LOCAL scholars, working under a small committee, are collecting and recording the field-names of Lancashire and Cheshire. The collections for Amounderness already include many thousands of names, but there seems to be no immediate prospect of reaching a stage of completeness sufficient to justify the publication of final lists. Such lists will ultimately be issued for each hundred in Lancashire and Cheshire, but the above committee, being unwilling to suspend all publication for several years, has adopted the policy of issuing a series of interim reports, the first of which deals with the nineteenth century minor names of Amounderness. It is not to be thought that modern field-names can be studied satisfactorily when they are divorced from their earlier forms, but the volume and nature of the collected material dictate some such treatment as the only alternative to delayed publication. One advantage of the present scheme is that a report allows considerably more comment on the names than will be possible in the necessarily brief introductions to the final lists. And the latter will, of course, place in their proper setting the names now discussed.

Unless another source is specified all the minor names quoted below are taken from the Tithe Award Schedules, which were compiled after the Tithe Commutation Act of 1836.² They run

¹ A report issued by the committee of *The Field-name Survey of Lancashire and Cheshire*. The members of the committee are: Mrs. Anne Anderson, Mr. F. A. Bailey (Treasurer), Mr. J. H. E. Bennett, Mr. R. Sharpe France (Organiser) and Mr. F. T. Wainwright. This report could not have been written but for the labours of Mr. France who accepted the responsibility of organizing the transcription of the field-names recorded in the Tithe Award Schedules of Amounderness. See note on sources and abbreviations, pp. 220-222.

² A list of the Tithe Award Schedules, dates, and abbreviations is given on pp. 320-321. The Parish of St. Michael-on-Wyre received its own Tithe Commutation Act in 1816, and the Tithe Award Schedules of the townships of Great Eccleston, Eswick, Inskip with Sowerby, Out Rawcliffe, Upper Rawcliffe with Tarnacre, and Woodplumpton bear the date 1824.
into tens of thousands and it is obviously impossible to mention here every name or even every interesting name. Our principal object is to bring to the notice of local scholars a body of material which is often neglected. The importance of mediæval field-names need not be emphasized, but it is seldom realized that the Tithe Award Maps and Schedules are historical documents of great value and that their fullness is at least some compensation for their recent date. We have tried to summarize the main characteristics of these modern names. We have tried also to indicate possible lines of local research, but we have deliberately refrained from pursuing these lines ourselves. Such detailed work is precluded by the great number of names in our collections and by the multiplicity of questions, archaeological, historical, linguistic, etc., which they raise. For example, we have not endeavoured to discover if there still is or ever was a windmill in Windmill Field, a salt refinery in Salt Coat Hey, a ducking stool in Cuckstool Meadow, a ghost in Boggart Hole, or traces of an ancient road in Street Croft. To follow such trails would involve us in the re-writing of the history of Amounderness and would involve us also in questions which we are not competent to discuss. Many topics are worthy of separate monographs, and we leave the material to others.

As might be expected most of the field-names preserved in the Tithe Award Schedules are simple self-explanatory names which arouse little interest. There are hundreds of fields, meadows, heys, and crofts, distinguished by the addition of words indicative of shape, size, position, function, and character, or bearing the names of their owners or tenants. Names like Dickinsons Marsh PH, Hankinsons Field Gn, Robinsons Croft Ws, and Simpsons Meadow BN occur frequently and although they may sometimes throw light upon local families they have little general interest. It would be a waste of time, also, to list the numerous fields described as Great, Little, North, South, Round, Square, Broad, Long, Old, New, Higher, Lower, etc., or even the fields which, like Marion Hey Ly, Pilling Field PH, and Stalmine Field OR, take their names from neighbouring townships. Animals frequently give their names to fields, e.g. Horse, Mare, Colt, Bull, Cow, Calf, Heifer, Sheep, Swine, etc. Even oxen linger on in name at least, e.g. Ox Briggs WP, Ox Butts SGt, Ox Carr HN, Ox Close OR Pi SS, Ox Croft Go, Ox Field Trl, Ox Hill CS, Ox Moor Trl, Oxen Croft
Bro Wh, Oxen Holme MLit, and Ox Hey Al Bn Cl Elt Hg HN OR PH RW Trl, etc. Crops, too, are well represented: Wheat, Oat, Barley, Rye, Clover, Pea, Bean, and, less frequently, Flax (e.g. Flax Butts BK, Flax Moss CS, Flax Croft Elt, and Flax Field Al Elt). Trees (e.g. Ash, Oak, Birch) are mentioned, and very common indeed are names which describe the nature of the ground: Marsh, Moss, Sandy, Rushy, Reedy, Stony, Thistly, etc., and, after treatment, Marled and Limed. Position is often indicated by reference to a House, Barn, Bridge, Ford, Church, Chapel, Hall, School, Smithy, Well, Mill, Cross, Road, Brook, Wood, or some other local landmark.

The above short summary covers the majority of the modern field-names in Amounderness, and most of them, if not altogether tedious, are at least unremarkable. But they are not entirely devoid of historical value: names which illustrate geological or soil-surface conditions may be of interest to the specialist who will arrange and examine them, especially in areas where artificial works such as drainage schemes have completely changed the character of fields once significantly called Marsh Meadow, Reedy Acre, etc. The agricultural historian will find some material in the names of crops and stock and in the numerous agricultural terms preserved in field-names. References to old buildings, fords, and other topographical features will appeal to the local historian all the more because many of them have disappeared without leaving any other trace of themselves on the ground or in records. Often the sites of vanished crosses are revealed, sometimes when the existence of a cross had not even been suspected. Dozens of village wells may be located; some are filled with rubbish but many merely lie forgotten under massive slabs of stone. The sites of mills, often unknown to-day, can usually be recovered with the help of names like Mill Field, Mill Lane, Mill Meadow, etc., which occur in almost every village. An important point about minor names preserved in the Tithe Award Schedules is that they can be located exactly on the maps which accompany them; this is especially useful where they can be identified with mediaeval minor names, which are often recorded without sufficient data to allow precise location. Lists of mills, wells, crosses, etc. cannot be given here for lack of space. In any case their value would be limited, for the student of such topics will require his lists to
Field-Names of Amounderness Hundred.

contain mediæval and modern examples and to be as exhaustive as possible.

The least interesting of field-names, however, may assume an importance under certain conditions. It would be unwise, for example, to ignore even the common North Field if this name should happen to be borne by several fields in the same township. Not a few villages have a dozen or more fields of the same name, all lying together, and it is clear that in them we have the modern divisions of a single field which was once much larger in size. In many cases no doubt these "groups" of field-names are evidence of the larger village fields of the Middle Ages. It is a subject which would repay investigation, for the Amounderness material provides numerous examples of such "groups". One must suffice at present: in Claughton five separate fields are called Town Croft and so also is an area covering another 31 fields. Obviously Town Croft in Claughton once was a considerable part of the village, and that the name is ancient is proved by its occurrence in 1342 as Le Touncroft.¹

The monotony of the ubiquitous North, South, Higher, and Lower Fields is occasionally broken by names which at first glance seem to be the inventions of humorous and original minds. But their originality often disappears upon investigation for many of these curious names are quite common and are found to occur in other counties. And apparently humorous names sometimes turn out to be sober descriptions in dialect or corruptions of earlier forms. The shape of a field is usually responsible for names like Shoulder of Mutton Bi, Knees and Elbows RT, Fiddle Case Cl Clv Go Na PH, Stocking Foot Gr IC Ro, Pecket In (ME. piked, "with pikes or corners"), and the common Three Nook(s) Al As BK BN Bro CS Gr Ho IC Lea Po RT Thn, etc. Size is ironically indicated by Hundred Acre HN (½ acre), Many Days Work Wh (½ acre), and Little Breakfast WPI (2½ acres). Complimentary, sometimes derisively so, are: Golden Island BN Thn, Golden Hill Field LW, Mount Pleasant Go, Paradise Meadow Go,² Primrose Field Go, Primrose Greaves WP, Primrose Meadow Hg, Sweet Bitt

¹ Final Conords of the County of Lancaster, II 114, ed. W. Farrer (Record Society of Lancashire and Cheshire, XLVI).
² It is sometimes held that Paradise names are plant-names, but this example is clearly a complimentary nickname for it is adjacent to Mount Pleasant in Goosnargh. Cf. Purgatory Al Cn Po, the parallel term of reproach.
Elw, Sweet Lips Ly, Sweet Tooth Gn Md. Derogatory names are far more common: Bones BN, Bare Acre PH, Bare Arse Na Wd (OE. ears), Bare Knuckles GtE, Dear Bought Bn Cl Clv Elw Na NWy Pi RT Wa Ws, Dirty Shanks Pi, Folly Cl, North Folly, South Folly OR, Follies, Nearer Folly, Baker Folly, Folly Wood Ho,1 Mountain of Poverty Fo, Poor Peter Gr, Purgatory Al Cn Po, Pudding Pye In (applied to soft and muddy ground), Starved Lot Pi, Windy Harbour RT SS, Windy Wednesday OR, etc. Low-lying marshy places are often called Toad Meadow SS, Toad Hole Cb CS Fk, or Toad Moss Cn. In Toad Pipe Meadow Cn Ro and Toad Pipe Parrock Pi it is more probable that we have the local plant-name "Toad Pipe" (horsetail, Equisetum) than a reference to a water-course (OE. pipe). Other curious names noted include Dish and Spoon MGt, Pancake OR, Wheat Cake Bn Gn Go Gr Ly Na PH Po Pr RT Thn Wd (surprisingly common), Star Chamber Wd, Subpoena Pi, and Rangling Goat So. That the explanation of many names will require detailed local knowledge is well illustrated by College Field Al (owned by St. John’s College, Cambridge) and by Knowsley So (owned by the Earl of Derby).

It is still occasionally asserted that the minor names in a locality are changed every generation and that the names of to-day and of the Tithe Award Schedules are essentially recent creations. This is an untenable exaggeration although it is true that minor names, attached to topographical features of purely, local importance and therefore current only in a limited area, are far less permanent than the names of towns and villages. Exactly how many minor names have survived from the Middle Ages will never be known, for their nature makes it inevitable that their occurrence in records is sporadic and uneven. Many names have their modern origin stamped plainly across them—one need mention only fields bearing the names of recent owners or bearing such names as Canal Meadow IC, Canal Field Cl Ct Wd, and Methodist Nook OR. But many more are of indeterminate age and not a few can be traced backwards for six or seven centuries. Ultimately it will be necessary to trace the development of each name as far as possible and thus to show how many are known to be of mediaeval origin. At present it is possible only to give a tentative impression, and there

1 For discussions on the meaning of Folly see English Place-name Society Publications, Vol XII, 362-3, Vol XVII 451-2, and the references there given. The name is widespread; see also other volumes of the English Place-name Society, and Antiquity, XVII 66.
follows a list of modern names which may be identified or at least compared with names preserved in one early source, *The Chartulary of Cockersand Abbey* (Chetham Society, New Series 38, 39, 40, 43, 56, 57, 64).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TITHE AWARD SCHEDULES</th>
<th>COCKERSAND CHARTULARY</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bambrick Wa</td>
<td>c. 1230 Baunebrec</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beesley Moss</td>
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<tr>
<td>&quot; Croft</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>&quot; Field</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Great Beesley</td>
<td>Go</td>
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<tr>
<td>Little</td>
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<td>Higher</td>
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<td>Lower</td>
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<tr>
<td>Great Blacoe Lands</td>
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<tr>
<td>Little</td>
<td>Th</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bradkirk Md</td>
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<tr>
<td>Little Clod</td>
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<tr>
<td>Great Clods Carr</td>
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<tr>
<td>Clods Carr Meadow</td>
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<tr>
<td>Great Clods Carr</td>
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<td>East</td>
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<td>Clough</td>
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<tr>
<td>Little Clough</td>
<td>Wh</td>
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<tr>
<td>Crawley Cross Wi</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dandy Birk Cl</td>
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<td>Dowbridge NS</td>
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<td>Evenham</td>
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<td>Lower Evenham</td>
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<td>Higher</td>
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<td>Farm Breck SS</td>
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<td>Flittams Hall</td>
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<tr>
<td>&quot; Meadow</td>
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<tr>
<td>Flittam</td>
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<td>Great Flittam</td>
<td>BK²</td>
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<tr>
<td>West</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Langtons</td>
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<tr>
<td>Foul Syke IC</td>
<td></td>
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<td>Harding</td>
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<td>Higher Harding</td>
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<td>Lower</td>
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<td>Long</td>
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1 This identification is accepted by E. Ekwall, *Place-names of Lancashire*, p. 162.

2 These fields in Kellamergh lie on the boundary of the township of Warton; they are certainly to be identified with *Flitteholm* (c.1230) which is mentioned in a grant of land in Warton "next to the ditch which is between Warton and Kellamergh" (*Cockersand Chartulary*, p. 194). Names containing OE. (ge)flitn. "disputed," are often found near boundaries.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TITHE AWARD SCHEDULES</th>
<th>COCKERSAND CHARTULARY</th>
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<tr>
<td>Highgate Hey Wa</td>
<td>c. 1230 Hegate</td>
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<tr>
<td>Higham Cn</td>
<td>c. 1200 Hayholm</td>
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<tr>
<td>Humblescough Field Na</td>
<td>c. 1285 Humbilschough</td>
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<tr>
<td>Langley Wood Go</td>
<td>c. 1210 Longelee</td>
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<tr>
<td>Leigh Meadow</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nearer Leigh So</td>
<td>c. 1250 Leye</td>
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<tr>
<td>Great</td>
<td>c. 1250 Licol</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Little Lickow PH</td>
<td>c. 1250 le Langelondes</td>
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<tr>
<td>Long Top</td>
<td>c. 1260 Longlond</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Longlands Fo</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long Lands SS</td>
<td>c. 1265 le langelandes</td>
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<tr>
<td>Higher Long Lands Th</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Great</td>
<td>c. 1215 Midelarge</td>
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<tr>
<td>Little Medler PH</td>
<td>c. 1250 Mulnefurlong</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Great Milnthrop Croft</td>
<td>c. 1265 Mulnefeld</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mill Field Lea</td>
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<tr>
<td>Monks Croft Nook SS</td>
<td>c. 1250 le Monekedike</td>
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<tr>
<td>Great Morley Bi</td>
<td>c. 1230 Morilehe</td>
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<tr>
<td>Great Norbreck RT</td>
<td>c. 1275 Sortebuttes</td>
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<tr>
<td>Long Norcross Cn</td>
<td>c. 1200 Nort(h)cros</td>
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<tr>
<td>North Field SS</td>
<td>c. 1250 Northfeld</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pot Meadow SS</td>
<td>c. 1250 le potdalemedwe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rawcliffe Ray SS Wray Ha</td>
<td>c. 1250 Routheclive wra</td>
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<tr>
<td>Short Butts Cn</td>
<td>c. 1270 le Sortebuttes</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sidgreaves IC</td>
<td>c. 1230 Sidgreves</td>
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<tr>
<td>Smithy Field Cn</td>
<td>c. 1271 le Smithie flat</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sowerbutts Wi</td>
<td>c. 1220 le Sourbut</td>
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<tr>
<td>Spen(n) Meadow SS</td>
<td>c. 1220 (ad) Spennam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staina Thn</td>
<td>c. 1190 Staynole</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stanfalong Top Stanfalong PH</td>
<td>13th cent. Stanfurlong</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bottom South Stirrup Meadow Acre In</td>
<td>c. 1250 Stirap</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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1 Humblescough Field Na takes its name from Humblescough in the township of Kirkland for which no Tithe Award is available.
The above list provides interesting examples of distortion, but its main purpose is to show that a considerable number of modern minor names arose in the Middle Ages. To obtain a fair impression from it one should remember that the medieval material is always comparatively meagre, that the Cockersand Chartulary contains no material at all for half the townships of Amounderness and, above all, that it is only one of a number of early sources. Even so the list may be described as impressive, and of course it could easily be extended by reference to other sources. For example, and more or less at random, we may note that the following names occur not only in the Tithe Award Schedules but also in earlier sources: Ashley Wh, Avenham Pr, Ballam Wpl, Barker Go, Bartel Wd, Catforth Wd, Compley Po, Corcass SS, Cumpton BK,¹ Dolphinholme NWy, Eaves Wd, Greaves As, Holmes Thn, Kidsnape Go, Lewth Wd, Limebrest Thn, Liscoe OR, Mithop WP, Mowbreck Ws, Parrox PH, Peel MGt, Revoe MGt LW,² Risecar Cn,

¹ The two fields, North and South Cumpton in BK, lie on the boundary of Ribby and take their names from Compton in that township.
² Revoe Meadow LW is adjacent to the dozen Revoe names in MGt. Note also five fields called Revoe in HN.
Rytherham Thn, Scorton NWy, Sharah Bro, Sour Carr Ha, Stoddam MGt, Sturzakers Bn, Sullom Bn, Swarbeck WP, Toderstaff HN, Town Croft Cl, and Woodacre Bn. It is worth while to emphasize the fact that in modern minor names there is an archaic stratum which is by no means insignificant.

The historian's interest, however, is not confined to names of proved antiquity. The scholar who is trying to piece together the forgotten history of a parish will find much material in field-names, even in modern field-names. We have noted that the existence of mills, wells, and crosses may be revealed by the evidence of field-names. There are also traces of village stocks, beacons, tithe-barns, kilns, etc., and these features of life in past ages, together with evidence of industrial developments and agricultural practices, are of importance to the local scholar in his researches. Among the names which throw light upon local industries we have, for example, an interesting group containing the word tenter (ME. teyntour, taynter): Tenter Bank Br, Tenter Croft Bn Bro Go, Tenter Field NWy, Tenter Hey As, Tenter Hill Al NWy, Tenter Meadow Br, Tenter Plantation Bro, Tenterfield Cl, and Tanter Field Ct. Here we have good evidence of the local cloth-making industry in Amounderness. It is interesting to note that near Tenter Croft in Barnacre is Walk Mill Brow, a reference to a fulling-mill. And names like Dyehouse Lot Pi also deserve to be noticed by the student of the cloth industry in this part of Lancashire.

The refining of salt was also a widespread local industry. It has been mentioned by Leland, Baines, and others, but it has not yet received adequate treatment. Some of the sites of salt refineries can be located by field-names: Great Salt Cote, Little Salt Cote, Salthouse Parrock Pi, Salt Coat OR Lk, Saltcoates Ha, Salt Coat Hey, Salt Coat Hill Thn, Salt Coat Meadow OR, Salthouse Meadow RT, Salthouse Hey and Salthouses Field BN. The need for a local checking of these names is emphasized by Salthouses Hey Ly which was occupied in 1839 by a Thomas Salthouse. Yet Lytham certainly had its salt refineries as is shown by the name of the hamlet Saltcotes (represented in the Tithe Award Schedules by Coat Hill). Here, apparently, was a salt industry of long standing, and it is thought to have remained active until about two hundred

1 Earlier Studholme (Victoria County History of Lancaster VII 240).
years ago.\textsuperscript{1} And the numerous allusions to saltcotes in the records of Thornton led the authors of the \textit{Victoria County History of Lancaster}\textsuperscript{2} to the conclusion that salt-making was an ancient industry there.

The number of kilns in Amounderness must once have rivalled the number of mills. We have Kiln Field BK Bi Br Cn HFo HN Gn Go GtE Md NWy OR PH Pi Wd Wh WPl Ws, etc., Kiln Croft Bi Hg Go Gr NWy PH SGt Th Thn, Kiln Hey BK Cl CS Ha In Lea Ly Wa, Kiln Meadow Al Bro Elw GtE Ha WP Ws, Kiln Hill Bn Ro Wd, Kiln Flat(t) SS WPl, Kiln Brow NWy, Kiln Butts Gn, Kiln Carr WP, Kiln Close Clv, Kiln Dale CS, Kiln Lane Ha, Kiln Pots (i.e. " pits") Cn, Kiln Syke CS, and Kiln Wood Br. There are specific references to the manufacture of bricks in Brick Kiln Field Al BN Bro Ct Elt Go Ha In Na OR RT So Wa Wd WPl, Brick Kiln Meadow Bro, Brick Kiln Croft Trl, Brick Kiln Hill PH; to the calcination of limestone in Lime Kiln Field Bn SS, Lime Kiln Croft Al, Lime Kiln Hillock Ha, Lime Kiln Orchard Al Cb ; and to the drying of grain in Malt Kiln, Malt Kiln Field MGt, Mawkin PH, and Mawkin Hey Bi. Many of these kilns must be of great antiquity, and to attempt to link them with the numerous mediæval references would be an interesting task—in the Cockersand Chartulary, for example, are the names Culnecroft (c.1275 Tarnacre), le.Culnehaltee (c.1220 Whittingham), Culnelond (c.1190 Staynall), and Culnesic (c.1200 Forton).

References to tan-pits and saw-pits are common: Tan Pit(t) Field Bro Ho Wd, Tan Pit Meadow Ha Wd, Tan Pit Pasture As, Tan Pit Orchard Go, Tan House CS, Tan House Field BN LW Pi, Tan House Meadow Bro, Tan House Croft NWy, Tan House Lane SGt, Tan Yard GtE, Tan Yard Field LE SGt, Tan Yard Meadow Al Ha, Tan Yard Croft Al, Sawpit Field Gr, Saw Pit Field OR, Saw Pit Croft Cl. Quarrying activities are commemorated in names like Quarry Pit, Quarry Pasture Go, Stone Quarry Ct, Quarry Meadow, Stone Quarry Field Fo, Gravel Hole Field Cl Na, etc. And not without interest to the student of industrial development are names like Factory Meadow BN and Factory Holm Cl.

The agricultural practice of marling light and sandy soils was once widespread, and names like Marled Field, Marled Croft, and

\textsuperscript{1} E. Baines, \textit{History of the County Palatine and Duchy of Lancaster} (1836), Vol. IV, p. 416.
\textsuperscript{2} Vol. VII, pp. 232, 233n, 234n.
Marled Hey occur frequently. The countryside is still dotted with hundreds of marl-pits; some no doubt have disappeared, but many still survive as ponds ("pits") or as pleasant dells with massive oaks to prove both age and long disuse. Marling was an important feature of life in an agricultural community, and marl-pits often appear in field-names. We may note: Marl Pit(s) Go MGt, Marl Pit(t) Field Bi Elt Go Ho In, Marl Hole Dale RT, Clay Holes GtE, and Claypit Field RT. But most old marl-pits are described simply as "pits"; as a parallel it may be noted that the origin of the name Pit Field RT is proved by the adjacent and more descriptive name Claypit Field. With marl-pits one might include the numerous sand-pits, e.g. Sand Pit Field Bro, Sand Hole Bn Go HN Ho, Sand Hole Meadow Al, Sand Hole Piece OR, and the common Sand Hole Field Bn Cn In MGt Na, etc.

Although the references to mills are so numerous there are few specific references to windmills. Most of the windmills of Amounderness seem to have disappeared not only from the countryside but also from popular memory. Occasionally records preserve proof of their existence, e.g. at Marton in 1323, at Norbreck in 1539, at Ribbleton in 1545, and at Thornton in 1638. A complete list of such references would be useful to the local historian, and it should, of course, include the evidence of field-names. In the Tithe Award Schedules occur Windmill Field, Windmill Meadow Go, Windmill Croft RT, and Windmill Lane In. Tithe-barns, too, are always worthy of notice, and we have Tithe Barn Field Fi GtE MGt PH Thn, Tithe Barn Croft Elt HN PH, Tithe Barn Meadow As PH, Tithe Barn Yard MGt, and Tithe Barn Gn.

Dove-cotes, or pigeon-houses, had passed the peak of their popularity when the Tithe Award Schedules were compiled, but many such buildings disappeared during the nineteenth century and few survive to-day. They once made an important contribution to the national food supply, and most of them had points of architectural interest as well. No Lancashire scholar has yet attempted an account of the dove-cotes of the county, but one has pleaded for the compilation of "a complete list of all remaining dove-houses in Lancashire and Cheshire." Those who are in-

1 Victoria County History of Lancaster VII 240, 236, 106 and 235n. Other examples may be found passim.
Field-Names of Amounderness Hundred.

Interested not only in the architecture of dove-cotes but also in their rise and fall in popular favour will require lists of all known examples, whether surviving or not. They should note the following:

**Dove Coat** RT adjoins Sowerby House and apparently marks the site of a vanished cote.

**Pidgeon Coat Croft** GT adjoins Great Eccleston Hall and seems to refer to another vanished cote.

**Dove Cote Hey** This is the site of a cote which existed in 1839 but of which nothing remains to-day.

**Dove Coat Meadow** GT consisted of two small fields, now built on, in the middle of the village.

**Pigeon Cote Field** SLit refers to the dove-cote which still exists at Mains Hall.¹

The pinfold (OE. *pundfald*), an enclosure for strayed or dis­trained beasts, was once a feature of every village. In Amounderness we have the suggestive names: *Pinfold Field* Al Bn Bro NWy, *Pinfold Croft* Bro, *Pinfold Meadow* Al Cl, *Pinfold Plantation* SS, *Pin Fold* IC, *Pinfold Ha Ly Pi RW SGt*, and *Common Pound* Gn. Another feature of village life, one that sought to correct a different kind of anti-social behaviour, was the cuck-stool or ducking-stool. Occasional references to cuck-stools are found in local records, e.g. at Preston, Kirkham, Goosnargh and Carleton.² Field-names provide further notices of these and other cuck-stools, and in the Tithe Award Schedules we have noticed the following: *Cuckstool Field* Cn³ MLit, *Cuckstool Meadow* MLit, *Duckstool Lindal* SGt, *Cookstow Field* Go⁴, and *Cuckstone Meadow* As.

*Maypole Hill* Bi and *May Day Field* Pr preserve memories of another custom. Village festivities on the first day of May are important not only to the student of folklore but also to all who would understand village society in the past. *Cheap Side* SS reflects yet another aspect of the life of the community. All these names, and many like them, throw light upon the various facets of Amounderness history, facets which are left dull and lifeless by genealogical studies.

¹ Mr. R. Sharpe France has kindly supplied the notes to these names. He adds that "a cote still exists in Field No. 135, Great Eccleston."

² These are examples chosen at random. For further details see Baines, *op. cit.* IV 300 and *V. C. H. Lancs.* VII 92, 151, 191, 228, et passim.

³ In Great Carleton. See *V. C. H. Lancs.* VII 228. The pit is marked on the Tithe Award Map (1839).

⁴ In Inglewhite. See *V. C. H. Lancs.* VII 191.
Local legends and superstitions are often enshrined in field-names. We may mention Boggart Hill SS, Boggart Hole Nw, Boggard House Field Wa, Boggart Stile Meadow PH, Hob Croft Al, Hob Croft Fi, Hobs Croft OR, and Witch Carr MLit. And a local tragedy may lie behind Dead Mans Holme Cl. Less serious, perhaps, were the incidents which gave rise to the names Burn'd House Field PH and Burnt House Field Cb. The abundant references in both documents and field-names to fires, floods, and sudden death emphasize the hazards of life in earlier centuries.

The local historian will be interested, too, in all the scraps of evidence which throw light upon the lay-out of the fields and upon the agricultural operations of a village community. Terms like brade, butt, furlong, intack, land, parrock, rake, rean, ridding, shoot, slade, stripe, etc., are discussed below as of some linguistic interest. But they concern the local historian no less than the student of dialect, for without them it is impossible to build up a complete picture of village life and rural economy.

The archaeologist will find many valuable clues in field-names, although it is always desirable and often necessary to have early forms. Hundreds of names may be classed as "of archaeological interest", which is very different from saying that every one of these names points infallibly to some or other archaeological feature. After all, only the site itself, and sometimes only the excavation of the site, can prove whether the testimony of place-nomenclature is reliable or misleading. It is beyond dispute that field-names, studied with caution, are excellent guides to the archaeologist, but he must be prepared to meet occasionally names which, for one reason or another, do not suitably reward his expenditure of time, energy, and temper. It is unfortunately necessary to stress that the final "proofs" of prehistoric hill-forts and Roman roads can be found only by an examination of the ground, but with this warning in mind we may legitimately look for "hints" in field-names.

The names Tootle Hall, Higher Tootle, Lower Tootle Cl, Nearmost Tootal, Middle Tootal, and Furthest Tootal NWy seem to be variants of the common Toot Hill, "look-out hill." In the absence of early forms one cannot be certain, but as these names in Claughton and
Nether Wyresdale stand on high ground the explanation is reasonable. The unusual name Total Height OR looked like another example until it was found to lie in a depression—it is probably an ironical nickname. Peel and Peele Bridge in Marton contain the Anglo-French word pel ("palisade, fortified dwelling"), and they are obviously associated with The Peel, an ancient homestead which is mentioned in earlier records.¹

"Rings" (OE. hring, ON. hríngr), "circles" (ON. kringla), "wheels" (OE. hwéol), and "whorls" (OE. hwýrfl, ON. hvírfill) should always be noted for they often refer to ancient circular enclosures, especially to stone circles. We have Ring OR, Ring Field, Rington Cn, Wheel Field Go, and Wheel Meadow NS. The last name, Wheel Meadow in Newton with Scales, cannot be of very recent origin for, being the name of five separate fields in the Tithe Award Schedules, it presumably existed before the division of the earlier and larger single field. With these five modern Wheel Meadow fields in Newton with Scales should be grouped four other fields called Wharliker or Wharlicar or Wharliser (OE. hwýrfl, ON. hvírfill). And not far away are the village-names Treales (Welsh Tref-llys, "the site or town of the hall, court, or palace"),³ Roseacre (ON. hreysi, "a cairn, a heap of stones"), and Wharles (OE. hwýrfl, ON. hvírfill, "a circle, a ring"). Professor Ekwall has already suggested that Wharles and Roseacre probably indicate the existence of a stone circle or burial mounds.⁴ These three village-names (in one township) together with the minor names already mentioned (in the adjacent township of Newton with Scales) form a group of exceptional interest. And to it should certainly be added Chester Field in Treales.

Chester (OE. ceaster) is one of the most significant of place-name elements. It occurs frequently, alone and in compounds, in major names and in minor names, and it usually marks a Roman site or, in the north, a native earthwork. One might be tempted to link Chester Field in Treales with the "palace" or "hall" which Professor Ekwall sees in the name Treales itself and which, if it ever existed, has now quite disappeared. But the temptation should be resisted, for a single modern field-name, as yet un-

² For examples see below, p. 207.
³ E. Ekwall, The Place-names of Lancashire, p. 152.
⁴ The Place-names of Lancashire, p. 152, and The Oxford Dictionary of English Place-names, p. 487.
supported even by early forms, is insufficient foundation for any such theory. It is safe to say that the two townships, Newton with Scales, and Treales, Roseacre and Wharles, contain a series of names which clearly call for archaeological investigation. But to say more at present would be to indulge in speculation.

Other elements of interest to the archaeologist are OE. *burh* and OE. *beorg*. *Burh* was used to describe a fortified site, especially a prehistoric hill-fort, and, later, a town or even a manor house; *beorg*, strictly "a hill," was also applied to artificial hills, i.e. mounds or "barrows." Unfortunately the distinction between *burh* (dat. sing. *byrig*) and *beorg* is often obscured in place-names, and there is further confusion with other elements such as ON. *berg* (a hill) and OE. *berige* (a berry). When only modern forms of names are available it is futile to attempt exact classification. Therefore, although an examination of the sites would probably reduce the confusion by eliminating some of the theoretical possibilities, no attempt has been made to classify the following examples, which include ordinary "berry" names.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Barrows OR</th>
<th>Little Borough Field Pi</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Borrows OR</td>
<td>Berry Lane Al</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Little Barrow OR</td>
<td>Croneberry Field Whl</td>
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<tr>
<td>Great Barrow OR</td>
<td>Cronebury Field Whl</td>
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<td>Barrow Field Wh WPl</td>
<td>Cronebury Hey Trl</td>
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<td>Barrow Meadow Po</td>
<td>Cranberry Hill Elt</td>
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<td>Barrow Holme WP</td>
<td>Cranberry Wood Elt</td>
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<td>Burrow Holme Bn</td>
<td>Bortyberry Thn</td>
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<tr>
<td>Great Borough Field Pi</td>
<td>Burtyberry Thn</td>
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</tbody>
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Indications of burial mounds may also be preserved in names which contain OE. *hlāw* or ON. *haugr*. There are numerous examples of these elements in Amounderness, but again there is confusion (e.g. with OE. *leah* and OE. *höh*) and again the present lack of early forms precludes the making of satisfactory lists.

We may note *Moat House Field Gn*, *Moat Grange Croft*, *Moat Intack Bro*, *Moat Ws*, and *Mote Field Wh*. Most names of this kind undoubtedly refer to moats and ditches, many of which exist to-day, but the possibility of a "moot" or meeting-place (OE. *(ge)mōt*) should not be overlooked. Noteworthy also are *Castle Field Thn*, *Great Castle Field*, *Little Castle Field Wd*, and a group consisting of *Higher Castle Field*, *Lower Castle Field*, *Castle Meadow*
and **Hornby Castle**. The frequency of the name **Hornby** in
the minor names of Amounderness is very interesting. In the
Tithe Award Schedules alone it is attached to at least forty fields
scattered over no less than fifteen townships. In some cases no
doubt it is derived from the names of owners or tenants, but this
does not seem to be a sufficient explanation.

The names Tunstead and Tunstall (OE. *tūnsted* and *tūnsteall*
respectively) have much the same meaning, i.e. “a farm and its
buildings”, “a farmstead”, and therefore “an enclosure”. It
has been shown that at least occasionally these names are associ­
ated with ancient enclosures such as earthworks and Roman forts.¹
Most of the Tunsteads and Tunstalls are probably straightforward
names of no great archaeological interest, but their occasional
association with ancient sites makes it worth while to record every
d caught. There are several in Amounderness and they are here
listed without comment: **Tunstead Ba Fi OR Wh, Tunsteads Bn Thn, Turnstead SGt SLt, Stunstead BK, Stunsteads Gn Wa.** These
names cover over a score of fields in all. The significant name
**Stodfold** (OE. *stūdfald*) does not appear in the Tithe Award Sched­
ules of Amounderness; **Stodham** is common but there is confusion
between -*ham* and -*holme*. The four **Stodhams** in Stalmine with
Staynall appear in the thirteenth century as **Stodholm**², and the
thirteen **Stoddams** in Marton have **Studholme** as an earlier form.³

One of the most fascinating of “lost” sites in Lancashire is
that of the Abbey of Wyresdale, a daughter-house of Furness.
It was founded during the last years of the twelfth century,
probably on land granted by Theobald Walter, the eldest brother
of the more famous Hubert Walter. Within a few years of its
foundation, however, the monks were transferred from Lancashire
to Woney on the Irish lands of Theobald Walter.⁴ The only
other known facts about this short-lived house are that the monks
received from Theobald Walter the church of St. Michael-on-Wyre
and forthwith appointed a chaplain there in accordance with a
condition stipulated by the Archdeacon of Richmond.⁵ The site
of the abbey is not known, which is perhaps not surprising for any

¹ O. G. S. Crawford, *Place-names and Archaeology*, pp. 152–153 (Introduction to the Survey
of English Place-names, Part I, ed. by A. Mawer and F. M. Stenton).
² See above, p. 188.
³ See above, p. 189.
⁴ See Dom David Knowles, *The Religious Houses of Medieval England* (1940), p. 77,
POSSIBLE SITE OF WYRESDALE ABBEY

[Reproduced by permission of the Controller of H.M. Stationery Office from Ordnance Survey "One-Inch" Map, England Sheet 29]

[To face page 197.]
buildings erected would be of a temporary character. The recovery of this "lost" site is essentially a task for the archaeologist, but some guidance may be expected from the historian and the philologist. Indeed the only reasonable suggestion so far put forward is based upon the place-name Abbeystead in Over Wyresdale (Lonsdale Hundred). Two further possibilities are raised by the field-names of Amounderness: there are fields called Abbeystead in both Nether Wyresdale and Upper Rawcliffe with Tarnacre. The traditional site, Abbeystead in Over Wyresdale, is not unsuitable, but Over Wyresdale was part of the royal forest. The field Abbeystead in Nether Wyresdale slopes steeply down to a small stream and is not thought by Mr. France to be a suitable site for the abbey. Of the three possibilities the fields called Abbeystead in the Tithe Award Schedule of Upper Rawcliffe with Tarnacre are perhaps the most promising. Great Abbeystead

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Field-Names of Amounderness Hundred.

(Nos. 399 and 400) and Little Abbeystead (No. 401) lie together, as shown on the map, in a loop of the River Wyre. No earlier forms of the name have yet been noted, but since it is borne by more than one field we may assume that at least it is older than the field-divisions. 1

This site would fit the few known historical details remarkably well. In the first place Theobald Walter was Lord of Amounderness at the time of the abbey's foundation. In the second place the church of St. Michael, which the abbey received from him, is scarcely more than a mile away to the east, a very strong point in support of this particular site. And, thirdly, the details of the agreement between the monks and their chaplain at St. Michael's may perhaps be significant: they granted to him lands and fisheries but they specified no less than four times that his rights lay to the east of the church and the bridge. Was this because the abbey itself stood immediately to the west of the church? It is a distinct possibility. To-day the site is disastrously liable to be flooded, and this may suggest one reason for the departure of the monks. From the evidence of field-names alone it would be unwise to do more than raise the possibility that here we have the "lost" site of Wyresdale Abbey, but at least it would seem that a thorough examination of these fields might be profitable.

Field-names frequently reveal the forgotten lines of ancient roads, and in this connexion the most significant element is street, OE. stræt, the word normally used to describe a paved or metalled road. As metalled roads were rarely built until recent times, except by the Romans, the element stræt is very often found in close association with a Roman road. In the Tithe Award Schedules of Amounderness have been noticed the following: Strait Meadow Al, Street Allotment, Fleet Street, Straight Piece Cl, Feeble Street CS, Stroot Wood Ho, Watling Street Lea, Strait Field, Strait Meadow, Strait Piece, Street Lane Field MGt, Street Croft, Street Field, Street Meadow PH, and Standing Street Wh. 2 The word causeway (ME. cauce, causey, "a raised way, especially across low wet ground") is also interesting and often indicative of old roads or tracks. We have Causeway Field Bi Cb Cl Go Pr WP

1 To-day the fields are merged into one again, and the old name is not known locally.
2 Some of these names may not be genuine "street" names; Stroot Wood Ho may possibly contain OE. stræt, "strife" (cf. English Place-name Society Publications, XI 384), and some of the "strai(gh)t" names may, like Straight Rangart Na, refer to the shape of the fields.
Field-Nomes of Amounderness Hundred.

WPI, Causey Meadow Lk, Causeway Meadow NWy, Causeway Hey HN SGT, and Causeway Butts BK. It would be ridiculous, however, to imagine Roman roads behind all these and similar names. "Street" names recorded during the Middle Ages are certainly very suggestive, but at an early date the word street was applied to roads of post-Roman construction. The Fylde is obviously an area where low-lying marshes would necessitate the building of raised and sometimes paved tracks, and these natural conditions probably explain most of the causeways and at least some of the streets. Clearly each of the modern "street" names listed requires careful examination before it can be said to indicate a Roman road. One may note that Walling Street Lea, Fleet Street Cl, Standing Street Wh, and perhaps Stroot Wood Ho, to take but four examples, seem to lie near the line of known Roman roads. Other examples are far away from any recorded Roman site, but it is worth while to note them for possible future reference.

In spite of the labours of earlier scholars our knowledge of the Roman road-system in Lancashire is still fragmentary. Even the lines of the more important roads are very imperfectly known, and long stretches are altogether unmapped. The study of field-names can make a valuable contribution to the elucidation of these problems. It is necessary to note all names, mediæval and modern, which refer or may possibly refer to Roman roads and to compare them with all the known stretches of Roman road and with all the sites of recorded Roman finds. The result will be interesting to the archaeologist and will facilitate a checking of the various possibilities. The scope of the present report naturally does not permit a full discussion of the available evidence, and the immediate object is but to draw attention to a considerable body of material.

To give a concrete example of what is possible we may refer to "Danes Pad", although a brief and incomplete summary of the problem is all that can be attempted here. 1 "Danes Pad" is one of the mysteries of the Fylde. It is marked on maps (Ordnance Survey maps and others) as a Roman road running westwards from Preston to Kirkham and then curving northwards in the general direction of Fleetwood. The modern name, "Danes

1 An article dealing more fully with the Roman roads of Lancashire is in preparation.
Pad”, is of no significance, for the Scandinavians, who in this area were not Danes but Norsemen, are not known to have undertaken road-building on this scale. But it is not necessary to assume that it was created by the imagination of the Rev. William Thornber as is sometimes suggested. Many local scholars, including Kuerden, Thornber, Just, Birley, Porter, and Watkin, have written about this supposed Roman road, and the evidence for its existence has been much disputed. In 1924 Mr. H. Burrows of Poulton and Mr. H. W. Clemesha of Preston came “to the definite conclusion that such a road never existed” and persuaded the Ordnance Survey to give “an intimation that the road will not appear on future maps.” But a few years later Mr. Burrows himself reversed his own conclusion by finding the road at Mill Hill to the east of Kirkham. To-day some scholars accept the theory of a Roman road in the Fylde and some regard it as absurd. At least it is not absurd for there is plenty of evidence to show that Romans and Roman influence penetrated into the Fylde. And, whatever may be the final decision, “Danes Pad” is not a myth; there is, or rather there was, something there whether it be Roman or post-Roman, and an investigation of the problem for its own sake is well worth while.

On the Ordnance Survey Map of Roman Britain (2nd edition, 1931) the Roman road running from Elslack is not continued westwards beyond Ribchester. But that it did continue westwards and at least as far as Kirkham, where there is evidence of Roman occupation, is reasonably certain. Its line seems to be indicated by Stroot Wood (1838 Hothersall), Strait Meadow (1837 Alston), Watling Street Road (Fulwood, Preston), Watlinggestrete (1285 Lea), vattelingstrete (c.1300 Lea), Watling Street (1838 Lea), ? Feeble Street (1839 Clifton with Salwick), and the ancient magna strata (c.1250 Newton with Scales). What happened to the road west of Kirkham is not certain, but it seems likely that future research will go far to vindicate the work of the

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2 Journal of Roman Studies XIV (1924) 222.
3 ibid. XVIII (1928) 198.
5 Tithe Award Schedule. Feeble Street CS seems to be off the line of this road.
6 De Hoghton Deeds and Papers, Record Society of Lancashire and Cheshire, Vol. 88, Nos. 125 and 148.
7 Chartulary of Cockersand Abbey, sup. cit. p. 205.
older scholars who thought they found traces of it curving away to the north-west.¹ There is, indeed, a significant series of minor names which deserves consideration and there are occasional archaeological finds indicative of Roman penetration. The hoard of Roman coins found at Rossall,² to take one example, should be noted as perhaps suggesting the destination of the road. Field-names raise another possibility which may turn out to be of considerable importance. There was an ancient road, described in both mediaeval and modern documents as a "street", taking a more northerly line from Kirkham, crossing the Wyre, and proceeding, on the eastern side of the Wyre estuary, through Stalmine with Staynall and Preesall with Hackinsall. This "street" is mentioned at different dates and in different places along its course, and with it should perhaps be associated the hoard of coins found at Hackinsall Hall.³ But a detailed discussion of all the varied and often conflicting evidence must be reserved for a later occasion. The present object is to provide a rough illustration of how the study of minor names may throw light upon the lines of ancient roads.

There are many other points of archaeological interest in the field-names of Amounderness. "Wall" names are always worthy of notice; they vary greatly in significance, but it is never wise to ignore possible indications of ancient sites. Unfortunately when only modern forms are available, as is the case with most of the examples quoted below, one cannot be sure that the names are not recent creations—perhaps referring to remains of great antiquity but perhaps referring to a wall which is of no importance to anyone except the farmer who owns it. And there is some confusion between OE. weall (a wall, a rampart, often a Roman wall) and other elements such as OE. wielle, welle (a well, a spring, a stream). But "wall" names are very common in Amounderness, and it is safe to assume that some of them commemorate objects more interesting than farm walls and water-courses. We have: Wall Furlong BK,⁴ Wall Field Cn,⁵ Great Wall Greaves, Little Wall

¹ Among modern archaeologists Mr. I. A. Richmond accepts the old theory; he says, "a main (Roman) road leads past a site of unknown significance at Kirkham towards Rossall Point." (Journal of Roman Studies XXXIII (1943) 52).
² ibid., for references.
³ Journal of Roman Studies XVI (1926) 220.
⁴ See V. C. H. Lancs. VII 160a for a thirteenth century reference to this name and to a small fortress or tower (turrellus) with which it may be associated.
⁵ Perhaps to be compared with Redwalle (1261 Carleton), Chartulary of Cockersand Abbey, p. 148.
Field-Names of Amounderness Hundred.

Greaves Cl, Wall Bank Elw, Wall Croft, Wall Hill Fk, High Wall Furlong, Low Wall Furlong Ha, Wall Field HfO, Wall Heys, Wallbrick Meadow, Further Wallbrick, Nearer Wallbreck RW, Wall Butts Sgt, Wall Hey, Ashton Wall Hey, Wall Hey Meadow Wa, and an area known as The Wall LE. 1 “Ramparts” are often mentioned in Amounderness field-names, e.g. Rampart, Rampart Field, Thatcher House Rampart In, Rampart Field, Ramper Meadow RT, Ramper Thn, and Ramper Ws. The word rampart (or ramper) does not necessarily refer to ramparts in the usual archaeological sense. It is applied locally to any kind of embankment, in particular to “a raised road through a marsh” and especially to “part of an old Roman road”, 2 and these meanings greatly add to its significance. Embankments, dykes and ditches are naturally very common in the Fylde, and we have noted many other names which refer to these features. Some of them are known, by the occurrence of earlier forms, to be of great antiquity, but many are no doubt of modern construction.

Field-names throw light, reflected light perhaps but strong and revealing, on a very dark period of Lancashire history, the age of the Scandinavian settlements. The known facts, few and easily summarized, are that hordes of Scandinavians settled in what is now Lancashire during the early years of the tenth century, that they came from Ireland not direct from Scandinavia, that they were Norsemen or Irish-Norsemen not Danes, and that they lacked the military organization which characterized the Danish settlements in eastern England. No known chronicle, contemporary or later, makes a single direct reference to this important Scandinavian immigration into Lancashire, and our knowledge of the movement is derived almost entirely from the study of place-names. 3 In this connexion the most striking results have been obtained from the major place-names; the minor names, being by their nature less permanent and comparatively ill recorded, do not provide such convenient material for the historian. As a general rule minor names are neither the best nor the most reliable evidence for Scandinavian settlement, for the great majority of them arose

1 See V. C. H. Lancs. VII 183a.
2 J. Wright, English Dialect Dictionary.
Field-Names of Amonnderness Hundred.

It is impossible to mark out the areas of earliest Scandinavian settlement by means of minor names, or even by means of major names, unless there is good reason to believe that the names so used arose during the first phase of the Scandinavian settlement. Minor names seldom fulfil this condition and it is most prudent, therefore, to leave them out of any discussion which seeks to delimit the first Scandinavian settlements. Their importance lies chiefly in their great numbers, and although they do not indicate clearly areas of early settlement they do provide what is perhaps the most convincing proof of the Scandinavian immigration. The general argument runs thus: a considerable proportion of Scandinavian words in the minor names of an area reveals a considerable Scandinavian influence on the language of the area, and this itself presupposes a considerable Scandinavian immigration.

In this report we are concerned only with modern field-names, that is with field-names recorded as in use about the middle of the nineteenth century, and it is reasonable to ask if these names can possibly throw light upon events which occurred over a thousand years ago. A considerable number of these so-called modern names are known by the evidence of earlier forms to have existed in the Middle Ages, but names of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries are not really direct evidence of conditions obtaining in the tenth century. And the great majority of nineteenth century minor names were certainly not current in the twelfth, the thirteenth, or even the fourteenth century. The argument here adopted, however, is that heavy Scandinavian influence revealed in minor names, whatever the date of their origin, is indirect but essentially sound evidence of heavy Scandinavian settlement at some earlier time. After all, minor names reflect the language in common use at the time of their creation, and if this language can be shown to be highly Scandinavianized then we may assume a considerable Scandinavian element in the local population.

A possible objection to this assumption may lie in the effects of language-diffusion. It is sometimes pointed out that words like ON. kiarr (ME. kerr, car, ModE. carr) and ON. holmr (ME, ModE.

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1 See above, pp. 185-189. In addition to the names which earlier forms prove to have existed in the Middle Ages there must be many other "modern" field-names of equal antiquity, but if they lack early forms there is no safe way of separating them from the truly modern names, that is from names of modern origin.
holme) were early adopted into the English language and are found in areas which never saw Scandinavian settlement. This is true, but the effect of language-diffusion should not be exaggerated; it may be invoked to explain the appearance of an occasional holme or carr in Wiltshire or Devonshire, but it cannot be invoked to account for the hundreds of similar examples in Lancashire. Here, of course, Scandinavian elements are not limited to kiarr and holmr; they are so impressive in their number and in their variety that it becomes almost pointless to introduce language-diffusion into the discussion as a possible explanation. Only close and prolonged association with Scandinavian-speaking peoples could have given to the men of Lancashire a language so rich in Scandinavian words, and there can be no doubt that Scandinavian immigration on a considerable scale has taken place.

Perhaps the chief disadvantage of field-name studies is that the recovery of the original form and meaning of any individual name is likely to present problems that do not often arise in the case of a major place-name. This is due to the comparative lack of documentary evidence which makes it difficult to obtain either a full series of forms for any one name or a full series of names for any one area. Thus it will be wise to refrain as far as possible from attempting to explain individual names and to concentrate, instead, on receiving the impression which they in the aggregate present. Their number is very great and in this lies the value of their contribution to our understanding of the Scandinavian settlement.

Holme (ON. holmr) and carr (ON. kiarr) are ubiquitous in the minor names of Amounderness. Both words are used to describe low-lying ground and both survive to-day as part of the living language. Examples may be found in almost every township, sometimes uncompounded and sometimes defined by such adjectives as Great, Broad, Long, North, Rushy, Sandy, etc. Other compounds of carr include: Aisscar Meadow BN, Brockholes Carr HN, Carr Dykes, Carr Gate PH, Carr Hill HN, Cringle Carr Clv Thn, Ling Carr Go, Ox Carr HN, Owler Carr WPl, Risecar Field, Risecar Meadow, Old Risecar Cn, Rose Carr HN, Rosla Carr PH, Seech Carr LW, Stone brigg carr NS, Swansea Carr As, White Carr Clv Cn, etc. Amongst the less common combinations with holme are: Angel Holme Po, Anger Holme BN, Angersholme Thn, Barr
Field-Names of Amounderness Hundred.

Holme, Barrow Holme WP, Bosom Holme Go, Bridge Holme Bn Hg Go Wh, Burrow Holme, Crooked Holme Bn, Dolphinholme NWy, Eskholme Meadow Pi, Fair Holme Cl, Foggy Holme Na, Gib Holme Elt, Gill Holme Trl, Holm Nook Cn SS, Horseholm Hill Cn, Hyde Holme Hg, Mean Holme Clv Ly etc., Oxen Holme MLit, Ray Holme MLit Trl, Stoddam Holme MGt,1 Stockholm Meadow Ly, Warbrick Holme Lea, Whin Holme MLit, Whitholm Cn, Whitholme Meadow BN. The frequency and vitality of words like carr and holme will always defeat an attempt to give more than a representative selection. Also there has been a certain amount of corruption, and when only modern forms are obtainable it is often difficult to distinguish between, for example, ON. kiarr and OE acer (ON. akr). Amongst the holmes should certainly be included Ballam WPl, Flittam BK, Higham Cn, Rytherham Thn, Stodham SS, and Stoddam MGt.2 These six names have earlier forms to prove that they were originally holmes, but in Amounderness there are about thirty more modern minor names in -ham, -am, etc. (e.g. Airham Pr, Higham Gn Go In, Medlam Cb, Nettleham BK, Thirlam, Thirlem, Thirlemp WPl, Whiteham RW, Whittam MLit, Witham WPl, Wiltam SS) and it is probable that most of these contain the word holme.

Flat (ON. flQt, "a piece of level ground") is also very common. It, too, appears without a defining element (e.g. in Al Bn BN Bro Gn HN Ho Km Lea NWy Ro RT RW Wa WP Ws) and in simple combinations such as Bank Flat OR, Barn Flat(t) Cb Cn Fi Thn, Black Flatts Al, Briary Flat Cn Po, Clay Flat MLit, Clover Flat Cn, Crooked Flat PH, Cross Flat(t) Th Ws, Gill Flat Fk, Head Flatt SGt, Kiln Flat(t) SS WPl, Marton Flat, North Flat MLit, Orchard Flat GtE, Oxen flat SS, Reedy Flat, Sandy Flat Ly, Stoney Flat Ho, Tarn Flat Bn, Thistly Flat Cn, West Flat Ly, and Wheat Flat Gn. Equally common are bottom and intack. Both are prolific elements and both are clearly part of the spoken language of modern times. Bottom may be derived ultimately from either OE. botm or ON. botn ("a valley, a depression") but in Lancashire a Scandinavian origin is perhaps the more likely. Intack is from

1 See following note.
2 For earlier forms of Ballam and Rytherham see Place-names of Lancashire, pp. 151, 158. For Flittam, Higham, Stodham, and Stoddam see above pp. 186-189. Stoddam Holme MGt shows that the meaning of Stoddam has been forgotten locally. Eskholme Pi is to-day Eskham.
Field-Names of Amounderness Hundred.

ON. inntaka and is applied to a piece of land enclosed or reclaimed from moor, marsh, woodland, sea, or river. It seems to have been especially productive during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, probably because of the numerous enclosures then effected, and it is found in most townships, e.g. Al Bro Cb Cl Elt Go Hg HN Ho IC Ly MLit Na NWy RT SLit So Thn Wa Wd Wh WP WPL. The form in the Tithe Award Schedules is almost invariably intack—very rarely intake.

Whin, "furze, gorse", occurs frequently in the minor names of Amounderness; it seems to be of Scandinavian origin and probably related to Norwegian kvein.¹ The following examples give some idea of how thoroughly it became embedded in the local speech: Whins Bn Cl CS HFo In LW WP, Whinn(s) In Wd, Winns WPL, Bridge Whins PH, Cross Whins SGt, Win Hey Whl, Whinbrick WPI, Whin Close Wd, Whin Dych SS, Whin Field As Go Wd, Whin Hill Go, Whin Holme MLit, Whin Lee, Whin Meadow Wh, Whin More Field PH, Whinmore Field SS; Whin Shoots MLit, Winny Field Gn, Winny Hey Wa, Whinny Bank WPI, Whinny Brow Cl Ho NWy, Whinny Close In, Whinny Clough Ho, Whinny Croft Wd, Whinny Field Al BN Cb Cn GtE In Wd, Whinny Hey MGt, Whinny Hill Go OR RT, Whinny Lane HN OR PH, Whinny Moss Elw, Whinny Nook Trl, Whinny Shay Al, and Whinny Shoot Go.

Breck (ON. brekka, "a slope, a hill") is surprisingly common.² It occurs alone and in an impressive variety of compounds such as Ainsbrick Na SGt, Bambrick CS LW Wa, Band Breck PH, Barbarick Fk, Barnbrick BK, Bell Brick Fk, Breck Field, Breck House, Breck Meadow Po, Bull Bricks, Bullpricks WP, Farbrick Gn, Farn Breck SS, Fern Breck PH, Further Brick BK, Hallow Brick WPI, Imbrick CS, Kelbreck Cn Thn, Lambrick Wa, Mowbreck Ws, Mowbrick RT, New Brick BK Na, Norbreck RT, North Bricks HN, Rowbrick BK WPI, Sedbrick RW, Sidbrick, Snearsbrick WPI, Swarbrick WP, Tarnbreek Km, Towbrick Ha, Towbreck HN, Wainbrick SS, Wallbreck, Wallbrick RW, Warbrick Lea, Whinbrick WPI, Whitbrick WP, etc.

Other words which seem to be of Scandinavian origin occur.

¹ Place-names of Lancashire, p. 20.
² Some of the examples quoted may contain OE. brae, brec, "a strip of uncultivated land".
It would be impracticable to attempt to give a complete list of such words, and the following are only a few of the many:

**beck** (ON. *bekkr*, "stream"): Beck Field Wd, Beck Meadow Elw, Long Beck RT.

**birks** (ON. *birki*, "birches, birch-copse", or possibly a Scandin-avianized form of OE. *beorc*): Birks Bn Cl IC NWy. Note also Birkenhead NWy.

**brigg** (ON. *bryggia*, "bridge"; cf. OE. *brycg*): Briggs, Higher Briggs, Lower Briggs WPl, Little Briggs WP, Small Briggs Pi RT, Ox Briggs WP, Brig Croft Bn, Brigg Meadow Po, Balm Brigg Meadow Trl, Scholar Brigg Elw, Stoney Brigs Lk, Stone brig carr NS.

**cringle** (ON. *kringla*, "circle"): Cringle Ha Wd, Cringles Gr SLit, Cringle Carr Thn, Cringle Field Ha, Cringle Syke CS, Cringle Tarn SS.

**crook** (ON. *krokr*, "corner, crook, nook"): Croak CS Ct OR, Crookes Gr, Ballows Crook Cl, Long Crook LW, Crookall Hey Ly, Crookey Hg, Crook Field In, Crook Furlong Wa, Crook Lands GtE, Crooklands Fk Km NS SLit, Crookallons Gn, etc.

**erg** (ON. *erg*, "hill-pasture", an Irish loan-word): Barker Field Go, Barker Meadow Fi, Great Medler, Little Medler PH, Summerer SGT, Summerer Meadow WP.

**evenham, enam** (ME. *avenam, ofnam* < ON. *afnám*) means much the same as *intack*, i.e. "a piece of land cut off or enclosed from a larger piece". It occurs in Avenhain Field Cn, Avenham-Brow, Avenham Field, Little Avenham Field Pr, High Enam, Low Enam SGT, Long Enam SS, Evenham NS.

**fall** and **fell** (ON. *fall*, "place where trees have been felled, forest clearing, enclosure from woodland"), ON. *fell, fall, "fell, mountain"*) are both common: Fall Cb Cl NWy, Fell NWy, Salter Fall, Stoney Falls, Rushy Falls Cl, Wildermore Fall Clv, Beaton Fell Go, Fell Field Al Go.

**flash, flask** (ME. *flashe, flask*, "pool, shallow water") is a Scan-

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1. Often of archaeological interest, see above p. 194.
2. See Place-names of Lancashire, p. 149.
4. Summerer must once have covered a considerable area; it now covers more than a score of fields in SGT. Summerer Meadow WP is adjacent.
5. See Place-names of Lancashire, p. 140.
8. See above p. 186.
dinavian loan-word (compare Danish *flaske*). The form *flash* shows Anglicization of Scandinavian *sk* to *sh*. Both forms occur, e.g. *Flash Cl Lea*, *Great Flash Go*, *Flash Croft RT*, *Flash Field Go*, *Flash Meadow Wd*, *Flask Elw Fk GtE*, *Flask Meadow Elw*.

**fog** (ME. *fogge*, "aftermath, long coarse grass") is probably Scandinavian in origin. We have noted *Foggs Cl*, *Foggy Holme Na*, *Fog Field CS*, *Fog Hay Go*, *Fog Hill Cl*.

**garth** (ON. *garðr*, "enclosure, yard") is common, especially in the combination *Stack Garth Ha LE OR SS*, etc.

**gas** (ON. *gás*, "goose") : *Gassebut Elw*, *Gasgill Md*.

**gate** (ON. *gata*, "road") is a very common element in Scandinavian England where it survives in street-names and in dialect. There are many examples in the Tithe Award Schedules: *Carr Gate Fk Km Na NS PH*, *Cart Gate Foot PH*, *Gamsgate Md*, *Gate Field Go PH Pi SGt Wh WPl*, *Gate Hey WPl*, *Gate Moss Go*, *High Gate Bro*, *Highgate Wa Lk*, *Long Gate Ws*, *Market Gate Bro*, *Rye Gate Go*, *Stubgate Wa*, *Tarn Gate Thn*, etc.

**gill** (ON. *gil*, "ravine, narrow valley") : *Gill Fk*, *Great Gill*, *Little Gill SLit*, *Gills*, *Higher Gills CS*, *Gill Bank Fi*, *Gill Barn Close*, *Gill Barn Field*, *Gill Barn Wood Go*, *Gill Flat Fk*, *Gill Holme Trl*, *Gill Meadow Fk*, *Gill Wood Go*, *Gasgill Md*, *Scabgill NWy*.

**hagg** (ON. *hogg*, "the cutting down of trees") : *Hagg As RT*, *Haggs Go*.

**ing** in the minor names of Amounderness usually represents ON. *eng*, "meadow-land", as in *Millers Ing OR*.

**kirk** is ON. *kirkja*, "church", or a Scandinavianized form of OE. *cirice*, "church". Examples include *Bradkirk Md*, *Bradkirk Field BK*, *Kirk Brook Bro*, *Kirk Brow Go*, and *Kirk Hey Bro*.


**lund** (ON. *lundr*, "grove") is not easy to distinguish, especially in modern field-names, from OE. and ON. *land*. It seems to appear in *Lund MLit*, *Lund Carr WPl*, and *Lund Syke CS*, but possibly not in *Six Lunds Gn*.

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2. *Place-names of Lancashire*, p. 255.
3. For earlier forms see above p. 186, and *Place-names of Lancashire*, p. 153.
Field-Names of Amounderness Hundred.

mire (ON. *mýrr, "mire, swamp"): Boomire, Boomire Meadow MLit, Bug Mire Hole Pr, Dig mire Bn, Drawmire Dale CS, Hart-
mire NWy, Mire Hill WP, Warmire Lands WPl.

nab (ON. *nabbr, *nabbi, "a peak"): Nab HN LW, Nabb NWy, 
• East Nab, West Nab LW, Nab End Cl, Nab Field Cn, Nab Nook Lk, Nab Nook Marsh SS, Nab Wood Holm Elt.

ness (ME. *ness, "cape, headland", from ON. *nes or OE. *ness): 
North Naze, South Naze, East Naze, West Naze, Naze Field, 
Naze Meadow Fk, Ness Meadow, Higher Ness, Lower Ness, 
Great Ness, Little Ness, North Ness, Far Ness, Middle Ness, 
Rushy Ness, Warth Ness, Dobson Ness, Hornbys Ness, Jacksons 
Ness GtE, etc.

rake, "a path, especially for cattle", is probably from ON. rák: 
Rake(s) BK Fi HN SS Wd Ws, Great Rakes, Little Rakes In, 
Lower Rakes Bn, Far Rakes Wd, Hollow Rakes SS Thn, Simp-
sons Rake, Rake Lane Wa, Rake Ends MLit Wa, Rake Head Go, 
Rake Meadow RW, Rack Field, South Rack NWy, Snape Rake Cl.

ray (ON. *vrá, "corner"): Chapel Ray Ro, Gilberts Ray Gn, Great 
Ray Th, Hollow Wray RW, Little Ray, Long Ray Th, Lower Ray 
WP, Mellow Ray Ro, Ray Croft Gr, Ray Field BN, Ray Gap OR, 
Raygreave WPl, Ray Hey RT SGt, Ray Holm(e) MLit Trl, Ray 
Meadow WP, Rawcliffe Ray SS, Rawcliffe Wray Ha, Rough Ray, 
Stone Colt Ray WP, Wann Ray MLit, Wray Field, Wray Meadow, 
Wrea GtE, Po.

rean, "a strip of uncultivated land, e.g. a ridge between furrows or 
a ridge on a boundary" (ON. *rein): Deep Reans Cl, Wet Reans 
BN.

rigg (ON. *hryggr, "ridge"; cf. OE. *hrycg): Barn Rigg Pi, Higher 
Rigg, Lower Rigg WP, Stoney Rigg Go, Rigg Meadow Wd.

sour, saur (ON. *saurr, "mud") is very common, e.g. Sour Acre Bro, 
Sowerbutts Th Wi, Sour Butts NWy Wh, Sour Carr Farm Ha, 
Sour Croft Cl, Sour Dock Hill In, Sourend SPl, Sour Field Cl 
CS Fo Go Hg In Lea NWy RT Wd WPl, Sower Field So, Sour 
Heald, Sour Hill Bn, Sower Meadow Bi WP, Sour Meadow Bn 
Wh, Sower Piece Gn Ws, Sour Ranglet Bro, Sour Shoots Cl.

scale (ME. *scale < ON. *skáli, "hut"): Brackenscale SGt, Scales 
Wh, Scale Brow Lea, Scale Croft, Scale Meadow, Scale Moor NS, 
?Scholar Brigg Elw, ?Scholar Bridge Md.

scough (ON. *skógr, "wood") is found in Humblescough Field Na
and Liscoe Field OR, and probably in other names like Borscow, Boska LE, Broscow Meadow Trl, and Scow Heyes Elt.

**slack** (ON. slakki, "valley"): Cross Slack Fi, Dear Slack Ct, Deming Slack Wa, Doe Slack As, East Slack Ly, Maiden Slack Al, Slack Cb Cl SS etc., Slack Croft OR, Slack Field Fi Go, Slack Meadow As BN Bro Wd, Slack Moor WPI.

**spen** (ME. spen, spenne) is an obscure word which is probably of Scandinavian origin.¹ *Spen(n) Meadow* SS is an old name which appears in the thirteenth century.² Other examples are Spen Ditch Field, Spen Dyke Field, Span Dyke Field MGt, Spend Elt NS, and Spend Meadow Trl.

**swyres** (either ON. sviri or OE. swéora, "neck"): Silcocks Swyres, Woodhouses Swyres Thn.

**tarn** (ON. tårn, "tarn"): Great Tarn, Little Tarn Lea, Cringle Tarn SS, Tarn Acre Pi, Tarn Croft Bn In, Tarn Dale OR, Tarn Field Na, Tarn Gate Th, Tarn Heights Pi, Tarn Hey OR Trl, Tarn Hill Wd, Tarn Lot Pi.

**thwaite** (ON. þweite, "clearing, sloping meadow") is not so common as might be expected. It occurs fairly frequently in the Middle Ages,³ but in the Tithe Award Schedules it has been noted only in Braithwaite Pi.

**warth** (ON. varða, varði, "cairn, heap of stones"): Warth Cb Cl Clv NWy, Warths BN NWy, Warth Ness GtE.

**wath** (ON. vad, "ford") is probably to be found in Wath Cl and Wadforth SGT. The latter appears c.1220 as Watfoth,⁴ apparently ON. váttr, "wet"; and vad.

**wham** (ON. hvamnr, "hollow", rather than the possible but improbable OE. hwamn): Wham, Whams, alone and in combination with Great, Little, etc., is found in several townships, e.g. Cb CS Go In MGt MLit Wd.

**wrang, rang**, is a surprisingly common element in the modern minor names of Amounderness. It seems to occur in the following: Ranget Go GtE OR Ro RT Wd Whl WP, Rangit Go, Renget Whl, Rangate Bi, Rangart(s) Cl Na, Rangert Gn, Ronget Go, Wranghart In, Wrangott HN Thn, Wangett HN, Wrangots Cn, Ranglet Bro

¹ See *English Place-name Society Publications*, XIV 330-332.
² See above p. 187.
³ e.g. in Forton are: c.1210 Goscopet(e)it(e), c.1260 Goscopetuait, c.1175 Leithethaites, 1340 Laylthwaitacre, c.1275 Linlthwaithroc, c.1200 Musethwait, c.1260 Musethuait, c.1250 Ulvethwait (Cockersand Chartulary, passim).
⁴ See above p. 188.
Elt Go Gr Lea OR So Whl, Ranglets Gr, Ranglett Ho, Wranglet(t) Al, Raitlet, Rainlet Wd, Wrang Hey Ha, possibly Rangdon MGt, Wrongway Field, Wrongway Meadow Ws, Wrongwell Meadow and Wronkhorn HN. It seems clear that Ranget, together with its variants, was a common noun applicable to a certain kind of field. The origin of the name is probably ON. wrangr, "crooked, twisted ", which passed into late Old English as wrang. It occurs also in Wrampool (1230, 1242 Wrangepn, Cockersand Chartulary, pp. 379, 382) and, outside Lancashire, in Wrangdyke Hundred (Rutland) and Wrangbrook (Yorkshire West Riding).

The minor names listed in the last few pages preserve some five dozen different Scandinavian elements: afnäm, askr, eski ("ash-tree, ash-copse ", Eskholme Meadow Pi, now Eskham), baun ("bean", Bambrick Ws), bekkr, birki, botn, brekka, "bracken " (Brackenscale SGt), bryggia, eik, eiki, ("oak, oak wood "), eng, erg, eyrr ("sandbank "), fall, fell, "flash ", "flask ", flot, "fog ", gardr, gás, gata, gi, holmr, hris ("brushwood", Risecar Cn), hrygr, hvammr, hogg, inntaka, kiarr, kirkja, kringla, krókr, lundr, lyng, myrr, nabbr, nabbi, nes, rák, rauðr ("red"), rein, saurr, skáli, skógr, slakki, "spen ", swiri, tiqrn, varda, vardi, vatr, våd, vrá, vrangr, "whin " , etc. There are also Scandinavian personal names like Múli (Mowbreck Ws), Swatr (Swarbreck WP), and Sveinn (?Swansea Carr As). These are but a selection and the list might easily be extended, e.g. ON. korki, "oats " (Corcass SS, Corkey BK, Corkey Croft RW, ?Cocole Pit Go), cros < ON. kross (Norcross Al, etc.), ON. gnipa, "hill, peak " (Knipe Ho), ON. griss, "pig " (Grisedale Bn), ON. hlada, "barn " (Layther GtE), ON. kid (ME. ModE. kid, Kidsnape Go), ON. sker, "cliff, scar, rocky place " (Scar Ho, Scar Meadow Gr), etc. In many cases Scandinavian and English words are so close to each other in sound

1 An examination of the Tithe Award Maps supports this explanation and suggests very strongly that Ranget was the common name for a field small in size and irregular in shape.
4 c.1230 Baunebrec (see above, p. 186).
5 ME. braken is of Scandinavian origin (Introduction to the Survey of English Place-names, Part II, p. 8).
6 Place-names of Lancashire, p. 153.
7 Ibid.
8 An Irish personal name, Core, is a possible first element (Place-names of Lancashire, p. 159).
that it is difficult to keep them separate. The common ON. haugr, "hill, barrow" (Northaws Wh, Revoe HN LW MGt, Sharah Bro, etc.), is easily confused with OE. höh. Among the many similar examples are: OE. dæl, ON. dalar; OE. ðeg, ON. ey; OE. hrís, ON. hrís; OE. lín, ON. lín; OE. lind, ON. lind; OE. nœss, ON. nes; OE. sand, ON. sandr; OE. síc, ON. síc. The difficulty of arriving at the original forms of names such as Lindal SGt SLit will be obvious. Occasionally a cautious guess may be permissible; for example Grizedale Bn probably contains ON. dalr, not OE. dæl, because the first element (ON. griss or the personal name Griss) is Scandinavian, and for similar reasons we may perhaps assume that ON. lín, "flax", rather than OE. lín, is found in Limebrest Field Thn. But in the majority of cases it would be unwise to hazard a guess. The numerous stain names (e.g. Staina HN Thn, Staining(s), Stainoe WP), may contain either ON. steinn, "stone", or a Scandinavianized form of OE. stān, "stone," but in either case they testify to Scandinavian influence.

Mediaeval minor names, omitted from the present discussion, are even more significant as evidence of Scandinavian influence for, although fewer than modern minor names, they contain a considerably higher proportion of Scandinavian elements. But the modern forms of the minor names of Amounderness, even when divorced from the mediaeval material, preserve evidence which deserves to be emphasized. In spite of the many difficulties which exist to obscure the origin and development of individual names, the general impression provided by the above selections is striking. The frequency of some elements and the variety of their compounds—see, for example, brekka—are just as impressive as the total number of Scandinavian elements. There can be no doubt that Scandinavians settled in what is now Amounderness in very considerable numbers, in numbers which at least were sufficient to give rise to a hybrid Anglo-Scandinavian language of which vestiges still persist after a thousand years. We have no safe basis for an estimate of population figures, Scandinavian or English, but we may draw comparisons with other areas. And, judging by the evidence of place-names and field-names, the

1 The personal name Steinn must also be taken into account.
2 The adjacent fields Rusky Stanoe, Great Stanoe, Great Stainoe, Stainings, Three Nooked Staining WP show how even as late as 1839 there is some hesitation between "stan" and "stain."
powerful Norse settlements known to have been made in Wirral would seem to have been almost insignificant by comparison with the Norse settlements in Amounderness. The latter undoubtedly arose from a mass-migration.

Other studies have shown that the Scandinavians in Lancashire were not Danes but Norsemen with pronounced Irish associations. It is interesting to note that the minor names of Amounderness clearly support these conclusions. The Norse “test-words” brekka, gil, skáli, and slakki are common. And equally significant is the corresponding absence of any clear sign of specifically Danish influence: in the Tithe Award Schedules we have not noticed a single safe example of Danish thorp, hulm, or böth, and there is only one toft. Such mediæval material as we possess points even more emphatically to the same conclusion, i.e. that the Scandinavians in Amounderness were almost all Norwegians as distinct from Danes. That they came from earlier settlements in Ireland is shown not by elements like cross (ON. kross < Irish cros), which is too widespread to have any value in this connexion, but by elements like ON. korki (< Irish coirce) and especially by the significant element ON. erg (< Irish aire, airghe, Gaelic airigh). There are also clear examples of Irish personal names in the earlier forms of Amounderness minor names, but these need not concern us here. The above Irish-Norse and Danish “tests” should not be applied blindly to modern minor names; words like breck, scale, and slack have long been living elements of

2 See above, p. 202, and the references there given.
3 For examples see above, pp. 206, 208, 209, 210.
4 A Scandinavian thorp in England may be regarded as Danish. There existed, however, a fairly common OE. þorp, þorþ, and to this we may safely attribute Milnthrop Croft Lea.
5 Hulm is a Danish side-form of holm, which may be either Norse or Danish.
7 Toft Go is the only example noted in the Tithe Award Schedules. It is equally rare as a minor name in earlier documents, e.g. among the hundreds of names in the Cockersand Chartulary it occurs only once—in the obviously late name Philploft (1241 Garstang). In the same source it occurs frequently as a common noun (toftum, toftum et croftum, etc., passim), but its absence from minor names suggests very strongly that it was not part of the local vocabulary. The distribution of toft in England (see H. Lindqvist, Middle-English Place-names of Scandinavian Origin, pp. 208ff.) goes far towards proving its Danish origin, but the fact that it passed into Middle English precludes its use as a Danish “test” or even as a safe Scandinavian “test.”
8 See Place-names of Lancashire, p. 159 and, for examples, above, p. 211.
9 For examples see above, p. 207.
10 See F. T. Wainwright, The Scandinavians in Lancashire.
the language of the area, and they cannot be regarded as strict "tests" if they appear only in names of modern creation. But, in point of fact, they also appear in the earliest recorded forms of Lancashire minor names. And, in any case, the abundance of Irish-Norse "test-words", together with the absence of Danish "test-words", is a distinctive characteristic of the field-names of Amounderness; it will be of great significance in a study of the influences which have affected the development of the language of the area.

Thus it may be seen that the evidence of field-names corroborates and supplements the evidence of major place-names. One should not attempt to draw too fine historical conclusions from material which at best is so difficult to control. General conclusions are preferable, and the great importance of the field-name evidence of Scandinavian influence would seem to lie in the fact that by its very weight it provides the most impressive proof of the force of the Scandinavian immigration.

Closely allied to the interests of the student of the Scandinavian settlement are the interests of the student of dialect. The latter will recognize material germane to his studies in the above pages, and the former will find further traces of Scandinavian influence below. No rigid division of interests is possible.

Minor names accurately reflect the common speech of the common people, and so they constitute an important source for the student who wishes to recover the peculiarities of those forms of language which are least likely to be preserved in literature. To extract anything like the full contribution from the material would be a task for the specialist, and again our chief purpose is to draw attention to the value of field-name studies. We have not attempted to discuss the dialectal or general phonological developments revealed or confirmed by the study of field-names\(^1\) and we therefore do not touch upon what are perhaps the most fascinating aspects of philological studies. Below are given a few of the many words which have passed or are passing out of common use in Amounderness but which were once part of the living language.

**bent** (ME. bent < OE. bêonet), "coarse grass, rushes", is common,

\(^1\) To give a single example, *Woolpack* Wd ("woolpit" or "wolfpit") shows confusion between *t* and *k*. Compare *Wool Pit* Cn.
Field-Names of Amounderness Hundred.

e.g. Bn Cl Clv Fo Go Gr IC MGt Na NWy Wd Wh. Note Bent Hill Gr, Bent Meadow Go IC MGt, Bent Nook Wd, Bent Shoot Wh.

bourtreeberry, "elderberry" (bourtree, boortree, "elder"): Bortyberry, Burtberry Thn.

brock, brockhole (OE. brocc, "badger", brocchol, "badger-hole"): Brockhole(s) HN Po, Brockholes Hey NS.

brade (OE. brādu, "a breadth or flat expanse of land"): Brades Thn, East Brades, West Brades, Middle Brades, North Brades Elw.

brow ("a slope, a hill") occurs in most townships, e.g. Kirk Brow Go, Pall Brow MLit, Scale Brow Lea, Spaw Brow Bn Pr.

butt (ME. butte) is applied to a strip of land abutting on a boundary, often at right angles to other strips in a field, or to a ridge between furrows. It is very common in minor names: Blackbutts Elw, Black Butts MLit OR, Blage Butts OR, Blow Butts Lea, Birdy Butts Al, Butter Butts Fk, Dig Butts MLit, Duck Butts Cn, Gassebut Elw, Goody Butts Trl, Greedy Butts NS, Lambbutts OR, Red Butts Cn, Short Butts Cn Thn, Sour Butts NWy, Spwarbutts Wi, Stannibutts Fk, Stoney Butts Bro Lea, Sunny Butts HN, Weasell Butts Lea.

clough (OE. clōh, "a ravine, a clough") is found in Al Bi Ct Go Lk NWy RT RW Wa Wh etc.

coddy, "a young foal": Coddy Croft Na, Coddy Dale In, Coddy Field Bro, Cuddy Croft Ha, Cuddy Field Md, Cuddy Hill Wd.

coot, "a water-hen": Kute Hey Croft MLit.

cunnary (ME. cony(n)ger, "rabbit-warren"): Cunnary In, Cunnery OR.

demmimg (ME. demming, "a dam"): Demming Lea SGT, Demming Field OR, Demming Meadow SGT, Deming Hey Gn, Deming Slack Wa, Higher Deming, Lower Deming, Long Deming SS.

dig, "a duck": Dig Butts MLit, Dig Hole(s) Go RT, Dig Mire Bn.

dring, "an alley, a narrow passage or path": Dring, Short Dring, South Dring, Higher Dring, Lower Dring Wa.

dub, "a pool, a pond": Tongue Dubs, Lame Dubs, Will Dubs PH, Pewit Dubs MGt, Willdubs Pi.

eddish, "aftermath, second crop": Eddish Brow Cl.

eye is applied to low-lying marshy ground (OE. ēg, ēg, ON. ey, "island"): Eyes Br Elt, Ox Eyes Pr, Eyes Field Al, Little Eyes, Great Eyes, Houghton Eyes Br.
**Field-Names of Amounderness Hundred.**

**fleet,** “a ditch, a channel of water” (OE. fléot, ON. fljót, “a creek”): Mill Fleet Fi, Broad Fleet Pi, Fleet Street Cl.

**flag,** “flag, marshy place overgrown with flags” (ME. flegge): Flagg Ends WP, Flag Meadow WD, Flag Moss WP.

**furlong** (OE. furlang), “a strip of land a furrow in length”, was often used to describe a division of an open field. It is very common in most townships: Highfalong Th, North Falong, Rushfalong Gn, Stanfalong PH,1 Stannyfurlong Th.

**gin,** “an engine or machine, i.e. a windmill, a threshing-machine, a pit-shaft, or any kind of mechanical apparatus”: Gin Fields Go, Gin Meadow Na, Great Gin Field, Little Gin Field‘In, Great Gin Parrock, Little Gin Parrock Hg, Gyn Field, Gyn Meadow LW. Wright (English Dialect Dictionary) gives ginn, gynn, “a road or passage down to the sea”—compare the present Gynn Square in Blackpool. Confusion is also possible with ginnel(l), gunnel(l), “a narrow passage, a channel or gutter for water” (e.g. Gynnell Pits WP).

**grip** “ditch, channel, rut or furrow for drainage”: Grippool NS, Many Grips Ho.

**hollin** (OE. hólegn, “holly”): Hollin Platt Cl.

**hook** (OE. hóc) is a common description of a piece of land in a corner or at the bend of a stream: Hook(s) Cn CS Fk SS Thn, Pothuck, Pottack SLit.

**knepps,** “hillocks, slopes” (OE. cnæpp, ON. knappr): Knepps PH SS, Kneps, Holme Kneps, Nearer Kneps Thn.

**leach** (OE. læcc, lecc, ME. lache, leche), “a stream flowing through marshy ground, a swamp”: Leach Cn Hg Ly MGt MLit So, Leach Meadow, Black Leach BN, Lamaleach Fk Wa, Lamaleach Wood Elt.

**lewth** (OE. hlēowp, “a shelter”): Lewth WD.

**lidgate, lidget** (OE. hlidgeat, “a swing-gate”): Lidget Lea, Litget Pasture, Higher Litget Gr, Lidiate Bi.

**nag** (ME. nagge), “horse”: Nag Croft WD.

**neddy,** “a donkey,” also used of “a hare”: Neddy Field NWy.

**nook** (ME. nook, “a corner”) is very common in every township. By way of example we may note Market Nook Elt, Nookald Ly, Nooalkall(s) RW WPI, Silly Nook Trl, Sunny Nook Ho, Sweet Nook Pi. The most common combination is Three Nook(s) or

See above, p. 187, for an early form of this name.
Three Nooked, noticed in Al As BK Bro CS Fk Gn Go Gr Hg Ho In Km Lea Lk MGt MLit Na OR PH Po Ro RT RW SLit So Thn Trl Wd Wh WP WPl Ws. In contrast Four Nook Na occurs only once.

owler, oller, eller, " alder " (OE. alor, ON. ötr) : Owler Gr, Owlers OR WP, Owler. Banks Bro, Owler Carr WPl, Ollers WPl, Oller Field Br, Oller Hey MLit, Ollars Clv, Ollar Field NWy, Ollar Hey Pr, Eller Close NWy, Eller Fields Pi, Eller Hill Meadow MLit, Ellar Field Pi, Ellar Hey Pr.

parrock (OE. pearroc, " a small enclosure ") has been noted in most townships, e.g. in As BK Bn Bro Cl Cv CS Ct Fo Go Gn GtE HFo Hg HN In LE Lea Ly Md MLit Na NS NWy OR PH Pi RT SLit SS Th Trl Wa Whl WPl.

allenge is a nasalized form of ME. pightel, " a small field or enclosure " : Pingle Go In Wd. A variant is Pringle Cl In Pr.

platt (ME. plat, " a small piece of ground, a plot ") : Ash Plaits Wh, Barn Platt Cb, Cross Platt Ba, Far Platt NWy, Hollin Platt Cl, Horn Platt Field Al, Plat Carr Bn, Platt Meadow Hg, Priests Platt CS, Stone Platt PH, Sweet Platt, Wet Platts Wh, Wheat Platt Gn.

ridding (OE. hryding, " clearing or cleared land ") : Ridding Bi Bn Br Cb Cl Clv etc., Ryderings Cl, Riding Al Wh, Rudding(s) Ho Wh, Game Rudding Lea, Gamber Riddings Br, etc.

shard is used of a gap or broken place in a hedge, wall, etc. (OE. sceard. Compare ON. skard) : Shard Field, Shard Lane, Shard Marsh, Shard Meadow Ha.

shay is a variant of shaw (OE. sceaga, " a small wood, a thicket ") : Shay Wh, Shays Go, Shay Croft Al, Shay Field Al Wh, Shay Meadow Al Wh, Whinny Shay Al.

shippen (OE. scipen, " cattle-shed ") : Shippan Field Go, Shippen Hey WPl, Shippon End Ha Wa, Shippon Field MGt.

shoot is very common. In most cases it is probably used in the sense of " division of a field " : Angry Shoots Cl, Bent Shoot Wh, Bow Shoot In, Brook Shoot Gr, Brook Shoots Wd, Bryers Shoot Lea, Carr Shoots Wd, Cockshoot Wh, Cock Shoots Cl NWy, Fishwick Shoot Fi, Further Shoot CS, Gate Shoot Lea, Great

\footnote{For notes on OE. sceat and the related OE. sceite see, for example, English Place-name Society Publications, IV 180, XI 365, XIX 343.}
Field-Names of Amounderness Hundred.

Shutes Bro, Greedy Shoot GtE RT, High Shoot Gr, Higher Shoot CS GtE, Long Shoot Bro CS Go Gr Ly Ro RT Wa Wh WP WPI, Low Shoots In, Lower Shoot CS, Maudlin Shoot Bro, Middle Shoot RT, Mill Shoot Go, Moss Shoot Ws, Moss Shoots Wd, Nook Shoot MLit RT, North Shoot Wa, Short Shoot GtE RT, Short Shoots Fk, Sour Shoots Cl, Teamat Shoots Hg, Top Shoot WP, Two Shoots Al GtE In, Ugly Shoot OR, West Shoots MLit, Whin Shoots MLit, Whinny Shoot Go, Yard Shoots SLit.

shrogg (ME. schrogge, "scrub, bushes, underwood"): Shroggs HFo, Shrogs Cn Md Na, Shogs CS, Strogs (sic) WP.

slade (OE. sleđ, "shallow valley") is used of a piece of greensward in a ploughed field, often too marshy to be cultivated: Slades Fi, Slaid Piece OR, Bull Slaid SLit.

slitch, slutch, "mud, slime": Slitch Field Gr Ws, Slitch Hey WPL, Slitch Pit Lea, Slitch Field Fk, Slitch Meadow CS.

snape: New Snape, Old Snape Na, Snape Field Po, Kidsnape Go.

sniddle, "coarse grass, rushes": Sniddle, Sniddle Field, Sniddle Meadow Ly, Sneddle Carr MLit.

spaw, "spring, spa": Spaw Brow Bn Pr, Spaw Well Bro, Spaw Well Brow Go, Spa Field, Spa Meadow Br.

stirk (OE. styric, ME. stirk, strik), "heifer": Stirk Close Bn, Stirk Field, Stirk Hey Go.

stoned horse, "stallion": Stoned Horse Field Hg, Ston’d Horse Carr WPI, Stone Horse Field Go SS, Stone Colt Ray WP.

stoop (ME. stulpe, stolpe, ON. stólpi), "a post, usually a boundary post": Stoop Field As BN Hg Na, Stoops Croft, Stoops Field Na, Stoop Hill OR, Mill Stoop Thn, Stone Stoop So, Stone Stoop Meadow RW.

swathe (OE. swæp, "a width of grass cut"): Three Swathes MGt.

syke (ON. sik, OE. sic, "a small stream in marshy ground, a gully, a stretch of meadow"): Syke Cn Gn Go GtE IC LE Lea NS PH Pr Th Trl Wa Wd, Grindle Syke LE, Foul Syke IC, Lund Syke CS. The usual form is syke—siche (e.g. Seechcarr LW) is rare—and it is probable that in Lancashire the word is of Scandinavian origin.

tail (OE. tægl, tægel, ME. taile, "a tail") describes "a piece of land jutting out from a larger piece": Small Tail Bn Gn In NS RT

1 See Place-names of Lancashire, 17, and English Place-name Society Publications, VI 28–29.
So Trl Wd Whl, Small Tails Km, Long Tail GtE Trl, Ring Tail As.

tewit, "a peewit": Tewit Field Go Ly So, Tuet Field Wh. Compare Pewit Dubs MGt.

tongue: Tongue Go PH, Tongues As RW Wd, Tongue Dubs PH. ON. tangi, "a tongue or spit of land", probably lies behind most of the Lancashire examples, but Professor Ekwall\(^1\) postulates an OE. word of similar meaning.

wellen, "willow" (OE. welig, wylig): Wellens Elw.

within, withy, "willow" (OE. widig, ME. within): Withy Croft Ho, Within LW, etc.

These dialect words, together with those which (like boggart, ramper, carr, flask, holme, rean, whin, etc.) have been mentioned above in another context, are but a fraction of the total material preserved in field-names. And in assessing the importance of this material to linguistic studies one should not ignore the light so often thrown upon the development of words and sounds.

There are other aspects of field-name studies which have not figured in this report. Our principal object, as emphasized on the first page, is to bring to the notice of local scholars a body of material which is often neglected. We have been compelled to select and to summarize, and inevitably we have drawn attention to the points which we have found most interesting. Lest, in spite of repeated warnings, it should be thought that every field-name preserves evidence of a stone circle, a Roman road, a Scandinavian immigrant, or even an object of purely local importance, reference should be made to the third and fourth paragraphs of this report. Field-names and other minor names arose to serve a severely practical purpose, that of identification. Very few are exotic; very few are even remarkable. They are all labels, designed for the convenience of the people who used them and not designed as evidence for the historian. But, interpreted with care and patience, they have much to tell us.

\(^1\) Place-names of Lancashire, p. 18.
NOTE ON SOURCES AND ABBREVIATIONS.

Unless it is otherwise stated all the minor names quoted above are taken from the Tithe Award Schedules. The following list gives the abbreviation used for each township and the date of the Tithe Award Schedule.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbr.</th>
<th>Township</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Al</td>
<td>Alston (with Hothersall)</td>
<td>1837</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>As</td>
<td>Ashton (Lea, Ashton, Ingol and Cottam)</td>
<td>1838</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ba</td>
<td>Barton</td>
<td>1846</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bi</td>
<td>Bilsborrow</td>
<td>1840</td>
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<tr>
<td>BK</td>
<td>Bryning with Kellamergh</td>
<td>1839</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bn</td>
<td>Barnacre</td>
<td>1839</td>
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<tr>
<td>BN</td>
<td>Bispham with Norbreck</td>
<td>1847</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Br</td>
<td>Brockholes (Grimsargh with)</td>
<td>1842</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bro</td>
<td>Broughton</td>
<td>1839</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cb</td>
<td>Cabus</td>
<td>1843</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cl</td>
<td>Claughton</td>
<td>1838</td>
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<td>Clv</td>
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<td>Carleton</td>
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<tr>
<td>CS</td>
<td>Clifton with Salwick</td>
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<td>Fk</td>
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<td>Fo</td>
<td>Forton</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gn</td>
<td>Greenhalgh (with Thistleton)</td>
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<td>Go</td>
<td>Goosnargh (with Newsham)</td>
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<td>Gr</td>
<td>Grimsargh (with Brockholes)</td>
<td>1842</td>
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<tr>
<td>GtE</td>
<td>Great Eccleston</td>
<td>1824</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ha</td>
<td>Hambleton</td>
<td>1839</td>
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<tr>
<td>HFo</td>
<td>Holleth and Forton</td>
<td>1839</td>
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<td>Hg</td>
<td>Haighton</td>
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<tr>
<td>HN</td>
<td>Hardhorn with Newton</td>
<td>1839</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ho</td>
<td>Hothersall (Alston with)</td>
<td>1838</td>
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<td>IC</td>
<td>Ingol and Cottam (Lea, Ashton)</td>
<td>1838</td>
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<tr>
<td>In</td>
<td>Inskip (with Sowerby)</td>
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<td>Km</td>
<td>Kirkham</td>
<td>1839</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lea</td>
<td>Lea (Ashton, Ingol and Cottam)</td>
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<tr>
<td>LE</td>
<td>Little Eccleston (with Larbreck)</td>
<td>1839</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lk</td>
<td>Larbreck (Little Eccleston with)</td>
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<tr>
<td>LW</td>
<td>Layton with Warbreck</td>
<td>1840</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ly</td>
<td>Lytham</td>
<td>1839</td>
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<tr>
<td>MGt</td>
<td>Great and Little Marton</td>
<td>1839</td>
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<tr>
<td>MLit</td>
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<td>1839</td>
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The laborious task of collecting the material from the Tithe Award Schedules has been undertaken by Mr. R. Sharpe France. He has received some assistance from Mr. Robert Walker, Mr. F. A. Bailey, and the late Mr. A. Wade. Unfortunately the material is not quite complete: in two or three cases Tithe Award Schedules do not exist or are inaccessible, and in other cases they are so abbreviated as to be useless for our purpose. Mr. France has tried to secure equivalent material (e.g., from estate-maps of the mid-nineteenth century) but he regrets that considerable gaps still remained when this report went to press. The areas for which additional information is required are: Barton, Bleasdale, Bonds, Catterall, Fleetwood, Fulwood, Garstang, Kirkland, Myerscough, Pilling Lane, Ribbleton, and Winmarleigh.

Mr. France has also given willingly of his time in other phases...
of the work; he has answered many questions on local topography, and together we visited the possible site of Wyresdale Abbey in Upper Rawcliffe with Tarnacre. Mr. F. A. Bailey has been our constant adviser, and his reading of the manuscript is only one of his many services to an undertaking which owes its origin to his suggestion and to his enthusiasm. For the final form of this report, however, and for the opinions expressed in it, I alone must be held responsible.