [f.n., Owston] (**lane**), *le Priours
Hagg* 1377 [f.n., Owston] (**hogg**).

VEPN 3 157 - cross-reference; EPNE 2 73; MED *prīōur* n.; EDD –; OED
prior n.¹.

OE **pytt** ‘pit’. *Blesepit* 12th [f.n., Haxey] (*Blesi*, gen.sg. *Blesa* (m)), Lay
Pits (*Le Lay*’ *pittes* 1320, *le layrpyttes* 1393) [f.n., Haxey] (**leirr**), *le
moddpytte* 1470 [f.n., Epworth] (**mudde**), *Maupitdale* 1339 [f.n., Haxey]
(uncertain specific, **dāl/deill**), *Sand pittes* 1389 [f.n., Crowle]
(**sand/sandr**), ‘stone’. *le Stanepittes* 1333 [f.n., Haxey] (**stān/steinn**).

VEPN 1 145 - cross-reference; EPNE 2 75-6; NDEFN 489 *pytt* ‘pit, quarry’;
MED *pit* n.; EDD *pit* sb.¹; OED *pit* n.¹.

OE **rā**¹/ON **rá** ‘roe-deer’. *Rohage* 1244-5 (**haga**¹).

VEPN 3 157 (OE *rā*¹); EPNE 2 78; MED *rō* n.¹; EDD –; OED *roe* n.¹.

OE **rāw** ‘row’. Can be confused in form and meaning with OE *ræw*.

Colpicroftrawe 17Hy6 (1439) [f.n., Owston] (**cōl-pit, croft**),
Gerleyarowes e.14th [f.n., Epworth] (uncertain medial element),
Mikelrawe l.13th [f.n., Belton] (**micel/mikill**), *le North’ferirawe* 1348
[f.n., Haxey] (**norð, ferja**), *Ravcroft* Hy6¹ (1422×61) (**croft**), *Raw*
Intack 1854 (*Rawe* 1313, *le Raagh* 1345¹, *le Rag’he* c.1360, *le Raghe*
1369¹ [f.n., Haxey], *Rows* 1871 (*le Rawe* 1421-2) [f.n., Epworth],
Wyleghrawe 1352 [f.n., Crowle] (***wilig**).

VEPN 1 145 - cross-reference; EPNE 2 81; MED *reue* n.²; EDD *row* sb.¹; OED
row n.¹.

ME ***ret** ‘rate’. Early forms suggest a ME nominal form probably
deriving from the ME v. *retten* ‘to soak (flax, hemp, etc.) in water’
(OED *ret* v.2), which later becomes ModE dial. *rate* v. ‘to rate’
(Peacock 1889, 433), antedating OED *ret* n.1 (first attested in 1849) by
around 400 years; it refers to a pit from which hemp or flax was ‘rated’.
The forms with <ay> are equivalent of the Scandinavian verbal variant
reyta, listed in OED under *ret* v.2. *Rate Ends* (*the Raytes* 1446-7) [f.n.,
Haxey], *the Raytegate* 1446-7 [f.n., Haxey] (**gata** or **geat**), *the*
Rayteliddeyate [f.n., Haxey] 1446-7 (**hlid-geat**).

cf. MED *retten* v.²; cf. OED *ret* v.²; OED n.¹; cf. DLDE 323 *ret* v. and *ret-pit* sb.

OE **risc** ‘rush’. *Risschegate* 13th [f.n., Haxey] (**gata** or **geat**),
Russh’fores 1421-2 [f.n., Epworth] (uncertain generic), *Ryschecrofte*
1470 [f.n., Haxey] (**croft**).

VEPN 1 145 - cross-reference; EPNE 2 84-5; MED *rishe* n.; EDD *rush* sb.¹;
OED *rush* n.¹.

OFr **roche**¹ ‘rock, cliff’. *le Roches* Ed3 (1327×77) [f.n., Owston], *le rochis* Hy6 (1422×61) [f.n., Haxey].

VEPN 2 169; EPNE 2 86; MED *rōche* n.²; EDD –; OED *roche* n.¹.

OE ***rodu** ‘clearing’. *Amutherude* 1300 [f.n., Haxey] (**á**, **mūða**), *Emerode* n.d./l.13th [f.n., Haxey] (uncertain specific; may be same location as *Amutherude*), Good Rood 1836 (*Goderode* 1244-5) [f.n., Haxey], (**gōd**), *Wilwemererude* l.12th [f.n., Haxey] (***wilig**, **mere**¹ or **ge-mære**).

VEPN 2 169 - cross-reference; EPNE 2 87; MED –; EDD –; OED –; LPN 243-4.

ON ***roð** ‘clearing’. *Rothes* 1444 [f.n., Haxey].

EPNE 2 88; OGNS –; MED –; EDD –; OED –; LPN 244.

OE **rūh** ‘rough’. *Roulade* 1352 [f.n., Luddington] (**lād**).

VEPN 1 145 - cross-reference; EPNE 2 88; NDEFN 490 *rūh* ‘rough; unploughable land; infertile waste land’; MED *rough*(e adj.; EDD *rough* adj.¹; OED *rough* adj.

OE ***ryding** ‘clearing’. *Heyredenges* 1421-2 [f.n., Epworth] (**ge-hæg**), *heghriddings* 1391-2 [f.n., Haxey] (**ge-hæg**) (this may be the same name as parishes are adjacent), *Mikelriding*’ 1310 [f.n., Crowle] (**micel/mikill**), *Newridding* e.14th [f.n., Crowle] (**nīwe**), *Newridding hirne* 1379 [f.n., Crowle] (**nīwe**, **hyrne**), *Ridyngis* 1327 [f.n., Epworth].

VEPN 1 145 - cross-reference; EPNE 2 90-1 **rydding*; JEPNS 1 33 **ryding*; MED –; EDD –; OED –; LPN 244.

OE **ryge** ‘rye’. *Rielandes* m.13th, *Rylandes* c.1300 [f.n., Haxey] (**land**), Rye Croft (*Rycroft* 1317) [f.n., Haxey] (**croft**), *Rycroftynges* 1450-1

[f.n., Haxey] (**croft, eng**), *Rylandbusk* 1446-7 [f.n., Haxey] (**land, busc/*buskr**).

VEPN 1 145 - cross-reference; EPNE 2 91 *rȳge*; JEPNS 1 34 *ryge*; MED *rīe* n.; EDD *rye* sb.; OED *rye* n.¹.

OE **sand**/ON **sandr** ‘sand’. Sandbeds (*Sandbeddes* 1343, *Sandbedfeld* 1388) [f.ns, Haxey] (**bedd, feld**), *Sand pittes* 1389 [f.n., Crowle] (**pytt**), SANDTOFT (*Santoft*’ 1142×c.1150) [Belton] (**toft**), *Sandwath* 1389 [f.n., Crowle] (**vað**).

VEPN 1 146 - cross-reference (OE *sand*); EPNE 2 97; OGNS *sandr*; MED *sǎnd* n.; EDD *sand* sb.; OED *sand* n.².

OE **sceaga** ‘copse’. SCAWCETT (*Skawesot* 1421-2) [Epworth] (**ge-set**). This is probably a scandinavianisation, with OE **ge-set** ‘dwelling, den’.

VEPN 1 146 - cross-reference; EPNE 2 99-100; NDEFN 490 *sceaga* ‘copse, small wood’; MED *shau(e* n.; EDD *shaw* sb.¹; OED *shaw* n.¹; LPN 245-7.

OE **sceard** ‘shard, cleft’. *paskescherd*’ 1.13th [f.n., Haxey] (perhaps pers. n.).

VEPN 1 146 - cross-reference; EPNE 2 101; NDEFN 490 *sceard* ‘gap’; MED *sherd* n.; EDD *shard* sb.¹; OED *shard/sherd* n.¹.

OE **scēp** ‘sheep’. *Shepbrg (sic)* 1379 [f.n., Crowle] (**brycg/bryggja**).

VEPN 2 169 - cross-reference; EPNE 2 108; NDEFN 490 *scēap*; MED *shēp* n.; EDD *sheep* sb.; OED *sheep* n.

OE **scēp-hirde** ‘shepherd’. *scheppehirdthorn*’ 1331 [f.n., Haxey] (**þorn**).

VEPN 3 158; NDEFN 490 *scēap-hyrde*; MED *shēp-hērd(e* n.; EDD *shepherd* sb.; OED *shepherd* n.

OE **sele** ‘hall’. [*aquam de*] *Sele* 1470 [f.n., Epworth], *Selly hyll* 1470, *SelyHyll* 1470 [f.n., Epworth] (**hyll**).

VEPN 3 158; EPNE 2 117; MED –; EDD –; OED –.

OE **ge-set** ‘dwelling, den’. SCAWCETT (*Skawesot* 1421-2) [Epworth] (**sceaga**).

VEPN 1 146 - cross-reference; EPNE 2 120; MED *sēte* n.²; EDD –; OED *seat* n.

ME **seuer** ‘trench or ditch used for drainage’. *Suerintakdike* 1352 [f.n., Amcotts, Althorpe] (**inntak, dīc/dīk**).

MED *seuer* n.; EDD *sewer* sb.¹; OED *sewer* n.¹.

OE **sīc** ‘stream’/ON **sík** ‘ditch’, ‘stream, drainage channel’. *Barnsich* 1226 [f.n., Amcotts, Althorpe] (**barn**), *Brerecroft sik* c.1330 [f.n., Haxey] (**brēr, croft**), *Carlesik* m.13th [f.n., Amcotts, Althorpe] (**karl**), *colburghesiic* 1248 [f.n., Amcotts, Althorpe] (**col, burh**), *Halsic* 1310 [f.n., Crowle] (**halh**), *marays de Hirstesic* 1148×66 [Hirst, Belton] (**mareis**), *Waterfurlange or le Syke* 17Hy6 (1439) [f.n., Haxey] (**wæter, furlang**).

VEPN 3 158 - cross-reference; EPNE 2 121-2; OGNS *síkr*; MED *sīch(e* n.; EDD sb.¹; OED *sike/syke* n.¹; LPN 2.

OE **sīde** ‘side’. *oldferysyd* 1470 [f.n., Epworth] (**ald, ferja**).

VEPN 1 146 - cross-reference; EPNE 2 122; NDEFN 491 *sīde* ‘hillside; land extending along the side of a feature’; MED *sīde* n.; EDD *side* sb.¹; OED *side* n.¹; LPN 219.

OE **skil** ‘boundary’. Skillgates (*Schelgate* 1361) [f.n., Epworth] (**gata** or **geat**).

EPNE 2 124-5; MED *skil* n. (in p.ns); EDD –; OED –.

ON **skógr** ‘wood’. Hazelscow 1871 (*Heselscoye* 1289, *Hesilscog* 1.13th) [f.n., Epworth] (**hæsel/hesli**). *Scorcroft* e.13th [f.n., Amcotts, Althorpe] (**croft**), *Skouskotholme* 1389 [f.n., Crowle] (possibly **cot, holmr**).

VEPN 1 146 - cross-reference; EPNE 2 125-6; OGNS *skógr*; MED *scough* n.; EDD *scaw* sb.⁴; OED *shaw* n.¹; LPN 248-9.

ON **skyrþ** ‘cut’. This is obscure; a form of ON **skyrþ** ‘cut’, derivative of ON **skera* ‘to cut, divide’, has been suggested (Garner 1997, 23), referring to the division of land (Johnson 1886, 60). Burnham Skiers 1909 (*South ’skyr al’ voc’ Brunhamskyres* 1421-2) [f.n., Haxey] (**BURNHAM**), **SKYERS** (*Skiers* 1305) [Epworth].

EPNE 2 126; OGNS *skera* vb.; MED –; EDD –; OED –.

OE **slæd** ‘valley’. *Haldanslede* 1.13th [f.n., Haxey] (*Halfdan*).

VEPN 1 146 cross-reference; EPNE 2 127; MED *slǣde* n.; EDD *slade* sb.; OED *slade* n.¹; LPN 141-2.

OE **smeoru** ‘fat, grease, lard’/ON **smjor** ‘grease, butter’. *Smerhull* m.13th, *Smerhilfield* 1343 [f.n., Haxey] (**hyll, feld**).

EPNE 2 130-1; MED *smēre* n.; EDD –; OED *smear* n.

ME ***sneiðing** ‘detached piece of land’. *Snaiyinges* n.d., *le Snaythinge* 1395 [f.n., Haxey].

EPNE 2 133; MED –; EDD –; OED –.

ME **soke**¹ ‘estate’. *Sokenland*’ 1421-2 [f.n., Epworth] (**land**).

EPNE 2 134 (ME *soke*); MED *sōk(e)* n.¹; EDD *soke* sb.; OED *soke* n.¹.

OE ***spot** ‘small piece’. Dry Spot Furlong (*Drispot* 1332¹) [f.n., Haxey] (**dr̄yge**).

VEPN 2 170 - cross-reference; EPNE 2 139; NDEFN 492 OE, ME **spot* ‘small piece of land’; MED *spot* n.¹ (in p.ns); EDD *spot* sb.; OED *spot* n.¹.

OE **stānen** ‘made of stone’. *Steynenyng* 1314 [f.n., Luddington] (**eng**).

VEPN 1 146 - cross-reference; EPNE 2 141 adj.; MED –; EDD –; OED –.

OE **stall** ‘stall, place’. *Kyrkestal* 1226¹ [f.n., Amcotts, Althorpe] (**kirkja**).

VEPN 1 146 - cross-reference; EPNE 2 142; MED *stal(le* n.; EDD *stall* sb.¹; OED *stall* n.¹.

OE **stān**/ON **steinn** ‘stone’. *Stainclindale* l.13th [f.n., Haxey] (**klint, dāl/deill**), *le Stanepittes* 1333 [f.n., Haxey] (**pytt**), *Steinglind* m.13th, *Stainclint* l.13th [f.n., Haxey] (**klint**), *Stonleygate* 1332 [f.n., Haxey] (**lēah, gata or geat**).

VEPN 1 146 - cross-references; EPNE 2 143-5 (*stān*)/150 (*steinn*); OGNS *steinn*; MED *stēne* n.²/*stēn(e* n.³; EDD *stone* sb.; OED *stone* n.

ME **stank** ‘pond, pool’. *Stayncland* 1332 [f.n., Haxey] (**land**), *Overstayncland* 1332 [f.n., Haxey] (**uferra, land**), *Steynkelanddale* 1339 [f.n., Haxey] (**land, dāl/deill**); *Le Gote de Steynkelanddale* 1339 [f.n., Haxey] (**land, dāl/deill, *gota**).

EPNE 2 146; MED *stank* n.; EDD *stank* sb.¹; OED *stank* n.¹.

ME **staunchoun** ‘upright, supporting bar’. *Stawnchon* 1470 [f.n., Haxey].

MED *staunchoun* n.; EDD –; OED *stanchion* n.

OE **stīg**/ON **stígr** ‘path’. *brunhamstygh*’ 1446-7 [f.n., Haxey] (BURNHAM); Fister Stie 1836 (*fiskerstigh*’ Ed3 (1327×77)) [f.n., Haxey] (**fiskari/fiscere**), *lytilkerstygh*’ 1450-1 [f.n., Haxey] (**lytel, kjarr**), Short Butt Stythe Furlong 1802-28 (*shortbutstygh*’ 1446-70) [f.n., Haxey] (**butte**), *le Stygh* 1345 [f.n., Haxey]. A ‘narrow road or path, esp. one up a mountain or steep place’ (EDD sb.2.4).

VEPN 1 146 - cross-reference; EPNE 2 152; OGNS *stigr*; MED *stī(e* n.¹; EDD *sty* sb.^{2,4}; OED †*sty* n.¹; LPN 92-3.

OE **stōd** ‘stud, herd of horses’. *Studaigate* 1.13th [f.n., Haxey] (**ge-hæg, gata** or **geat**).

EPNE 2 157; MED *stōd(e* n.¹; EDD –; OED *stud* n.².

ON **stoð** (**stoðvar** nom. pl.) ‘landing place, jetty’. *stetherhok* Ed3 (1327×77) [f.n., Haxey] (**hōc**).

VEPN 1 146 - cross-reference; EPNE 2 158; OGNS *stóð*; cf. MED *stath* n.; cf. EDD *staith(e* sb.; cf. OED *staithe* n.; LPN 91-2.

OE **strēt** ‘paved (esp. Roman) road’. *Maresstret* 1185 [f.n., Amcotts, Althorpe] (**ge-mære**).

VEPN 1 146 - cross-reference; EPNE 2 161-2 *stræt*; NDEFN 492 *stræt* ‘paved (Roman) road; later ‘street’; MED *strēt(e*; EDD *street* sb.; OED *street* n; LPN 93-4 *stræt*.

OE **stubb** ‘tree-stump’. *Stubhagh*’ 1402 [f.n, Owston] (**haga**¹).

VEPN 1 146 - cross-reference; EPNE 2 164; MED *stub*(*be* n.; EDD *stub* sb.²; OED *stub* n.

OE **sumor** ‘summer’. *Somertthwayt* e.14th [f.n., Crowle] (**þveit**).

VEPN 2 170 - cross-reference; EPNE 2 167-8; MED *sōmer* n.¹; EDD *summer* sb.¹; OED *summer* n.¹.

OE **sūð** ‘south’. *South’hagh* 1402 [f.n., Owston] (**haga**¹), *le Southparrokes* 17Hy6 (1439) [f.n., Owston] (**pearroc**), *South’mylneflat* 1421-2 [f.n., Epworth] (**myln, flat**), *South wra* e.14th [f.n., Crowle] (**vrá**), *le Sowthfelddyke* 1390 [f.n., Amcotts, Althorpe] (**feld, dīc/dík**), *Suedhinges* m.13th, *Southeynges* 1450-1 [f.n., Haxey] (**eng**).

VEPN 1 146 - cross-reference; EPNE 2 169; MED *sōuth* adj.; EDD *south* adj.; OED *south* adj.

OE **sūðer** ‘south, southerly’. *Sutersuartingcroft* e.14th [f.n., Haxey] (**sweartr/svartr, eng, croft**).

EPNE 2 169; MED *sōther(e)* adj.; EDD –; OED *souther* adj.

OE **sweartr**/ON **svartr** ‘black’. *Sutersuartingcroft* e.14th [f.n., Haxey] (**sūð, eng, croft**), *Swarti’croft* 1391-2, *Swartingcroft* 1391-2 [f.n., Haxey] (**eng, croft**).

VEPN 1 146 - cross-reference (*sweartr*); EPNE 2 171 (*svartr*); OGNS *svartr*; MED *swart* adj.; EDD *swart* adj; OED *swart* adj.

OE **syle**¹ ‘bog’. *Guersile/Queresile* 1310 [f.n., Crowle] (uncertain specific), *Knapesylewra* 1389 [f.n., Crowle] (**cnæpp, vrá**), *Neusile* m.13th [f.n., Amcotts, Althorpe] (**nīwe**), *Neusile* 1310 [f.n., Crowle] (**nīwe**), *le Siledayle* 1373 [f.n., Amcotts, Althorpe] (**dāl/deill**).

VEPN 2 169 - cross-reference; EPNE 2 173; MED *sile* n.¹; EDD –; OED –.

ME **tak** ‘pasture rent’. *Mikiltak*’ (*sic*) 1379 [f.n., Crowle] (**micel/mikill**), *Northtakkes* 1389 [f.n., Crowle] (**norð**).

MED *tak* n.²; EDD –; OED –.

OE **tāsel** ‘teasel’. *Tasselcroft* (*Tasilcroft*’ 1359, *Teaselcroft field* 1607-8) [f.n., Haxey] (**croft**).

EPNE 2 175; MED *tēsel* n.; EDD –; OED *teasel/teasle* n.

ME ***theching** ‘thatching’, a derivative from OE **þæc** ‘thatch, material for thatching’. *Thechincrofts* 14th [f.n., Belton] (**croft**), *Thechyngbuskes* 1384 [f.n., Belton] (**busc/*buskr**).

EPNE 2 202 þæc; cf. MED *thach(e* n.; cf. EDD *thatching* adj; OED *thatching* n.

ODan **toft** ‘plot’. *Acregarthtoft* 1389 [f.n., Crowle] (**æcer, garðr**), *Aslactoft* 1300 [f.n., Haxey] (*Áslákr*), *Bayntoft* 1389 [f.n., Crowle], BELTOFT (*Beltot* (*sic*) 1086) [Belton] (***bel¹**), *Coketoft* 13th [f.n., Crowle] (**cocc²**), EASTOFT (*Eschetoft(h)* 1164-77, *Esketoft* 1199-1209) [Crowle] (**eski**), *Gildetoft* 13th [f.n., Crowle] (**gild**), *Hardyngtoft* 1389 [f.n., Crowle], *Inglaystoft* 1389 [f.n., Crowle], *Levyngtoft* 1327 [f.n., Haxey] (*Leofing*), *Milnertoft* e.13th [f.n., Amcotts, Althorpe] (**milner**), SANDTOFT (*Santoft*’ 1142×c.1150) [Belton] (**sand/sandr**), *thekertoft* e.14th [f.n., Crowle], *Walaystoft* 1389 [f.n., Crowle] (byname *Waleis*), *Werkhustoft* 13th [f.n., Crowle] (cf. *workhouse* OED n.¹). Form chosen follows VEPN conventions.

VEPN 3 158 - cross-reference (note ‘building site’ in VEPN 1 146 and VEPN 2 170); EPNE 2 181-3; NDEFN 493 *toft* ‘building plot, messuage’; OGNS *toft* cf. *topt*; MED *toft* n.; EDD *toft* sb.; OED *toft* n.¹.

ON **trani** ‘crane’. *Tunb’y Flat* 1421-2 [f.n., Epworth] (**berg, flat**) (specific is probably a variant of *Tranberry* cf. *Tranberry Gate* 1606, *Tranbury Gate* 1764 [f.n., Epworth]).

VEPN 1 147 - cross-reference; EPNE 2 185; cf. MED *crāne* n.¹; OGNS *trani*; cf. EDD *crane* sb.; cf. OED *crane* n.¹. The ON forms have initial *tr-* for OE *cr-* forms.

OE **trēow** ‘tree’. *bthtrehil (sic)* e.13th [f.n., Haxey] (**búð, hyll**).

VEPN 1 147 - cross-reference; EPNE 2 186; MED *trē* n.; EDD *tree* sb.; OED *tree* n.

OE **tūn** ‘enclosure, village’. BELTON (*Beltone* 1086) [Belton] (***bel¹**), CHURCH TOWN (*Kireton* 1275) [Belton] (**kirkja**), LUDDINGTON (*Ludintone* 1086) [Luddington] (*Luda*), *Ludyngton Lane* 1300 [f.n., Amcotts, Althorpe] (**lane**), OWSTON (*Ostone* 1086) [Owston] (**austr**), Town End Close ([*Atte*] *tounend* (p) n.d./l.13th) [f.n., Haxey] (**ende**), *Tuncroft* c.1160×1189 [f.n., Belton] (**croft**), WATERTON (*Watretone* 1086) [Amcotts, Althorpe] (**wæter**).

VEPN 1 147 - cross-reference (note also additional gloss as ‘estate’ in VEPN 2 170 and VEPN 3 158); EPNE 2 188-98; NDEFN 494 *tūn* ‘enclosure, farm, village’, later ‘town’; MED *tōun* n.; EDD *town* sb; OED *town* n.

OE/ON **þorn** ‘thorn-tree’. *Dovnetorn* 1289, *Donnethorn*’ 1331 [f.n., Haxey] (uncertain specific, possibly a variant of Dowthorne Field, below), Dowthorne Field 1854 (*dowthorn* Hy6 (1422×61) [f.n., Haxey] (uncertain specific), *scheppehirdthorn*’ 1331 [f.n., Haxey] (**scēp-hirde**), THORNHOLMES FARM (*Thurnholme* 1449) [Owston] (**holmr**), RIVER TORNE (*Thorn (aquam magnam que vocatur T.)* c.1160 (13th).

VEPN 1 147 - cross-reference; EPNE 2 204-5; OGNS *þorn*; MED *thorn* n.; EDD *thorn* sb.; OED *thorn* n.; ERN 412-3.

ON **þorp** ‘outlying farmstead’. ALTHORPE (*Aletorp* 1067-69 (c.1150) and 1086) [Althorpe] (*Áli*), DERRYTHORPE (*Dudingthorpe* c.1184) [Althorpe] (*Dudding*), *Edolmethorpe* 1189 [f.n., Owston Ferry] (uncertain specific), GARTHORPE (*Gerulftorp* 1086) [Luddington] (*Geirulfr*), GUNTHORPE (*Gunetorp* c.1200) [Owston] (*Gunni*), UPPERTHORPE (*Hubaldestorp* 1086) [Haxey] (*Hubald*).

VEPN 1 147 - cross-reference; EPNE 2 205-12; OGNS *þorp*; MED *thorp* n.; EDD *thorp*(e sb.; OED *thorp* n.

ON **þveit** ‘clearing, meadow’. *Ellerthwayt* e.14th [f.n, Crowle] (**elri**), *Humberwaites* (*Humbelwait* 1.12th, *Humbulqwate* 1530) [f.n., Belton] (***humol/humul**), *Somerthwayt* e.14th [f.n., Crowle] (**sumor**), *Thorthwaytdayles* 1389 [f.n., Crowle] (**dāl/deill**), *Welerthuayt* 1389 [f.n., Crowle].

VEPN 1 147 - cross-reference; EPNE 2 218-20; NDEFN 494 *þveit* ‘small clearing’; OGNS *þveit*; MED –; EDD *thwait*(e sb.; OED *thwaite* n; LPN 249-52.

ON **þverr** (**þvert** neut.) ‘athwart, lying across’. *twarthong’ crosse* Hy6¹ (1422×61) [f.n., Haxey] (**þwang, cros**), *Thwerefries* e.14th [f.n., Crowle] (possibly byname *Fries*).

EPNE 2 221; NDEFN 494 *þverr, þvert* ‘across; land running across other features’; MED *thwert* adj; OGNS *þverr*; cf. EDD *overthwart* adj.; OED *thwart* adj.

OE **þwang** ‘narrow strip of land’. *twarthong’ crosse* Hy6¹ (1422×61) [f.n., Haxey] (**þverr (þvert** neut.), **cros**).

EPNE 2 221; NDEFN 494 *þwang* ‘thong; narrow strip (of land)’; cf. MED *thong* n.; cf. EDD *thong* sb.; cf. OED *thong* n.

OE **þyrne**/ON **þyrnir** ‘thorn-bush’. *Thyrneholm* 1314 [f.n., Luddington] (**holmr**), *Tirneholme* 1316 [f.n., Haxey] (**holmr**).

VEPN 1 147 - cross-reference; EPNE 2 222; OGNS *þyrnir*; MED *thorn* n.; EDD *thorn* sb.; OED *thorn* n.

OE **uferra** ‘higher, upper’. *Overstayncland* 1332 [f.n., Haxey] (**uferra**, **stank**). This is difficult to distinguish from OE *ofer/ufer*.

VEPN 2 170 - cross-reference; EPNE 2 224; MED *ōver* adj.; EDD–; OED *over* adj; cf. LPN *ofer/ufer* 199-203.

OE **ūt** ‘outside’. *Ouston*’ *Outegate* 1450-1 [f.n., Owston] (**gata** or **geat**).

VEPN 2 170; EPNE 2 228; MED *ōut(e)* (also *ut*) adv.; EDD *out* adv.; OED *out* adv.

OE **ūtgang** ‘exit’, ‘path taken by cattle from enclosed land to common’. *Owston Outgang Common* 1596 [f.n., Owston] (**commun**).

EPNE 2 228; MED *ōutgǣng(e)* n.; EDD *outgang* sb.; OED *outgang* n.

ON **vað** ‘ford’. *Alandwath* 1314 [f.n., Luddington] (for specific, see EALAND), *Alland wath* e.14th [f.n., Crowle] (for specific, see EALAND), *Sandwath* 1389 [f.n., Crowle] (**sand/sandr**).

VEPN 1 147 - cross-reference; EPNE 2 230; NDEFN 494 *vað* ‘ford, river crossing’; OGNS *vað*; MED *wath* n.; EDD *wath* sb.; OED *wath* n.; LPN 94.

ME **venesoun** ‘venison’. *venysonland*’ 1421-2 [f.n., Epworth] (**land**).

MED *venesoun* n.; EDD –; OED *venison* n.

ME **viner** ‘vineyard’. *Le Viners* 1384 [f.n., Haxey].

MED *vīner* n.¹; cf. EDD *vine* sb.¹; OED †*viner* n.¹.

ON **viðr** ‘wood’. Perhaps *Appewyt* 12th [f.n., Belton], although *viðr* would normally become <with> (possibly **æppel**).

VEPN 1 147 - cross-reference; EPNE 2 232; OGNS *viðr*; MED –; EDD –; OED –.

ON **vrá** ‘nook, corner’. *Houkeswra* 1148×66 [f.n., Belton], *Knappeshillwra* e.14th [f.n., Crowle] (**cnæpp, hyll**), *Knapesylewra* 1389 [f.n., Crowle] (**syle¹, hyll**), *South wra* e.14th [f.n., Crowle] (**sūð**), *Wilsiwra* 1279 [f.n., Belton].

VEPN 1 147 - cross-reference; EPNE 2 232-3; OGNS *rá*; MED –; EDD –; OED –.

OE **wād** ‘woad’. *Wadcroft* 1877 (*Wadcroft* 1450-1) [f.n., Haxey] (OE **croft**).

VEPN 1 147 - cross-reference; EPNE 2 234; MED *wōd(e* n.¹; EDD *woad* sb.; OED *woad* n.¹.

OE **wæd** ‘ford’. *Gerthedwode*, *Gerthidwade* e.14th, *Garthedwed*, *Gatthedwad* 1389 [f.n., Crowle] (**garðr**).

VEPN 2 171; EPNE 2 234; MED *wāde* n.¹; EDD –; OED –.

OE **wæter** ‘water’. *Watercroftes* 1393 [f.n., Haxey] (**croft**), *Waterfurlange or le Syke* 17Hy6 (1439) [f.n., Haxey] (**furlang, sīc/sík**), WATERTON (*Watretone* 1086) [Amcotts, Althorpe] (**tūn**).

VEPN 2 171 - cross-reference; EPNE 2 238; MED *wǣter* n.; EDD *water* sb.; OED *water* n; LPN 30-1.

OE **wæter-furh** ‘drainage furrow’. *le Waterfur* 1332 [f.n., Haxey], *Waterfurmere* 1333 [f.n., Haxey] (**ge-mære**).

OED *water-furrow* n., attested late OE *wæterfurh*; cf. VEPN 2 171 - cross-reference *wæter*, VEPN 1 143 - cross-reference *furh*; cf. EPNE 2 238 *wæter*, EPNE 1 189 *furh*; cf. MED *wāter* n., *förwe* n.; EDD –.

ME **warlot** ‘land assessed at a particular rate of payment’. *Le Warlotdyk*’ 1346 [f.n., Haxey] (**dīc/dík**), *Warlotes* 1421-2 [f.n., Epworth]; *Warlots* (*Warlotes* Hy3¹ (1216×72) [f.n., Haxey].

NDEFN 494; MED *wār-lōtes* ‘common lands of some sort’; EDD –; OED –.

OE **weg-gelætu** ‘crossroads’. *Waylettes* 1369 [f.n., Epworth].

VEPN 1 147 - cross-reference *weg*; EPNE 2 11-12 (*ge*)*læt*; MED –; EDD –; OED –.

OE **welle** ‘spring, stream, well’. HOLY WELL (*Haliwelle* 1.13th) [f.n., Haxey] (**hālig**), *Kydwilcroft*’ 1331 [f.n., Haxey] (**kid, croft**), *le More del Welleflat* 1362 [f.n., Haxey] (**mōr/mór flat**), *Well Flatt* (*Welflat* 1362) [f.n., Haxey] (**flat**), *White Well* (*Le Wytewell*’ 1331) [f.n., Haxey] (**hwīt** ‘white’).

VEPN 2 171 - cross-reference; EPNE 2 250-3; NDEFN 495 *wella* ‘spring, underground fresh water supply; stream’; MED *wel*(*le* n.; EDD *well* sb.; OED *well* n.¹; LPN 31-5.

OE **ge-weorc** ‘work, building structure’. *Caldewerk* m.13th [f.n., Amcotts, Althorpe] (**cald**).

VEPN 2 171 - cross-reference; EPNE 2 254; MED *werk* n.¹; EDD *work* sb.; OED *work* n.

OE **west** ‘west’. *Westdik* 1289 [f.n., Haxey] (**dīc/dík**), *le Westfeld* 1336 [f.n., Haxey] (**feld**), *West ferye brig* 1596 [Haxey] (**ferja, brycg**), *West ferye head* 1596 [Haxey] (**ferja, hēofod**), *le Westflat*’ Hy6 (1422×61) [f.n., Haxey] (**flat**), *Westgarthe* Hy6 (1422×61) [f.n., Haxey] (**garðr**),

Westlund 1244-5 (EAST LOUND), *Westwoodpark* 1386 [f.n., Haxey] (**wudu, park**; WESTWOODSIDE), WESTWOODSIDE (*Westude* 1086) [Haxey] (**wudu**; OE *sīde* was added more recently).

VEPN 1 147 - cross-reference; EPNE 2 256; MED *west* adj.; EDD *west* adj.; OED *west* adj.

OE **wēt** ‘wet’. *Wetehale* 1200 [f.n., Haxey] (**halh**), *Whethalleys* 1421-2 [f.n., Haxey] (**halh, lǣs**).

VEPN 2 171; EPNE 2 257; NDEFN 495 *wēt* ‘wet, waterlogged’; MED *wǣt* adj.; EDD *wet* adj.; OED *wet* adj.

ME **whete** ‘wheat’. *qwethill*’ 1421-2 (**hyll**).

MED *whēte* n.; EDD *wheat* sb.; OED *wheat* n. (Scottish and northern dial. ME *qwet*).

OE **wīc** ‘(dairy) farm’. WEST BUTTERWICK (*Butrewic* 1086) [West Butterwick, Owston] (**butere**; *west* was added more recently).

VEPN 1 147 - cross-reference; EPNE 2 257-63; MED *wīk(e)* n.; EDD *wick* sb.¹; OED *wick* n.².

OE **wīd** ‘wide’. *Wydewilecroft* 12th [f.n., Haxey] (***wilig, croft**).

VEPN 1 147 - cross-reference; EPNE 2 264; MED *wīd(e)* adj; EDD *wide* adj.; OED *wide* adj.

OE ***wilig** ‘willow’. *Wilweflet* Hy3 (1216×72) [f.n., Owston] (**flēot/fljót**), *Wydewilecroft* 12th [f.n., Haxey] (**wīd, croft**), *Wyleghrawe* 1352 [f.n., Crowle] (**rāw**). *Wilwemererude* l.12th [f.n., Haxey] (**mere**¹ or **ge-mære, *rodu**).

VEPN 1 147 cross-reference; EPNE 2 266-7; MED *wilwe* n.; EDD *willow* sb.¹; OED *willow* n.

OE **wīn-geard** ‘vineyard’. VINE GARTH (*Le Vyneyerde* 1377)

[Epworth].

EPNE 2 269; MED *vīne-yěrd* n.; EDD –; OED *vineyard* n.

OE **wīðig** ‘willow’. *Toral dewyleghes* 1382 [f.n., Haxey], *Wythibrok*’
1398 [f.n., Epworth] (**brōc**).

VEPN 1 147 - cross-reference; EPNE 2 271; MED *wīðhī* n.; EDD *withy* sb.; OED
withy n.

OE ***wīðign** ‘willow, willow copse’. *Wythines* 1377 [f.n., Belton],
Wythynges 1450-1 [f.n., in Haxey].

VEPN 2 171 - cross-reference; EPNE 2 271; MED –; EDD –; OED –.

OE **word** ‘enclosure’. EPWORTH (*Epeurde* 1086) [Epworth] (*Eoppa*),
Haworthe 1470 [f.n., Haxey] (**haga**¹).

VEPN 1 147 - cross-reference; EPNE 2 273-5; MED *worth* n.²; EDD –; OED
worth n.².

OE **wrang/ON (v)rangr** ‘crooked or twisted in shape’. *Wrang landes*
m.13th [f.n., Amcotts, Althorpe] (**land**), *Wrangland* e.14th [f.n.,
Crowle] (**land**).

VEPN 2 171; EPNE 2 278; NDEFN 494-5 *wrang/vrangr* ‘crooked, twisted’;
OGNS *rangr*; MED –; EDD –; OED.

OE ***wrangel** ‘twisted place or stream’. *Wranglaker* 1377 [f.n., Crowle]
(**æcer**).

EPNE 2 278; MED –; EDD –; OED –.

OE **wrōt** ‘snout’. WROOT (*Wroth (insula de)* 1157) [Wroot].

EPNE 2 279; MED *wrōt* n.; EDD –; OED †*wroot*.

OE **wudu** ‘wood’. [*le Priours of*] *the Wode* 1396-9 [f.n. Owston] (**prior**), *Westwodpark* 1386 [f.n., Haxey] (**west, park**; WESTWOODSIDE), *Estewode* e.14th [f.n., Crowle] (**ēast**), MOSSWOOD (*Mosewode*, *Mosewod*’ 1184) [Belton] (**mos**), *Wudcroftes* 1393 [f.n, Haxey] (**croft**), Long Wood Croft/Long Woodcroft (*Wudecroftes* e.13th) [f.n., Haxey] (**croft**), TEMPLE BELWOOD (*Belwoda* 1138×1154) [Belton] (***bel**¹), WESTWOODSIDE (*Westude* 1086) [Haxey] (**west**; OE *sīde* was added more recently).

VEPN 1 147 - cross-reference; EPNE 2 279-81; MED *wōde* n.²; EDD *wood* sb.; OED *wood* n.¹; LPN 257-61.

Pre-1500 place-names containing uncertain elements

Chaunce de Ouston’ 1.12th [f.n., Owston], *Cistone* Ed2 (1307×27) [f.n, Belton], *le Deringle* 1298 [f.n., Belton], *Estsinord* 1148×66 [f.n., Belton], *Galionys* 1429 [f.n., Owston], *Gayr*’ 13th [f.n., Crowle], *le hecheming* 1314 [f.n., Luddington], *Ludnay* 1389 [f.n., Crowle], *Le Rooth* 1341 [f.n., Haxey], *Sister* 12th [f.n., Belton].

Appendix 2

Personal Names in Axholme place-names attested before 1500

(m = masculine, f = feminine)

CG pers.n.

Hubald (m). *Hubaldestorp* 1086 [Upperthorpe, Haxey] DLiPN 131 (**þorp**).

OE pers.n.

Ægelwald* (m) or *Æðelwald* (m). *Hailwaldholm* ' 1142×c.1150 [f.n., Belton]. (holmr**). See also *Æðelwald* (?*Autby* 1086) PN Li 4 166-8; DLiPN:7, *Æðelwald* (*Adelwaldrode* 1305) PN WRY 7 298.

Ælflæd (f). *Elfledhaye* n.d./l.13th, *Elfletehaye* e.14th, *Elfletehagh* 1333 [f.n., Haxey] (**haga**¹).

Ælfgeard (m). *Algerdenges* c.1184 [f.n., Keadby, Althorpe] Searle 9 (**eng**), or *Algar* (m) cf. Briggs 2021, 36 (**dyncge**).

Amma (m). *AMCOTTS* 1086 [Amcotts] DLiPN 3 (**cot**).

Cynehard (m). *WEST KINNARDS FERRY* 1185 [Owston Ferry] DLiPN 74 (**ferja**).

Dudding (m). *DERRYTHORPE* c.1184 [Keadby, Althorpe] DLiPN 38 (**þorp**), *Doddesgarth* ' n.d./l.13th [f.n., Althorpe] (**garðr**).

Eoppa (m). *EPWORTH* 1086 [Epworth] DLiPN 41-2 (**worð**).

Garwine (m). *Garuynhenges* 1375 [f.n., Haxey] Forssner 247 (**eng**), *Garwyncroft* n.d. [f.n., Owston] (**croft**).

Godric (m). *Godrichawe* e.12th [f.n., Haxey] Searle 263 (**haga**¹).

Gyddi (m). *Giddesgarth* ' n.d./l.13th [f.n., Althorpe] (**garðr**), *Gidesscart* Ed1 (1272×1307) [f.n., Owston] (**garðr**), *Gitskarth* 1422 [f.n., Epworth] (**garðr**), *Gycestarthintak* 1318 [f.n., Haxey] (**garðr**, **inntak**).

Leofing (m). *Levyngtoft* 1327 [f.n. Haxey] Searle 328 (**toft**).

Lubba? (m). *Lubbancroft* 1400 [f.n., Epworth] (**croft**).

Luda (m). *LUDDINGTON* 1086 [Luddington] DLiPN 83 (**-ing-**, **tūn**).

Siwal(d) (m) or relationship name derived from it (ODFNBI *Sewell*). *Sewalcroft* n.d. [f.n., Haxey] (**croft**).

Tetta (m) or *Tette* (f). *TETLEY* 1310 [Crowle] DLiPN 124 (**lēah**).

Wilsige (m). *Wilsiwra* 1279 [f.n., Belton] Searle 498 (**vrá**).

OScand pers.n. (marked as ON)

Ælwar or *Elwer* (m). *Eluestuathe* 1160×89 [WOODHOUSE, Belton] DLiPN 142 (**þveit**).

Áli (m). *ALTHORPE* 1067 [Althorpe] SPNLY 9 and DLiPN 2 (**þorp**).

Áslákr (m). *Aslactoft* 13th [f.n., Haxey] SPNLY 33 (**toft**).

Blesi, gen.sg. *Blesa* (m). *Blesepit* 12th [f.n., Haxey] SPNLY 58 (**pytt**).
Geirulfr (m). GARTHORPE 1086 [Luddington] SPNLY 99 (**þorp**). *Gerulf*
DLiPN 49.

Hákr, gen.sg. *Háks* (m). HAXEY 1086 [Haxey] SPNLY 123 (**ey**). *Haki*
DLiPN 61.

Halfdan (m). *Haldanslede* 1.13th [f.n., Haxey] (**slæd**).

Haukr (m). *Houkeswra* 1148×66 [f.n., Belton] (**vrá**).

Gunni (m). GUNTHORPE c.1200 [Owston Ferry] SPNLY 117; DLiPN 55
(**þorp**).

Káti (<ON *kátr* ‘merry’) (m). *Cadecroft* e.13th [f.n., Amcotts, Althorpe]
(**croft**), *cathurne* n.d./e.13th [f.n.s, Haxey] (**hyrne**).

Kæti, *Keti* (m). KEADBY c.1184 (15th) [Keadby, Althorpe] SPNLY 166
(**bȳ**). *Kæti* DLiPN 71.

Ragnhildr (f). *Raurildcroft* n.d., *raghenildecroft* 1395 [f.n., Haxey]
(**croft**).

Thurkil (m). *thurkilcroft* Ed3 (1327×77) [f.n., Haxey] (**croft**).

OE/Oscand pers.n. (marked as OE/ON)

Anlaf (m). *Anlarbek* 1327 [f.n., Haxey] cf. SPN 204 *Óláfr* (**bekkr**).

Hrafn/Hræfn (m). *Rauenesheik* 1.12th [f.n., Belton] cf. Briggs 2021,
166-7, SPNLY 210-11 (**eik**).

Appendix 3
GLOSSARY: ELEMENTS IN ISLE OF AXHOLME
 (whole corpus)

Hypothetical or reconstructed elements are indicated by an asterisk *. For a fuller discussion of the significance and use of each element, reference should be made to the source given after each element. The order of elements is alphabetical, with *æ* and *ǣ* between *ad* and *af*; *q* is taken together with *o*; *þ* and *ð* are treated as a separate letter after *t*. The prefix *ge-* (as in *ge-mære*) is disregarded in the alphabetical arrangement.

- ON **á** ‘river, stream’, EPNE
 OE **āc** ‘oak tree’, VEPN
 OE **æcer**/ON **akr** ‘plot or strip of cultivated land, acre’, VEPN
 OE **æned** ‘duck’, VEPN
 OE **æppel** ‘apple’, VEPN
 OE **ærn** ‘building, house’, VEPN
 ME **agiste** ‘seasonal rights of pasturage, rented pasture-land’, VEPN
 OE **ald** ‘old’, VEPN
 OFr **alee** ‘alley’, VEPN
 OE **alor** ‘alder-tree’, VEPN
 OE **ān** ‘one, single’, VEPN
 OE **āte** ‘oats’, VEPN
 ON **austr** ‘east’, VEPN
 ME **badde** ‘bad, worthless’, NDEFN, from OE **badde* ‘bad, worthless, evil’, VEPN
 OE **bæc** ‘back’, VEPN
 OE **bæc-hūs** ‘bake-house’, VEPN
 OE **bær** ‘pasture’, VEPN
 OE **balca** ‘ridge, bank’, VEPN, or ‘boundary strip’, NDEFN
 ME **banke** ‘slope, bank’, VEPN
 ME **barn** ‘barn’, VEPN
 OFr **barre** ‘bar, barrier, obstruction’, VEPN
 ModE dial. *bass* ‘a kind of rush’, EDD
 ModE **bat** ‘bat’, OED n.1
 OFr **bataille** ‘battle’ VEPN, ‘probably in p.ns the site of a battle’, EPNE
 OE **bēan**/ON **baun** ‘bean’, VEPN
 OE **bēcun** ‘sign, signal’, VEPN
 OE **bedd** ‘bed, plot of land for growing plants’, VEPN
 ME **begger** ‘beggar’, VEPN
 ON **bekkr** ‘stream’, VEPN
 OE ***bel**¹ ‘piece of dry land in fen’, VEPN

OFr **bel**² ‘beautiful’, VEPN
 OE **bēl** ‘fire’, VEPN
 OE **belle** ‘bell’, VEPN, probably from ‘bell-shaped hill’, VEPN
 OE **beonet** ‘coarse wild grass, bent-grass’, VEPN
 OE **bere** ‘barley’, VEPN
 OE/ON **berg** ‘hill, mound’, VEPN
 ME ***big** ‘building’, a derivative of ME **biggen** (<ON *byggja* ‘to build’),
 VEPN
 OE **birce**/ON **birki** ‘birch-tree’, VEPN
 OE **biscop** ‘bishop’, VEPN
 OE **biter** ‘bitter’, VEPN
 OE **blæc** ‘black’, VEPN
 OE **blāw** ‘blue’, VEPN
 ON **blesi** ‘white spot (on a horse’s forehead), blaze’, probably used
 topographically of ‘bare spot on a hill-side’, EPNE
 OE **bol** ‘tree-trunk, stump’, VEPN
 OE **bolt** ‘bolt’, VEPN
 ME **bond-man** ‘husbandman, unfree villager, serf’, VEPN
 OE **botm** ‘bottom’, VEPN
 OE **brād** ‘broad’, VEPN
 ME **braken** ‘bracken’, VEPN
 ME **brand** ‘fire, flame, firewood’, VEPN
 OE **brēc** ‘breach, land broken up for cultivation’, VEPN
 ModE dial. *breck* ‘a gap’, EDD
 OE **bred** ‘board, plank’, VEPN
 ON **breiðr** ‘broad, large’, VEPN
 OE **brēmel** ‘bramble, blackberry bush’, VEPN
 ME **brend** ‘burnt’, VEPN
 OE **brēr** ‘brier, wild rose’, VEPN
 OE **bridd** ‘bird’, VEPN
 ME **brike** ‘brick’, VEPN
 OE **brōc** ‘brook, stream’, VEPN
 OE **brocen** ‘broken’, VEPN
 OE **brōm** ‘broom’, VEPN
 OE ***brōmig** ‘broomy’, VEPN
 ON **brunnr** ‘spring, stream’, VEPN
 OE **brycg** ‘bridge’, VEPN
 ON **bryggja** ‘jetty’, VEPN
 OE **bucca** ‘buck, male deer’, VEPN
 OE **budda** ‘dung-beetle’, VEPN
 OE **bugge** ‘ghost, goblin’, VEPN
 OE **bula** ‘bull’, VEPN

ModE dial. *bull-hassocks* ‘large round tufts of grass standing above the common level of the field’, Peacock 1889, 79, so called ‘because they grow like the hair on a bull’s forehead’, Peacock 1884-1920 [1997], 74

OE **bune** ‘reed’, VEPN

OE **burh** ‘stronghold’, VEPN

OE **burna** ‘stream’, VEPN

OE **busc** ‘bush’, VEPN

ME **bushi** ‘bushy, overgrown’, VEPN

ON ***buskr** ‘bush, thicket’, VEPN

OE **butere** ‘butter’, VEPN

ME **butte** ‘short strip of arable land’, VEPN

ModE dial. *butterbump* ‘bittern’, Peacock 1889, 84

ODan **bȳ** ‘settlement, village’, VEPN

OE **byrde** ‘border, edge, bank’, EPNE

OE **cæse** ‘cress’, VEPN

OE **cāl** ‘cabbage’, VEPN

OE **calc** ‘chalk, limestone’, VEPN

OE **cald** ‘cold’, VEPN

OE **calf** ‘calf’, VEPN

OE **canon** ‘canon’, VEPN

ME **cap** ‘head-dress’, OED n.4

ME **captain** ‘chief, principal’, MED

ME **carte** ‘cart’, EPNE

ME **carter** ‘carter’, VEPN

ME **catour** ‘buyer of provisions’, MED

OE **catt** ‘cat’, VEPN

OFr **causee** ‘causeway, road’, VEPN

OE ***celce** ‘chalk-place’, VEPN

OE **ceorl** ‘man, peasant, churl’, VEPN

OFr **chambre** ‘chamber’, VEPN

OFr **chanterie** ‘chantry’, VEPN

OFr **chapele** ‘chapel, oratory’, VEPN

ME **charter-hous** ‘house of Carthusians’, VEPN

OE **clæg** ‘clay, clayey soil’, EPNE

OE ***clæpe** ‘noisy stream’, VEPN

ME **cley-pit** ‘clay-pit’, VEPN

OE **clif** ‘cliff, bank’, EPNE

WRY dial. *clim* ‘a climb’, EDD

ME **clipper** ‘sheep-shearer’, VEPN

ME **clos** ‘enclosure’, VEPN

OE **clott** ‘clot, lump’, in ME applied to clods of earth, VEPN

ModE dial. *clow* ‘outfall sluice of river or drain communicating with a tidal river’, EDD
 OE **clūse** ‘dam, sluice-gate’, VEPN
 OE **cnæpp** ‘hill-top, hillock’, VEPN
 OE **cocc**² ‘cock’, VEPN
 OE ***cocc-scȳte** ‘cock-shoot’, EPNE
 ModE **cockpit** ‘pit in which cockfights are held’, OED n.1
 ME **cod** ‘seed pod or capsule’, VEPN
 OE **codd** ‘pod, bag’, VEPN
 ModE *codder* ‘worker in leather’, OED n.1; ‘person who carries peascods’, OED n.2; ‘saddler, harness maker’, used in WRY and North Lincolnshire, EDD
 OE **cofa** ‘sheltered place amongst hill or woods’, EPNE
 OE **col** ‘coal, charcoal’, VEPN
 ME **colier** ‘one who makes or sells charcoal’, MED
 ME **cōl-pit** ‘coal pit’ < OE *col* ‘coal, charcoal’, VEPN, and OE *pytt* ‘pit’, VEPN
 OE **colt** ‘colt’, VEPN
 OFr **commun** ‘common’, VEPN
 ME **conestable** ‘constable’, VEPN
 ME **coni** ‘rabbit’, VEPN
 ME **coninger, coningre** ‘rabbit-warren’, EPNE
 ME **copis** ‘coppice, thicket’, MED
 OE **copp** ‘top, summit’, VEPN
 OE **corn**¹ ‘corn’, VEPN
 OE **corn**² ‘crane’, VEPN
 ME **corner** ‘corner, nook’, EPNE
 OE **cot** ‘cottage’, VEPN
 ME **cotager** ‘land set aside for tenants of cottages’, NDEFN
 ME **coveitous** ‘covetous’, MED
 ME **covert** ‘shelter’, MED
 ModE dial. *coy* ‘place for entrapping ducks or other wildfowl; decoy’, EDD, OED n.1 < Dutch *kooi* of the same meaning, cf. †*coy* DLDE 56
 ME **crab-tre** ‘crab-apple tree’, NDEFN
 OE **cran** ‘crane’, VEPN
 OE **cranuc** ‘crane’, VEPN
 OE **crāwe** ‘crow’, EPNE
 OE ***crōc** ‘crook’, EPNE
 OE **croft** ‘small enclosed plot’, VEPN
 ME **croked** ‘crooked’, VEPN
 OE **cross** ‘cross’, VEPN
 OE ***crull** ‘winding’, DLiPN
 OE **crypel** ‘burrow’, EPNE

OE **cū** ‘cow’, VEPN
 OE **cū-hyrde** ‘cowherd’, DOE
 ME **curtin** ‘curtain’, from **curtin(e)**, MED
 ME **cut, cutte** ‘water-channel’, EPNE
 OE ***cwicen** ‘mountain ash’, VEPN, or similar tree, EPNE
 OE **cyln** ‘kiln’, VEPN
 OE **dā** ‘doe, female of the fallow deer’, EPNE
 OE **dæl** ‘valley’, VEPN
 OE **dāl** ‘share, portion (of common field)’, VEPN
 ME **damme** ‘dam forming a pond’, EPNE
 Brit ***Dānā** from a root ***dān-** for ‘water, moisture, river’, PN WRY 7

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ON **dauðr** ‘dead’, OED
 OE **dēad** ‘dead’, VEPN
 ON **deill** ‘share of land’, VEPN
 OFr **demeine** ‘demesne’, PN We 2 135
 ME ***dey** ‘dairy’, EPNE
 OE **dīc**/ON **dík** ‘ditch’, VEPN
 ModE dial. *doddl* ‘pollarded (willow) tree’, NDEFN
 ME **dole** ‘share in the common field’, EPNE
 eModE **doore** ‘door’, OED n.
 ME **doublen** ‘double’, MED
 ME **douve cote** ‘dovecote’, MED
 OE **drāf** ‘herd, drove’, EPNE
 ME **drein** ‘drain’, MED, from OE *dréahnian* ‘dry’, OED v.
 OE/ON **drit** ‘dirt’, EPNE
 OE **drȳge** ‘dry’, VEPN
 ModE dial. *ducker* ‘dike on a hedge side’, EDD
 ME **due** ‘due, fee’, MED
 OE **dūne** ‘down, low’, VEPN
 OE **dunn** ‘dun, dull-brown’, VEPN; cf. EDD, adj.1
 ME **dusk** ‘dark-coloured, dull, dingy’, MED
 OE **dyncge** ‘manured land’, EPNE
 OE **ēa** ‘river’, VEPN
 OE **ēa-mōt** ‘confluence’, EPNE
 OE **earm** ‘poor’, EPNE
 OE **earn** ‘eagle’, VEPN
 OE **ēast** ‘east’, VEPN
 OE **ēastan** ‘east, east of’, VEPN
 OE **ēg** ‘island’, VEPN
 ON **eik** ‘oak-tree’, VEPN
 OE **ēl**¹ ‘eel’, VEPN
 OE **elf** ‘elf’, VEPN

OE **ellern** ‘elder-tree’, VEPN
 ON **elri** ‘alder wood’, VEPN
 OE **ende** ‘end’, VEPN
 ON **eng** ‘meadow’, VEPN, ‘wet meadow or pasture land’, NDEFN
 OE **engel** ‘angel’, DOE
 ME **engin** ‘machine’, MED
 OE **ēow** ‘yew-tree’, EPNE
 OE **eowestre** ‘sheep-fold’, EPNE
 ON **eski** ‘place growing with ash-trees’, EPNE
 OE **ēstre** ‘sheepfold’, EPNE
 ON **ey** ‘island’, EPNE
 OE **fald** ‘fold, animal enclosure’, VEPN
 OE **fearn** ‘fern’, VEPN
 OE **feld** ‘open country’, VEPN (see discussion of development of this element to mean ‘enclosed plot of land’ in NDEFN 138)
 OE **fenn** ‘fen’, VEPN
 OE **feorðan-dæl** ‘fourth-portion’, DOE
 OE **feorðung, feorðing** ‘fourth, quarter’, EPNE
 ON **ferja** ‘ferry’, VEPN
 OE **feðer** ‘feather’, EPNE
 OE **fisc** ‘fish’, VEPN
 ON **fiskari** ‘fisherman’, EPNE
 ON **fit** ‘meadow’, VEPN
 ME **flasshe** ‘swamp’, EPNE
 ON **flat** ‘level ground’, VEPN, later ‘division of the common field’, NDEFN
 OE **flēot** ‘stream’, VEPN
 ModE dial. *flights* ‘oat chaff’, Peacock 1884-1920 [1997] 115
 ON **fljót** ‘river’, EPNE
 OE **flōd** ‘flood, tide, flow of water’, EPNE
 OE **flōd-geat** ‘land by or containing a sluice gate’, NDEFN
 ON **flórr** ‘paved floor, perhaps a cowstall’, EPNE
 ME **flour** ‘flower’, MED
 OFr/ME **folie** ‘foolish enterprise’, EPNE
 OE **ford** ‘river-crossing’, VEPN
 OE **fore** ‘in front of’, VEPN
 OE **fox** ‘fox’, VEPN
 OE **fox-hol** ‘fox hole’, EPNE
 ME **freman** ‘freeman’, MED
 OE **fūl** ‘foul’, VEPN
 ModE dial. *fur* ‘common gorse or furze’, EDD
 OE **furh** ‘furrow’, VEPN

OE **furlang** ‘furlong’, VEPN, ‘length of the furrow in the common field’, NDEFN
 OE **fyrhō** ‘wood’, VEPN
 OE **gærs** ‘grass’, VEPN
 ME **gail** ‘bog myrtle’, MED
 OE **galga** ‘gallows’, VEPN
 OE **galg-trēow** ‘gallows-tree’, VEPN
 OE **gang** ‘path, passage’, VEPN
 ME **gappe** ‘gap’, VEPN
 OE **gāra** ‘point of land’, VEPN, ‘triangular corner of land’, NDEFN
 ON **garōr** ‘enclosure’, VEPN
 ON **gata** ‘road’, VEPN, which sometimes indicates a ‘right of pasturage’ in NMidl, EPNE
 OE **geard** ‘enclosure, yard’, VEPN
 OE **geat** ‘pass, gate, gap’, VEPN
 OE **geld** ‘guild’, EPNE
 OE **gild** ‘guild’, EPNE
 ModE dial. *gipsey* ‘intermittent spring’, EPNE
 ME **glebe** ‘piece of cultivated land, often forming part of a parson’s benefice’, MED
 OE **god** ‘god’, EPNE
 OE **gōd** ‘good’, EPNE
 OE **gold** ‘gold’, VEPN
 OE **golde** ‘marigold’, VEPN
 OE **gor** ‘dirt, dung’, VEPN
 ME **gore-brede** ‘land in the breadth of the gore of the field’, NDEFN
 OE **gorst** ‘gorse’, VEPN; EPNE also gives OE *gors*
 OE **gōs** ‘goose’, EPNE
 OE ***gota**, ME *gote* ‘watercourse, channel, stream’, EPNE
 ME **goter** ‘water channel, gutter’, NDEFN
 ME **goule** ‘ditch, stream, channel’, EPNE
 ME **goulfe** ‘large body of water’, MED, ‘deep hollow’, OED n.I.2
 OE **græg**¹ ‘grey’, VEPN
 OE **grāf** ‘grove, wood’, VEPN
 ME **graft** ‘ditch, moat’, EPNE
 ME **grand** ‘large, big’, MED
 OFr **grange** ‘granary, barn, farm’, VEPN
 ME **gravel** ‘gravel, sand’, MED
 ON **grein** ‘branch (of a tree), fork (of a river)’, dial. grain ‘small valley forking off from another’, EPNE
 OE **grēne**¹ ‘(the colour) green’, VEPN
 OE **grēne**² ‘(village) green’, VEPN
 ON **gríss** ‘piglet’, VEPN

ME **groat** ‘English silver coin equivalent to four pennies’, from *grōt*,
 MED n.3

ModE dial. *guttery* ‘miry, muddy’, OED adj.2

OE **gylden** ‘golden’, VEPN

OE **haca** ‘hook’, EPNE

ModEdial. *hade*, a development of ME *haved*, from OE **hēofod** ‘head’,
 cf. Hades, PN WRY 2 253

OE **ge-hæg** ‘fence, enclosure’, VEPN

OE **hænep**/ON ***hemp** ‘hemp’, EPNE

OE **hæsel**/ON **hesli** ‘hazel’, VEPN

OE **hæð** ‘heath, heather’, VEPN

OE **hafoc** ‘hawk’, VEPN

ModE dial. *hag* (ON **hogg**) ‘clearing’, EPNE

OE **haga**¹ ‘hedge, enclosure’, VEPN

ON **hak** ‘little hook, barb’, CDEPN

OE **halh** ‘nook, corner’, VEPN

OE **hālig** ‘holy’, VEPN

OE **hall** ‘hall’, VEPN

OE **hām** ‘homestead, village’, VEPN

OE **hamm** ‘meadow, hemmed in land’, VEPN

OE **hām-stede** ‘homestead’, VEPN

OE **hān** ‘hone, stone’, VEPN

OE **hangende** ‘hanging’, VEPN

OE **hār**² ‘grey, hoary’, VEPN

OE **hara** ‘hare’, EPNE

ME **harlot** ‘vagabond or rogue’, NDEFN

OE **hassuc** ‘clump of coarse grass’, EPNE

ON **haugr** ‘hill, mound’, VEPN

ME **haver** ‘oats’, MED

OE **hēafod** ‘head, top, headland’, VEPN

OE **hēafod-land** ‘headland, land for turning plough’, VEPN

OE **hēah**¹ ‘high’, VEPN

OE **hēap** ‘heap’, EPNE

OE **heard** ‘hard, cheerless’, VEPN

OE **hearg** ‘heathen temple’, EPNE

ModE dial. *hebble* ‘a narrow, short plank-bridge’, EDD

OE **hec** ‘grating or frame of parallel bars in a river to obstruct the
 passage of fish’, OED n.1

OE **hecg** ‘hedge’, EPNE

ON ***hegn** ‘enclosure’, VEPN

OE **hemm** ‘hem, border’, EPNE

ON **hestr** ‘horse, stallion’, EPNE

ME **hider** ‘near, nearer, less distant’, MED

ModE dial. *hivy-skyvy* ‘confusion’, Peacock 1889, 272
 OE **hlǣfdige** ‘lady, nun, Our lady’, EPNE
 OE ***hlid**¹ ‘slope’, EPNE
 OE **hlid**² ‘door, gate’, EPNE
 OE **hlid-geat** ‘swing-gate’, VEPN
 OE **hlinc** ‘ridge, bank’, VEPN
 OE **hlið**¹/ON **hlið** ‘slope’, VEPN
 OE **hnutu** ‘nut’, VEPN
 OE ***hobb(e)** ‘tussock, hummock’, EPNE
 OE **hōc** ‘hook, angle, bend in the river, spit of land in the river-bend’,
 EPNE
 OE **hōd** ‘hood’, ‘allusion to hood-shaped hill, or shelter’, EPNE
 OE ***hogg** ‘hog’, EPNE
 ON **hogg** ‘clearing’, VEPN
 OE **hōh** ‘heel’, VEPN
 OE **hol**¹ ‘hole, hollow’, VEPN
 OE **hol**² ‘hollow’, VEPN
 OE **holegn** ‘holly’, VEPN
 ON **holmr** ‘island, water-meadow’, VEPN
 OE/ON **holt** ‘wood’, VEPN, ‘wood with a predominant species of tree’,
 NDEFN
 OE **hop** ‘enclosed land (esp. in marshes)’, VEPN
 ME **hoppe** ‘hop plant’, EPNE
 ModE **hop-yard** ‘hop-yard’, OED n.
 OE **horn** ‘horn’, VEPN, ‘horn-shaped piece of land or feature’, NDEFN
 OE **hors** ‘horse’, VEPN
 OE **hræfn**/ON **hrafn** ‘raven’, VEPN/EPNE
 OE **hrēod** ‘reed’, VEPN
 OE **hring** ‘ring, circle’, VEPN
 OE ***hringel** ‘small ring’ surviving as dial. *ringle*, EPNE
 OE **hrīs**/ON **hrís** ‘brushwood’, VEPN/EPNE
 OE **hrycg**/ON **hryggr** ‘ridge’, VEPN
 OE ***humol**/ON **humul** ‘rounded hillock’, EPNE
 OE **hund**¹ ‘dog’, VEPN
 OE **hunig** ‘honey’, VEPN
 OE **hūs** ‘house’, VEPN
 ON ***hvin**/ME **whin** ‘whin, gorse’, EPNE
 OE **hwāte** ‘wheat’, VEPN
 OE **hwearf** ‘embankment, shore, wharf’, EPNE
 OE **hwīt** ‘white’, VEPN
 OE **hyll** ‘hill’, VEPN
 OE **hyrne** ‘angle, corner’, VEPN, ‘nook of land, land in corner or river-
 bend’, NDEFN

OE **hyrst** ‘wood’, VEPN
 OE **hȳð** ‘landing place’, VEPN
 OE **īdel** ‘empty; lazy, idle’, ERN
 OE **igil**/ON **igli** ‘leech’, EPNE
 ME **ile** ‘island’, MED
 OE **impa, impe** ‘young shoot, sapling’, EPNE
 ON **inntak** ‘land newly taken into cultivation’, VEPN
 ON **karl** ‘free peasant’, VEPN
 ON **kirkja** ‘church’, VEPN
 ON **kjarr** ‘brushwood, marsh’, VEPN
 ODan **klint** ‘cliff, rock’, VEPN
 ME **knif** ‘knife’, MED
 ON **konungr** ‘king’, EPNE
 ON **kráka**, ME *crake* ‘crow, raven’, EPNE
 ON **kringla** ‘circle’, VEPN
 ON **krókr** ‘crook, bend’, VEPN
 OE **lād** ‘water-course; river crossing’, VEPN
 OE **læce**¹ ‘physician’, EPNE
 OE **læs** ‘pasture’, VEPN
 OE **læssa** ‘smaller’, NDEFN
 OE **læx**/ON **lax** ‘salmon’, OED n.1/VEPN
 OE ***lagge** ‘marsh’, EPNE
 OE **lām** ‘loam, clay’, VEPN
 OE **lamb** ‘lamb’, VEPN
 OE/ON **land** ‘land’, often in the sense of ‘strip of arable land in a common field’, VEPN/EPNE
 OE **lane** ‘lane’, VEPN
 OE **lang**¹ ‘long’, VEPN, adj.
 OE **lang**² ‘long strip’, VEPN
 OFr **launde** ‘glade’, VEPN
 OE **lēah** ‘clearing; wood’, VEPN
 OE ***leaht** ‘channel’, VEPN
 ME ***leam** ‘drain or watercourse in the fenny districts’, EDD
 ME **leg** ‘leg of a common’, EDD
 ON **leirr** ‘mud, clay’, VEPN
 ME **level** ‘flat and horizontal’, MED
 ME **leyne** ‘tract of arable land’, EPNE
 OE **līm** ‘lime’, EPNE
 OE **līn**/ON **lín** ‘flax’, EPNE
 OE **lind** ‘lime-tree’, VEPN
 PrW ***linn** ‘pool’, EPNE
 ME **log(g)e** ‘hut, small house’, EPNE
 OE **lone** ‘lane’, EPNE

ON **lundr** ‘grove’, VEPN
 ON **lyng** ‘heather’, VEPN
 OE **lytel** ‘little’, VEPN
 OE **mægden** ‘maiden’, VEPN
 OE **ge-mæne** ‘common’, VEPN, referring to ‘land owned or held communally’ (EPNE 2 33)
 OE **ge-mære** ‘boundary’, VEPN, surviving as dial. *meare* ‘strip of grassland forming boundary, boundary road’, EPNE
 ME **malthous** ‘building for processing or storing malt’, MED
 ModE **malt-kiln** ‘kiln for drying malt’, VEPN (M)
 ME **maltlond** ‘land held on condition of the payment of an annual rent in malt, or a payment of money as commutation of this rent’, MED
 OE ***mapul** ‘maple-tree’, EPNE
 OFr/ME **mareis** ‘marsh’, EPNE
 ME **marfur** ‘boundary furrow’, NDEFN
 ME **market** ‘market’, VEPN
 ME **marle-pit** ‘marl pit’, VEPN (M)
 ME **mast** ‘acorns, beechnuts often used for swine’, MED
 OE **mēd** ‘meadow’, VEPN (OE *mæd* ‘meadow’, EPNE)
 OE **mere**¹ ‘pool’, VEPN, but element is sometimes difficult to distinguish from OE **ge-mære** ‘boundary’, NDEFN
 OE **mersc** ‘marsh’, VEPN
 ON **meðal** ‘among, between’, in p.ns with the function ‘middle’, EPNE
 OE **micel**/ON **mikill** ‘large’, VEPN
 OE **mid, middel** ‘middle’, EPNE, ‘field lying between two others, or located centrally in the parish, or among open fields’, NDEFN
 OE **middel-wudu** ‘the middle wood’, EPNE and VEPN
 ME **milner** ‘miller’, MED
 ME **miri** ‘cheerful’, MED
 OE ***muddig** ‘muddy’, VEPN (M)
 OE **mōr** ‘wasteland, marsh’, VEPN
 ON **mór** ‘moor’, EPNE
 OE **mos** ‘bog’, VEPN
 ME **mudde** ‘mud’, VEPN
 OE **mūga** ‘stack, heap’, VEPN
 ME **muk** ‘dung, muck, dirt’, EPNE
 OE **munuc** ‘monk’, VEPN
 OE **mūða** ‘mouth of large river, estuary’, EPNE
 OE **myln** ‘mill’, VEPN
 ON **mynni** ‘mouth of a river where it joins another’, EPNE
 ON **mýrr** ‘swamp’, VEPN
 OE **næddre** ‘adder’, EPNE
 OE **næss**/ON **nes**² ‘headland’, VEPN

OE **nearu** ‘narrow’, EPNE
 OE **neoðera** ‘lower’, VEPN
 OE **nest** ‘nest’, EPNE
 OE **netel** ‘nettle’, VEPN
 OE **nīwe** ‘new’, VEPN
 ME **noke** ‘nook’, VEPN
 OE **norð** ‘north’, VEPN
 OE **nunne** ‘nun’, VEPN
 ME **odde** ‘odd; inconsiderable’, NDEFN
 OE **ōra**¹ ‘bank, edge’, VEPN
 OE **oter** ‘otter’, EPNE
 ME †**over-þwart** ‘across’, PN Ch 5 (1:2) 296
 OE **oxa** ‘ox’, VEPN
 OE **ox-gang** ‘measure of land of 10-30 acres’, EPNE
 OE ***padde**/ON **padda** ‘toad’, EPNE
 ME **palis** ‘palisade’, EPNE
 ME **park** (from OFr) ‘enclosed tract of land for beasts of the chase’; in
 more recent times ‘enclosed plot of ground, paddock, field’, EPNE
 OFr **pasture** ‘pasture’, VEPN
 ME **paunch** ‘stomach’, MED, perhaps referring to topography
 OE **pearroc** ‘fence enclosing piece of ground’, later ‘small enclosure,
 paddock’, EPNE
 OFr **pece** ‘piece, plot’, VEPN
 ME **pek** ‘measure of land’, MED
 ME **pelf** ‘stolen goods’, MED
 ME **pere-tre** ‘pear-tree’, MED
 ME **pete** ‘peat’, MED
 OE **pīc**¹ ‘point’, VEPN
 OE ***pīced** ‘pointed’, VEPN
 OE ***pīde** ‘marsh, fen’, EPNE
 ME **pigge** ‘pig’, EPNE
 ME **pightel**, nasalized variant *pingel* ‘small enclosure’, VEPN/EPNE
 ModE dial. *pill* ‘difficult, unpleasant’, Peacock 1889, 405
 ME **pinder** ‘official in charge of impounding stray livestock’, MED
 ModE dial. *pintle* ‘penis’, used as nickname or byname, OED
 OE **pise** ‘pease’, EPNE
 OFr **place** ‘plot, open space’, VEPN
 ME **plain** ‘piece of flat meadow-land’, EPNE
 ME **plaister** ‘plaster, gypsum’, MED, PN WRY 4 50
 OE **pleg-stōw** ‘place where people gathered to play’, EPNE
 ON **plógr**/late OE **plōh** ‘plough’, EPNE
 ME **pode** ‘toad’, EPNE
 OE **pōl** ‘pool’, VEPN

ME **ponde** ‘pond’, VEPN
 ModE **poorhouse** ‘house maintained by the parish for poor people’,
 OED n.1
 ME **postern** ‘side door or gate’, MED
 ME **potte** ‘deep hole’, EPNE
 ME **pouche** ‘pouch’, MED
 ME **povre** ‘poor’, MED
 OE **prēost** ‘priest’, VEPN
 OFr, late OE, ME **prior** ‘prior’, EPNE
 eModE **prye** ‘any of several coarse grasses or sedges; esp *carex flacca*
 or *carex panicea*’, OED *pry* n.2
 ME **pund** ‘pound’, EPNE
 ME **pylfrey** ‘stolen or pilfered property’, OED n.1
 OE ***pynd-fald** ‘pinfold, enclosure for stray animals’, NDEFN
 OE **pytt** ‘pit’, VEPN
 OE **rā¹/ON rá** ‘roe-deer’, VEPN/EPNE
 ON **rá²** ‘boundary’, VEPN
 ME **raile** ‘rail’, MED, ‘land beside, or enclosed by, rail fence’, NDEFN
 OE **rand** ‘edge, border’, EPNE
 ME **rape** ‘turnip *Brassica rapa* or the rape *Brassica napus*’, MED
 ModE dial. **rate** n., referring to a pit from which hemp or flax was
 ‘rated’, ultimately from ME *retten* ‘to soak (flax, hemp, etc.) in
 water’ (MED; OED *ret* v.2), which becomes ModE dial. *rate* v. ‘to
 rate’ (Peacock 1889, 433)
 OE **rāw** ‘row’, VEPN
 OE **rēad** ‘red’, VEPN
 eModE **ricke** ‘stack of corn or hay’, NDEFN, OED *rick* n.1
 ME **rigge** ‘ridge between two furrows’, MED
 ModE **ring-drain** ‘drain enclosing a stretch of ground’, OED n.C.2
 ModE **ring dyke** ‘dyke that is arcuate or roughly circular in plan’, OED
 n.C.2
 OE **risc** ‘rush’, EPNE
 OFr **roche¹** ‘rock, cliff’, VEPN
 OE ***rodu** ‘clearing’, VEPN
 ModE **roke** ‘smoke’ or ‘steam’, a borrowing from eScand, OED n.1.1
 ‘smoke’ or n.1.2 ‘steam’ (OED n.), or ModE dial. *roke* ‘fog’,
 Peacock 1884-1920 [1997] 186
 ME **rokette** ‘garden rocket’, MED
 ON ***roð** ‘clearing’, EPNE
 OE **rūh** ‘rough’, VEPN
 ON **runnr** ‘thicket’, VEPN
 OE ***ryding** ‘clearing’, VEPN
 OE **ryge** ‘rye’, VEPN

OFr **safran** ‘saffron’, VEPN
 ModE dial. *sag* ‘name given to various species of rushes, reeds, and sedges’, EDD
 OE **salh** ‘willow’, VEPN
 OE **sand** ‘sand’, VEPN
 ON **sandr** ‘sand’, VEPN
 ME **scab** ‘scab’, MED, perhaps referring to crusty soil
 ME **scars** ‘limited in area, narrow, cramped’, MED
 OE **sceaga** ‘copse’, VEPN
 OE **sceard** ‘shard, cleft’, VEPN
 OE **scēat** ‘projecting corner of land’, VEPN
 OE **scēp** ‘sheep’, VEPN
 OE **scēp-hirde** ‘shepherd’, VEPN
 OE **scinna** ‘phantom, spectre’, VEPN
 ME **scluse** ‘dam with water gate’, MED
 EModE **screed** ‘narrow strip of land’ NDEFN, OED n.1
 OE **scucca** ‘evil spirit, demon’, EPNE
 ME **scynnere** ‘skinner’, EPNE
 OE **scytels** ‘bolt, bar’, VEPN
 OE **secg** ‘sedge, reed, rush’, EPNE
 ON **sef** ‘sedge, rush’, surviving as dial. *seave*, EPNE
 OE **sele** ‘hall’, VEPN
 OE **ge-set** ‘dwelling, den’, VEPN
 ME **seuer** ‘trench or ditch used for drainage’, MED
 ME **shepe-cot** ‘sheepcote’, VEPN
 ME **sher-man** ‘shearer of sheep or cloth’, MED
 OE **sīc** ‘stream’, VEPN
 OE **sīd** ‘large, long’, VEPN
 OE **sīde** ‘side’, VEPN
 ON **sīk** ‘ditch’, VEPN, ‘stream, drainage channel’, NDEFN
 ON **skaut** ‘nook, bend’, EPNE
 ON **skil** ‘boundary’, EPNE
 ON **skinnari** ‘skinner’, EPNE
 ON **skógr** ‘wood’, EPNE
 ON **skyrþ** ‘cut’, EPNE, derivative of ON **skera* ‘cut, divide’, Garner 1997, 23
 OE **slæd** ‘valley’, VEPN
 ON **slakki** ‘small shallow valley, hollow in the ground’, EPNE
 ME, eModE **slang** ‘long, narrow strip of land, usually with irregular boundaries’, NDEFN
 OE **slōh** ‘slough, mire’, EPNE
 Dut **sloot** ‘ditch’, variant of *sluit*, DLDE 413

ModE dial. *slought* ‘drain, sewer’, EDD, and 1889 Peacock, 498; note possible confusion with Dut **sloot** ‘ditch’
 OE **smeoru** ‘fat, grease, lard’, EPNE
 ON **smjor** ‘grease, butter’, EPNE
 ME ***sneiðing** ‘detached piece of land’, EPNE
 ME **snout** ‘snout, a projecting point of land’, MED
 OE **soc** ‘suck, sucking’ with the sense of ‘drain, drainage’, EPNE
 ME **sod** ‘sod’, MED
 ME **sogh** ‘bog, swamp’, EPNE
 ME **sok** ‘soke, right of jurisdiction’, MED
 ME **soke**¹ ‘estate’, EPNE, MED
 ME **soke**² ‘state of being soaked, immersed’, MED
 ME **sound** ‘channel’, EPNE
 OE **spenn(e)** ‘clasp, buckle’, EPNE
 OE ***spot** ‘small piece’, VEPN
 OE **spring** ‘spring’, VEPN, or later ME sense ‘young shoot, small branch’, hence ‘young plantation, copse’, EPNE
 ME **stable** ‘stable’, MED
 OE **staca** ‘stake’, VEPN
 OE **stānen** ‘made of stone’, VEPN
 OE **stæð** ‘bank of river, shore’, EPNE
 ME **stak-garth** ‘stack-yard’, MED
 ON **stakkr** ‘heap, stack’, NDEFN
 OE **stall** ‘stall, place’, VEPN
 OE **stān**/ON **steinn** ‘stone’, VEPN
 ON **stang** ‘rood of land’, NDEFN
 OE **stānig** ‘stony’, VEPN
 ME **stank** ‘pond, pool’, EPNE
 ModE **staunch** ‘lock or dam in river’, OED n.2
 ME **staunchoun** ‘upright, supporting bar’, MED
 ME **staver** ‘upright bar in rack for hay or fodder’, MED
 ModE dial. *steck* ‘sticking place’, EDD
 OE **stede** ‘place’, VEPN
 OE **stell** ‘enclosure’, VEPN
 ME **stī** ‘pigsty’, MED
 OE **stīg**/ON **stígr** ‘path’, VEPN/EPNE
 OE **stigel** ‘stile’, also on topographical grounds ‘steep ascent’, EPNE
 OE ***stobb** ‘tree-stump’, EPNE
 OE **stoc** ‘place, secondary settlement’, VEPN
 OE **stocc** ‘stump’, VEPN
 OE ***stoccing**, ME *stocking*, ‘clearing of stumps, piece of ground cleared of stumps’, EPNE
 OE **stōd** ‘stud, herd of horses’, EPNE

ON **stolpi** ‘post’, VEPN
 ModE dial. *stoned-horse* ‘entire horse, stallion’, EDD
 ModE dial. *stool* ‘stump of tree left in ground’, EDD
 ON **storr**² ‘sedge, bent grass’, EPNE
 ON **stoð** (**stoðvar** nom. pl.) ‘landing place, jetty’, VEPN
 OE **strēt** ‘paved (esp. Roman) road’, VEPN
 OE **stubb** ‘tree-stump’, VEPN
 OE **sumor** ‘summer’, VEPN
 OE **sūð** ‘south’, VEPN
 OE **sūðer** ‘south, southerly’, EPNE
 ON ***sviðinn** ‘land cleared by burning’, EPNE
 OE **swan**¹ ‘swan’, EPNE
 OE **swan**² ‘herdsman’, EPNE
 OE **sweart**/ON **svartr** ‘black’, VEPN/EPNE
 OE **swēte** ‘sweet, pure, pleasant’, EPNE
 OE **swīn** ‘pig’, VEPN
 OE **syle**¹ ‘bog’, VEPN
 ME **tak** ‘pasture rent’, MED
 OE **tāsel** ‘teasel’, EPNE
 ME **temple** ‘temple’, EPNE
 ME **tentour** ‘place where cloth is stretched’, MED
 OE **tēoða** ‘tenth, tithe’, VEPN
 OE **tēoðung** ‘tenth, tenth part, tithing’, EPNE
 OE **tēoðung-mann** ‘tithing man’, either a local peace officer or collector of tithes, NDEFN
 ME ***theching** ‘thatching’, from OE **þæc** ‘thatch, material for thatching’, EPNE
 ME **tidng** ‘report of an occurrence or event’, MED
 ME **tinker** ‘tinker’, VEPN
 ODan **toft** ‘plot’, VEPN
 ModE dial. *toshy* ‘muddy, sticky’, EDD
 ME †**totter** ‘shaky, unstable’, OED adj.
 ON **trani** ‘crane’, EPNE
 ME **trench** + suffix *-er* ‘one who cuts or digs a ditch, a trench’, MED
 OE **trēow** ‘tree’, VEPN
 OE **trod** ‘track’, MED
 OE **trōg** ‘valley’, VEPN
 OE **tūn** ‘enclosure, village’, VEPN
 OE **tunge**/ON **tunga** ‘tongue’, used in p.ns. of tongue of land, EPNE
 ME **tup** ‘ram’, EPNE, and ModE dial *tup*, 1889 Peacock, 580
 ME **turbarie** ‘place where peat is dug, peat bog, turbarry’, MED
 OE **turf** ‘turf, greensward’, EPNE
 OE **picce** ‘thick, thicket’, VEPN

OE/ON **þorn** ‘thorn-tree’, VEPN
 ON **þorp** ‘outlying farmstead’, VEPN
 OE **þrum** ‘unwoven thread or piece of yarn from warp of loom,’ MED
 ON **þveit** ‘clearing, meadow’, VEPN
 ON **þverr** (**þvert** neut.) ‘athwart, lying across’, EPNE
 OE **þwang** ‘narrow strip of land’, EPNE
 OE **þynne** ‘thin, not dense, poor’, EPNE
 OE **þyrne**/ON **þyrnir** ‘thorn-bush’, VEPN/EPNE
 OE **uferra** ‘higher, upper’, VEPN
 OE **ūle** ‘owl’, VEPN
 OE **ūt** ‘outer, more distant’, EPNE
 OE **ūtgang** ‘exit’, EPNE, ‘path taken by cattle from enclosed land to common’, NDEFN
 ON **vangr** ‘garden, field’, VEPN
 ON **vað** ‘ford’, VEPN
 ME **venesoun** ‘venison’, MED
 OFr **vicaire** ‘vicar’, VEPN
 ME **viner** ‘vineyard’, MED
 ON **viðr** ‘wood’, VEPN
 ON **vrá** ‘nook, corner’, VEPN
 OE **wād** ‘woad’, EPNE
 OE **wæd** ‘ford’, VEPN
 OE ***wæscing** ‘place for washing’, OED *washing* n., cf. OE **wæsce** ‘place for washing’, VEPN
 OE **wæter** ‘water’, VEPN
 OE **wæter-furh** ‘drainage furrow’, OED
 OE **wald** ‘wood’, VEPN
 OE **wall** ‘wall’, EPNE
 ME **wareine** ‘warren’, EPNE
 ME **warlot** ‘land assessed at a particular rate of payment’, NDEFN
 OE **waroð**, ME *warth* ‘marshy ground near a stream’, EPNE
 ModE **warp** ‘to cover (land), by natural or artificial flooding, with a deposit of alluvial soil’, OED v.
 ModE **warping** ‘silt or alluvial deposit’, OED n.1
 OE **wāse**, ME *wōse* ‘mud’, EPNE
 ME **wash** ‘process of cleansing’, MED
 ME **waste** ‘wasteland’, EPNE
 OE **weard** ‘watch, protection’, VEPN
 OE **weg-gelætu** ‘crossroads’, EPNE
 OE **welle** ‘spring, stream, well’, VEPN
 OE **ge-weorc** ‘work, building structure’, VEPN
 OE **wer** ‘weir’, VEPN
 OE **west** ‘west’, VEPN

OE **wēt** ‘wet’, VEPN
 ME **whete** ‘wheat’, MED
 OE **wīc** ‘(dairy) farm’, VEPN
 OE **wīd** ‘wide’, EPNE
 ModE dial. *wig* ‘old dead grass left on pasture’, EDD
 OE ***wiht** ‘bend’, EPNE
 OE ***wilig** ‘willow’, VEPN
 OE ***windels** ‘winding gear, winch, windlass’, EPNE
 ME **wing** ‘wing’, MED
 OE **wīn-geard** ‘vineyard’, EPNE
 OE **wīðig** ‘willow’, VEPN
 ModE dial. *wormstall* ‘an outdoor shed or shelter into which cattle retire
 to avoid flies in warm weather’, EDD
 OE **worð** ‘enclosure’, VEPN
 OE **wrang**/ON **(v)rangr** ‘crooked or twisted in shape’, EPNE
 OE ***wrangel** ‘twisted place or stream’, EPNE
 OE **wrōt** ‘snout’, EPNE
 OE **wudu** ‘wood’, VEPN
 ME **yēman** ‘attendant, assistant; member of the landholding class below
 the rank of squire’, MED