Minor and field-names of Thurgarton Wapentake, Nottinghamshire

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Abstract

This thesis investigates the minor and field-names of twenty-two parishes in Thurgarton Wapentake, a historic division of Nottinghamshire. It investigates the agricultural history of the region, and explores the usage of Old English and Old Norse-derived place-name elements in the late medieval period.

The parishes studied are Averham, Bleasby (with Gibsmere and Goverton), Bulcote and Burton Joyce, Carlton on Trent, Colwick, Cromwell, Fiskerton and Morton, Fledborough, Gedling with Carlton and Stoke Bardolph, Gonalston, Grassthorpe, Lowdham with Caythorpe and Gunthorpe, Hoveringham, Kelham, Marnham, Normanton on Trent, North Muskham (with Bathley and Holme), Norwell (with Norwell Woodhouse and Willoughby), Rolleston, South Muskham (with Little Carlton), Staythorpe, Sutton on Trent and Ossington, and Thurgarton. The thesis presents a new collection of minor names for this area, collated from both unpublished and published documentary sources, supplementing the English Place-Name Society's survey for Nottinghamshire. The collection is presented as a survey, and forms a significant part of the thesis.

The data collected are selectively analysed in two case studies of place-name elements, and in an examination of the names from a single parish. It is shown that place-name elements have precise technical meanings, and that loan words form a significant part of the onomasticon, selected for a particular semantic purpose. The development and longevity of microtoponyms is also explored, and it is shown that field-names in Nottinghamshire frequently survive across a number of centuries.

The thesis contributes significantly to the available corpus of English minor and field-names, and demonstrates the ability of this material to address questions of land use, language contact, and agricultural and economic change.

142,790 words.

For Margaret Gregory, who did so much
to shape my love for the countryside,
and who took me on the best adventures.

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Abbreviations

Parish abbreviations

Within the body of the thesis, each parish in the study area has a two-letter abbreviation, and where appropriate there is an additional abbreviation in parentheses for each settlement or township within that parish. This is to aid location of attestations within the gazetteer.

AV Averham

BB Bleasby

BJ Bulcote and Burton Joyce

CM Cromwell

CT Carlton on Trent

CW Colwick

FB Fledborough

FF Farnsfield

FM Fiskerton and Morton

GC Gedling, Carlton and Stoke Bardolph

GS Gonalston

GT Grassthorpe

HV Hoveringham

KH Kelham

LG Gunthorpe, Caythorpe and Lowdham

MH Marnham

NB North Muskham with Bathley and Holme

NM Normanton on Trent

NW Norwell and Norwell Woodhouse

RL Rolleston

SM South Muskham and Little Carlton

SU Sutton on Trent and Ossington

TG Thurgarton

Bibliographic abbreviations

References to specific pages within any of the publications below will consist of the abbreviation followed immediately by the page number(s), i.e. PN Nt 183 rather than PN Nt, p. 183. The first instance of each publication will be referenced in full, with the abbreviation indicated in brackets following the reference. Subsequent instances will be in the abbreviated form. Publications with multiple volumes, such as the English Place-Name Society surveys, will have the volume number in bold, followed by the page number in plain text, e.g. PN Le **1** 22.

BTD	Bosworth, rev. Toller, *An Anglo-Saxon Dictionary*
CDEPN	Watts, *The Cambridge Dictionary of English Place-Names*
DBPN	Mills, *A Dictionary of British Place-Names*
DEPN	Ekwall, *The Concise Oxford Dictionary of English Place-Names*
DC	Saltman, *Cartulary of Dale Abbey*
DOE	Cameron *et al., Dictionary of Old English: A to G online*
EDD	Wright, *English Dialect Dictionary,* and online
EFN	Field, *English Field-Names: A Dictionary*
EPNE	Smith, *English Place-Name Elements*
EPNS	The English Place-Name Society
FaNBI	Hanks, Coates and McClure, *The Oxford Dictionary of Family Names in Britain and Ireland*
FaNUK	Family Names of the United Kingdom (database)
FND	Field and Cavill, *Dictionary of Field-Names*
HEFN	Field, *A History of English Field-Names*
HTE	Kay *et al., Historical Thesaurus of English*
JEPNS	*Journal of the English Place-Name Society*
LPN	Gelling and Cole, *The Landscape of Place-Names*
MED	McSparran *et al., The Electronic Middle English Dictionary*

OED	*OED Online*
PASE	*Prosopography of Anglo-Saxon England*
PN Brk	Gelling, *The Place-Names of Berkshire*
PN Ch	Dodgson, *The Place-Names of Cheshire*
PN Db	Cameron, *The Place-Names of Derbyshire*
PN L	Cameron, *The Place-Names of Lincolnshire*
PN Le	Cox, *The Place-Names of Leicestershire*
PN NRY	Smith, *The Place-Names of the North Riding of Yorkshire*
PN Nt	Gover, Mawer and Stenton, *The Place-Names of Nottinghamshire*
PN Nth	Gover, Mawer and Stenton, *The Place-Names of Northamptonshire*
PN We	Smith, *The Place-Names of Westmorland*
PN WRY	Smith, *The Place-Names of the West Riding of Yorkshire*
SSNEM	Fellows-Jensen, *Scandinavian Settlement-Names in the East Midlands*
TC	Foulds, *Thurgarton Cartulary*
UP	University Press
VEPN	Parsons and Styles, with Hough, *The Vocabulary of English Place-Names*
WB	Barrow *et al., The White Book of Southwell.*

Miscellaneous abbreviations

c.	*Circa*: about
cf.	Compare
f.n.	Field-name
EModE	Early modern English
ME	Middle English

ModE	Modern English
NCA	Nottinghamshire [County] Archives
Nt	Nottinghamshire
ODan	Old Danish: the only instances in which this abbreviation is used are when a reference work specifies this language as opposed to ON
OE	Old English
OFr	Old French
ON	Old Norse: this is used as a general term for Scandinavian language as used in the Viking Age
ONFr	Old Northern French
t.	*Tempore*: in the reign of. Followed by reference to an English monarch, e.g. 't. Hy 8' is 'in the reign of Henry VIII'
ts.	Township
UoN	University of Nottingham Manuscripts and Special Collections
x	Used within a date range, this indicates that the document or attestation can be dated to somewhere within that range, but that it is not possible to be more precise e.g. 1600 x 1700 means that a name was recorded at some point between 1600 and 1700.

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Chapter 1. Introduction

1.1 Aims and structure of the thesis

The broadest aim of this thesis is to examine the evidence microtoponyms provide for the linguistic and agricultural history of a small area of Nottinghamshire. The greatest challenge for such an undertaking is the shortage of published minor and field-name material for the county. In order to achieve the aims of the thesis, it has been necessary to collect and arrange new material in the form of a survey of minor names. Details of the content and arrangement of this survey are provided in Chapter 2.

The remainder of Chapter 1 will provide an overview of the study area and its history, along with a review of the literature published to date which has informed my research. Chapter 2 discusses the methodology used during the data collection process, and the way in which the data is stored and queried. Chapter 3 presents the data in the form of a survey; this is the largest chapter in the thesis and provides the foundation on which the two following analytical chapters are based. In those chapters – Chapters 4 and 5 – names are analysed in two ways for two different purposes.

The initial avenue of investigation is a case study of elements appearing in the medieval minor names within the corpus, constituting Chapter 4. It uses two pairs of naming elements in order to explore two aspects of their usage. The first of these is determining whether there is any evidence of Scandinavian influence on choice and use of elements in late medieval Nottinghamshire. The second is assessment of the extent to which field-name elements match the level of semantic specificity seen in settlement-names, and especially landscape terms.

Chapter 5, the second analytical section, is a case study of a single parish. In this chapter, all the field-names of the parish are glossed and discussed. Observations are then made on field-name evidence for longevity of names, local farming practices and field systems, and perceptions of the landscape and the importance of the River Trent within it. Some of the findings of Chapter 4 are also tested. Maps, photographs and observations from fieldwork are all employed in the analysis.

Chapter 6 provides some general conclusions on the ability of microtoponymic evidence to address questions of linguistic exchange and landscape history, and draws together the findings of the analytical chapters.

1.2 The geographical scope of the study

The twenty-two parishes which form my study area are from Thurgarton Wapentake, a historic division of Nottinghamshire which predates the Domesday Book. The parishes form a contiguous strip along the west bank of the River Trent, with the exception of Holme, which was originally on the western side of the river, but is now to the east of it after changes in the river's course.

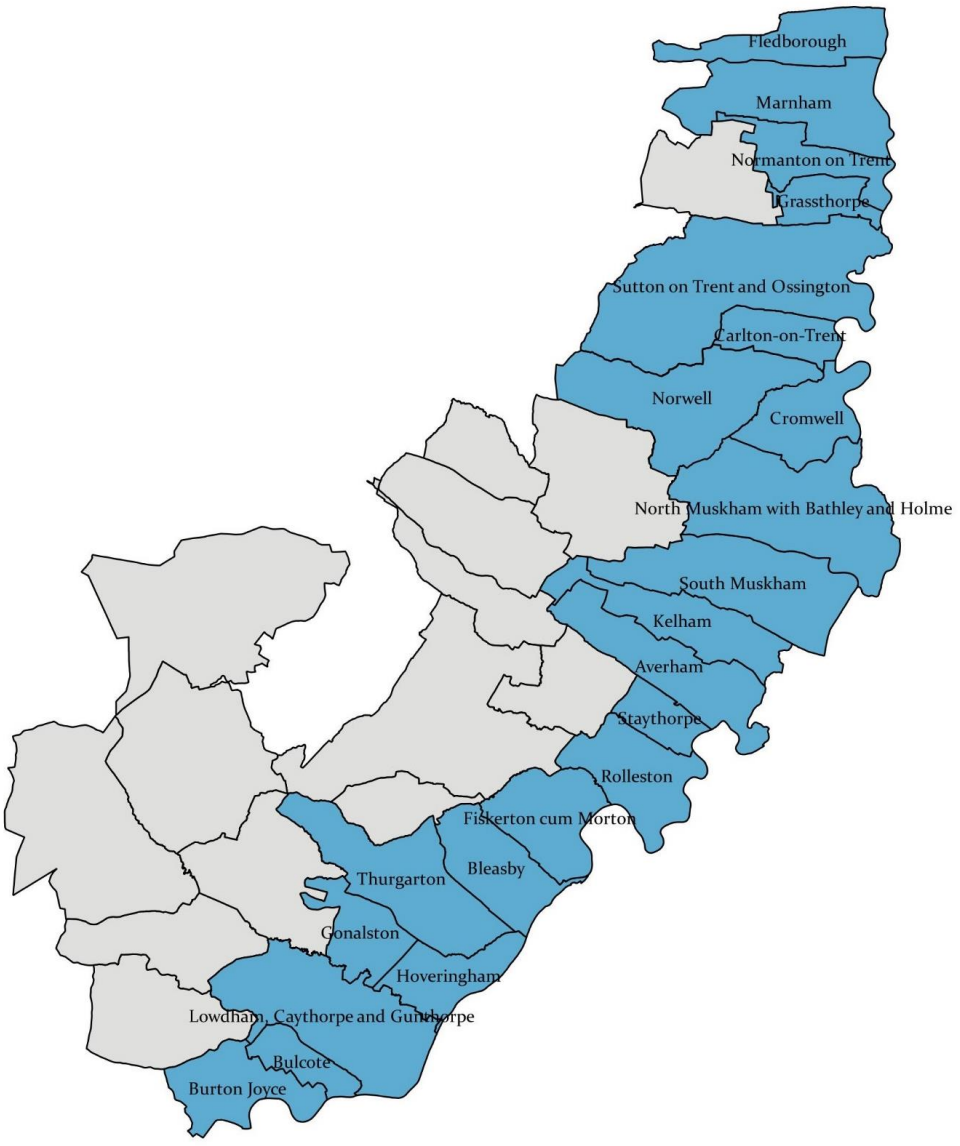


Figure 1.1: Map of Thurgarton Wapentake with the parishes of my study area coloured blue.

1.3 Toponomastics and landscape in Nottinghamshire

Place-name surveys condense over a thousand years of historical evidence into a form which can be used immediately and extensively in both academic and non-academic research, either by specialists or by members of the public and community groups. The English Place-Name Society (EPNS) was founded in 1923 for the purpose of creating a nationwide toponomastic survey conducted by specialists in the field, and the EPNS surveys published since that date have remained the most authoritative volumes available for English place-names. The coverage of place-names within the volumes differs widely, with the earliest volumes treating predominantly major names, along with a few minor and field-names of etymological or historical interest; and the later volumes moving towards a complete coverage of field-names within the counties in question due to the increasing recognition during this time of the importance of minor name material.[1] Since the publication of the earlier surveys, there have been many developments in onomastic fields and in associated areas, particularly in our understanding of settlement history, of the development of agricultural practices, and in the inferences which can reasonably be drawn from the presence of linguistic features from a variety of languages, or from the lack of such. This development is applicable to the EPNS survey of Nottinghamshire (PN Nt), which was first published in 1940: while this publication is an invaluable source of evidence relating to major settlement-names in the county, it includes only limited mention of minor names, and very little field-name evidence at all.[2] The authors acknowledge the importance of farm and hamlet names in the introduction to the survey, but do not offer any in-depth analysis based on them.[3] PN Nt and its precursor by Heinrich Mutschmann are the only comprehensive surveys to date which focus solely on Nottinghamshire; more recent works such as Gillian Fellows-Jensen's *Scandinavian Settlement-Names in the East Midlands*

[1] For examples of earlier volumes: Allen Mawer and F. M. Stenton, *The Place-Names of Buckinghamshire*, EPNS 2 (Cambridge: Cambridge UP, 1925); *The Place-Names of Bedfordshire and Huntingdonshire*, EPNS 3 (Cambridge: Cambridge UP, 1926). The ongoing Leicestershire and Shropshire surveys exemplify the coverage of later volumes: Barrie Cox, *The Place-Names of Leicestershire*, EPNS 75, 78, 81, 84, 88 and 90 (Nottingham: EPNS, 1998–2016) [PN Le]; Margaret Gelling and H. D. G. Foxall , The Place-Names of Shropshire, EPNS 42/43, 70, 76, 80, 82 and 89 (Nottingham: EPNS, 1990–2012).

[2] J. E. B. Gover, Allen Mawer and F. M. Stenton, *The Place-Names of Nottinghamshire*, EPNS 17 (Cambridge: Cambridge UP, 1940).

[3] PN Nt xvi.

(SSNEM) and Gordon Copley's *Early Place-Names of the Anglian Regions* have touched on some of the major Nottinghamshire names as part of their analysis, and toponomastic dictionaries such as Victor Watts' *The Cambridge Dictionary of English Place-Names* (CDEPN) and A. D. Mills' *A Dictionary of British Place-Names* (DBPN) naturally include a brief examination of selected Nottinghamshire names, but all these publications are wider in geographical focus, and exclusively analyse major settlement-names.[4] Jean Cameron and Emily Pennifold have published articles in the *Journal of the English Place-Name Society* (JEPNS) on a small sample of field- and minor names in the county, but in neither case is there enough material to conduct a thorough, systematic study of any aspects of Nottinghamshire's microtoponyms or their history.[5]

In recent decades there has been an increased emphasis on interdisciplinary research and scholarship between onomastics and other fields, exemplified by Margaret Gelling and Ann Cole's *The Landscape of Place-Names* (LPN), written by an onomast and a geographer, and the more recent *Thorps in a Changing Landscape*, by Paul Cullen, Richard Jones, and David N. Parsons, with collective expertise in both place-names and archaeology.[6] In addition to their use of geographical, historical and archaeological evidence in conjunction with toponomastics, these works also share the quality of being accessible to the general public and to scholars without linguistic training. The demand for user-friendly place-name surveys and related studies is demonstrated by the recent reprint of Mutschmann's 1913 survey of Nottinghamshire for a modern audience, whose interest can now also be fed by both the 'Key to English Place-Names', an online resource – with accompanying smartphone application for ease of access – created by the Institute for Name-Studies at the University of Nottingham, and

[4] Mutschmann, *The Place-Names of Nottinghamshire: Their origin and development*, Cambridge Archaeological and Ethnological Series (Cambridge: Cambridge UP, 1913); Fellows-Jensen (Copenhagen: Akademisk Forlag, 1978); Copley, BAR British Series 185 (Oxford: British Archaeological Reports, 1988); Mills, rev. edn. (Oxford: Oxford UP, 2011); Watts (Cambridge: Cambridge UP, 2004).

[5] Cameron, 'Minor names of Norwell, Nottinghamshire', *JEPNS* 37 (2005), 53–58; 'Minor names of Caunton, Nottinghamshire', *JEPNS* 38 (2006), 43–58; Cameron and Paul Cavill, 'Carlton on Trent', *JEPNS* 39 (2007), 145–49; 'Kelham, Thurgarton Wapentake, Nottinghamshire', *JEPNS* 44 (2012), 66–72; Cameron, Cavill and Richard Jones, 'Upton, Thurgarton Wapentake, Nottinghamshire', *JEPNS* 40 (2008), 23–34; Cameron and Cavill, 'Lowdham, Thurgarton Wapentake, Nottinghamshire', *JEPNS* 41 (2009), 49–56; Pennifold, 'The field-names of Laxton', *JEPNS* 43 (2011), 55–71.

[6] Gelling and Cole, repr. (Stamford: Shaun Tyas, 2003), and rev. edn. (Donington: Shaun Tyas, 2014); Cullen, Jones and Parsons, Explorations in Local and Regional History 4 (Hatfield: University of Hertfordshire Press, 2011).

by the 'Digital Exposure of English Place-Names' Project, which has made the majority of the material from the EPNS surveys available online to browse and search, although currently only to those with UK institutional credentials.[7]

Since the publication of PN Nt, scholarly methodology and focus has changed in numerous ways. There is a constantly-increasing range of material focused on the study of field-names, some of the most important and authoritative of which is John Field's work on the part which field-names play in toponomastic study on a national scale.[8] Cameron's survey articles have presented many new attestations of microtoponyms and their possible etymologies; Pennifold's article on the parish of Laxton, by contrast, offers a closer analysis of the names she presents. While Cameron's articles are self-limiting in their immediate usefulness to researchers due to their lack of analytical content, works such as Richard Coates' *The Place-Names of West Thorney* and Joan Schneider's *Field-Names of Four Bedfordshire Parishes* provide, like Pennifold, much more interpretative material, and these offer an alternative approach to that of the EPNS county surveys in their presentation of onomastic material.[9] Schneider's use of maps to illustrate the appropriateness of each name's reference to the size, shape, and location of fields is a highly effective way of improving descriptive clarity and of allowing visualisation of this historic land use; she is, however, quite succinct in her analysis of names, and in this respect Coates' work seems to me to better represent an ideal small-scale field-name study, with fuller discussion of etymologies and history in a clearly laid-out and accessible form.

From a landscape-historical perspective, the developments in toponomastic study and its popularity over recent years mean that place-names, both major and minor, are no longer limited to identifying individual sites of archaeological or historical interest: they are increasingly being used – both by onomasts and by scholars in associated disciplines – in subtle and important ways

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[7] Mutschmann, *The Place-Names of Nottinghamshire: Their origin and development* (Cambridge: Cambridge UP, 2012); 'Key to English Place-Names' <http://kepn.nottingham.ac.uk>; *Survey of English Place-Names* <http://epns.nottingham.ac.uk>.

[8] *English Field-Names: A dictionary* (Newton Abbot: David & Charles, 1972) [EFN]; *A History of English Field-Names*, Approaches to Local History (London and New York: Longman, 1993) [HEFN].

[9] Coates, EPNS Supplementary Series 1 (Nottingham: EPNS, 1999); Schneider, EPNS Field-Name Studies 3 (Nottingham: EPNS, 1997). Eleanor Forward's PhD thesis also provides etymologies for the minor names she collected, although this work is limited to those names attested before 1600: 'Place-Names of the Whittlewood Area' (University of Nottingham, 2007).

to increase our understanding of the history of the landscape. Recent collections such as *A Commodity of Good Names* and *Sense of Place in Anglo-Saxon England* exhibit the range of productive approaches now being employed.[10] The contributors to the *Oxford Handbook of Names and Naming* also detail some of the interdisciplinary approaches and possibilities employing onomastic research.[11] One example of multi-disciplinary and innovative work, as mentioned above, is *Thorps in a Changing Landscape,* which compares and contrasts use of Old Danish (ODan) **þorp**[12] and Old English (OE) *þrop* across England, viewing this name-type as a single data set and drawing conclusions about the significance of use of these elements as opposed to alternatives which also signify a secondary, apparently dependent, settlement.[13] This grouping by element rather than by geographical area allows an entirely different analytical methodology from the EPNS surveys, which are arranged by hundred or wapentake, then by parish and township. Such an arrangement allows comparisons to be drawn and similarities to be noted within a specific area, but grouping elements by type and meaning on a national scale, as in both *Thorps* and in work by Gelling and Cole, can produce both patterns and anomalies within those categories.[14]

Kenneth Cameron's pioneering work using geological mapping drew attention to the possibilities for interdisciplinary work employing onomastic evidence, using work from other fields such as geography and archaeology to illuminate patterns in naming.[15] Indeed, this is the same method which was used by John McNeal Dodgson to disprove the correlation between early Anglo-Saxon cemeteries and the *-ingas* name-type, thus changing our understanding of the Anglo-Saxon settlement of England.[16] Cameron has applied this kind of grouping

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[10] Oliver Padel and David N. Parsons (eds.), A Commodity of Good Names: Essays in honour of Margaret Gelling (Donington: Shaun Tyas, 2008); Richard Jones and Sarah Semple (eds.), Sense of Place in Anglo-Saxon England (Donington: Shaun Tyas, 2012).

[11] ed. Carole Hough (Oxford: Oxford UP, 2016).

[12] Elements given in bold correspond to entries in the Glossary of Elements which forms Appendix 1 (pp. 390–455). They are given in bold the first time they are mentioned in each section, and subsequent occurrences are given in italics.

[13] Cullen, Jones and Parsons, *op. cit*.

[14] LPN.

[15] 'Scandinavian settlement in the territory of the Five Boroughs: the place-name evidence. Parts I-III', in *Place-Name Evidence for the Anglo-Saxon Invasion and Scandinavian Settlements* (Nottingham: EPNS, 1987), pp. 115–71.

[16] 'The significance of the distribution of the English place-name element *-ingas, -inga-* in south-east England', *Medieval Archaeology* 10 (1966), 1–29; for a summary of developments in the chronology of place-names, see Martin J. Ryan, 'Introduction', in *Place-Names, Language and the*

and mapping to *thorp* names and so-called 'Grimston-hybrids', but more focused regional studies would facilitate the application of local knowledge to shed light upon naming elements as used in a particular geographical area, thus allowing for the possibility of dialectal use of elements, and for specific kinds of land use.[17] The same approach would be applicable for minor name-types as for major names.

There are a number of resources available for research into onomastic vocabulary: A. H. Smith's *English Place-Name Elements* (EPNE), although published in 1956, remains the standard work discussing place-name vocabulary.[18] *The Vocabulary of English Place-Names* (VEPN), although far more recent and containing reference to much additional scholarship, covers so far only three letters of the alphabet, along with a draft version publicly available for a fourth.[19] John Field's field-name dictionary (EFN) contains some common field-name vocabulary, but this is formed from a national corpus and contains no real discussion of the intricacies of application of some of the terms included.[20] Each EPNS county survey contains an element glossary, often with a separate list for those elements used in minor and field-names, which is valuable when considering elements in their local context. However, those volumes which have limited field-name coverage, like Nottinghamshire, naturally have a similarly limited elements list. Leicestershire and Lincolnshire, two of Nottinghamshire's neighbouring counties, have much more thorough minor name coverage, although the incomplete nature of both surveys renders them far less useful for this purpose than would otherwise have been the case were they complete.[21] Lincolnshire in particular currently lacks a published element index, and its two wapentakes bordering Nottinghamshire are yet to be surveyed.

Anglo-Saxon Settlement, ed. Nicholas J. Higham and Ryan (Woodbridge: The Boydell Press, 2001), pp. 1–22 (pp. 7–8); and Simon Draper, 'Language and the Anglo-Saxon landscape: towards an archaeological interpretation of place-names in Wiltshire' in the same publication, pp. 85–104 (pp. 96–97).

[17] For a recent discussion of Grimston-hybrids, see Gillian Fellows-Jensen, 'Grimston and Grimsby: the Danes as re-namers', in Jones and Semple, pp. 352–63.

[18] EPNS 25–26, 2 vols. (Cambridge: Cambridge UP, 1956).

[19] VEPN: *Á-BOX*, ed. David Parsons, Tania Styles, and Carole Hough (Nottingham: Centre for English Name-Studies, 1997); Parsons and Styles, VEPN: *BRACE-CÆSTER* (Nottingham: Centre for English Name-Studies, 2000); Parsons, VEPN: *CEAFOR-COCK-PIT* (Nottingham: EPNS, 2013); Paul Cullen, 'Draft version of M entries [of VEPN]' <http://www.nottingham.ac.uk/research/groups/ins/documents/draft-version-of-m-entries.pdf>.

[20] *Op. cit*.

[21] PN Le; Kenneth Cameron, with John Insley and John Field, *The Place-Names of Lincolnshire*, EPNS 58, 64/65, 66, 71, 73, 77 and 85 (Nottingham: EPNS, 1985–2010) [PN L].

Outside the field of onomastics, there are several standard lexicographical publications which can be used to varying degrees when considering place-name elements: the first of these is the *Oxford English Dictionary* (OED), which provides attestations from documentary sources for different words and their historical usages, although in many cases entries may not have been updated for almost a century; the OED does not include attestations of place-name vocabulary, and only includes those words which survive into modern English (ModE), which limits its application, but it is nevertheless a valuable resource for terms not so far included in a toponomastic elements list.[22] The digitised Bosworth-Toller dictionary of OE (BTD), although it gives attestations from charters, does not include other place-name evidence for OE vocabulary either, but does provide useful cross-references in the form of links to other online dictionaries.[23] The Dictionary of Old English available online from the University of Toronto contains more recent interpretations of OE words, along with additional forms not contained in BTD, but currently only contains the letters A–H.[24] The *Middle English Dictionary* (MED), equally, contains attestations for particular terms, but is often vague in its definitions: it is perhaps more appropriate as evidence for a word being in use at a particular date than as a tool for defining the word in question.[25] The *Historical Thesaurus of English* (HTE) uses information found in other dictionaries, and especially the OED, to trace the semantic development of words in the English language.[26] For some place-name elements the information contained in the HTE is detailed and useful, although many of the Old Norse (ON) elements which were not widely adopted into English do not, of course, feature. The *English Dialect Dictionary* (EDD) also provides information for some terms which are not included in the other reference works due to their localised distribution or dialectal meanings.[27]

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[22] *OED Online* (Oxford University Press, 2016) <http://www.oed.com>.

[23] Joseph Bosworth, *An Anglo-Saxon Dictionary,* ed. Thomas Northcote Toller (Prague: Charles University, 2010) <http://bosworth.ff.cuni.cz>.

[24] *Dictionary of Old English: A to H* online, ed. Angus Cameron, Ashley Crandell Amos, Antonette diPaolo Healey *et al.* (Toronto: Dictionary of Old English Project, 2016) <http://tapor.library.utoronto.ca/doe/>.

[25] Frances McSparran (ed.), *Electronic Middle English Dictionary* (University of Michigan, 2001–14) <http://quod.lib.umich.edu/m/med/>.

[26] Christian Kay *et al.* (eds) (University of Glasgow, 2014) <http://historicalthesaurus.arts.gla.ac.uk>.

[27] Joseph Wright (London: Henry Frowde, 1898–1905) and online as the *EDD Online*, ed. Manfred Markus (Innsbruck: University of Innsbruck, 2016) <http://eddonline-proj.uibk.ac.at/edd/index.jsp>.

Studies of individual or groups of elements have been frequent, although Gelling and Cole's ground-breaking study of landscape terms arguably remains the most important.[28] Ann Cole has published some focused studies of elements, including OE *netel, botm* and *mere-tūn*, but not all the findings of these studies are directly applicable to field-name research.[29] Della Hooke has published extensively on the nature and role of woodland in medieval England, and her work includes an in-depth examination of the OE term *lēah*, which occurs in both major and minor place-names.[30] Some more regionalised studies, such as Barrie Cox's study of the elements *furze, gorse* and *whin* in Rutland, also examine a smaller selection of elements, while others investigate regional element distribution from an almost exclusively language-based perspective, especially where Scandinavian presence is suspected to be influential.[31] Other scholars have taken a more thematic approach, such as John Field's studies of size and shape in field-names, and of derogatory field-names.[32] H. D. G. Foxall's *Shropshire Field-Names* provides a localised thematic analysis, and he had the advantage of being able to place the majority of names geographically, based on his own extensive field maps of the county.[33] Susan Oosthuizen's work on the landscape history of Cambridgeshire has employed field-names as part of her analysis, and emphasises the evidence they provide for land use in periods significantly earlier than the documentary sources in which they are found.[34]

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[28] LPN.

[29] 'Distribution and use of the Old English place-name *Mere-tūn*', *JEPNS* 24 (1992), 30–41; 'The use of *netel* in place-names', *JEPNS* 35 (2003), 49–58; 'The distribution and usage of the place-name elements *botm*, *bytme* and *botn*', *JEPNS* 20 (1988), 38–46.

[30] 'Early medieval woodland and the place-name term *lēah*', in Padel and Parsons, pp. 365–76.

[31] '*Furze*, *gorse* and *whin*: an aside on Rutland in the Danelaw', *JEPNS* 20 (1988), 3–9. See for example Kenneth Cameron, 'The Danish element in the minor and field-names of Yarborough Wapentake, Lincolnshire', in *Names, Places and People: An onomastic miscellany in memory of John McNeal Dodgson*, ed. Alexander R. Rumble and A. D. Mills (Stamford: Paul Watkins, 1997), pp. 19–25; 'The Scandinavian element in minor names and field names in north-east Lincolnshire', *Nomina* 19 (1996), 5–27; David N. Parsons, 'Field-name statistics: Norfolk and the Danelaw', in *Names Through the Looking Glass: Festschrift in honour of Gillian Fellows-Jensen*, ed. Peder Gammeltoft and Bent Jørgensen (Copenhagen: C. A. Reitzels, 2006), pp. 165–88.

[32] 'Derogatory field-names', *JEPNS* 9 (1977), 19–25; 'Size and shape in English field-nomenclature', *Names* 1 (1975), 6–25.

[33] (Shrewsbury: Shropshire Archaeological Society, 1980).

[34] For example, 'Field-names in reconstructing late Anglo-Saxon agricultural land-use in the Bourn Valley, West Cambridgeshire', in *Recent Approaches to the Archaeology of Land Allotment*, ed. Adrian M. Chadwick, BAR International Series 1875 (Oxford Archaeopress, 2008), pp. 323–40.

The range of field-name studies detailed above clearly demonstrates the wealth of information which can be gleaned from a corpus of microtoponyms. In Oosthuizen's words:

> Field-names are numerous, local in use and derived from local conditions. They describe soil, drainage, vegetations, ownership and usage, location, productivity, archaeology or even an event. Their meanings may remain continuously fresh (referring to soil, drainage, location or crop), or may become archaic (describing archaeological finds, the original vegetation at the time of being taken into cultivation, or ownership).[35]

However, no thematic or linguistic analysis of such a corpus can be conducted without a full understanding and appreciation of the context in which the names are attested: this kind of understanding must include geography, geology, history and agriculture, along with our present knowledge about social and linguistic history and development. It has been demonstrated on numerous occasions that assumptions made and conclusions drawn from only one kind of evidence can be misleading: as already discussed, the relationship between *–ingas* names and archaeological evidence was reassessed based on (then) new analysis, and even the difference between different types of onomastic evidence can be significant; Kenneth Cameron, for example, has demonstrated that minor names represent different linguistic patterns from major names, likely representing language use of the general population as opposed to an aristocratic elite.[36]

Although it is certainly the case that Nottinghamshire contains relatively little archaeological evidence for Scandinavian settlement, particularly in comparison with counties like Lincolnshire, the nature of such archaeological evidence means that it is often inconsistent and uneven.[37] Nottingham is situated firmly in the Danelaw, and it has been argued that the West Saxon conquest of the Danelaw in the later tenth century was not accompanied by expulsion of Danish settlers, and Cnut's conquest of England in 1016 would potentially have reinforced any remaining Scandinavian influence.[38] The questions of what

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[35] 'Field-names in reconstructing late Anglo-Saxon agricultural land-use', p. 324.

[36] 'Early field-names in an English-named Lincolnshire village', in *Otium et Negotium: Studies in onomatology and library science presented to Olof von Feilitzen*, ed. Folke Sandgren (Stockholm: P. A. Norstedt & Söner, 1973), pp. 38–43.

[37] Dawn M. Hadley, 'In Search of the Vikings: the problems and possibilities of interdisciplinary approaches', in *Vikings and the Danelaw: Select papers from the proceedings of the thirteenth Viking Congress*, ed. J. Graham-Campbell, J. Jesch, and D. N. Parsons (Oxford: Oxbow Books, 2001), pp. 13–31 (p. 19).

[38] Margaret Gelling, *Signposts to the Past*, 3rd edn, repr. (Chichester: Phillimore, 2000), p. 220.

constitutes direct and indirect Scandinavian influence, and how that influence can be demonstrated, are not simple ones, and they have been debated time and again amongst both the archaeological and the onomastic communities.[39] P. H. Sawyer mapped Scandinavian parish-names, but suggested that it was the names, rather than the settlements' inhabitants, which were Scandinavian.[40] His elite takeover model has since been refuted by onomasts including Cameron and Fellows-Jensen, the latter in particular demonstrating that the sheer range and productivity of Scandinavian vocabulary in naming would suggest a Norse-speaking population.[41] Kevin Leahy and Caroline Paterson have also pointed out (although they are not the first to do so) a possible Scandinavian influence on trends in land ownership due to the correlation between apparently Danish place-names and large numbers of Domesday sokemen.[42] David Parsons has emphasised that the extraordinarily high number of Scandinavian loan-words in English demonstrates the linguistic influence of incoming Scandinavians, but he is cautious in discussing the circumstances in which this borrowing and influence might have taken place.[43] However, it is worthy of note that name-types which were previously believed to be strong evidence of Scandinavian presence, for example the Grimston-type (or Toton-type), have been reassessed as possible English coinages; contextual evidence, including that of minor names, has never been more important.[44]

In addition to the nature of Scandinavian influence on the local dialect, the other major factor which can be expected to affect toponomastic vocabulary is local landscape and agriculture. The study of landscape is one which, since W. G. Hoskins first published *The Making of the English Landscape* in 1955, has benefited from an almost constant contribution of new scholarship, resulting in

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[39] M. K. Lawson, *Cnut: England's Viking king* (Stroud: Tempus Publishing, 2004), p. 114.

[40] 'The density of the Danish settlement in England', *University of Birmingham Historical Journal* 6 (1958), 1–17 (p. 12).

[41] Fellows-Jensen, 'Danish place-names and personal names in England: the influence of Cnut?', in *The Reign of Cnut: King of England, Denmark and Norway,* ed. Alexander R. Rumble, Studies in the Early History of Britain (London: Leicester UP, 1994), pp. 125–40 (pp. 128–29); Cameron, *Place-Name Evidence for the Anglo-Saxon Invasion and Scandinavian Settlements*.

[42] 'New light on the Viking presence in Lincolnshire: the artefactual evidence', in Graham-Campbell *et al.*, pp. 181–202 (p. 186).

[43] 'How long did the Scandinavian language survive in England? Again', in Graham-Campbell *et al.*, pp. 299–312.

[44] Gillian Fellows-Jensen, 'Vikings in the British Isles: the place-name evidence', *Acta Archaeologica* 71 (2000), 135–46 (pp. 144–45); W. F. H. Nicolaisen, 'Scandinavian personal names in the place-names of south-east Scotland', *Scottish Studies* 11 (1967): 223–36; Kenneth Cameron, *English Place Names*, new, rev. edn. (London: B. T. Batsford, 2000), pp. 74–75.

a development of our understanding which now rejects the clear boundaries which Hoskins saw between different time periods, and the dramatic impact which he believed the Anglo-Saxon invasion had on agriculture, in favour of a more subtle, nuanced, and gradual development in the shape and use of the English landscape.[45] A particular area in which there has been great change is in the estimation of the extent of woodland in the post-Roman period, previously believed to be much greater than is now the case; it has recently been suggested that wooded areas in this period may have been roughly equivalent to the area of woodland in the present day.[46] This reassessment of the English landscape from the collapse of the Roman empire until the Anglo-Saxon incursions is due partly to the archaeological discoveries made in the 1970s and 1980s, which resulted in what has been termed a 'quantitative revolution' in landscape archaeology, the population and extent of land clearance and management being far greater than was previously estimated.[47] The various terms for managed woodland are also discussed by Gelling and Cole, among others, and this would seem to be a crucial factor in examining land use on a local level.[48] Hooke's work on *lēah* names is particularly significant in this respect.[49] The collection *Landscape: The richest historical record* attempted to summarise scholarly understanding of the British landscape and its evolution at the turn of the twenty-first century, with studies ranging from prehistory to more recent industrial landscapes.[50] Tom Williamson's chapter on the rural landscape between 1500 and 1900 is particularly relevant to this thesis, as this is the period from which there are most attestations of field- and minor names in my corpus.[51]

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[45] Hoskins (London: Hodder & Stoughton, 1955); Robert Dodgshon discusses Hoskins' work in his preface to *Landscape: The richest historical record*, ed. Della Hooke (Amesbury: The Society for Landscape Studies, 2000), pre-pagination. Hoskins' is, of course, not the first study of English landscape, but it is certainly one of the most significant.

[46] LPN 220; Gelling and Cole's ideas were confirmed by Oliver Rackham, in *Woodlands* (London: HarperCollins, 2006), pp. 116–17.

[47] Christopher Taylor, 'Roman settlements in the Nene Valley: the impact of recent archaeological work', in *Recent Work in Rural Archaeology*, ed. P. J. Fowler (Bradford-on-Avon: Moonraker Press, 1975), pp. 109–20; see also Tom Williamson, *Environment, Society and Landscape in Early Medieval England: Time and topography* (Woodbridge: Boydell Press, 2013), p. 12.

[48] The subject of managed woodland and the terminology for woodland pasture in particular was also discussed by Edward Martin at the Society for Name Studies in Britain and Ireland Twenty-Fourth Annual Conference (29 March 2015) 'East Anglian landscape history and place-names', University of East Anglia: abstract available at <http://snsbi.org.uk/2015_Norwich.html>.

[49] 'Early medieval woodland'.

[50] ed. Hooke, *op. cit*.

[51] 'The rural landscape 1500-1900, the neglected centuries', pp. 109–18. The date of attestation does not, of course, necessarily reflect the date of coinage.

The acknowledgement that the Anglo-Saxons are likely to have been highly mobile within the country – in certain circumstances, at least – renders the perception of the landscape by travellers as well as locals even more crucial in our study of it.[52] Paul Cullen, in his chapter in the recent *Perceptions of Place* volume published by the EPNS – a collection which elucidates the current state of place-name study, much as its precursor did in 1924 – emphasises the subtlety involved in the use of topographical terms in England, as illuminated by Gelling and Cole in the various editions of *The Landscape of Place-Names,* and it is not difficult to see how this might apply to minor as well as major naming vocabulary.[53] There are particular terms in Gelling and Cole's work which apply more directly to minor names, and especially to a study of riverine landscape, such as *botm*, the subject of a study by Cole, apparently indicating an area of flat, wet land abutting on a watercourse; this work was incorporated into her collaboration with Gelling.[54]

In addition to the studies of the place-names and landscape of the area, there is a wealth of local history information available for this region of Nottinghamshire, often written about a single parish or a small cluster of parishes which share some aspects of their history. Some publications are produced by local history societies, varying from those which are very personal to the parish's inhabitants, collecting local memories of the area and its people from the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, to those which contain histories of the parish from its first settlement onwards, and are more typically scholarly in their nature with, for example, more extensive reference to other sources and publications.[55] Many of these publications were inspired and influenced, like Hooke's *Landscape* collection, by the turn of the new millennium. Nevertheless, even where a local history publication appears to be well-written and thorough,

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[52] See especially Ann Cole, 'Place-names as travellers' landmarks', in Higham and Ryan, p. 51–67; *The Place-Name Evidence for a Routeway Network in Early Medieval England*, BAR British Series 589 (Oxford: British Archaeological Reports, 2013). The extent and nature of Anglo-Saxon routeway networks is being investigated by the ongoing project 'Travel and Communication in Anglo-Saxon England', conducted jointly by onomasts and archaeologists.

[53] Allen Mawer and F. M. Stenton (eds), *Introduction to the Survey of English Place-Names*, EPNS 1.1 (Cambridge: Cambridge UP, 1921); Paul Cullen, 'English place-names and landscape terminology', in *Perceptions of Place*, ed. Jayne Carroll and David N. Parsons, EPNS supernumerary vol. (Nottingham: EPNS, 2013), pp. 161–79 (pp. 166–67); LPN.

[54] Cole, '*botm*, *bytme* and *botn*'.

[55] For an example of the former kind of publication, see R. Gardner, *Maplebeck: Continuity & change*, Memories for the Millennium (Nottinghamshire Living History Archive Millennium Award Scheme) (Nottingham: Nottinghamshire County Council, 2002).

it has not generally been peer-reviewed or professionally edited, and must be treated with an appropriate degree of caution. Other publications have been written by single authors, with a similarly broad range of focal topics. The most prolific author of local histories in this part of Nottinghamshire appears to be Guy Hemingway, who has written studies on Cromwell, North Muskham, South Muskham and Little Carlton, and Carlton on Trent.[56] Although not systematically referenced, his sources are generally cited sufficiently well as to be verifiable, and his publications are a valuable tool in identifying points of interest in parish history which may be considered much less worthy of mention in a typical regional study. Barbara Cast, of the Bleasby Local History Society, has produced a pamphlet on the major, minor and field-names of that parish, which appears well-researched, but is limited to those names of local interest.[57] The most reliable and well-referenced local history publications relating to my study area are those produced for the Norwell Parish Heritage Group, edited by Michael Jones, which cover the social and agricultural history of the parish, including information about key landowners, and which also provide an in-depth study of the deserted village of Willoughby.[58]

Although some of these 'amateur' local history publications appear to focus on very specific aspects of a parish's development, such as its landowners, most contain at least some information which, in conjunction with additional evidence, can be used to flesh out the sometimes minimal mention these rural parishes receive in broader county histories such as Kaye's *A History of Nottinghamshire*.[59] This information can be particularly valuable when trying to connect field-names with areas or individuals with local significance, and this information cannot currently be found elsewhere in published sources.

In addition to the local history publications which generally focus on a combination of documentary and anecdotal evidence, there are some

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[56] *A History of Carlton on Trent* (privately bound, 1983); *A History of Cromwell Village and Church* (privately bound, 1972); *The History of North Muskham, with Bathley & Holme* (Nottingham: privately bound, 1973); *A History of South Muskham, with Little Carlton* (Nottingham: privately bound, 1973).

[57] 'Bleasby Named' (Bleasby, 2009).

[58] *Norwell Buildings*, Norwell Heritage Booklet 1 (Norwell: Norwell Parish Heritage Group, 2009); *Norwell Trades*, NHB 2 (Norwell: NPHG, 2009); *Norwell Mills*, NHB 3 (Norwell: NPHG, 2009); *Norwell Schools*, NHB 4 (Norwell: NPHG, 2009); *Norwell Farms*, NHB 5 (Norwell: NPHG, 2009); *Willoughby-by-Norwell Deserted Village*, NHB 6 (Norwell: NPHG, 2009).

[59] For example, Trevor Frecknall, *Ossington, the Denisons and Their World* (Newark: Willsons Group Services, 2013); D. Kaye, The Darwen County History Series (Chichester: Phillimore, 1987).

archaeological studies which have direct relevance to an examination of minor names. The date of the ancient bridge over the Trent at Cromwell, for example, has been subject to some debate, as the original assumption that it was from the Roman period has since been revised to an eighth-century date; this provides clear evidence for the area's significance in the Anglo-Saxon period, in particular in relation to possible trade routes.[60] This demonstrates the potential importance of individual archaeological discoveries and reinterpretations to a study of settlement and even to an understanding of the local economy. The *Transactions of the Thoroton Society*, published annually since 1897, frequently contain archaeological studies of local importance or interest which add to the overall picture of the county's history.

1.4 Local history

Nottinghamshire is an East Midland county, and its central position within England has had a significant bearing on its history.[61] The River Trent and Sherwood Forest are the 'two great natural features' of the county, and both have great importance in terms of its settlement history.[62] The Trent renders the county relatively accessible by water, and the Roman Fosse Way, running from Exeter to Lincoln, provided an excellent link by road both in the Romano-British period and afterward. Both Nottingham and Newark were earmarked as sites for castles and maintained as such for several centuries, which demonstrates the importance of these central, riverside defensive positions for strongholds.

Where the river enabled and encouraged settlement, the forest did the reverse, limiting early habitation of the county predominantly to riverine areas.[63] The shape of the parishes, as shown in Figure 1.1 above (p. 21), is generally narrower along the riverbank and elongated in an inland direction. It may be appropriate, therefore, to consider them 'parallel parishes', perhaps working in

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[60] R. P. Wright, 'Roman Britain in 1949: I. Sites Explored; II. Inscriptions', *Journal of Roman Studies* 40 (1950), 92–118; Christopher R. Salisbury, 'A bridge too old - a Mercian bridge over the Trent at Cromwell, Nottinghamshire', *Transactions of the Thoroton Society* 99 (1995), 121–23; David Harrison, 'Bridges: past and future. The current state of knowledge and proposals for future research', *Medieval Settlement Research* 25 (2010), 32–39 (p. 32).

[61] G. Denison (ed.), *The King's England: Nottinghamshire*, rev. edn. (London: Hodder and Stoughton, 1970), p. 1.

[62] Philip Lyth, A History of Nottinghamshire Farming (Cromwell: Cromwell Press, 1989), p. 7.

[63] PN Nt xv.

something like the 'coaxial systems' described by Banham and Faith and others.[64] These systems involve the movement of livestock from riverside, marshy areas to higher, generally woodland, ground through the seasons. Such systems have not been studied in a Nottinghamshire context, but it seems appropriate to bear in mind their possible place in the farming economy and the use of pastoral land in this region, especially given the presence of Sherwood Forest as well as the Trent. The small scale of the present study, however, means that it will not attampt to shed specific light on this issue.

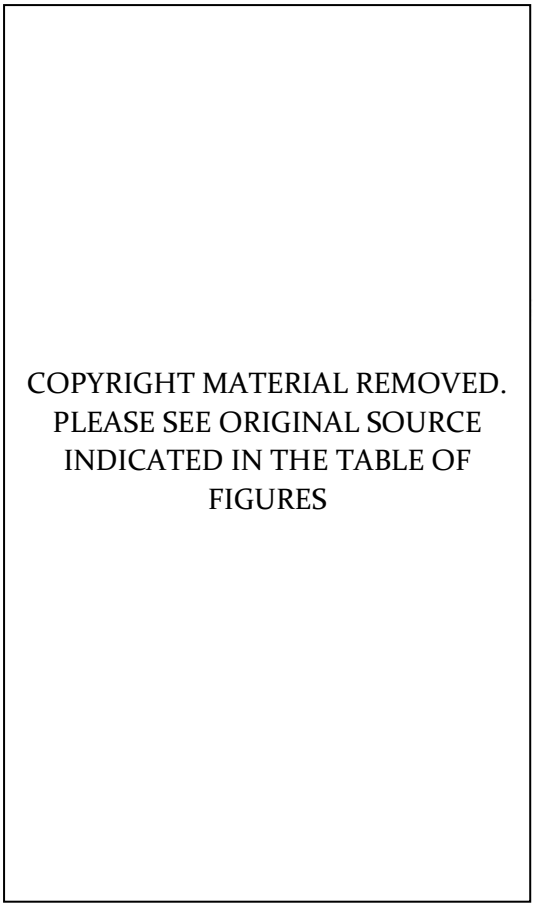


Figure 1.2 Parishes in Nottinghamshire 'still subject in some way to forest law in the second half of the 18th century'. Full source information for all figures within the thesis can be found on pp. 16–20.

While the effect of the river on the county's character has arguably remained significant throughout its history, Sherwood Forest began to decrease in size from the point at which landowners began to enclose their parks (*cf.* ME **park** in the Glossary of Elements), and became a shadow of its former self, no longer limiting and defining settlement and agriculture as it once did.[65] Discussion of the extent of the forest in different periods is, however, problematic, not least because the term 'forest' can mean not only a wooded landscape, in all its variations, but also a non-wooded landscape subject to forest law (*cf.* ME **forest**); in fact, the medieval Sherwood Forest was 'predominantly open scrub heath, interspersed

[64] *Anglo-Saxon Farms and Farming* (Oxford: Oxford UP, 2014), p. 173.

[65] Denison, p. 6; see Rev. J. C. Cox and Rev. R. H. Whitworth, 'Forestry', in *The Victoria County History of Nottinghamshire*, ed. William Page [VCH], The Victoria History of the Counties of England, 2 vols (London: Archibald Constable, 1906), pp. 365–81; K. C. Edwards, *The Land of Britain: The report of the Land Utilisation Survey of Britain. Part 60: Nottinghamshire*, ed. L. Dudley Stamp (London: Geographical Publications Ltd., 1944), pp. 419, 500.

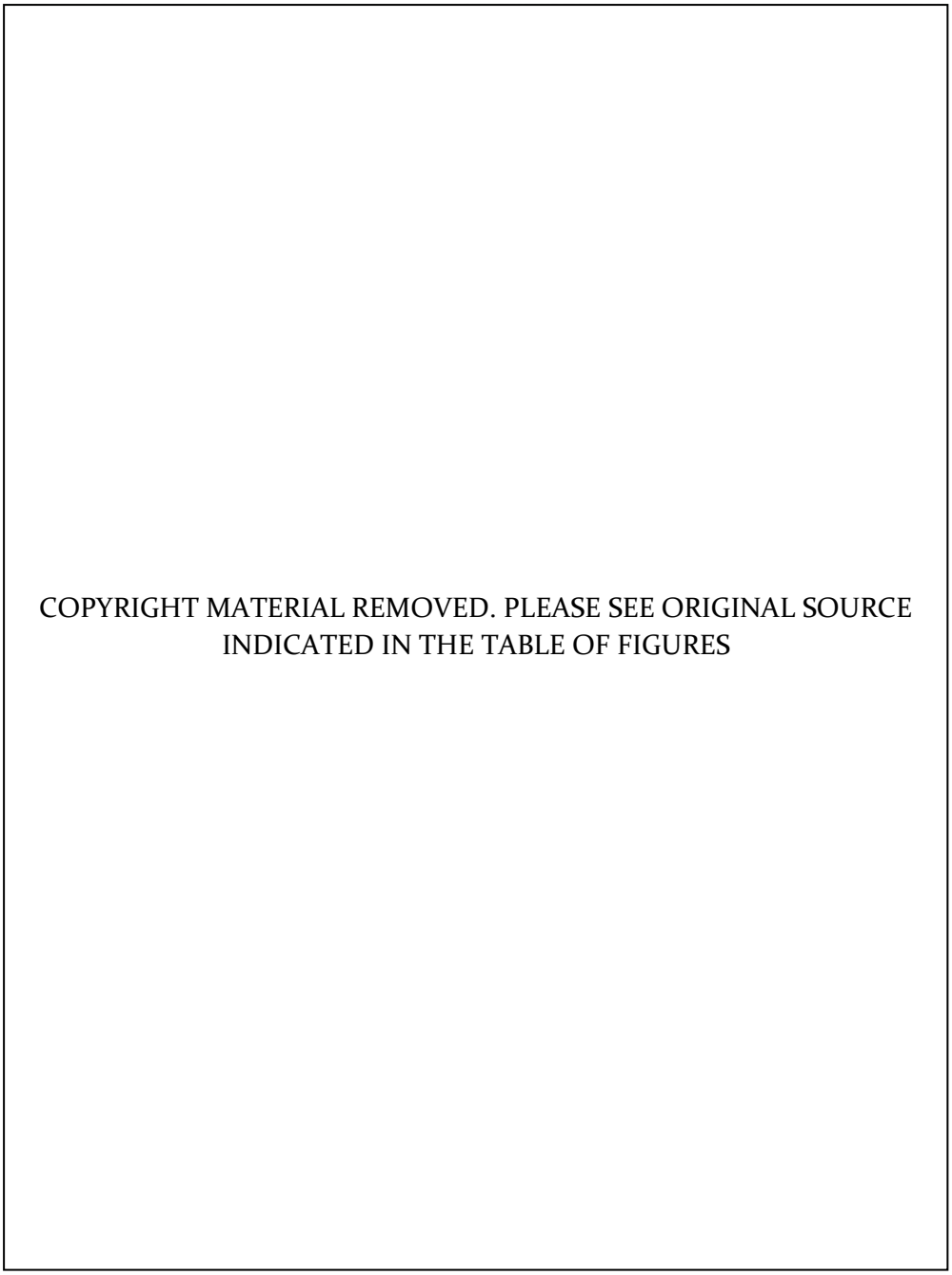


Figure 1.3: Map of the extent of Royal Forests in England in the thirteenth century.

with areas of woodland, enclosed parks and cultivated arable', not the densely-wooded forest which is sometimes assumed to be the case.[66] The area of Nottinghamshire north-west of the Trent (of which Thurgarton Wapentake is

[66] Margaret Ley Bazeley, 'The extent of the English forest in the thirteenth century', *Transactions of the Royal Historical Society* 4 (1921), 140–59; Ben Cowell, 'Parks, plebs and the picturesque: Sherwood Forest as a contested landscape in later Georgian England, 1770–1830', in *Forest History: International studies on socio-economic and forest ecosystem change*, ed. Mauro Agnoletti and Steven Anderson, IUFRO Research Series 2 (Wallingford: CABI, 2000), pp. 195–208 (p. 196).

part) was all subject to forest law in the late twelfth and early thirteenth centuries, and many Nottinghamshire parishes were still to some extent subject to forest law as recently as the late eighteenth century (see Figures 1.2 and 1.3 above).[67]

The Anglo-Saxon remains discovered in the county support the view that the forest was a strong inhibitor to settlement.[68] An Anglo-Saxon cemetery existed at Holme Pierrepont, and other fifth- or sixth-century burials were discovered near Cotgrave in 1839.[69] Three burial mounds were also found at Oxton, further west into Thurgarton Wapentake, with various grave goods intact.[70] The data available from the Portable Antiquities Scheme demonstrate clearly the pattern of finds since 1998 for the 'Early Medieval' period, with a cluster spread along the Trent valley and comparatively few in the north and west of the county (see Figure 1.4 below). Although this is, of course, a small selection of information about archaeological finds, and is heavily influenced by the greater development along the Trent in modern times, it nevertheless confirms those patterns given in the VCH of archaeological finds along the river. This is not, of course, direct evidence for settlement, but provides one piece of the puzzle in relation to settlement history.

In the words of the compilers of PN Nt, 'The evidence of place-names, like that of archaeological discoveries, suggests that the [Anglo-Saxon] settlement of Nottinghamshire began with the occupation of the Trent valley.'[71] According to them, few place-names of an 'ancient' type occur within the county, and nearly all mark sites adjacent to, or within a short distance of, the river. Since this assessment, much debate has occurred over which names are, in fact, of the earlier type, and while the *-ingas* names to which this statement refers are no longer deemed to be the earliest, they nevertheless represent a relatively early

[67] Bazeley; Sherwood Forest Archaeology Project, 'Boundaries', Sherwood Forest History <http://sherwoodforesthistory.blogspot.co.uk/p/forest-boundaries.html>; Cowell, p. 197.

[68] R. A. Smith, 'Anglo-Saxon remains', in VCH 1 193–206 (p. 194).

[69] *Ibid*., p. 196.

[70] *Ibid*.

[71] pp. xiii–xiv. Joan Thirsk concurs with this belief, although her conclusions appear to be based on evidence from PN Nt and PN Nth (J. E. B. Gover, Allen Mawer and F. M. Stenton, *The Place-Names of Northamptonshire*, EPNS 10 (Cambridge: Cambridge UP, 1933)). See 'Field systems of the East Midlands', in *Studies of Field Systems in the British Isles*, ed. Alan R. H. Baker and Robin A. Butlin (Cambridge: Cambridge UP, 1973), pp. 232–80 (p. 239).

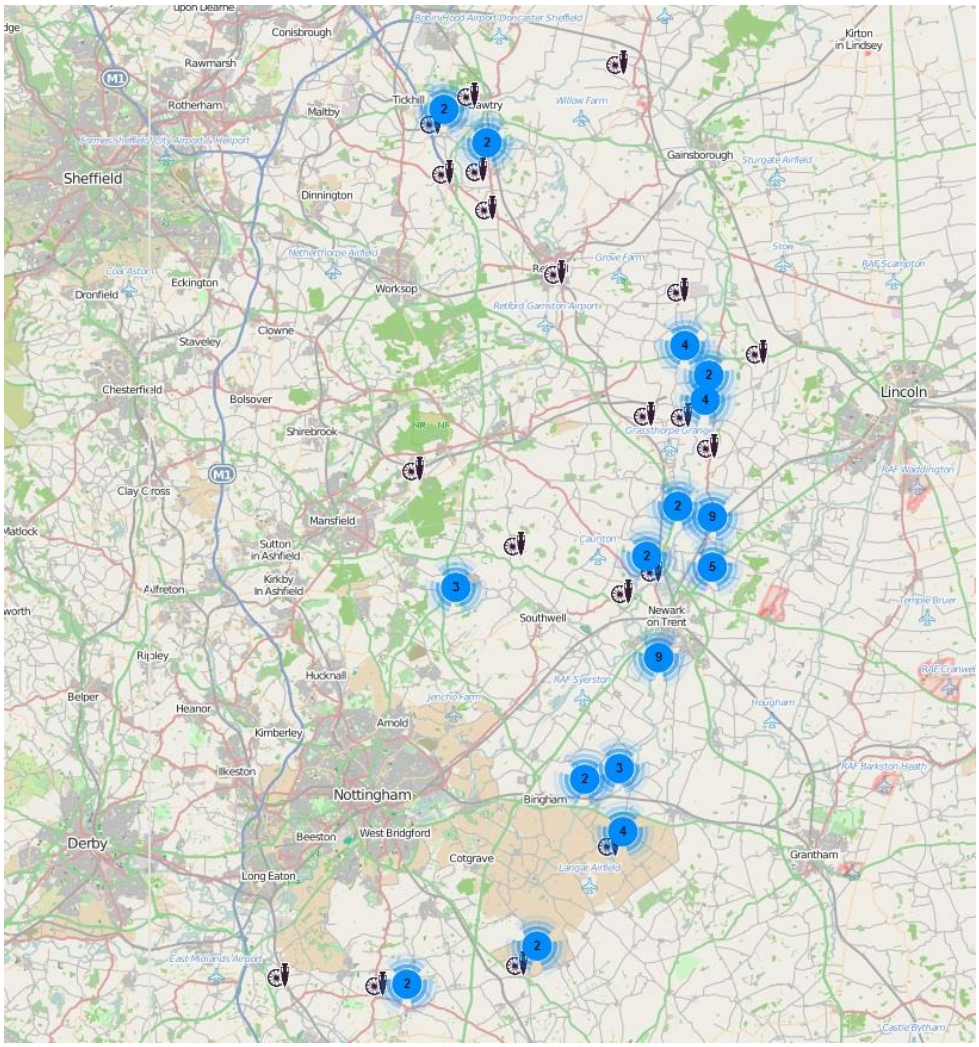


Figure 1.4: Early Medieval finds in Nottinghamshire from the Portable Antiquities Scheme. The blue hotspots indicate multiple finds in approximately the same location.

second wave of Anglo-Saxon colonisation.[72] It is perhaps also worthy of note that Gover, Mawer and Stenton's statement was not based on statistical analysis; while this does not render it inaccurate, it must be borne in mind that other factors may be involved in such a distribution.[73]

After the Anglo-Saxon settlement came the invasion of Scandinavian armies, which left a marked impression on the population of both the north and east of England, and on its vocabulary and nomenclature. Nottinghamshire 'is

[72] Dodgson; Barrie Cox, 'The significance of the distribution of English place-names in *-hām* in the midlands and East Anglia', *JEPNS* 5 (1973), 15–73; Joost Kuurman, 'An examination of the *-ingas*, *-inga-* place-names in the East Midlands', *JEPNS* 7 (1975), 11–44; David N. Parsons, 'Churls and athelings, kings and reeves: some reflections on place-names and early English society', in Carroll and Parsons, pp. 43–76.

[73] The accuracy of distribution maps and some associated methodological problems are explored by Keith Briggs in 'The distribution of distance of certain place-name types to Roman Roads', *Nomina* 32 (2009), 43–58, esp. pp. 43–44.

not one of the counties in which the results of Danish colonisation appear most clearly on the modern map', with few of what Gover, Mawer and Stenton call 'clusters of obviously Danish names'.[74] They believed, however, that the Scandinavian settlement in the county may have been underestimated, and that minor names may hold the key to a more accurate assessment; as has already been discussed, this view has been echoed by many scholars, including Cameron, who conducted his own re-assessment of Scandinavian settlement in Lincolnshire using minor names.[75]

In the late ninth and early tenth centuries, Nottinghamshire and its *burh* changed hands several times between the Danes and the armies of Wessex and Mercia; it is difficult to suggest without further evidence, therefore, how much Danish settlement or influence there may have been in the county in the period leading up to the Norman Conquest.[76] In 942 the creation of the territory of the Five Boroughs united this region against the 'Norsemen' of York, arguably until the death of Eric Bloodaxe, after which England was unified under a single monarch, negating the need for this defensive region as a buffer for Wessex against York.[77] Four of the Five Boroughs (Derby, Leicester, Lincoln and Nottingham) became the county towns of later shires, and Nottingham is first named as a shire in 1016.[78] This, perhaps, is the point after which the county can be said to have developed an identity of its own, although to what extent this was really distinct from any of the neighbouring counties is uncertain.

Whatever the ethnic makeup of the county by the Norman Conquest, it is worthy of note that Nottinghamshire's land was divided not into English hundreds, but into Danish wapentakes. Thurgarton Wapentake was once two separate wapentakes of Thurgarton and Lythe, divided by the River Greet, although the two were combined very early; the north and south divisions of modern Thurgarton correspond to the two earlier wapentakes.[79] The eastern boundary of the wapentake is formed predominantly by the River Trent, echoing

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[74] PN Nt xvi.

[75] *Ibid.*; 'The Scandinavian element'.

[76] See Pauline Stafford, *The East Midlands in the Early Middle Ages*, Studies in the Early History of Britain (Leicester: Leicester UP, 1985), pp. 109–21.

[77] *The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle*, ed. Dorothy Whitelock, 2nd edn (London: Eyre and Spottiswoode, 1965), p. 71.

[78] *Ibid.*, p. 95; Edwards, p. 420.

[79] PN Nt 154; Robert Thoroton, *Thoroton's History of Nottinghamshire: Volume 1*, ed. John Throsby, repr. with additions (Nottingham: J. Throsby, 1796), p. xxi.

the ancient internal boundary of Mercia which was formed in the same way, and the wapentake contains parts of the modern district of Newark and Sherwood, Gedling Borough, and the City of Nottingham.[80] Within the south division of the wapentake are both Southwell Minster and Thurgarton Priory, and although both of these clearly had a significant influence on the surrounding landscape as landowners, it is possible that this influence did not stretch very far north along the Trent.

1.5 Agricultural history

Despite the limited number of early documents which record minor or field-names in Nottinghamshire, it is nevertheless important to consider the agricultural history of the region before such records began: without contextual information gleaned from archaeological and historical evidence, only limited aspects of landscape history can be efficiently investigated through onomastics.

Although there is little to no evidence for prehistoric farming along the west bank of the Trent in Thurgarton, the remains of a Roman villa have been found in Cromwell parish, along with cropmarks from this period which are visible from the air (see Figure 1.5 below). Roman villas were generally established on good-quality land which was well-watered but lay high enough to be safe from flooding, and villa sites have been found in several Trentside parishes, at Southwell, slightly inland from the Trent along the River Greet, as well as at Thurgarton and Cromwell.[81] The Romans farmed in large estates, often centred on these villas, and it has been suggested that this structure remained even after the Romans themselves departed; at the time the Anglo-Saxons colonised the region, Philip Lyth has described the remains of the Roman farming estates as 'islands of cultivation' which were seized upon by the incomers.[82] He cites evidence of Anglo-Saxon settlement around the Cromwell villa and post-holes found in the floor of the Southwell villa as evidence for continuity of use of these sites.

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[80] *Bede's Ecclesiastical History of the English People*, ed. B. Colgrave and R. A. B. Mynors, 2nd edn (London: Clarendon Press, 1993), pp. 294–95.

[81] Lyth, p. 8.

[82] *Ibid.*, p. 11.

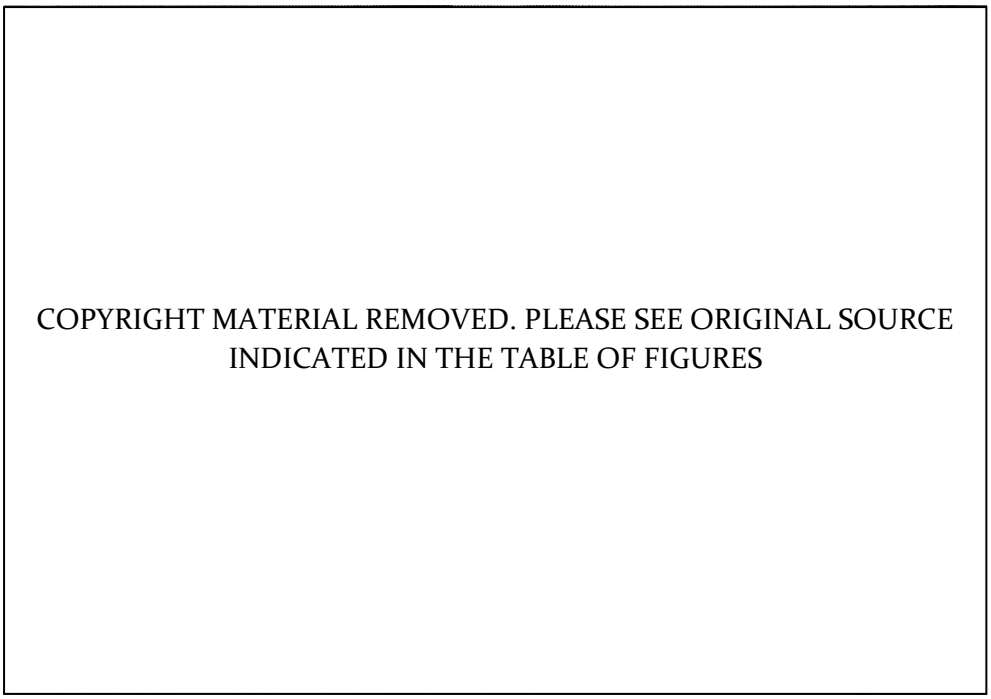


Figure 1.5: Aerial photograph of the cropmarks of the Cromwell Roman Villa.

During Roman occupation of Nottinghamshire there was an increase in arable farming on the heavy clay soil, with the introduction of a new plough at least partly responsible for this.[83] The Southwell Charter of 956 refers to furlongs and headland, demonstrating the probable existence of a common-field farming system here prior to the arrival of the Normans in 1066.[84] The reliability of this kind of vocabulary as evidence for a common- or open-field farming system has been hotly debated, especially by Joan Thirsk and J. Z. Titow: Thirsk is particularly cautious, emphasising that evidence for strip-farming is not evidence for a common-field system at such an early date, while Titow argues for much earlier dominance of the system than Thirsk.[85] In any case, it appears that a common-field system developed when any previous arrangement became 'unworkable as a result of a combination of factors, such as having reached the

[83] Christopher Taylor, *Fields in the English Landscape*, rev. edn (Stroud: Sutton Publishing, 2000), pp. 48–51.

[84] The charter is S 659 (B 1029), and is discussed by Philip Lyth in 'The Southwell charter of 956 AD: an exploration of its boundaries', *Transactions of the Thoroton Society* 86 (1982), 49–61; also *A History of Nottinghamshire Farming*, p. 13.

[85] Thirsk, 'The common fields', *Past and Present* 29 (1964), 3–25; 'The origin of the common fields', *Past and Present* 33 (1966), 142–47; Titow, 'Medieval England and the open field system', *Past and Present* 32 (1965), 86–102.

limits of assarting, extreme subdivision of plots and a shortage of pasture.'[86] For further discussion of common arable fields and the Midland system, see Chapters 4 and 5. Although the development of common field systems appears to indicate an emphasis on arable farming, livestock was by no means neglected – not least because of the necessity of oxen in the ploughing process – and pastureland and commons for grazing were present in addition to the arable strips.[87] As Oosthuizen has emphasised, the development of common field systems was not 'monocausal', and the nature of such systems in Nottinghamshire will likely be different from those of other parts of the Midland zone, shaped by the landscape as well as by social and economic pressures.[88] Little information is available about crops grown before the fourteenth century, but it is likely that Thurgarton's parishes followed the national trend for growing mainly cereals on their arable land, and from the thirteenth century also beans, peas and vetches.[89]

The cleared and cultivated land used for arable farming was often surrounded by scrubland or forest. Scrubland could, of course, be used for grazing, and woodland could also be used in this way to an extent.[90] When the need for more arable land arose, however, temporary clearings could be made in the forest: 'The number of farms named Breck or Sart bear witness to settlements which started out as enclosures of this sort'.[91] Many of the parishes in Thurgarton followed the usual pattern, whereby common land was pushed to the edges of the parish as more and more land was taken in for arable farming.[92] These remaining woodland pastures were often only cleared after parliamentary enclosure in the eighteenth century.

Lyth points to the increased profitability of sheep-farming in the fifteenth century as a catalyst for the beginning of land enclosure.[93] Common land in the East Midlands became scarcer, and landlords began to enclose land from the

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[86] Grenville Astill, 'An archaeological approach to the development of agricultural technologies in medieval England', in *Medieval Farming and Technology: The impact of agricultural change in northwest Europe*, ed. Astill and John Langdon (Leiden: Brill, 1997), pp. 193–224 (p. 200).

[87] See HEFN 10–18.

[88] 'New light on the origins of open-field farming?', *Medieval Archaeology* 49 (2005), 165–93 (p. 191).

[89] Christopher Dyer, 'Medieval farming and technology: a conclusion', in Astill and Langdon, pp. 293–320 (p. 295).

[90] See Edwards, *The Land of Britain,* p. 494.

[91] Lyth, *History of Nottinghamshire Farming,* p. 15.

[92] Martin, 'East Anglian landscape history'.

[93] *History of Nottinghamshire Farming,* p. 16.

open fields. Over the following centuries, government exerted degrees of control over the enclosure process, and the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries saw parliamentary acts passed which granted enclosure, parish by parish, across the country.[94] The need for this kind of systematic enclosure has been attributed to the Midland field system being, by its very nature, resistant to adaptation and evolution once it was in place.[95] In Lyth's words, 'The Parliamentary enclosures produced the most drastic re-organisation of land ownership and the landscape, in the history of the country', and he also draws comparison between the compact layout of modern farms and villages in England as opposed to more scattered ones in mainland Europe, suggesting that the lack of any systematic process of enclosure in the latter is the predominant reason for this difference.[96] Enclosure has been defined as:

> [T]he replacement of two or three large open fields round a village, whose strips were owned individually, but whose crops and stocks were controlled by the community of owners (according to ancient rights and practices), by smaller, individually-owned fields whose cropping and stocking could be controlled by the owner … [97]

and while it undoubtedly proved profitable for farmers and landowners, cottagers became dependent on the farmers who employed them, as they were unable to pay the costs of fencing their enclosures. Quite how 'ancient' the rights and practices of common-field agriculture are has been discussed at great length: in his discussion of the development of the Midland farming system, H. S. A. Fox emphasised that many changes in field structure and agricultural practice may have preceded the adoption of a 'complete' open-field system; both Thirsk and Titow have also stressed the uncertainty in this aspect of agricultural development, and the importance of local context and circumstances.[98] The

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[94] Taylor, *Fields in the English Landscape*, p. 139.

[95] Mark Bailey, 'Beyond the Midland field system: the determinants of common rights over the arable in medieval England', *Agricultural History Review* 58.2 (2010), 153–71, p. 170.

[96] *History of Nottinghamshire Farming,* p. 29.

[97] J. H. Plumb, *England in the Eighteenth Century*, Penguin History of England 7 (London: Penguin, 1950), p. 19.

[98] On ancient rights and practices in agriculture, Mark Bowden, Graham Brown and Nicky Smith, *An Archaeology of Town Commons in England: 'A very fair field indeed'* (Abingdon: English Heritage, 2009), p. 16; also Tom Williamson, *Shaping Medieval Landscapes: Settlement, society, environment* (Macclesfield: Windgather Press, 2003). On local variations in field systems, Fox, 'Approaches to the adoption of the Midland system', in *The Origins of Open Field Agriculture*, ed. Trevor Rowley (London: Croom Helm, 1981), pp. 64–111; Thirsk, 'Field systems of the East Midlands'; 'The common fields'; 'The origin of the common fields'; Titow, 'Medieval England and the open field system'.

latter point has been echoed by Bruce Campbell in a discussion of precisely this topic, and by Brian Roberts and Stuart Wrathmell in a chapter entitled 'Farming systems and landscape characteristics' which relates the development of settlements to that of farming systems in different regions.[99] It must be noted, however, that in many places enclosure was not forced by parliamentary intervention, but took place by agreement, often at a much earlier date than the Enclosure Acts and sometimes with arguably fairer results for all concerned.[100]

Parliamentary enclosure was not the final sweeping change on our agrarian landscape. In 1944 the parishes of the study area were all characterised as part of a 'Mixed Farming region', but divided into two portions geographically, with the division at Kelham.[101] In the later twentieth century many hedges and ditches were removed in these areas in order to create massive open fields for monoculture, proof that even in the present day, use and adaptation of land is determined by economy and profitability, albeit in an entirely different set of circumstances from those which brought about the common-field system.[102] In the study area as a whole, there has been a mixture of change and continuity through the centuries: new settlements sprang up and others faded away; open fields were created, then enclosed, and subsequently opened up again for new farming techniques; crops and livestock have each taken their turn to be at the forefront of farmers' concerns. The heavy clay soil shared by much of Nottinghamshire, however, has remained constant, and has determined land use since farming it began; there is remarkable longevity, too, in some field-names, with some surviving from the twelfth century until the nineteenth or even longer.

Thurgarton Wapentake's position, with its proximity to the Trent, means that much of its landscape is similar in nature. 'Hill and vale' are sometimes contrasted with 'forest and fen', and while it is certainly true that Sherwood Forest may in times long past have greatly influenced the landscape of this area, its extent (and therefore influence) by the time many of the field-names in my corpus were coined was less significant.[103] Thirsk believes that the landscapes of

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[99] Campbell, 'Commonfield origins: the regional dimension', in Rowley, pp. 112–29; Roberts and Wrathmell, *Region and Place: A study of English rural settlement* (Abingdon: English Heritage, 2002), pp. 59–82.

[100] Edwards, *The Land of Britain,* p. 516.

[101] *Ibid.,* p. 553.

[102] Jones, *Norwell Farms*, p. 40.

[103] Thirsk, 'Field systems of the East Midlands', p. 235.

these two types 'preserved their separate identit[ies] throughout the life of field systems', and it seems reasonable, therefore, to treat the parishes of Thurgarton Wapentake as a cohesive unit at least in these terms.[104] The geology of the area, too, demonstrates how much these parishes have in common: Figure 1.6 (below) is a map showing the bedrock of this portion of eastern Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire, and western Lincolnshire, and the central pink swathe represents the Mercia Mudstone on which the parishes of my study area lie.

The 'Newark and Sherwood Landscape Character Assessment' describes the area where the majority of my parishes are situated as 'Trent Washlands', while the Land Utilisation Survey gives it as 'The Trent Vale Region': in either case, the river is the most integral characteristic of this land. The area is 'defined by alluvial and river terrace drift deposits', and the areas in the approximately two miles closest to the river contain lighter sand and clay soils due to the alluvial deposits.[105] Within the river valley there are 'low terraces' and 'islands' raised by a metre or more above the alluvium, reflecting areas less prone to flooding throughout history.[106] A similar pattern of alluvial deposits flanks tributaries of the Trent, including the Greet which bisects the wapentake. These can be seen clearly in Figure 1.7 below, with the superficial alluvium shown in pale yellow. The remainder of the parishes fall within the 'Mid-Nottinghamshire Farmlands' region.[107]

[104] Thirsk, 'Field systems of the East Midlands', p. 235.

[105] Newark and Sherwood District Council, 'Newark and Sherwood Landscape Character Assessment: 4.0 The Trent Washlands Chapter', 2009, p. 4 <http://www.newark-sherwooddc.gov.uk/media/newarkandsherwood/imagesandfiles/planningpolicy/pdfs/landscapeandbiodiversity/landscapecharacterassessment/Trent%20Washlands%20-%20DONE.pdf>; Edwards, *The Land of Britain*, p. 553. Edwards also gives a full discussion of the different alluvial soil types found in the Trent valley, pp. 457–60.

[106] 'Newark and Sherwood Landscape Character Assessment', p. 6.

[107] Nottinghamshire County Council, 'Nottinghamshire Landscape Guidelines: Landscape Plan' <cms.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/landscapetypesplan.pdf>.

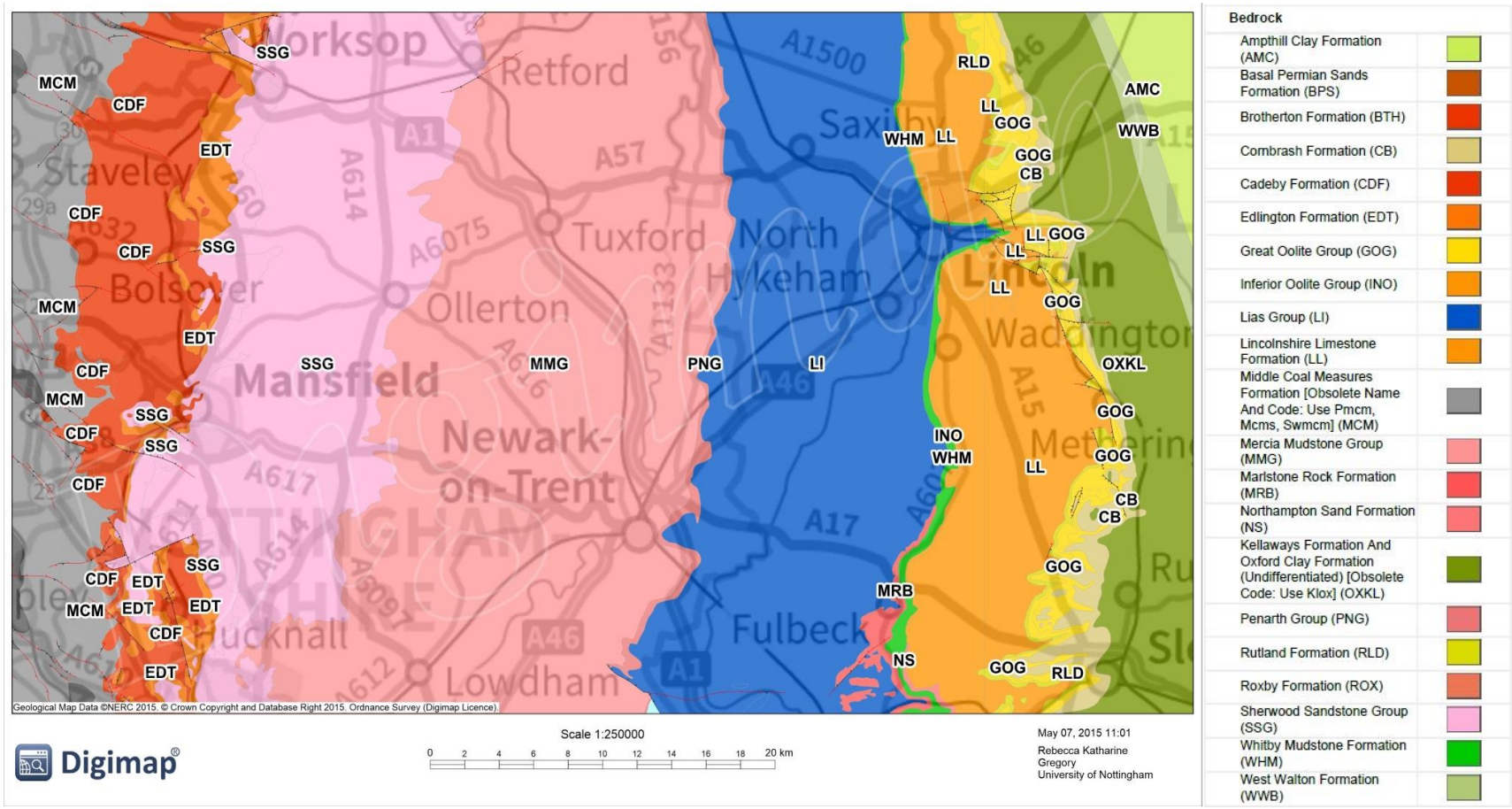


Figure 1.6: Map showing the geology of parts of Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire and Lincolnshire.

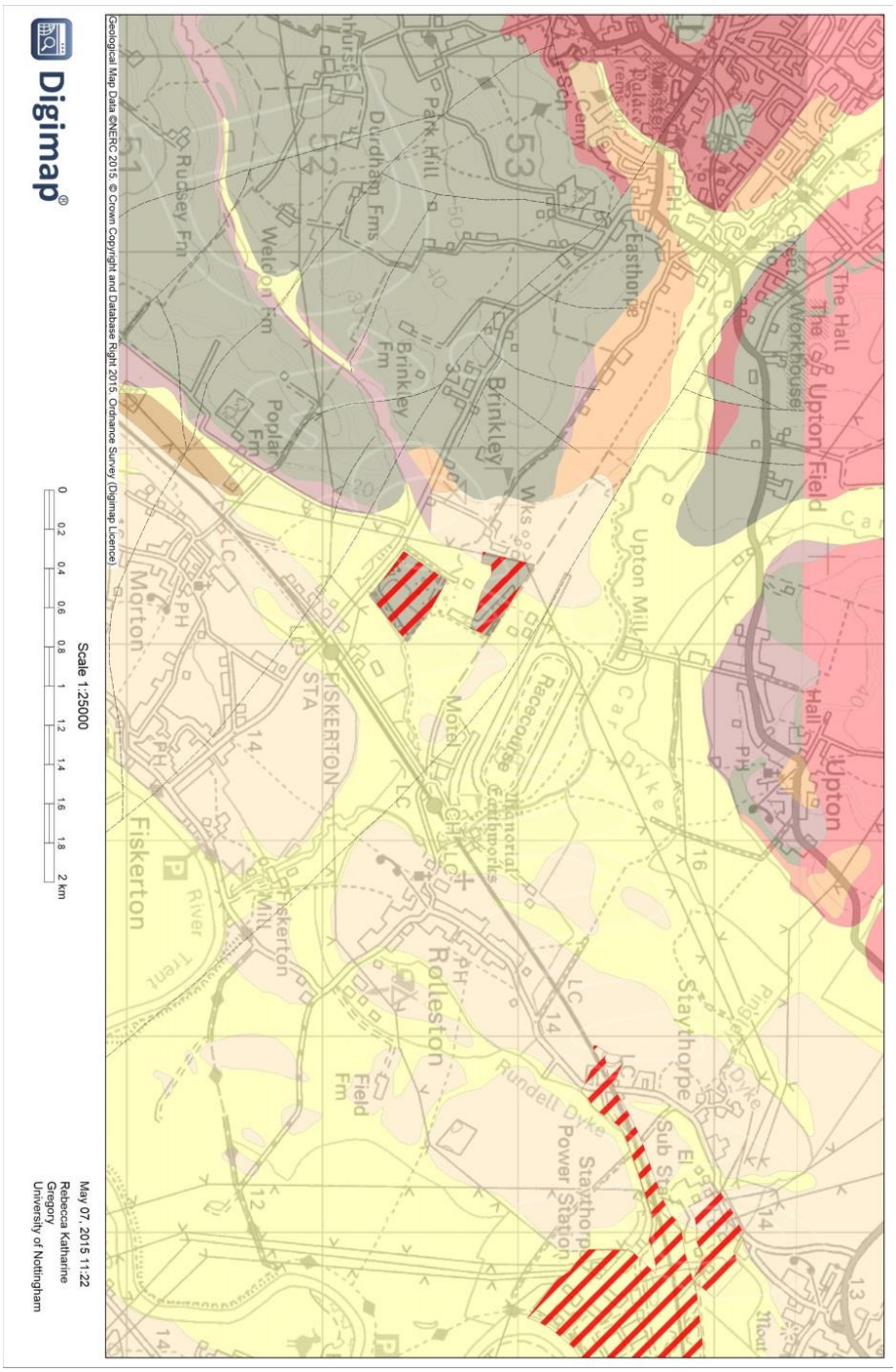


Figure 1.7: Geological map showing superficial deposits in the Trent valley. Alluvium is shown in pale yellow.

1.6 Summary of the study area

The parishes which form my research corpus were chosen with the intention that they form a cohesive group with shared characteristics, while differing sufficiently to facilitate comparison between them. The parishes form a contiguous band along the west bank of the River Trent, Nottinghamshire's major waterway, from Colwick at the area's southern extent to Fledborough in the north. The majority of the parishes border the Trent, the exception being Gonalston, which is nevertheless only a short distance from the river. Holme is now on the eastern side of the river, but as it is frequently grouped in documents alongside North Muskham and Bathley, it has been included in the corpus alongside them. The parishes are also part of Thurgarton Wapentake, giving them a shared administrative as well as geographical characteristic. The area is intersected by two tributaries of the Trent: the River Greet, which bisects the wapentake forming its north and south divisions, meets the Trent between Fiskerton and Rolleston; and the Dover Beck, joining the river slightly further south at Caythorpe. There are a number of smaller natural watercourses and man-made pools and dykes which occur all across the study area, especially in the lowest-lying riverine areas.

Despite these shared features, however, there are significant variations in the characteristics of the parishes in question. Those at the northern extreme of the study area are closer to Newark than to Nottingham, and this affected the traffic and industry associated with the area. Land ownership, likewise, vastly differed, with some parishes owned almost entirely by ecclesiastical bodies, others by large secular landowners, and others far less uniform. This naturally changed over time, and the transfer of land is the reason many of the documents recording minor names were created. The 'tenurial and exploitative relationships' unique to each parish and township 'have both direct and indirect bearing on the formation and survival of place-names' as well as the recording of them, including those of fields and minor landscape features.[108] The enclosure movement, too, had varying impact on the organisation of land, with a little more than half the parishes having parliamentary Enclosure Awards, but many others undergoing only a piecemeal process of enclosure. The implications of this

[108] Simon Taylor, 'Methodologies in place-name research', in *The Oxford Handbook of Names and Naming*, ed. Hough, pp. 69–86 (p. 73).

difference in land management on naming will be discussed in later chapters. Some parishes had (if not in modern times, then historically) more woodland than others, and some have more raised ground.

All these characteristics, both those which are common to the whole study area and those which are unique to much smaller localities, have played their own part in shaping the vocabulary of naming in this part of Nottinghamshire. In order to best study these different influences, I have attempted to capture not only attestations of names, but also other, contextual, information which will better inform treatment of those attestations. The compilation of the corpus will be discussed in Chapter 2.

Chapter 2. Compiling a corpus

2.1 Recording and presentation of primary data

The compilation of a minor-name survey is not a simple task, and one of the most problematic decisions which must be made is that of which data to include or exclude. This decision is largely based upon a perception of what constitutes a minor place-name. It has long been accepted that English place-names are, for the most part, functional and meaningful descriptions which become fossilized as names: this is especially clear in the case of most major names, but far less so for minor names. Minor names, especially those recorded in surveys and terriers, are far more likely to function in an almost identical way to common nouns. Take, for example, the survey entry Ash Plantation (CM, 1908: p. 97): is this simply a description of a piece of woodland, or is it perceived by the surveyor to be a name? This is a problem recognised by other scholars, and Vuolteenaho and Berg phrase their differentiation thus:

> As distinct from other spatially designating word classes – such as common names that classify entities to a culturally known category (e.g. continent, badland, alley, boulevard, slum, favela, bidonville) and 'elementary spatial terms' like pronouns (I/you, us/them) or spatial demonstratives (here/there, up/down, near/far) … 'proper' toponyms pinpoint unique places.[1]

This definition appears to rely on the distinction between common nouns and 'proper' names, and the chapter goes on to cite critics who believe that such 'proper' names must be 'meaningless marks' which 'name objects individually without describing them'.[2] While this may be true of some bestowed and transferred names, to apply this principle to all toponyms is at best unhelpful. The idea of 'unique places', however, is one which can be developed: for a name

[1] 'Towards critical toponymies', in *Critical Toponymies: The Contested Politics of Place Naming,* ed. Berg and Vuolteenaho (Farnham: Ashgate, 2009), pp. 1–18 (p. 8).

[2] P. Diderichsen, *Elementcer Dansk Grammatik* (Copenhagen: Gyldendal, 1962); quoted in Vuolteenaho and Berg, p. 8. Richard Coates has emphasised a distinction between descriptive expressions and proper names, the characteristic of the latter being that they either do not depend on, or disregard, the sense of any lexical items they contain; in other words, 'senseless use of the referring expression' ('Properhood', *Language* 82.2 (2006), 356–82, p. 370): the process of 'becoming proper' in the case of descriptive phrases becoming English place-names is also discussed by Coates on p. 370.

to be functional to a naming community, that name must signify a location which is identifiable to that community.[3] It is for this reason that simplex place-names such as Holme, originally identifiable to the local speech community as the dry place in marshy ground, later became Holme Pierrepont, and Holme *juxta Muskham*: the speech community grew, and these places were no longer unique in that community's collective spatial awareness.[4] Common nouns form the basis of most place-names, as the majority of place-name elements are (or were) common nouns. There cannot be, therefore, a straightforward distinction between common nouns and 'proper' toponyms.[5]

If some assumptions can be made about the speech communities using the names in this corpus, then this concept of uniqueness can be taken further. If minor names are given and used, for the most part, by those individuals in contact with the small-scale landscape on a day-to-day basis, then their primary idea of space in which the names function will be one of their own township or parish, or perhaps only those parts of it in which they themselves hold or farm land. Kirsten Simonsen has emphasised ideas of place, of which place-naming must be a significant part, as representations of both macro- and microphenomena; the latter of these incorporating 'daily practices of work or consumption'.[6] It is the placing of minor names within this quotidian context which allows us to reach a different conclusion from that suggested above: a name can be descriptive (it could be argued that such a name *must* be so), and does not have to be unique, so long as it signifies a unique location in the perception of the name user.[7] Ash Plantation can function perfectly well as a 'proper' toponym, so long as there is only one Ash Plantation within a given context. From a researcher's perspective, it is almost never possible to determine what mental space a name or phrase was part of, and therefore no simple distinction can be made between noun phrases and toponyms on the basis of form alone. Repetition increases the likelihood of a noun phrase being a

[3] This principle is neatly summarised by Hough: 'Commonplace place-names', *Nomina* 30 (2007), 101–20 (p. 101).

[4] PN Nt 236, 187, respectively.

[5] Coates clarifies that 'properhood is a category or usage, not a structural category': 'Properhood', p. 369.

[6] Kirsten Simonsen, 'What kind of space in what kind of social theory?', *Progress in Human Geography* 24 (1996), 494–512 (pp. 502–3); see also Vuolteenaho and Berg, p. 9.

[7] See Staffan Nyström's discussion of the relationship between 'proprial' and 'non-proprial' meanings and mental processes: 'Names and meaning', in *The Oxford Handbook of Names and Naming,* ed. Hough, pp. 39–51 (esp. pp. 40–41).

toponym, as does capitalisation in modern attestations, but an absence of either of these features does not indicate that a phrase is not a name. Staffan Nyström refers to this grey area as 'the dichotomy *proper noun – common noun*'.[8] For this reason, therefore, any noun phrase which appears to act as a name is recorded as part of this corpus. In documents consisting of tabular surveys this is an easy distinction to make; in deeds and terriers it is sometimes less so. Definite articles appear before some names and not others, and indefinite articles can appear in a fossilized name form.[9] Neither, then, is grammar a diagnostic tool. Data collection here has been both subjective and inclusive, and I have attempted to record contextual information, where appropriate, and have transcribed the exact forms of attestations including prepositions, articles and capitalisation. Not all of this is represented in Chapter 3, as will be discussed below.

I created a database using Microsoft Access which would allow me to record the following information for each apparently separate name: the type of feature it refers to (this is not always as immediately apparent as might be expected); the township, settlement, or other subdivision with which it is associated; an open or common field with which it is associated, if appropriate; interpretative glossing; and finally, it enabled me to record an unlimited number of separate attestations, all of which were linked to that name (see Figure 2.1 below). For each attestation, I recorded the spelling (if two different spellings were recorded in the same document, this required two separate entries), the date of the attestation, the source from which it was taken, and any contextual information or phrases from the surrounding text which may be pertinent. In turn, for each source particular information is recorded: the date, even if approximate; a title or description for the source, often taken from the appropriate calendar of documents; the location where that source can be found at the time of recording; and a reference number if one is available. Each source was then assigned a unique reference code within the database, which refers to the parish it records evidence for, and the date it is believed to have been written or created.

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[8] 'Names and meaning', p. 40.

[9] Coates emphasises that although definite articles have been used to distinguish proper nouns from other noun phrases, the only certain categorisation can take place when the intended sense is known ('Properhood', p. 369).

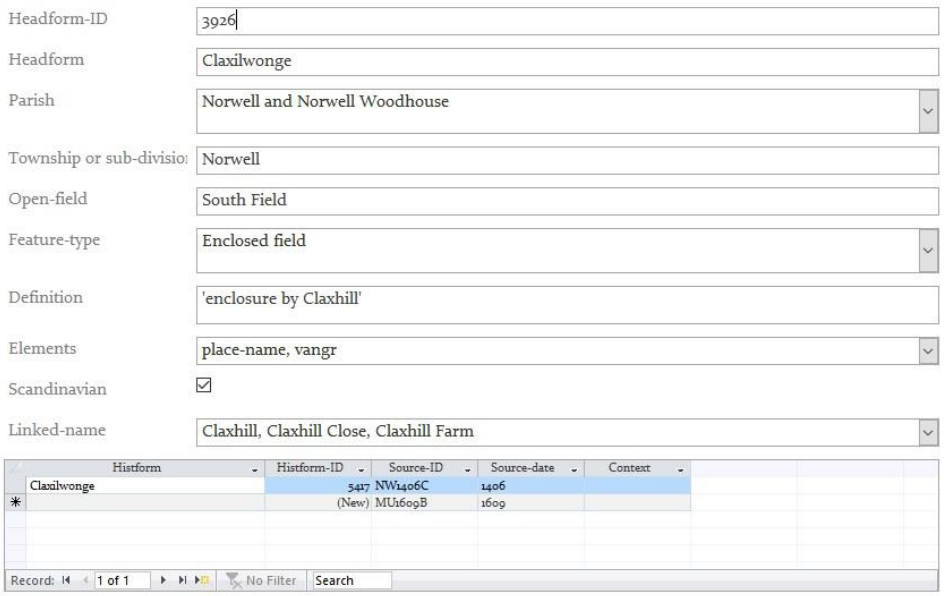


Figure 2.1: Data entry form from my Microsoft Access database, showing the information which can be associated with each name.

Naturally, not all of the recorded information can be reproduced in survey form, and the reason for this is twofold: firstly, it would result in a vast repetition of information which a database is designed to avoid; secondly, it would become far less user-friendly and much more difficult to work with. However, surveys and gazetteers do not always include the information which allows them to be of optimal use to the reader, and Simon Taylor has summarised the varying approaches to information given in some of the major place-name surveys in *The Oxford Handbook of Names and Naming*.[10] I am in accordance with Taylor's methodological proposal for an ideal place-name survey, including what he terms the 'maximal' amount of information about each name and its forms, and have adopted some of his conventions in the presentation of my corpus. However, the practicality of his 'maximal' approach is limited by several factors: the first is the lack of information which forms some of Taylor's presentation, such as an accurate grid reference for each name, the record of pronunciation, and a discussion of the etymology of each name.[11] The lack of etymology for every name is, admittedly, as a result of the designated scope and limits of this study rather than an unavoidable absence of the relevant information. The second major factor is the use Taylor makes of a headform for each entry. I made the

[10] Taylor, 'Methodologies'.
[11] *Ibid.*, p. 83.

decision early on in the data collection process that my survey would not be presented using headforms, and there are several reasons why this is the case; the most significant are as follows.

Determining a headform requires a degree of interpretation of names, especially where a regular and consistent source (such as the 6" Ordnance Survey maps used in the EPNS county surveys) is not available. It would be possible to use the most recent recorded form, but as the date of this form can vary by several centuries between names, this seems a misleading way to present and compare name forms. Furthermore, in order to group names under a headform, a decision must be made as to which attestations refer to the 'same' name, and which are variant forms or secondary formations. Derivative or secondary formations could either be included under the same entry, or could be given separately. The problems with categorising names in this way are detailed in the introduction to Chapter 4 (pp. 228–35, esp. pp. 228–30), which discusses the labelling of 'original' and derivative names. It will be apparent from the database entry for Claxilwonge above that within the database a 'Headform' is included; however, this is not a headform in the sense discussed here, but simply an entry under which to group attestations of the same name: it is determined purely on the basis of the first attestation to be located and entered into the database, and not affected by any subjective opinions on the most 'correct' or 'modern' spelling of a name, or indeed on any other interpretative basis.

Based on the nature of my data, therefore, I made the decision that names would be presented in the same manner as in the EPNS surveys: that is, as (a) and (b) forms, with each section arranged alphabetically.[12] Attestations are separated by commas; names are separated by semi-colons. If an attestation of a name contains alternative elements, this is automatically treated as a different name unless context strongly suggests otherwise.[13] The survey does, however, deviate from the usual practice of the EPNS county editors in a very significant way, and this is in order to facilitate the application of contextual information which Taylor rightly deems crucial to the analysis of a toponym.[14] Every

[12] Full details of what constitutes an (a) or (b) form are provided in the introduction to Chapter 3 (p. 63).

[13] For example, a name such as Great Green Meadow would be treated separately from Great Green Pasture or Big Green Meadow.

[14] 'Methodologies', p. 75.

individual source document or published edition is provided in Appendix 2 (pp. 456–513), with source abbreviations used to enable readers to simply and easily locate the source of an attestation. This is especially important in the case of attestations which have been taken from transcriptions or summaries of documents in catalogues, whether on paper or online. While contextual information is presented only minimally within the survey itself, interested parties will be able to access the entire document from which an attestation is taken, and extract any information useful to their own research purposes or personal interest. In this way, the access to contextual information is 'maximal', while my own subjective interpretation as to what constitutes the most important aspects of that document or its context is minimised.

2.2 The sources

The sources used to form my database fall into two broad categories: published and unpublished material. However, there is significant variation between sources within these general groups. The published sources are a smaller selection, consisting of scholarly editions and of surveys. PN Nt and Jean Cameron's series of articles in *JEPNS* are naturally among the latter, and there is generally no contextual information available in these publications for each attestation, only the reference given by the compiler.[15] Despite this limitation, the attestations given in these sources were included in my database, but the information given in the source reference list is, unfortunately, no more fulsome than in that of the original publications.

The three cartularies which contain much information about my parishes are those of Thurgarton Priory, Rufford Abbey and Dale Abbey.[16] As the whole text of each document is available in relation to the names found within these editions, it is possible to detect patterns and repetition in names which occur frequently together, or in relation to the same landowners, amongst other things. In the case of both the surveys and the cartularies, however, the data collection

[15] PN Nt; Cameron, 'Caunton'; 'Norwell'; Cameron and Cavill, 'Carlton on Trent'; 'Kelham'; 'Lowdham'; Cameron, Cavill and Jones, 'Upton'.

[16] Avrom Saltman (ed.), *The Cartulary of Dale Abbey*, Derbyshire Archaeological Society Record Series 2 (London: Her Majesty's Stationery Office, 1967) [DC]; C. J. Holdsworth (ed.), *Rufford Charters*, 4 vols., Thoroton Society Record Series XXIX, XXX, XXXII and XXXIV (Nottingham: Thoroton Society, 1972–81) [RC]; Trevor Foulds (ed.), *The Thurgarton Cartulary* (Stamford: Paul Watkins, 1994) [TC].

is dependent on the information given in the published work: dates, for example, are sometimes assigned by the cartulary editors based on their own personal judgement; and both Cameron's and Gover, Mawer and Stenton's surveys give too little information regarding their documentary sources for it to be possible to verify them for oneself. Their attestations are included here and treated as reliable, but the reader should be aware that it has been impossible to verify them within the scope of the present work.

In addition to this published material, I have been fortunate enough to be provided with some unpublished material collected by other researchers. This includes a draft version of an edition of the White Book of Southwell (WB), a collection of charters and other documents, for which the same caveats apply as for the other cartulary editions discussed above; along with field-names collected from various sources and provided to me by Dr Michael Jones and Elizabeth Jones.[17] In some cases, my own research has overlapped with theirs, and where this is the case I have only recorded others' research where it differs from or supplements my own. As with the published material discussed above, I have not verified any of these attestations.

The bulk of the recorded data is extracted from unpublished documents, the collection of which has been conducted in two ways: the first is through the online calendars of documents available from the National Archives. As before, any attestations collected directly from the online transcriptions have not been verified, but have been marked in Appendix 2 as coming from this source. Document reference numbers have been provided, along with the archive at which the source is or was located at the time of recording. Many attestations, however, have been collected from the original documents, which are stored in two locations: the Manuscripts and Special Collections department at the University of Nottingham (UoN), and the Nottinghamshire Archives (NCA).

The NCA holds the Tithe and Enclosure Awards and maps, where available, for the county. These form the foundation of the corpus, and there is often little difference between spellings of names in these eighteenth- and nineteenth-century documents. It also holds deposited documents from some Nottinghamshire solicitors, estate agents, and various family papers. The solicitors' collections which have been particularly fruitful in my research are

[17] *The White Book of Southwell*, ed. Julia Barrow *et al.* (forthcoming).

those from Tallents and Company of Newark (DD F), Hodgkinson and Beevor of Newark (DD H), and Williamson and Company of Retford (DD WM); the documents of Harlow and Shelton estate agents of Nottingham (DD HA) also feature. There are also attestations taken from the papers of the Foljambe (DD FJ), Monoux (DD F), Portland (DD 2P, 4P), Sherbrooke (DD SK), and Vere-Laurie (VC) families, also held at the NCA.[18] Many of these documents are part of the National Archives' Discovery service, but I have viewed many more in their original forms. The provenance is indicated in the reference list in Appendix 2.[19]

The remainder of the original documents used in my research are stored at UoN. Collections I have used include, but are not limited to, those of the Chaworth Musters family, the Clifton family, the Denison family, the Manvers Collection of the Pierrepont Family, the Middleton Collection of the Willoughby Family, the Newcastle (Clumber) Collection, and the Portland (London) Collection. As before, those documents which have been viewed purely as an online catalogue entry have been marked as such, but many of these collections contain maps and plans which have not been digitised and which, therefore, it was essential to view in person.

The attestations in my corpus date from the twelfth century to the twentieth. Many of the earliest examples are found in the cartularies and in the White Book of Southwell, but from the thirteenth century names appear in documents from across the collections I have used. Naturally many of the maps and plans are of later dates, so while an invaluable source of information for determining the geographical location for more modern names, especially in the eighteenth century and later, there are few which can assist in locating the land referred to in earlier documents, unless there is a clear continuity of use of a particular name or names. There are, however, terriers and surveys from as early as the sixteenth century which group land (and therefore names) together, thereby allowing some educated guesswork in locating the land in question. From this time forward, there is a handful of beautiful and extensive maps for some parishes from the seventeenth century, but it is only with the enclosure

[18] The reference number prefixes given here are the Nottinghamshire Archives reference numbers which correspond to both their paper catalogues and the National Archives Discovery service search function.

[19] Those documents which I have viewed in both original and online calendar forms have shown the calendar transcriptions to be accurate. As before, however, it has not been possible to check all the documents consulted.

movement, the Tithe Awards, and the Ordnance Survey, that any more systematic mapping is available for the study area as a whole.

Due to the nature of the sources, far more attestations have been collected pertaining to some parishes than to others. Gonalston, Hoveringham and Staythorpe are the most limited, with relatively few attestations between those found in the cartularies and those of the Tithe and Enclosure Awards of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. An attempt could be made to unearth more microtoponyms from these parishes, but such an attempt would almost certainly involve a massive investment of time and energy for little gain. Priority was given instead to collecting attestations from those documents most likely to yield information, such as terriers, surveys, maps and plans, and deeds relating to land. Those collections which were most thoroughly catalogued have generally been the most fruitful, but in a more extended study it would be desirable to search those documents which have not so far benefitted from such systematic record-keeping, and which may be hiding a wealth of onomastic information which currently lies uncollected and unappreciated in archives. The extent and timescale of this study, however, simply did not allow for this kind of investigation, and any lacunae in the data collected are regrettable but unavoidable; analysis based on the corpus will, therefore, take into account the characteristics and limitations of source material as part of the investigative process.

2.3 Mining the data

The variety and lack of uniformity which has been demonstrated across the corpus means that any statistical and numerical analyses must be tentative. They must allow for the probability, if not the certainty, that some crucial attestations may be missing from this study. It would be unwise, therefore, to draw too firm a conclusion from any part of the analysis into which this thesis will later delve. Nevertheless, with careful treatment this corpus holds a wealth of information about the linguistic, social and agricultural history of the study area, which Chapters 4 and 5 will discuss.

The thesis is a result of research conducted in an area for which there is a relative absence of published field-name material. In order to address the focal research areas of Scandinavian influence on local naming practices and on the

specific usage of a small sample of field-name elements in the medieval and early modern periods, it has been necessary to gather together data from the sources discussed above which has the potential, at a later date, to form the basis of a full and exhaustive field-name study of Thurgarton Wapentake. The gathering of such material has, in itself, been a major undertaking. A full analysis of the material which will be presented in Chapter 3 is beyond the scope of the present project, and an attempt to provide accurate etymologies for all field-names collected would have prohibited the more detailed analysis of a selection of these field-names which is central to the objectives of the thesis. For the same reason, although there are certainly connections between different names in the corpus, the relationship between these names has not been the subject of analysis across the whole of the survey material; names are, therefore, arranged alphabetically, with only those forms containing the same elements being grouped together as attestations of the same name. Detailed discussion of 'headforms' and the problems associated with grouping names together can be found on pp. 55–56.

It must be clarified, therefore, that considerable restraint has been exercised in the extent to which field-names have been etymologised. In order to select medieval field-name elements for further analysis in Chapter 4, it was necessary to identify what appeared to be the generics (or CPEs: see pp. 229–30 for discussion of terminology) present in the medieval and early post-medieval names in the corpus. Detail on the selection of elements for case studies can be found in the theoretical introduction to Chapter 4 (p. 235). Identification of these CPEs was accordingly based, due to the sheer number of names in the corpus and consequent impracticality of case-by-case investigation, on the forms collected along with their documentary contexts. The etymologies are not, it should be stressed, determined through the kind of thorough treatment of each individual name which would be ideal practice in an exhaustive field-name survey of the type referred to above. For the purpose of selecting elements for further detailed study, the final elements in names attested before 1650 (which in most cases function as CPEs, but may sometimes be SPEs or FEs as discussed in Chapter 4, pp. 229–30) have been identified, so as to include all names attested within the medieval period, along with those found in several key sources from the sixteenth and early seventeenth centuries, many of which appear to reflect continuity of medieval names.

The systematic glossing which is provided in Chapter 3 is therefore restricted to the elements discussed above: the final elements which occur in minor names attested before 1650. They are given in bold type, and corresponding definitions and discussion of each element can be found in the glossary of elements which forms Appendix 1 (pp. 390–455). The reader should be aware that the element given in bold is a reference to an entry in the glossary, and not an indication of exactly what form that element may have taken when a name was coined. For example, a name in *Meadow* attested in 1500 would be glossed with OE **mǣd**, notwithstanding the dative inflexional ending which results in the ME form. Common ME and ModE reflexes of OE and ON elements are provided within the appropriate entries in Appendix 1.

The presentation of Chapter 3 has been designed with ease of reference and avoidance of duplication in mind, and attempts to present a large number of field-name forms in a structure which allows the reader to identify the elements referred to in Chapter 4, prioritising accuracy and precision in the selective analysis it presents. More detailed treatment of the names included in Chapters 4 and 5, including discussion of the other elements found within those names, is provided in those chapters. Chapter 5 in particular should be viewed as an example of the analysis which can subsequently be conducted across the corpus as a whole. The remainder of the survey illustrates the potential for future study which this corpus and the database behind it provide, of which the analytical chapters of this thesis only brush the surface.

Chapter 3. The survey

3.1 Introduction

The survey is presented on a parish-by-parish basis, as is common practice in English Place-Name Society surveys. The phrase 'parish-by-parish', however, is not strictly accurate in this case: some of the entries are civil parishes but not ecclesiastical ones, or historical parishes but not modern ones. There are also entries which contain several parishes, townships or settlements under one heading, as the documents relating to them frequently group them together. Each entry is preceded by a brief local history section, covering aspects of land ownership, etymology of major names,[1] and any other relevant remarks on local history. There is far more information available for some parishes than others, and the local history sections consequently vary in length and detail.

Each entry is also accompanied by a corresponding extract from the Ordnance Survey maps of the late nineteenth century, each taken from the Digimap service. These maps vary slightly in scale due to the differing sizes of the parishes, but the scale is indicated in each case. The main purpose of these maps is to illustrate the general layout of the parishes and the position of the settlement(s) within them; occasionally a small piece of land in the parish may be excluded from the map coverage due to irregularly-shaped boundaries, but the balance between coverage and visibility has been considered in each case and the map included is the one which best depicts the layout of the parish.

Each attestation in the survey is followed by a date, allowing the age of a source to be discovered at a glance. In Appendix 2 is a list of sources for each parish, organised by date so that the attestations and their provenance can be cross-referenced quickly and easily. Where there is more than one source with the same date in a parish, this is indicated alphabetically, so for three sources dated 1764, the references 1764A, 1764B, and 1764C would be used in both the survey and the reference list. Organising the source list by parish minimises this repetition. There are cases, however, of a name from one parish being attested in

[1] The reference works consulted in respect of the major names are: CDEPN, DBPN, DEPN, PN Nt and, where appropriate, SSNEM. If any of these works is not referenced, this indicates that the name is not included in that work; this is particularly the case for smaller villages and hamlets, which are not often included in CDEPN and DBPN.

a document which predominantly refers to land in a different parish. In such a case, the former attestation would be followed by a superscript two-letter abbreviation indicating the parish under which the source can be found in the reference list: for example, 1844[KH] would refer to a source dated 1844 in the Kelham section of the reference list. A full list of parish abbreviations is given on p. 11, and the abbreviation is also indicated in the heading for each parish in the Appendix. Any attestation with an asterisk in the same position (e.g. 1920*) can be found in the section of sources headed 'Multiple parishes' at the beginning of Appendix 2. This method of referencing allows the survey to be read simply and easily, while also providing full source details for each attestation.

Aside from this most significant difference, the formatting of the survey has otherwise followed the style of the EPNS surveys, including the division into (a) and (b) forms of names.[2] The only exception to this is the field-name section for Rolleston in Chapter 5 (pp. 296–336). Where my survey differs from the most recent EPNS volumes, however, is that the (a) and (b) forms are divided, where possible, according to the date of the Enclosure Award for that parish. This is designed to facilitate comparison between pre- and post-enclosure names, and as the Enclosure Awards and maps record existing, rather than new, names, the date of enclosure is therefore the latest date in the (b) section. Where parliamentary enclosure did not take place, the division between sections is fixed at 1750. The relevant date for each parish is given at the beginning of that parish's entry in the survey. Each parish also includes, where corresponding names are present, a section each for FARMS, BUILDINGS, BOUNDARIES AND STRUCTURES, WOODLAND, WAYS AND ROADS, and WATERCOURSES AND WATER SOURCES before the remainder of the field-names. Again, this facilitates comparison between the patterns of naming of different types of features, and allows differentiation between similar names which apply to distinct features or feature types. Field-names are divided by area or common field where this distinction is made in the documentary sources. If a feature appears as a boundary in a source pertaining to multiple parishes, such as a road or stream on an Ordnance Survey map, then the name appears in all relevant parishes.

Where a spelling is identical but the capitalisation or preceding article varies, the form given in the survey is the earliest one. Where a number of words

[2] See the 'notes on arrangement' in PN Le **5**, pp. xvii–xix.

in consecutive attestations are identical, these are indicated with a tilde (~); for example, Hopyard Close, Hop Yard ~ 1844. If there is any danger of confusion, the words are repeated for clarity.

Systematic glossing is, as discussed in section 2.3, limited to those names attested before 1650. The final element in each name is glossed, unless context strongly suggests that this cannot be treated as a generic (CPE): for example, *Furlong butting on fiskerton bond.* (Bleasby) is glossed with OE **furlang** based on its clear function as CPE in this name. Ideally all glossed elements would be CPEs, but without close analysis of each name it is impossible to be confident of the role of each element; some glossed elements, therefore, may in fact be suffixed elements (SPE) or final elements (FE). As is discussed in the introduction to Chapter 4 (pp. 228–35), position of an element is not necessarily an indication of its function. Any name attested before 1650 in which the CPE cannot be determined has not been glossed; occasionally glosses are given for possible elements, but in some cases even this is impossible based on the available spelling(s). Multiple elements are sometimes given where it is unclear which is fulfilling the role of CPE, or where this seems to vary from one attestation to another.

Elements given in bold can be found in the Glossary of Elements provided as Appendix 1. Variant or derivative names are listed alphabetically rather than grouped under 'root forms' or 'headforms'. For example: Linmarshes, Little Lin Marsh and Lyn Marsh Close are all field-names in Averham below. They appear to all be secondary formations based on a single original name (*Linmarsh*), but the scope of the study means that the names have not been geographically located and compared in order to determine whether they refer to land in the same approximate area. To conduct such analysis across the corpus would be impossible within this project, but the design of the database means that names can be linked within it, allowing for more detailed work to be completed in the future. Chapter 5, the case study of Rolleston parish, does contain this kind of analysis and grouping of names, and the survey section of that chapter (pp. 294–336) should be viewed as an example of an ideal parish survey entry. For ease of use, however, limited cross-referencing is provided between names in different sections which seem almost certain to be related. Linmarshes Holt, therefore (also in Averham), is cross-referenced to those related field-names given above,

and its entry is followed by (*cf.* Linmarshes). Names to be found in (a) sections are given in plain type, while those in (b) sections are in italics. It should be assumed that names cross-referenced are to be found in field-name sections unless indicated otherwise: for example, Linmarshes is followed by (*cf.* Linmarshes Holt (WOODLAND)).

3.2 Parish-by-parish survey

Averham

Averham remains a small village, with a population of 294 at the 2011 census. Its church, St Michael and All Angels, dates in part to the thirteenth century, and is a Grade I listed building; there was a wooden church in the village in the Anglo-Saxon period, and the village had a mill, church and priest in the Domesday Book.[3] There is a fragment of stonework at St Michael's church which probably dates from the eleventh century, but its original purpose is unclear.[4] The village is connected with the wealthy Sutton family (named from nearby Sutton on Trent, p. 211), who are commemorated within the church. Its first moated manor house was built in the thirteenth century.[5] Robert Sutton was made Lord Lexington in 1646 as reward for his loyalty to the crown during the English Civil War, which must have made up for the destruction of his manor house at the hands of Cromwell's forces.[6] Averham's name is etymologically challenging, but possibly derives from OE **ēa** and **gāra** in a dative form, 'at the gores or strips of land on the Trent',[7] or from OE **ēgor**, thus 'place at the floods'.[8] Both interpretations have been based very clearly on the parish's proximity to the river.

Early documentary sources for this parish are few, although a handful of names are recorded in the White Book of Southwell. The Tithe Award dates to 1838, and as there is no Enclosure Award the division between (a) and (b) forms is set at 1750. Enclosure within the parish and its neighbours of Kelham and Staythorpe was private, begun in the seventeenth century and completed in the early eighteenth.[9] Many of the attestations for Averham names come from documents predominantly relating to Kelham. These sources are indicated with a superscript KH following the date.

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[3] B. Robinson, *Three Nottinghamshire Parishes: a modern history of Averham, Kelham and Staythorpe* (privately published, 2000), p. 7.

[4] Paul Everson and David Stocker, *Corpus of Anglo-Saxon Stone Sculpture, XII, Nottinghamshire* (Oxford: Oxford UP, 2016), p. 93.

[5] Robinson, pp. 7, 13.

[6] *Ibid*.

[7] PN Nt 181; DEPN.

[8] CDEPN; DBPN.

[9] Robinson, p. 39.

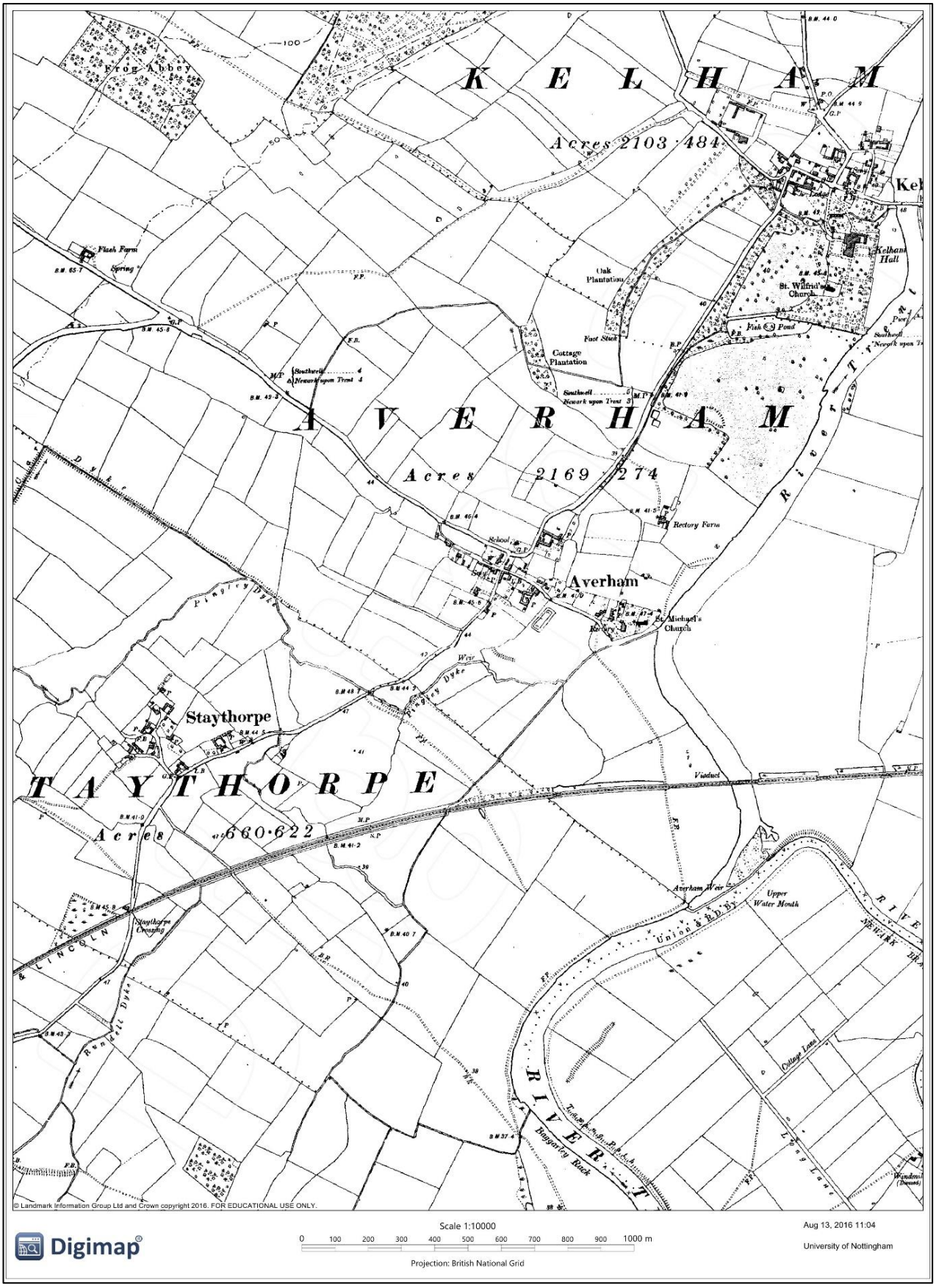


Figure 3.1: Map of Averham parish (1880s).

FARMS, BUILDINGS, BOUNDARIES AND STRUCTURES

(a) Aram Park 1764A, 1764[KH], 1775[KH] (1722, 1722 x 64), Averham ~ 1906*, 1921* (1722 x 1807; *cf. Averham Parke Nooke*); Averham Weir 1921*; Brick Works (disused); Brickyard Cottages 1921*; Flash Farm 1921* (*cf.* Flash Close, *le Flashe*); manor of Averham 1722 x 1807, Manor House (site of) 1921*; Mill in Soke 1838; Newark Bridge 1838; Park Leys 1838, Parklatha ... alias Park Leys 1849 (*Parklathe* 1148 x 53[NB], *Park lathes* 1722; *cf. Park Leys* (BUILDING in KH)); Rectory Farm 1921*; Spelthouse 1722 x 1807; St Michael's Church 1921*.

WOODLAND

(a) Birket holt 1775[KH] (*cf.* Burketts Close); Cheveral Wood c. 1825*, 1921* (*cf.* Cheverell Close); Cottage Plantation 1921*; Frog Abbey 1921*; Holt 1764[KH]; Lyn Marshes Holt 1775[KH] (*cf.* Linmarshes); Spring Wood 1921* (*cf.* Spring Close).

(b) *bosci de Egrum* 1260A[KH], *boschum de Egrum* 1260B[KH].

WAYS AND ROADS

(a) Tony Lane 1838.

WATERCOURSES AND WATER SOURCES

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

(b) *Mickleborrowe beck* 1618 (ON **bekkr**; *cf.* Mickleborough Hill, *Mickleborowe hades*).

FIELD-NAMES

THE ISLAND

Aram Island 1775[KH].

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

ELSEWHERE IN THE PARISH

(a) Aram Mead 1764[KH], Aram Meadow 1775[KH]; Brickhill Close 1764[KH]; Broad Roods 1764A, 1764B, 1764[KH], ~ Roads 1722 x 1807, Brond Roods 1775[KH], broad Rouds 1775[KH] (*Broad Roode* 1722 x 64); Bull Close 1764B, 1722 x 1807;

Burketts Close 1764[KH], Birketts ~ 1775[KH] (*cf.* Birket holt (WOODLAND)); Bush Close 1722 x 1807, 1764A, 1764B, 1764[KH], 1775[KH] (1722 x 64); Butt Close 1764A, 1764[KH], 1775[KH] (1722 x 64); Calves Skins 1764[KH]; Causeway Close 1722 x 1807, 1764A, 1764B, 1764K, 1775K (1722 x 64); Cheverell Close 1764[KH] (*cf.* Cheveral Wood, WOODLAND); Clay Mill Close 1722 x 1807; Clay pitt 1764A; Claypitt Close 1764B, Clay Pitt Close 1764[KH], 1775[KH] (1722 x 64); Copthorne 1764[KH]; Copthorne Close 1775[KH]; Cottage Close 1722 x 1807, 1764A, 1764B, 1764[KH], 1775[KH] (1722 x 64); Cottagers Plott 1722 x 1807, 1764A, 1764B, 1764[KH] (1722 x 64), Cottage Plot 1775[KH]; Cow Pasture Close 1722 x 1807, 1764A, 1764B, 1764[KH], Cowpasture Close 1775[KH] (1722 x 64); Flash Close 1722 x 1807, 1764A, 1764B, 1764[KH], 1775[KH] (1722 x 64; *cf.* Flash Farm (FARM), *le Flashe*); Gorsey Hill c. 1825*, Gorse ~ 1921*; Great Close 1722 x 1807, 1764A, 1764B, 1764[KH] (1722 x 64); Great Land Close 1775[KH]; Great [and Little] Sand Closes 1722 x 1807, Great Sand Closes 1764A, 1764B, 1764[KH] (1722 x 64); Halls Close 1722 x 1807, Hall ~ 1764A, 1764B, 1764[KH], 1775[KH] (1722 x 64); Herse Close 1722 x 1807, 1764[KH], Herve ~ 1764B; Holme Close 1722 x 1807, 1764A, 1764B, 1764[KH] (1722 x 64); Home Close 1722 x 1807, 1764B, 1775[KH] (1722 x 64); Home Croft 1775[KH]; Homestead Close 1722 x 1807, 1764A, 1764B, 1764[KH], 1775[KH] (1722 x 64); Horse Close 1764A (1722 x 64); Horse Pitt Close 1764[KH]; Horse pools Land Close 1775[KH]; House Close 1775[KH]; Kirkhouse and Yard 1722 x 1807, Kirks House ~~ 1764A, 1764B, 1764[KH]; Land Close called the Leys 1775[KH]; Lane Close 1764A, 1764B, 1764[KH] (1722 x 64); Lidgeats Close 1775[KH]; Lidgetts Hall Yard 1722 x 1807, 1764A, 1764[KH] (1722 x 64), Lidgetts Hall-Yard 1764B; Linmarshes 1722 x 1807, 1764A, 1764B, 1764[KH], Lin Marshes 1775[KH] (*cf.* Lyn Marshes Holt, WOODLAND); Little Close 1722 x 1807, 1764A, 1764B, 1764[KH], 1775[KH] (1722 x 64); Little Flash Closes 1722 x 1807, 1764A, 1764B, 1764[KH], 1775[KH]; Little Land Close 1775[KH]; Little Linmarsh next the Field 1722 x 1807, Little Linmarsh 1764A, 1764B, 1764[KH] (1722 x 64), ~ Lin Marsh 1775[KH]; Little Meadow 1764[KH]; Little Meadow Close 1722 x 1807, 1764A, 1764[KH] (1722 x 64); Little Part 1722 x 1807, Little Park 1764A, 1764B, 1764[KH] (1722 x 64); Little Sand Close 1722 x 1807, 1764A, 1764B (1722 x 64), ~~ Closes 1764B; Love Furlong 1764[KH]; Lyn Marsh Close 1775[KH]; Meadow Close 1764A, 1764[KH], 1775[KH]; Micklebarrow Hill Close 1775[KH]; Mickleborough Hill 1764[KH], 1921* (*miclan beorh Mikelberg* 958 (14th)*, *Mickelbarrowe* 1594: OE **beorg**; *cf. Mickleborrowe beck* (WATERCOURSE), *Mickleborowe hades*); [the Over and] Middle Old Moors 1722 x 1807, Middle Old Moor 1764A, 1764B, 1764[KH] (1722 x 64); Old Moor 1722 x 1807, 1764A, 1764B, 1764[KH] (1722 x 64), [the Two] old Moors, [~~] old Moores 1775[KH]; Over Ing 1722 x 1807, 1764A, 1764B (1722 x 64), Overing 1764[KH]; the Over [and Middle] Old Moors 1722 x 1807, the Over old Moor 1764A, 1764B, 1764[KH]; the over 1775[KH]; Park Close 1775[KH]; Pasture Green 1764[KH]; Peace Close, Piece ~ 1722 x 1807, Piece Close 1764A, 1764B, 1764K, 1775K, Pence ~ 1775K (*Peice Close* 1722 x 64); Pinkwell Close 1722 x 1807, 1764B, Pinknell ~ 1764A, Pinkmell ~ 1764[KH], Pink Mill Close 1775[KH] (*Pink mell Close* 1722 x 64); Rye Close 1722 x 1807, 1764A, 1764B, 1764[KH] (1722 x 64); Sand Close 1722 x 1807, 1764A, 1764B, 1764[KH] (1722 x 64);

Shithole Close 1775[KH]; Shitthole 1722 x 1807, 1764A, 1764B, 1764[KH], Shithole 1764B, 1764[KH], Shitholes 1775[KH] (*Shitt Hole* 1722 x 64); Sleightholme 1722 x 1807, 1764B, 1764[KH], Sleight holme 1764A (*Sleight Holm* 1722 x 64); Sleightholme Close 1775[KH]; Smithy Shop Close 1722 x 1807, 1764A, 1764B, 1764[KH] (1722 x 64), Smiths ~~ 1775[KH]; South Field Close 1764[KH,] 1775[KH]; Spelthorn Close 1775[KH]; Spelthorne 1764A, 1764B, 1764[KH] (1722 x 64); Spout Close 1722 x 1807, 1764A, 1764B, 1764[KH], 1775[KH] (1722 x 64); Spring Close 1722 x 1807, 1764A, 1764B, 1764[KH], 1775[KH] (1722 x 64; *cf.* Spring Wood (WOODLAND)); Three Leys 1722 x 1807, 1764A, 1764B, 1764[KH], 1775[KH] (1722 x 64); Thruspit Close 1764[KH]; Thurn Holme 1722 x 1807 (1722 x 64), Thurnholme 1764A, 1764B, 1764[KH]; Thurnholme Pasture 1722 x 1807, 1764A, 1764B, 1764[KH] (1722 x 64); the Turnham Close 1775[KH]; Upton Gaps 1722 x 1807 (1722 x 64), ~ Gapps 1764A, 1764B, 1764[KH], 1775[KH]; Whittons Close 1722 x 1807, 1764A, 1764B, 1764[KH], 1775[KH] (1722 x 64).

(b) *Averham Parke Nooke* 1691 (*cf.* Aram Park (BUILDING)); *le Flashe* 1589 (ME **flasshe**; *cf.* Flash Farm (FARM), Flash Close); *Flasshefurlong* 14th (OE **furlang**); *Haithes* c. 1200 x 11[KH] (poss. OE (**ge)hæg** or **hēafod**); *Little Marsh Closes* 1722 x 64; *Mickleborowe hades* 1608 (OE **hēafod**; *cf.* Mickleborough Hill, *Mickleborrowe beck* (WATERCOURSE)).

Bleasby

The parish-name was *Blisetune* in 958, from either a Scandinavian personal name *Blesi* or the ON word *blesa, blesi* 'blaze, white spot on a horse's forehead' with OE **tūn**, but *Bleseby* with ON **bȳ** from the thirteenth century onwards.[10] If *blesi* were present here, it would likely be in a topographical sense.[11] There are two additional settlements within the parish, Gibsmere and Goverton, both of which appear in the 958 charter alongside Bleasby. Gibsmere features a personal name with OE **mere**: it was originally interpreted as an OE *Gippe*, but reinterpreted in PN Nt as a Scandinavian name related to the byname *Gípr*;[12] no such name is recorded, however, which leaves an OE name more likely.[13] Goverton certainly contains a personal name with OE **tūn**, but again the personal name in question is difficult to identify: PN Nt gave OE *Godfrith,* perhaps with Scandinavian influence, while Ekwall suggested an Anglo-Scandinavian name *Gunuert*;[14] Fellows-Jensen concurs with an Anglo-Scandinavian origin, but suggests *Goduert* as a more likely etymon.[15] The three settlements are generally grouped together, and this is the case in many of the early documents in the Thurgarton Cartulary. It has not generally been possible to separate the names of land belonging to each settlement, so they remain grouped together here. There is an early map of the manor of Bleasby (c. 1600) which assists with confirming continuity of naming, and there are a number of documents from each century from the twelfth to the nineteenth. The Enclosure Award is dated 1780, and (a) and (b) forms are separated accordingly. There is no Tithe Award for the parish.

[10] Fellows-Jensen (SSNEM 37) prefers the latter interpretation, as *Blesi* 'does not occur independently in L[incolnshire] or Y[orkshire] and is rare in Scandinavia'; CDEPN gives both alternatives. PN Nt (156), DBPN and DEPN opt for the personal name, although Ekwall notes that such a name would be a byname from *blesi*.

[11] CDEPN.

[12] DEPN; PN Nt 155.

[13] SSNEM 376.

[14] DEPN; PN Nt 155–56.

[15] SSNEM 192.

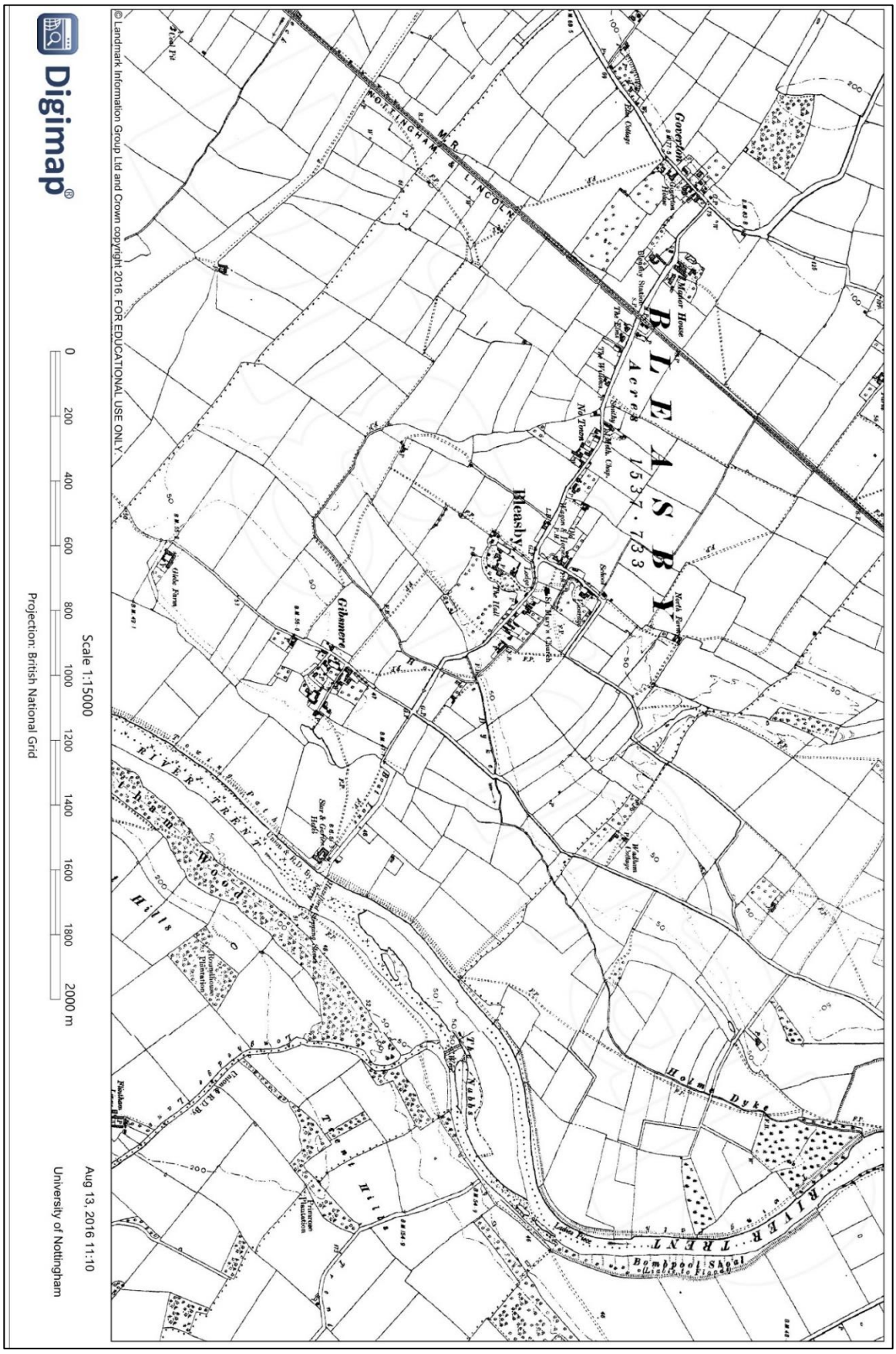


Figure 3.2: Map of Bleasby parish, with the settlements of Gibsmere and Goverton (1880s).

FARMS, BUILDINGS, BOUNDARIES AND STRUCTURES

(a) Brickyard Farm 1921*; Elm Cottage 1921*; The Elms 1921*; Glebe Farm 1921*; Goverton House 1921*; The Hall 1921* (*cf. Hall Green*); Hazelford Ferry 1921* (*passag. de Hesilford* 1275, *Hesilfordfery* 1535*, *Hasylforde Fery* 1553, *Hazleford Ferry* 1780: ON **ferja**; *cf. Heselford gate* (STRUCTURE), *Ferry Road* (ROAD), *hasleford*); Little Rudsey Farm 1921* (*cf. Little Rudsey*); Manor House 1921*; Mount Pleasant 1921*; Nabbs End c. 1825* (*cf.* The Nabbs); North Farm 1921*; Old Mill House 1921*; Rudsey Farm 1921* (*cf.* Rudseys); St. Mary's Church 1921*; Star & Garter Hotel 1921*; The Willows 1921*.

(b) *Fern Bridge* 1780; *Gourton Hall* 1736; *Gourton Manor* 1780; *Heselford gate* c. 1300 (ME **gate**, ON **gata** or OE **geat**; *cf.* Hazelford Ferry (STRUCTURE), *hasleford*); *Kilnhouse* 1780; *crucem que vocatur Maggot* late 13thC, late 13th x early 14thB; *the Mille* 1684.

WAYS AND ROADS

(a) Boat Lane 1921*.

(b) *Ferry Road* 1780 (*cf.* Hazelford Ferry (STRUCTURE)); *Gibsmere Road* 1780; *Gourton Town Street* 1780; *Halloughton Lane* 1780; *Moor Road, Moore* ~ 1780 (*cf. The moore*); *Thurgarton Road* 1780; *Town Streete* c. 1600B.

WATERCOURSES AND WATER SOURCES

(a) Holme Dyke 1921* (*cf. The holme*); Long Dyke 1815 (*cf. Long Dike Close*).

(b) *Holm Drain* 1780 (*cf. The holme*); *Main Drain* 1780; *Rudsey Dike* 1780 (*cf.* Rudseys, *Rudsey Close*).

FIELD-NAMES

(a) China Close 1815 (1780, *Chine Close* 1780); Gibsmere Close 1815 (1780, *Gibsmeare Close* 1780); Great Rudsey 1815 (*cf. Little Rudsey*); Great [and Little] Stow Green Closes 1815; Halloughton Closes 1815 (1780, *Haughton Close* 1736); Holme Close 1784 (1780; *cf. The holme*); Holme Pasture 1784; Horsepoole Lane Closes 1815 (*cf. Horsepoole*); Horsepool Stees Close 1815; Ladies Piece c. 1825*; Little Moore 1815 (1780, *The little Mor* c. 1600B); [Great and] Little Stow Green Close 1815; Lowsey Grass 1815; Meadow Holme 1815 (1780, 1784, *the mado houm* 1736); Meadows Closes 1815; Middle Closes 1815; Middle Field 1815 (1736, 1780, *Midlefeild* c. 1600A, *Middlefeilde* c. 1600B, *Midle feld* 1736: OE **feld**); The Nabbs 1921* (*The Nabbes* 1630*, *The Nabs* 1775*: ON **nabbi**; *cf.* Nabbs End (BUILDING)); Nookings 1815 (1780; *cf. Nooking Close*); Rudseys 1815 (*cf.* Rudsey Farm (FARM), *Little Rudsey*); Rushby Closes 1815, Rushey ~ 1815 (*Rushey Close* 1736, 1780,

Rushy ~ 1780; *cf. Rushey Close Pasture*); Seven Acres 1815; Smeethings 1815 (1780, *Smetheng'* 1250 x 82A, *Smething* 1250 x 82G, *Smething'* late 13thB, late 13th x early 14thA, *Smythinge* 1618, *Smeething* c. 1736A: ON **eng**; *cf. the Smythinge close*); South Field 1815 (1780, *the Sowth feild or Sowthcliff* 1618: OE **clif**, **feld**); Stees Closes 1815 (~ *Close*, *Steed* ~ 1780); Townend Closes 1815 (~ *Close*, *Town End* ~ 1780).

(b) *Applehill* 1736, 1780, *Apple hill* 1780; *Arnold Close* 1736, *Ernold* ~ c. 1736A, c. 1736B, *Earnal* ~, *Ernal* ~ 1780; *Aubery Croft* 1736; *Back hill Close* c. 1736A; *Barchill, Bark Hill* 1780; *le Bechecroftes* late 13thA (OE **croft**); *Bleasby Close* 1780; *Bleasby Common* 1780; *bleysby meadow* c. 1600C (OE **mǣd**); *Booting Close* 1780; *Borowghe bread* c. 1600A, *Burrongh Breade* [sic.] c. 1600B, *Borrow Bread*, *Borrowbread* 1780 (poss. OE **brǣdu**)[16]; *Borrow Bread Close* 1736, *Borrowbread Close*, ~ *Closes* 1780; *Brerum* 1250 x 82B, 1250 x 82C, 1250 x 82D, 1250 x 82E, 1250 x 82F (OE **brēr**); *Burnt Wong* 1780; *Burnt Wong Close* 1726; *Buttery Close* 1780; *Causeway Close* 1780; *Causey meadows* c. 1600A, *Cawsey meadowe* c. 1600B, *Gourton Cawsie Meadow* c. 1600C, *Causway Meadow* 1726, *Causeway* ~ 1736 (OE **mǣd**); *Cherry Nabbs* 1780; *Clay Pitt* 1780; *Clay Pitts Close*, ~~ *Closes* 1780; *Comon beast pasture* c. 1600C (ME **pasture**); *Cow Close* 1780; *Crabtree Close* 1780; *Derbyshire Yard* 1780; *East Ridding Furlong* c. 1600C (OE **furlang**); *Farr Goss Close* 1736; *Farr Hill Close Pasture* 1726; *Farr hill Close* 1736; *Farr more Meadow* 1736; *Farr Tornings* 1780; *Farrback Hill* 1780; *Fidler Close* 1780; *Field Close* 1780; *Fiskerton feildes* c. 1600A (OE **feld**); *Forest Close*, *Forrest* ~ 1780; *Furlong butting on fiskerton bond.* c. 1600C (OE **furlang**); *Gamball* 1780; *Gibsmear grene Furlong* c. 1600C (OE **furlang**); *Gibsmere Common*, *Gibsmeere* ~ 1780; *Gorsey close* c. 1600A, *Grosey* ~ c. 1600B (ME **close**); *Gorton home close* c. 1600A, *Goreton homeclose* c. 1600B (ME **close**); *Goss Close* 1736, c. 1736A, c. 1736B, 1780; *Goss Close Pasture* 1726; *Gossie Field Comon* c. 1600C (ME **commune**); *Gourton field* c. 1736A; *Gourton Gate* 1780; *the Holme* 1618 (ON **holmr**); *Gourton Holme* 1736, 1780; *Gourton Holme Pasture* 1736; *the Goverton als Goreton Holme close* 1618 (ME **close**); *Gourton South Field* 1780; *Gray thorns* c. 1600A (OE/ON **þorn**); *great Gorsey close* c. 1600A, *Greate* ~~ c. 1600B (ME **close**); *Great High Close* 1736; *Great High Close Pasture* c. 1736A, c. 1736B; *Great Tornings* 1780; *Greythorne Close*, *Grey thorne* ~ 1780; *Hall Green* 1690 (*cf.* The Hall (BUILDING)); *Hall Yard* 1780; *Hallfords, Hall fords* 1780; *Ham Closes* 1736, *Ham Close* 1780; *the hamms* c. 1600A (OE **hamm**); *hasleford* 958(14th)* (OE **ford**; *cf.* Hazelford Ferry, *Heselford gate* (STRUCTURES)); *Helbeck Close* 1726, 1736; *le Hycroftes* 1282 x 1317A, *le Hycroft, le Hiecroft* mid-13th, *le Heycrofte* late 13th x early 14thA (OE **croft**); *High Close* 1780; *High Cross Close* 1780; *Hillcloses* c. 1600B, *Hill closes* c. 1600A, 1780, *Hill Close* 1736, 1780 (ME **close**); *A little Close near Holme Gate* 1736; *Holme gate* 1684; *Holme leys*

[16] This name was initially interpreted by Field as containing OE **brǣdu**, but has since been reconsidered by Field and Cavill as perhaps simply a derogatory name (EFN 25; FND).

1684; *Holme Meadow* 1726, 1736; *The holme* c. 1600C, *the Holmes* c. 1736A, c. 1736B (ON **holmr**); *Home Furlong* c. 1600C (OE **furlang**); *Homeclose* c. 1600B (ME **close**); *Horse Close* c. 1600B, 1780 (ME **close**); *Horsepoole* c. 1600A, *Horsepools, Horspools* 1780 (OE **pōl**; *cf.* Horsepoole Lane Closes); *How Green* 1780; *How Green Close* 1780; *Humple* 1780; *Humple Close* 1780; *Two closes called the new short & the kid close* c. 1600A, *Twoe closes called the new close & Kye close* c. 1600B (ME **close**); *Kitchen crofte* 1618, ~ *Crofts* 1780 (OE **croft**); *Lane Close* 1736; *Lane Close Pasture* c. 1736A; *Leyncroft* late 13thC (OE **croft**); *Lea Close* 1780; *Lean Close* 1780; *Leirikroft* late 13th x early 14thB (OE **croft**); *The Lesser High Close* 1736; *Lesser High Close Pasture* c. 1736A, c. 1736B; *the Litlehelbecke's close* 1618 (ME **close**); *A little Arrable Close* 1736, c. 1736B, *a litle Arable* ~ c. 1736A; *A little Close near Holme Gate* 1736; *Little Close* 1780; *Little Gorsey close* c. 1600A, c. 1600B (ME **close**); *Little Gourton Holme Pasture* 1736; *The little marshe* c. 1600A (OE **mersc**); *Little Moor Kitchen Croft* 1726, 1736; *Little Rudsey* 1780 (*cf.* Little Rudsey Farm (FARM)); *Little Tornings* 1780; *Little Townend Close Pasture* 1726; *Little Townsend Close* 1736; *Littleholme* 1684; *Long Dike Close Pasture* 1726; *Long Dike Close* 1736, 1780 (*cf.* Long Dyke (WATERCOURSE)); *Long doles meadow* c. 1600C (OE **mǣd**); *Long Furlong* c. 1600C (OE **furlang**); *Long helbeck Furlong* c. 1600C (OE **furlang**); *Long Moore* 1780; *Long wong Furlong* c. 1600C (OE **furlang**); *Longaw hill Furlong* c. 1600C (OE **furlang**); *Longelandes* late 13thB, *le Longeland'* late 13thD, late 13th x early 14thA, *Longland'* 1282 x 1317A, *le* ~ late 13th x early 14thB (OE/ON **land**); *Lowsey Grass Close* 1780; *Marcey Poole* 1780; *Marsa Pool Close* 1736; *Meadow Croft* 1736; *Middle Back Hill* 1780; *the middle Cliff* 1618 (OE **clif**); *Middle Furlong* c. 1600C (OE **furlang**); *Middle Meadow* 1736; *Mill Close* 1780; *Moore Close* 1780; *moore meadow* c. 1600A, ~ *meadowe* c. 1600B, *Moor Meadow* 1726, 1736, *More Mead* 1736 (OE **mǣd**); *The moore* c. 1600A (OE **mōr**: *cf. Moor Road* (ROAD)); *the Field next Moreton* 1736, *feld next Morton* 1736, *Morton field* 1780; *Near back hill* 1780; *Near Hill Close Pasture* 1726; *Near hill Close* 1736; *neather black land furlong* c. 1600C (OE **furlang**); *neather holme meadow* c. 1600C (OE **mǣd**); *Neather sick Furlong* c. 1600C (OE **furlang**); *neere thurgarton field* c. 1600A (OE **feld**); *neither back hill close* c. 1736A; *Nether Backhill (now in 2)* 1736; *Nether Holme* 1726, 1736, *the Nether Holmes* 1736; *New Close* 1780; *New Holm Close* 1736; *New Holme Close Pasture* c. 1736A, c. 1736B; *Two closes called the new short & the kid close* c. 1600A, *Twoe closes called the new close & Kye close* c. 1600B (ME **close**); *next the trent* c. 1600A; *Nook Close* 1780; *Nooking Close* 1780 (*cf.* Nookings); *the North Cliff* 1618 (OE **clif**); *North field* 1780; *Old Holme Close Pasture* c. 1736A, c. 1736B; *Oswall Lane* 1736; *Over black land furlong* c. 1600C (OE **furlang**); *Over dale Furlong* c. 1600C (OE **furlang**); *Over sick Furlong* c. 1600C (OE **furlang**); *Over Townenge* c. 1600A, ~ *Townynge* c. 1600B (ON **eng**); *the pastar houm* 1736, *Pasture Holme* 1780; *Pewit Close* 1780, *Pewitt* ~ 1780; *Pinfold Close* 1736, 1780; *Pinfold Leys Close* 1736; *A Pingle* 1736; *Pullens closes aboute the house* c. 1600A, ~~~~ *howse*

c. 1600B (ME **close**); *Rudsey Close* 1780 (*cf.* Rudseys); *Rudsey dale* 1684; *Rudsey Meadow* 1780; *Rushey Close Pasture* c. 1736A (*cf.* Rushby Closes); *Sand Field* 1780; *Sand Field Close* 1736; *Sandhills Nabbs* 1780; *Gourton Sheet* 1736; *The Scite* c. 1600B (poss. OE **sceat**); *le Scortefurlong'* 1282 x 1317A, *le Scortfurlong* late 13th B, *le Scortefurlong* late 13th x early 14th A, *Short Furlong* c. 1600C (OE **furlang**); *Sheep Close* 1780; *Short helbeck Furlong* c. 1600C (OE **furlang**); *Gibsmere sick close* c. 1600C, *Sick Close* 1618, 1736, c. 1736B, 1780 (ME **close**); *Sick Close Arable* c. 1736A; *Sick Close Pasture* 1726; *Two smale closes* c. 1600A (ME **close**); *the Smythinge close* 1618, *Smeething* ~ 1780 (ME **close**; *cf.* Smeethings); *Smeething Yard* 1780; *Smeething Meadow* c. 1600C, 1726, ~ *medowe* 1736, *Smeethings Meadow* 1780 (OE **mǣd**); *Smithsfeild*, *Smythfeild* c. 1600A, *Smythfeilde* c. 1600B (OE **feld**); *Smithfield Furlong* c. 1600C (OE **furlang**); *Snow Wong* 1780; *Sower kine gates* 1618 (ME **gate** or OE **geat**); *Stonebridge Close* 1736; *Standbridge Close* 1780; *Stonpitt Furlong* c. 1600C (OE **furlang**); *Swamp Close* 1780; *the Swamp* 1780; *Sweeting Yard* 1780; *Thatch croft* 1780; *Field next Thurgarton*, *feld next Thorgotton* 1736, *Thurgarton Field* 1780; *a peece neere Thurgatton field* c. 1600B (ME **pece**); *Town side Close* 1736; *Townside Meadow* c. 1736A; *le Twelfstong'* late 13th D, *Twelfstong'* late 13th x early 14th B (ON **stǫng**); *Upper back hill Close* 1726, c. 1736A, ~ Backhill ~ 1736; *the Upper Holmes* 1736; *Upper Kitchen Croft* 1726, 1736; *Walker Close* 1780; *Walnutt Tree Close* 1736; *[by] the waye side* c. 1600A, *Two smale closes by the waye syde* c. 1600B (ME **close**); *West Ridding Furlong* c. 1600C (OE **furlang**); *Wiendmilne Furlong* c. 1600C (OE **furlang**); *Wong Close* 1780.

Bulcote and Burton Joyce

The two villages of Bulcote and Burton Joyce have often been grouped together for administrative purposes, and indeed the modern settlements share a village hall, heritage trail, and Women's Institute, among other facilities and amenities. They were combined into a civil parish in 1866. The modern ecclesiastical parish also includes Stoke Bardolph, which is grouped in this study alongside Gedling and Carlton. Burton Joyce was part of the framework-knitting industry from at least 1722 until the 1920s, which changed the nature of the village from a small, exclusively agricultural community to one whose size and population swelled from this burgeoning industry.[17] In the mid-nineteenth century up to a third of families in the village were employed as framework-knitters.

There was an early ford at Burton Joyce, and the Bull Shoal in the bend of the river there caused obstruction to river traffic. The ford was still in existence into the latter part of the eighteenth century, although by this time it was not maintained as a usable ford due to the deepening of the river required by successive Trent Navigation Acts, unlike fords at Stoke Bardolph and at Gunthorpe.[18]

Bulcote was *Bulecote* in 1086, from OE **bula** and **cot** 'bull cotes or sheds',[19] while Burton Joyce was *Bertune* 'fortified farmstead' (OE **burh-tūn**) at the same date, with the affix deriving from the *de Jorz* family, who held the manor from around 1160 to 1380;[20] the affix is first attested in 1327.[21] I have located few early documents relating to this parish, but there is both a Tithe Award (1847) and an Enclosure Award (1769).[22] (a) and (b) forms have been separated according to the latter date.

[17] The Burton Joyce Local History Group, *Burton Joyce & Bulcote: Studies in the history of two Trent Valley villages* (Burton Joyce: The Burton Joyce Local History Group, 1978), p. 101.
[18] *Ibid.*, pp. 13–15.
[19] DEPN; PN Nt 156–57.
[20] *Burton Joyce & Bulcote*, p. 7.
[21] CDEPN 'Burton' (15); DBPN 'Burton'; PN Nt 157.
[22] The Enclosure Award survives only in a typewritten copy, and the map is lost.

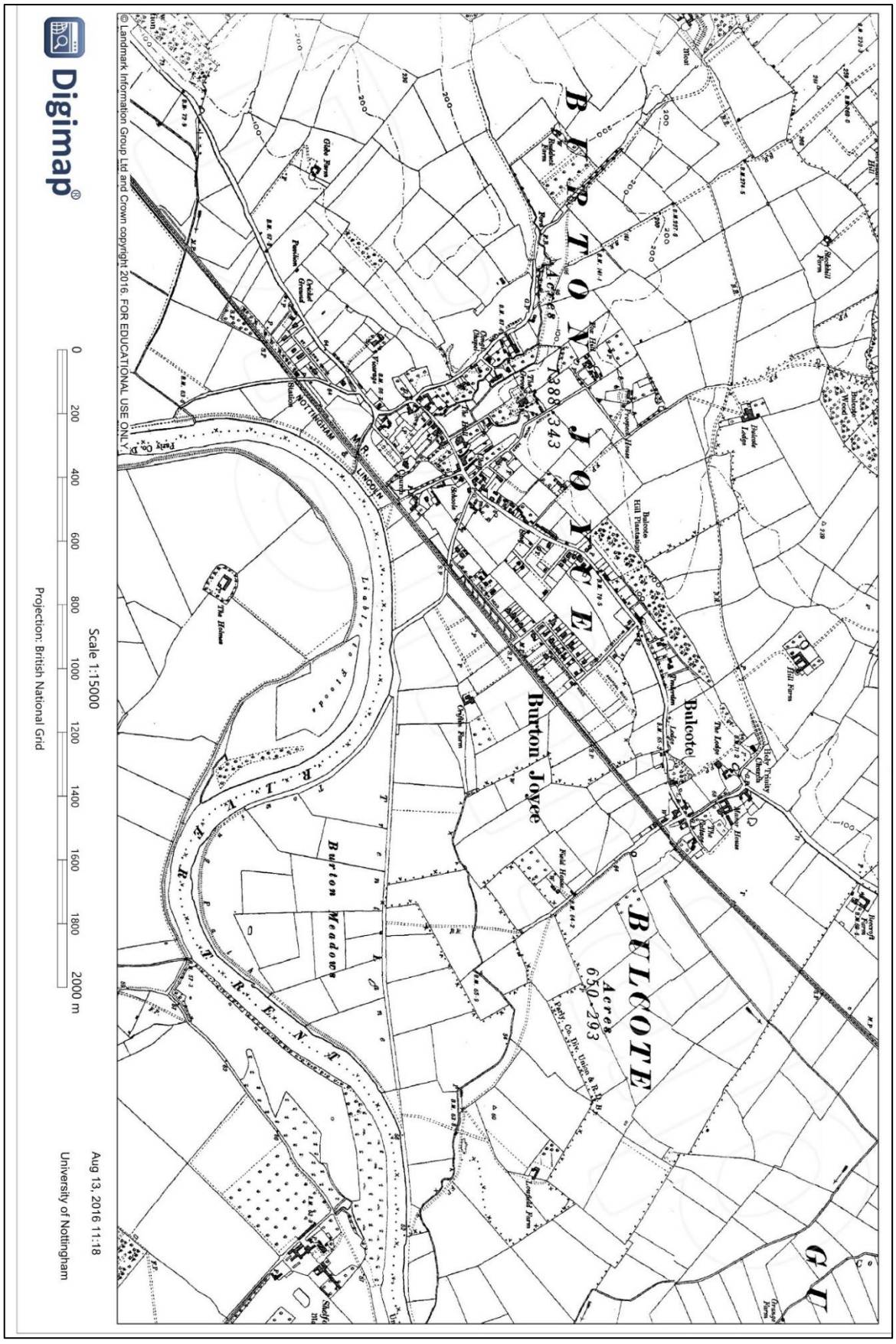


Figure 3.3: Map of Bulcote and Burton Joyce parishes (1880s).

FARMS, BUILDINGS, BOUNDARIES AND STRUCTURES

(a) Bulcote Lodge 1921*; Burton Lodge 1919*; Burtonwood Farm 1920* (*cf. bosco de Byrton* (WOODLAND)); The Cottage 1921*; Criftin Farm 1919* (*cf.* LOW FIELD); Field Ho. 1919*; Glebe Farm 1919*; The Grove 1919*; The Hall 1919*; Hill Farm 1921*; Hill Top Farm 1919*; Holy Trinity Church 1921*; The Lodge 1921*; Lowfield Farm 1919* (*cf.* LOW FIELD); Manor House 1921*; Prospect House 1919*; Sewage Farm 1919*; Stockhill Farm 1921*; Tenterden 1921*; Wood Farm 1920*.

(b) *Bulcote Chappel* 1769; *Gunthorpe Ferry* 1769; *Stoney Pitt Bridge* 1769.

WOODLAND

(a) Barron's Plantation 1920*; Bulcote Hill Plantation 1919*; Bulcote Wood 1847, 1921* (1769, *Bulcott wood* 1609B, 1609*, *Bulcott Woode* 1609C: OE **wudu**; *cf.* Burtonwood Farm (FARM)); Crock Dumble c. 1825*, 1920* (*cf. boscus qui vocatur Crook* (WOODLAND), CROCK FIELD); The Grove 1919*; Smith's Plantation 1920*; Tenterden 1921*.

(b) *Burton Coppice* 1609* (ME **copis**); [*in*] *bosco de Byrton* 1276, *Burton Wode* t. Ed 3 (OE **wudu**); *boscus de Birton qui dicitur Croke* 1335, *boscus qui vocatur Crook* t. Ed 3 (16th), *Crok Wood* 1609, 1769, *Crock Wood* 1609* (OE **wudu**; *cf.* Crock Dumble (WOODLAND), CROCK FIELD); *Walnut Tree Orchard, Walnutt ~~, Wallnut ~~, Wallnutt ~~* 1769; *West Wood* 1609* (OE **wudu**).

WAYS AND ROADS

(a) Ashpool Road 1919* (*cf. Ash Pool Furlong* (LOW FIELD), *Ash-pool dike* (WATERCOURSE)); Chesterfield Road 1919*; Criftin Road 1919* (*cf.* LOW FIELD); Lambley Lane 1919*; Shaftesbury Avenue 1919*; Spring Lane 1920*; Trent Lane 1919*; Willow Wong Road 1919*; Woodside Road 1919*.

(b) *Church Lane* 1769; *Heavey Gate Lane* 1757; *High Road* 1769; *the Highway* 1757; *Marsh Lane* 1769; *Westmoor Lane* 1769; *Wood Lane, Wood's Lane* 1769.

WATERCOURSES AND WATER SOURCES

(a) Cocker Beck 1919*.

(b) *Ash-pool dike* 1757, *Asspoole Dyke* 1769 (*cf. Ash Pool Furlong* (LOW FIELD)); *Doss-dike* 1757; *Trumans Pool* 1757.

FIELD-NAMES

CROCK FIELD
(1757, *Crockfield* 1634, *Crockfeild* 1769, *Crock Feild* 1769: OE **feld**; *cf. boscus de Birton qui dicitur Croke*, Crock Dumble (both WOODLAND)).

(b) *Ballard Wong* 1757; *Broadarse Furlong* 1757; *Cat-tale furlong* 1757; *Conney Hill* 1757; *Fardale* 1757; *Flat Hill* 1757; *the out gong* 1757; *the Rushy Hades* 1757; *Scratter Furlong* 1757; *Stooper Cliff* 1757.

WEST FEILD
(1609*: OE **feld**).

(b) *Longe Hill* 1609* (OE **hyll**).

BURSTIE HILL FEILD
(1609*, *Burstye ~ Field* 1609C, *Brusto ~ Field* 1757: OE **feld**; *cf. Burstye Hill*).

(b) *the Back Yates* 1757; *Bendikes* 1757; *Hobberd Hole* 1757, *Hobbard Holes* 1769; *Holbecks* 1757; *Lambley Hedge* 1757; *Long Brothick* 1757; *Nether Stockins* 1609* (OE ***stoccing**; *cf. Stockinges*); *the out Gong* 1757; *Pecks Yard End* 1757; *Short Brothick* 1757; *Smith-Moor Hill* 1757; *the Top of Will Wong* 1757; *the Valley* 1757; *Wicket Furlong* 1757.

WINDMILL FEILD
(1609*, *Mill Field* 1757, *Mill Feild* 1769: OE **feld**).

(b) *the Hedge* 1757; *Stoke Hedge* 1757; *Swan Hurst* 1757.

LOW FIELD
(1757, *The Criftin, The Cliftin, The Cristin, The Cristinge* 1609*, *the Cliftin al. Burton low ffeild* 1609B, *~~ alias Burton Low Field* 1609*, *Burton Lowe Field, ~~ Feild* 1609*, *the Criftin, the Cliftin* 1757; *Low Feild* 1769: OE **feld**).

(b) *the Anneys* 1757; *Ash Pool Furlong* 1757; *Brackin Holme* 1757; *the Cloven Hobbs* 1757; *The Fox Land* 1757; *Gutter Sick* 1757; *the Nether Leys* 1757; *the South long* 1757.

UNSPECIFIED LOCATION

(a) Burton Meadows 1919*; Far Wood Close 1847; Fox Hill 1919* (1757, *~ Hills* 1769); Middle Wood Close 1847; Near Wood Close 1847.

(b) *Androw Close* 1609*, *Androwe ~* 1609*, *Andrew ~* 1769 (ME **close**); *Burr Wonges, ~ Wonge, Burwonge* 1609*, *Borough Wong, ~ Wongs, Borrough Wong, ~ Wongs* 1769 (ON **vangr**); *Broad Wong* 1769; *Bulcote Upper Feild* 1769;

Burstye Hill 1609* (OE **hyll**; *cf.* BURSTIE HILL FEILD); *Burton and Bulcott Meadow* 1609*, *~~~ Meadoe* 1609* (OE **mǣd**); *Chappel Yard* 1769; *Close Westmoor* 1769; *Corn Criftin* 1769; *Cow Close* 1769; *Crock Close* 1757, 1769; *Crow Parke* 1609C, *Crowe ~* 1609* (ME **park**); *Dirty Hole Pingle* 1769; *the East Bulls* 1757; *First Watering* 1757; *the foot Acre* 1757; *Grass Criftin* 1757, 1769; *Green Closes* 1769; *Hamgates* 1757; *the Hards* 1757; *Heavygate Lane Close, Heavy Gate ~~* 1769; *the Hemp-beds* 1757; *Hempland* 1757, *Hemplands* 1769; *Hill Side* 1769; *Hoble Moore* 1609C, *The Hobble Moor* 1757 (OE **mōr**); *Home Close* 1769; *Kirkfeild, Kirkefeild* 1609*, *Churchfeild* 1769 (OE **feld**); *Lady Doles* 1757; *Lambley Close* 1757; *Lambley Hedge Furlong* 1769; *the Leys* 1769; *Lincroft* 1609*, 1769 (OE **croft**); *Little Green* 1769; *Little Lincroft* 1609* (OE **croft**); *Little Moore* 1609*, *~ Moor* 1769 (OE **mōr**); *Little Moor Closes* 1769; *Mareclose* 1609* (ME **close**); *Martin's Stackyard* 1769; *Mennel Hill Close* 1769; *Mennell Hill* 1609* (OE **hyll**); *Middle Watering* 1757; *Middle Witherings* 1757; *Mill Hill* 1757; *Moor Close* 1769; *Nether Witherings* 1757; *Upper Stockins* 1609* (ME **stokking**); *New Close* 1609*, 1769 (ME **close**); *The Parke* 1609C (ME **park**); *Pasture Close* 1769; *Pinfold Furlong* 1769; *Pingle* 1769; *Roe Close* 1769; *Roeleaze, Roe Leaze* 1609* (ME **ley** or OE **lǣs**); *Rough Close* 1609* (ME **close**); *Royalls* 1769; *Sallow Pittes* 1609* (OE **pytt**); *Sear Closes* 1769; *Shepherd Bodes* 1757; *Short Close* 1769; *the Short Smallholmes* 1757; *Skithorne Feild* 1769; *Smallholmes* 1757; *Smithmoor Hill Feild, Smith Moor Hill Field* 1769; *Spill Corn* 1769; *Stochull* 1233 (OE **hyll**); *Stocking Close* 1769; *Stockinges, Stockins* 1609* (ME **stokking**); *Sweeting Tree Close* 1769; *Trent Green* 1769; *Upper Feild* 1769; *Upper Witherings* 1757; *West Croft* 1769; *The West Feilde* 1609C (OE **feld**); *Westmore Common Meadow, ~~ Meadoe* 1609*, *the West Moor* 1757 (OE **mǣd**); *Westwood Closes* 1674, 1769; *Willow Close* 1757, 1769; *the Wrangles* 1757.

Carlton on Trent

Carlton on Trent is a small settlement, with a population of 229 in the 2011 census. It was previously a chapelry within Norwell ecclesiastical parish, but became a separate parish in the nineteenth century.[1] The settlement-name is a common one, 'settlement of the free peasants', from the compounding of OE **ceorl** or ON **karl** with OE **tūn**, demonstrating Scandinavian influence on the first element as would be expected in Nottinghamshire.[2] It has sometimes been referred to as North Carlton to distinguish it from what was South Carlton (now Little Carlton) in South Muskham (see below).

There are very few early sources for the parish, but many more from the seventeenth, eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. The vast majority of these are held at the NCA, many from the deposits of the Vere-Laurie family of this parish, and others from the papers of Tallents and Company solicitors of Newark. The Enclosure Award for Carlton on Trent is dated 1766, and the (a) and (b) forms below are separated accordingly.

FARMS, BUILDINGS, BOUNDARIES AND STRUCTURES

(a) Bell Inn 1880s* (*the* ~~ 1654, 1596 x 1741^{NW}, 1764A, 1764B, 1764C, 1766A); Carlton Ferry 1880s*, 1921* (1690/1, 1596 x 1741^{NW}, 1764C, 1766A, *Ferry, Ferryboate* 1623, *ferry and ferry boat* 1632B, 1647B, *The Ferry* 1764A: ON **ferja**; *cf. Ferryboate Lands and Closes*); Carlton House 1880s*, ~ Hall 1921*; Carlton Hill 1880s*, 1921*; Carlton Lodge 1880s*, 1921*; Castlehill 1880s*, 1921*; Great Northern Inn 1880s*, 1921*; Haslams Cottage 1766 x 79^{NW} (*Haslam's* ~ 1766B); St. Mary's Church 1880s*, 1921*.

[1] Frederic A. Youngs, Jr, *Guide to the Local Administrative Units of England. Volume II: Northern England*, Royal Historical Society Guides and Handbooks 17 (London: Royal Historical Society, 1991), p. 358; GB Historical GIS, 'History of Carlton on Trent, in Newark and Sherwood and Nottinghamshire', *A Vision of Britain Through Time* (University of Portsmouth) <http://www.visionofbritain.org.uk/place/7320>.

[2] CDEPN 'Carlton' (20); DBPN 'Carleton'; DEPN 'Carleton'; PN Nt 182–83. Carlton on Trent is discussed as part of a group of *karl* + *tūn* names in SSNEM 182–83.

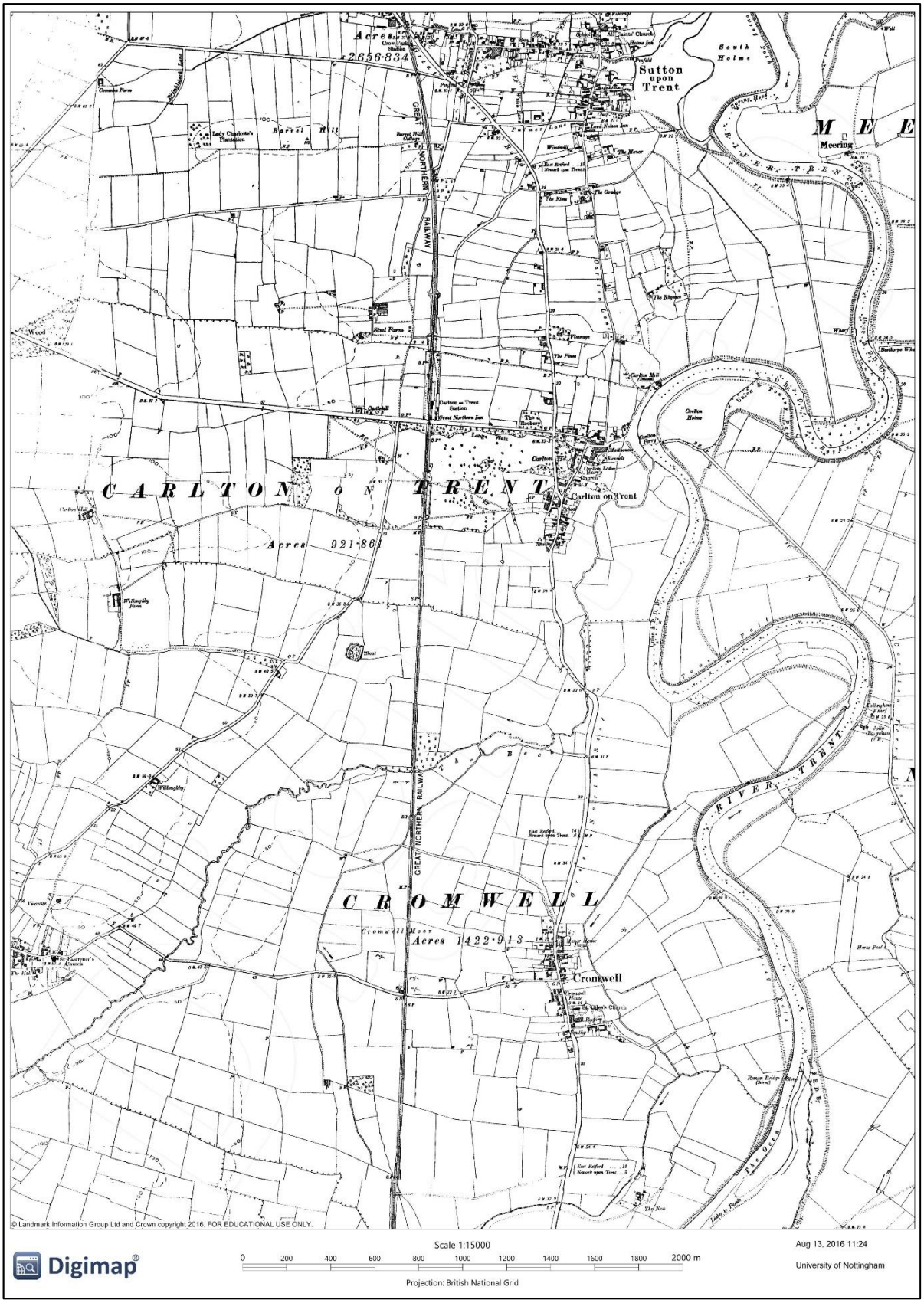


Figure 3.4: Map of Carlton on Trent parish (1880s).

(b) *Acre Hedg* 1647A, *acre hedge* 1633[SU], 1687, 1758[SU] (OE **hecg**); *Bassinga hedge* 1633 (OE **hecg**); *Brickchimney House* 1671 x 1807, *Brick Chimney House* 1750, 1751A; *Broughton hedge* 1633 (OE **hecg**); *Calvert's Farm* 1693B, 1766A[NW], *Calvert* ~ 1698; *Carlton Were* c. 1390, *Carlton' Were* 1395, *Carlton Wear* 1671 x 1807 (OE **wer**); *Coney Greehedge* 1663[SU] (*cf. The Coney Grey*); *Farabyes Farm* 1622[NW] (ME **ferme**); *the Firze Higd* 1647A (OE **hecg**); *Hawkesworth Manor* 1623 (ME **maner**; *cf. Hawksmoor Close*); *Manor House* 1632A, *manor of Carlton on Trent* 1647B, *Manor of Carlton* 1764A (ME **maner**); *Morehedg* 1647A (OE **hecg**; *cf.* Carlton Common); [*cottage called*] *Parkhouse* 1654 (*cf. Park Horse Close*); *piscaria* c. 1390, *Fisheries* 1647A (ModE **fishery**); [*cottage called*] *Pytino House* 1706/7, *Pytins* ~ 1724 (*cf. Pytins Close*); *Quaker Meeting House* 1727; *Spittle Bridge* 1764A (*cf.* Spittle Bridge Close); *Stephenson's Homestead* 1764A, 1764B, 1764C (*cf.* Stevenson's Close); *Willoughbie hedg* 1633[SU], *Willoughby* ~ 1647A, *Willoby hedge* 17[thCM], *Willoughby Hedge* 1758[SU] (OE **hecg**).

WOODLAND

(a) Carlton Wood 1880s*, 1921* (~ *Wode* 1409: OE **wudu**); Osier Holt, known as The Pingle 1899 (*cf. pingle*); The Rookery 1921*; Small Spinney 1899; Whiteley Plantation 1921*.

(b) *Blue Orchard* 1764A, 1764B, 1764C; *the Holt* 1764A, 1766A; *a Wandeholte* 1632B, *a wandholte* 1647B, *the Wand Holt* 1663C, 1729/30, 1764C, *the Wandholt* 1663A, *2 osier holts called the Wandholte* 1663B, *Carleton Wand Holt* 1690, *osier holt, called Wand Holt* 1596 x 1741[NW], *Wand alias Osier Holt* 1751A, *Wand or Osier Holt* 1671 x 1807, 1766A (OE/ON **holt**); *the Wood* 1766A.

WAYS AND ROADS

(b) *Butt Lane* 1758[SU], 1766A; *Chapell Lane* 1712B, 1766A, *Chapel* ~ 1766A; *the Towne Crosse laine* 1633, *Crosse Lane* 1647A (OE **lane**; *cf. the Crosfurlonge*); *Ferry Greene Lane* 1712B (*cf.* Carlton Ferry (STRUCTURE)); *the Highway* 1687; *Kings Whong Lane* 1766A (*cf. Kingswong*); *London Road* 1766A; *ye Highway to Norwell* 1647A, *Norwell Road* 1766A (ME **heigh-wei**); *Ossington Road* 1766A; *Quaker Lane, Quakers* ~ 1766A; *Town Street* 1766A; *Willoughby Lane* 1766A.

WATERCOURSES AND WATER SOURCES

(b) *The Beck* 1647A, 1687, 1766A (ON **bekkr**); *Sutton Drain* 1766A; *the Trent* 1647A, 1687; *Waterfall* 1647A, 1687, *the Water fall* 1758[SU] (OE **wæter-gefall**).

FIELD-NAMES

EAST MEADOWES
(1633: OE **mǣd**).

(b) *the Harpe Kirhard* 1633; *the longe Rigges* 1633 (OE **hrycg** or ON **hryggr**); *the Virraridge* 1633 (OE **hrycg** or ON **hryggr**).

MIDDLEFIELD
(1632B, 1659A, 1705/6, *Middle Field* 1674/5, 1698, 1713, 1764A, 1764B, 1764C, 1766A, *Middle Feild* 1647A, *Myddell Fyelde* 17^{thCM}, *Midlefield* 1660: OE **feld**).

(b) *Hawjaw* 1713; *the Six Acres* 1705/6; *the Third Field* 1705/6.

THE MILL FIELD
(1758, *the Milne field*, *the Millne* ~ 1633, *the milne feilde* 1649^{SU}: OE **feld**).

(b) *the milne furlong* 1649^{SU} (OE **furlang**); *the Sandfurlonge* 1633 (OE **furlang**); *sowthside Dye green* 1633 (OE **grēne**); *Stonepitts* 1633 (OE **pytt**); *west Cloose wonge* 1633 (ON **vangr**).

THE NEALE FIELD
(1633: OE **feld**).

(b) *the blarkmore pitte* 1633 (OE **pytt**); *Blarkmorehill* 1633 (OE **hyll**); *Bottam Syke* 1633 (OE **sīc** or ON **sík**); *longe Fardon* 1633; *Neale* 1633; *Stonehill* 1633 (OE **hyll**); *wranglands* 1633 (OE/ON **land**).

NORTH FIELD
1799B (1674/5, 1687, 1698, 1711/2, 1758^{SU}, 1764C, *North* [*and South*] *Field*(*s*) 1712A, 1713), Carlton ~~ 1773, 1799A, 1808A (1671 x 1807, *Northfield* 1613, 1632B, 1659A, 1660, *North Feilde* 1633^{SU}, ~ *Feild* 1649^{SU}, 1764A, 1766A, *Carleton* ~ 1690, *Carleton North Field* 1699B, *N. Field* 1764B: OE **feld**).

(b) *Chantary wong* 1663^{SU}; *Cliffe gate* 1663^{SU}, *Cliff* ~ 1758^{SU}; *firthe wonge* 17^{thCM} (ON **vangr**); *Furwonge* 1633, *Furrwong* 1764A (ON **vangr**); *Red Wong* 1713; *Redd Wong furlong* 1699B; *the* (*Neather*, *Long*, *Short*, *Upper*) *Cliffe* 1687,[3] *Short Cliffe* 17^{thCM}, 1698 (OE **clif**).

[3] This is how the attestation is given in the source article, which appears to indicate separate instances of *Neather Cliffe, Long Cliffe*, etc. However, without the ability to check the original document, accordingly, I have not expanded the brackets.

THE NORTHE MARSHE
(1633: OE **mersc**).

(b) *the Newcloose* 1633 (ME **close**); *Storkfurlonge stighe* 1633 (OE **stīg**); *wettwonge stigh* 1633 (OE **stīg**).

NORTHEAST FIELD
(1633: OE **feld**).

(b) *the middle furlonge* 1633 (OE **furlang**); *the Showt furlonge* 1633 (OE **furlang**); *the westernmost furlonge* 1633 (OE **furlang**).

SOUTHFIELD
(1632B, 1660, *South Field* 17^{thCM}, 1674/5, 1687, 1713, *~~ or Willoughby Field* 1687, *South Feild* 1687, *Willoughby Field* 1687, *South alias Willoughby Field* 1764B, *the South or Willoughby Field* 1764C, [*North and*] *South Field*[*s*] 1712A: OE **feld**).

THE SOWTH MARSHE
(1633: OE **mersc**).

(b) *wetwonge* 1633 (ON **vangr**).

THE SOWTHEAST FIELD
(1633: OE **feld**).

(b) *Hataile* 1633; *the Hills* 1633 (OE **hyll**); *longe Nooke* 1633 (ME **nōk**); *the westermour Holmes* 1633 (ON **holmr**); *witherstakes* 1633 (OE **staca**).

THE WEST MEADOWES
(1633: OE **mæd**).

(b) *the Hills* 1633 (OE **hyll**); *the Middle Sandith* 1633.

UNSPECIFIED LOCATION

(a) Brick Yard Pits close Meadow 1826; Broad Moor Meadow close 1826; Carlton close alias Field Wong 1840; Carlton Common 1766 x 79^{NW}, 1773 (1751B, 1764B, *Carlton and Norwell Common* 1623, *Carlton Common Moor* 1671 x 1807, *Carlton Common or High Moor, High Moor, Highmoor* 1766A, *Carlton Common alias High Moor* 1799A, *ancient common or High Moor* 1799B: ME **commune**; *cf. Morehedg* (BOUNDARY)); Far Low Moor close 1826; Far Pasture close 1826; Farm Moor close 1826; Far Moor close 1826 (*Farr Moore* ~ 1623: OE **mōr**); First Home Close (from Town End Leys) 1899; Great Moor Close 1766 x 79^{NW} (1764A, 1766B, [*Little, Middle,*] *Great Moor Close* 1687, [*Middle,*] *Great* [*& Little*] *Moore close*[*s*] 1687/8, *Greatmoor Close* 1765C); Great Sand close 1826; Highfield Close

1899; Carleton Holme 1821A^{NW} (1654), Carlton ~ 1880s*, 1921* (1659B, 1766A, *the Holme* 1632A, 1647B, 1663A, 1673, 1764B, 1764C, *Carlton Holmes* 1678/9, 1687, *Carleton Holmes* 1687/8, 1690, 1766B^{NW}, *the Holm* 1764B, 1764C, *the Holme* 1764B, *the Holmes* 1765D: ON **holmr**); Cricket Field or Homestead Close 1899; Kings Wong Close 1766 x 79^{NW} (1652, 1764C, 1765C, *Kingswong Close* 1647B, 1596 x 1741^{NW}, 1674/5, 1687/8, 1766B^{NW}, *the Kinswonge* ~ 1660, *Kingwong* ~ 1687, *Kings Wonge* ~ 1690/1, 1693A, *a close called Ringswong* 1714, *King's Wong close* 1764B: ME **close**; *cf. Kingswong*); Little Middlemire Close 1799A, 1808A (1671 x 1807, *Little Middle Mire close* 1773); Little Sand close 1826; Long Close 1766 x 79^{NW} (1622/3, 1659C, 1694A, 1715A, 1718, 1765A, 1765D), N. Middlemire alias Long close 1799A, 1808A (*North Middlemire or Long Close* 1671 x 1807, *North Middle Mire alias Long close* 1773: ME **close**); Long Walk 1921*; Low Moor Close 1766 x 79^{NW}, 1773 (1764A, 1764B, 1764C, 1765D, 1766A), Low Moor alias Scot close 1773, ~~~ *Scott* ~ 1799A, 1808A, Low Moor alias S. Low Moor close 1799A, S. Low Moor close 1808A (*Scot Close* 1622^{NW}, 1659C, *Scott* ~ 1715A, *Low Moor Close or Scott Close* 1671 x 1807, *Long Wong or Scott Close* 1766A: ME **close**); Middle Mear Close 1766 x 79^{NW} (1766B, ~ *Meer* ~ 1766A); Middlemire close 1799A, 1799B, 1808A (1671 x 1807), Middle Mire close 1773; Moor close 1826 (1764A, 1765B, 1764C, *More Close* 1647A, 1663A, 1596 x 1741^{NW}, 1673: ME **close**); Moor Meadow close 1826; Near Home croft 1856; Near Low Moor close 1826; Near Moor 1826; Near Pasture close 1826; Ox alias Crazing close 1773, Ox alias Grazing close 1799A, Ox close alias Grazing close 1799B, North Road or Ox Close 1899 (*Ox or Grazing Close* 1671 x 1807); Pasture Close 1766 x 79^{NW}, 1826 (1687/8, 1693B, 1697, 1750, 1751A, 1758^{SU}, 1764B, 1764C, 1765C, 1765D, 1766A^{NW}, 1766B^{NW}); Pastureside Close 1766 x 79^{NW} (*Pasture side close* 1766B); Penny Croft 1773, 1766 x 79^{NW} (1622/3, 1718, 1765D, *Penicroft* 1671 x 1807: OE **croft**); Pike close 1808A^{NW}, 1808B, 1809, 1864; Prior croft 1792, Pile Croft 1807 (1764B), Pile close & plantation (formerly Pile croft & Paddock) 1808A (*the Pryer Croft* 1694^{NW}, *the Prior or Pile Crofts* 1671 x 1807, *Pryor Close or Pill Croft* 1707 x 96, *Pryor or Pile Croft* 1764A, 1764C); Rushy, alias Brick Yard close 1826 (*Rushy Close* 1764A); Second Home Close (from Town End Leys) 1899; South Middle Mire alias Muckhill close 1773, S. Middlemire alias Muckhill close 1799A, 1808A (*South Middlemire or Muckhill close* 1671 x 1807); Spittle Bridge Close 1899 (1663A, 1764B, 1766, *Spittlebrigge Closse* 1632A, *Spittle Brigge Close* 1632B, *Close called Spittlebridg* 1647A, *Spittlebridge Close* 1596 x 1741^{NW}, 1673, *Spicklebridge* ~ 1764C: ME **close**; *cf. Spittle Bridge* (STRUCTURE)); Stevenson's close 1826 (*Stephenson's* ~ 1764B, 1764C; *cf. Stephenson's Homestead* (BUILDING)); Stevenson's Yard 1773 (1766, *Stephenson's* ~ 1671 x 1807); Stocks or Stockswood Close 1766 x 79^{NW}; Town End Leys (now The Paddock) 1899 (*Town end Leys* 1766); Trent side closes 1833.

(b) *Ash Close* 1596 x 1741^{NW}, 1699A, 1705 (ME **close**); *Averill* 1633 (OE **hyll**); *Averill Corner* 1633 (ME **corner**); *Backside Close* 1659B, 1596 x 1741^{NW}; *Barns Close* 1596 x 1741^{NW} (ME **close**); *Barratt Close* 1764A; *Bradland* 1647A

(OE/ON **land**); *Brickmaking* 1751B; *Briery Wong* 1647A (ON **vangr**); *Broad Closes* 1687, ~ Close 1687/8, 1694[NW], 1764A, 1764B, 1764C, 1766B[NW]; *Brown's close* 1742; *Butleye's (or Hay Close)* 1652; *Calfe Close* 1690, *Calf* ~ 1764A, 1764B; *Cowpasture* 1687, *Carlton* ~ 1698; *Carlton meadows* 1659C; *Cashing Leyes* 1652; *Common Field* 1764A, *the Common* Meadow 1764C, *Common Feild or Comon Meadow* 1766A; *The Coney Grey* 1698; *Cunnygree Close* 1596 x 1741[NW], *Coney Grey* ~ 1764A (ME **close**); *the Coneygree Hades* 1758[SU]; *Cowyaite* 1633, *Cowgates* 1698, ~ *in Holm* 1764A (OE **geat** or ME **gate**); *Compasture* 1640/1, *Cow pastur* 17[thCM], *the Cowpastures* 1674/5, *the Cow Pasture* 1687/8, 1690, 1766B[NW] (ME **pasture**); *Croft Close* 1687; *Cromwell Meadow* 1678/9, 1671 x 1807; *Crosclivef* 1316* (OE **clif**); *the Crosfurlonge* 1633 (OE **furlang**; *cf. the Towne Crosse laine* (ROAD)); *Cross Close* 1766A; *Dodholme* 1633 (ON **holmr**); *the East Cloose* 1633 (ME **close**); *East Holme* 1647A (ON **holmr**); *the twoe Eastfields* 1633 (OE **feld**); *Endley Close* 1750, 1751A; *Estenge* 1316* (ON **eng**);[4] *Farrwong Close* 1764C, *Farr Whong Close, ~ Wong* ~ 1766A; *Ferryboate Lands and Closes* 1623 (ME **close**, OE/ON **land**; *cf.* Carlton Ferry (STRUCTURE)); *Ferwood Close* 1647A, 1687/8 (OE **close**); *the Fifteene Acres* 1612/3, *le Fiftene* ~ 1640/1, *Fifteen* ~ 1596 x 1741[NW] (OE **æcer**); *Fulsik* 1316* (OE **sīc** or ON **sík**); *Furre Wong Close* 1690, *Furrwong* ~ 1764B; *Grason Close* 1671 x 1807, 1751A; *the Greate Kinswong* 1660, *the Great Kingswong* 1674/5, *the Great Kings Whong* 1716/7, ~~~ *Wong* 1758[SU]; *Great Low Moor close* 1764B, *the Great* [*and Little*] *Low Moor Close*[*s*] 1764C; *Haytefeld* 1316*, *Haitfeld* 17[thCM] (OE **feld**); *Half Part Closes* 1764A, 1764B; *Harecroft* 1316* (OE **croft**); *Hawksmoor Close* 1596 x 1741[NW], 1764A, *Hawkesmoor* ~ 1764A (ME **close**; *cf. Hawkesworth Manor* (BUILDING)); *the Headland Half Acres* 1698; *the Hempland* 1647A, 1596 x 1741[NW], 1673, 1764A, 1764B, 1764C, *the Hempeland* 1663A, *the Hemplands* 1766A (OE/ON **land**); *Highway Close* 1671 x 1807, 1766A; *Hill Furlong* 1698; *Home Close* 1764B, 1764C, 1766A; *Hopyard* 1764A; *Horse Close* 1596 x 1741[NW], 1663A, 1673, 1766A (ME **close**); *the House Close* 1647A (ME **close**); *Kingswong* 1612/3, *Kings Wong* 1640/1, 1678/9, 1693B, 1776A[NW], 1766B, *King's Wong* 1647A, *Kings* ~ 1633[SU], *kings wonge* 17[thCM] (ON **vangr**); *knights yerde* 17[thCM] (ME **yerd**); *Langacris* 1316* (OE **æcer**); *lee wonge* 17[thCM] (ON **vangr**); *Levis Close* 1764A, 1764B, 1764C, *the Holme or Leveys Close* 1765C, *Levys* ~ 1766A; *Liteleholm* 1229 (ON **holmr**); *Little Close* 1707 x 96, 1764A, 1764B, 1764C; *Little Low Moor close* 1764B, [*the Great and*] *Little Low Moor Close*[*s*] 1764C; *Little Middle Mire* 1751A; *Little Middlemire Pasture Close* 1671 x 1807; *Little*[*, Middle, Great*] *Moor Close* 1687, [*Middle, Great &*] *Little Moore close*[*s*] 1687/8, *Little More Close* 1690, ~ *Moor* ~ 1766A; *the (Neather, Long, Short, Upper) Cliffe* 1687, *the Long Cliffe* 1705/6; *Long Cliffe Furlong* 1698; *Lower Moor* 1632A, *Low Moore* 1632B, 1633[SU], 1660, 1687, 1698, 1758[SU], *Low More* 1647A, *the Lowe More* 1647A, 1649[SU], *the Low Moor* 1596 x 1741[NW], 1674/5, 1758[SU], 1766A

[4] If 'enge' here can be taken as equivalent to 'meadow', then it is possible that this is an earlier attestation of EAST MEADOWES. Without intermediate forms or location, however, they cannot be grouped together.

(OE **mōr**); *Mangey Acres* 1596 x 1741[NW], 1713 (OE **æcer**); *Manor Close* 1647A (ME **close**); *Marlpit Wong* 1647A (ON **vangr**); *the meadowes* 1633, *Carlton Meadow* 1674/5, 1687, *~ Mead* 1687, *the Meadows* 1764B, 1765C (OE **mǣd**); *Meadow Close* 1766A; *mekill more* 17[thCM] (OE **mōr**); *mekyll more wonge* 17[thCM] (ON **vangr**); *the middle furlonge* 1633 (OE **furlang**); *Middle Mean close* 1693B, 1766A[NW]; *Middle Meare* 1633[SU], *Middlemeare* 1647A (OE **mere** or **(ge)mǣre**); [*Little,*] *Middle*[*, Great*] *Moor Close* 1687, *Middle*[*, Great & Little*] *Moore close*[*s*] 1687/8, *Middlemoor Close* 1671 x 1807, 1765C, 1766; *Milfurlong* 1647A (OE **furlang**); *Mill Layes* 1647A (ME **ley** or OE **lǣs**); *Milnage* 1647A; *Carlton More* 1632A, *the Moor* 1766 (OE **mōr**); *Mr. Leek's yard* 1764B; *Near Close* 1766; *(Nether, Upper) Cow Close* 1652; *New Field* 1764A; *New Inclosure* 1766; *the North Acre* 1715B; *North Low Moor* 1766; *the* [*South and*] *North Middlemire*[*s*] 1671 x 1807, *(North, South) Middle Mire* 1750, *N. Middle Mire* 1751A; *Norwell field* 1663[SU]; *Old Inclosure* 1766; *ye Old Wong* 1647A (ON **vangr**); *Oxgange* 1633 (OE **ox-gang**); *Park Horse Close* 1690, *Packhorse ~* 1764A (*cf.* [*cottage called*] *Parkhouse* (BUILDING)); *the Pasture* 1647A, 1673, 1705/6, 1752, *Carleton Pasture* 1690 (ME **pasture**); *Pennycroft Close* 1694B, *Penny Croft ~* 1715A; *the Pinfold wonge* 1633 (ON **vangr**); *pingle* 1647B, 1690/1 (ME **pingel**; *cf.* Osier Holt (WOODLAND)); *Pit Yard* 1647A (ME **yerd**); *Prior Croft close* 1687/8, 1766B[NW]; *Priors Wong* 1687; *Pytins Close* 1596 x 1741[NW] (ME **close**; *cf.* [*cottage called*] *Pytino House* (BUILDING)); *Rayle Close* 1766 x 79[NW]; *Ruff Close* 1764A, 1764B; *Rudds* 1764A; *Rush Close* 1687; *Rye or Barley Royd* 1623; *Rye Sands* 1623 (OE **sand**); *Cowpasture called the Sandes* 1633 (OE **sand**); *Sandpittis* 1316* (OE **pytt**); *Schepetacis* 1316* (poss. OE **æcer**); *Sheephouse Closes* 1596 x 1741[NW], 1715B, 1716/7, *Sheep House ~* 1751A; *Smith close* 1678/9; *Sowcrofte Close* 1632B, *Sorocroft ~* 1647A, *Sow Crofte ~* 1663A, *Sow Croft ~* 1596 x 1741[NW], *Sowcroft ~* 1673 (ME **close**); *the South* [*and North*] *Middlemire*[*s*] 1671 x 1807, *(North, South) Middle Mire* 1750, *S. Middle Mire* 1751A; *Sowgreen Close* 1764B, 1764C; *Springhedge Furlong* 1698; *Stack Close* 1750; *staked meadow* 1647B (OE **mǣd**); *the Stinter* 1687, 1698; *Stinting upon the Butts* 1698; *Sunnye wonge* 17[thCM] (ON **vangr**); *Sutton Close* 1764A; *Sutton field* 1660, 1674/5, 1687, *~ Fields* 1671 x 1807; *Sutton Meadow* 1613, 1660 (OE **mǣd**); *Sutton Southing* 1674/5; *Sutton Wong* 1647A (ON **vangr**); *Swanwalks or Swangates* 1652; *Swine Green (or Ferry Green)* 1766, *Ferry Green (or Swine Green)*; *Swinely Green* 1766; *Three Acres Close* 1764A; *Townes End Close* 1612/3, 1640/1, *Townend Close* 1596 x 1741[NW], 1694[NW], 1752, 1764A, 1764B, 1764C, 1765C, *Town End ~* 1707 x 96 (ME **close**); *the Townend* 1660, *Townsend* 1674/5; *Towning Close* 1687, 1687/8; *the Town's Closes* 1647A (ME **close**); *Trent Side* 1766; *Twenty Acres Close* 1596 x 1741[NW], 1711/2, 1712A, 1755, 1766C, *two closes called Twenty Acres* 1765B (ME **close**); *Upper and Nether Rudds* 1690; *a wonge called Upper Forwode* 17[thCM] (ON **vangr**); *Upper Furlong Stinter* 1693A; *Warrwood Court* 1623 (ME **court**); *the twoe west feildes* 1633 (OE **feld**); *Wheat Close* 1596 x 1741[NW], 1764A (ME **close**);

Willoughbie feild 1649[SU], *Willoughby field* 1758[SU] (OE **feld**); *Wings wongland* 1663[SU] (*cf. Kingswong*).

Colwick

Colwick is a parish now part of the urban sprawl of Nottingham, in contrast to many of the more northerly parishes which remain persistently quiet rural communities. There is evidence for a long history of settlement here, with Bronze Age artefacts discovered in 1966 during extensions to gravel works.[5] At the time of Domesday there was a church, water mill and fishery in the parish, with a fish weir in use in the medieval period.[6] Its settlement-name is from the personal name *Cola* with OE **wīc**: spellings with a medial *e* make derivation from OE **col** unlikely.[7] Until the twelfth or thirteenth century, the parish consisted of two parts, Over Colwick and Nether Colwick (although the latter was sometimes termed East Colwick or Taynes Land). Over Colwick was made into a park by the *de Colwick* family, and the village known as Colwick today is that historically termed Nether Colwick.[8] The same family dominated land ownership in the parish from the twelfth to the fourteenth centuries, then the Byron family acquired the manor by marriage and held it from the end of the fourteenth century to the end of the seventeenth; from this point they were replaced by the Musters (later Chaworth Musters) family.

The documentary sources for Colwick are extremely limited, and attestations are for the most part taken from the Enclosure and Tithe Awards, along with a survey from the early nineteenth century. The (a) and (b) forms are separated at 1766, the date of the Enclosure Award.

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[5] Alan Cook, *History of Colwick* (privately published, 1970) <http://www.nottshistory.org.uk/books/colwick/contents.htm>, in section 'Prehistoric Colwick'.

[6] P. M. Losco-Bradley and C. R. Salisbury, 'A medieval fish weir at Colwick, Nottinghamshire', *Transactions of the Thoroton Society* 83 (1979), 15–22.

[7] PN Nt 160; DEPN gives the OE element as the likely derivation, but does not discuss the name in detail, grouping it under 'Colwich'.

[8] Cook, in section 'The two villages up to the Domesday Book'.

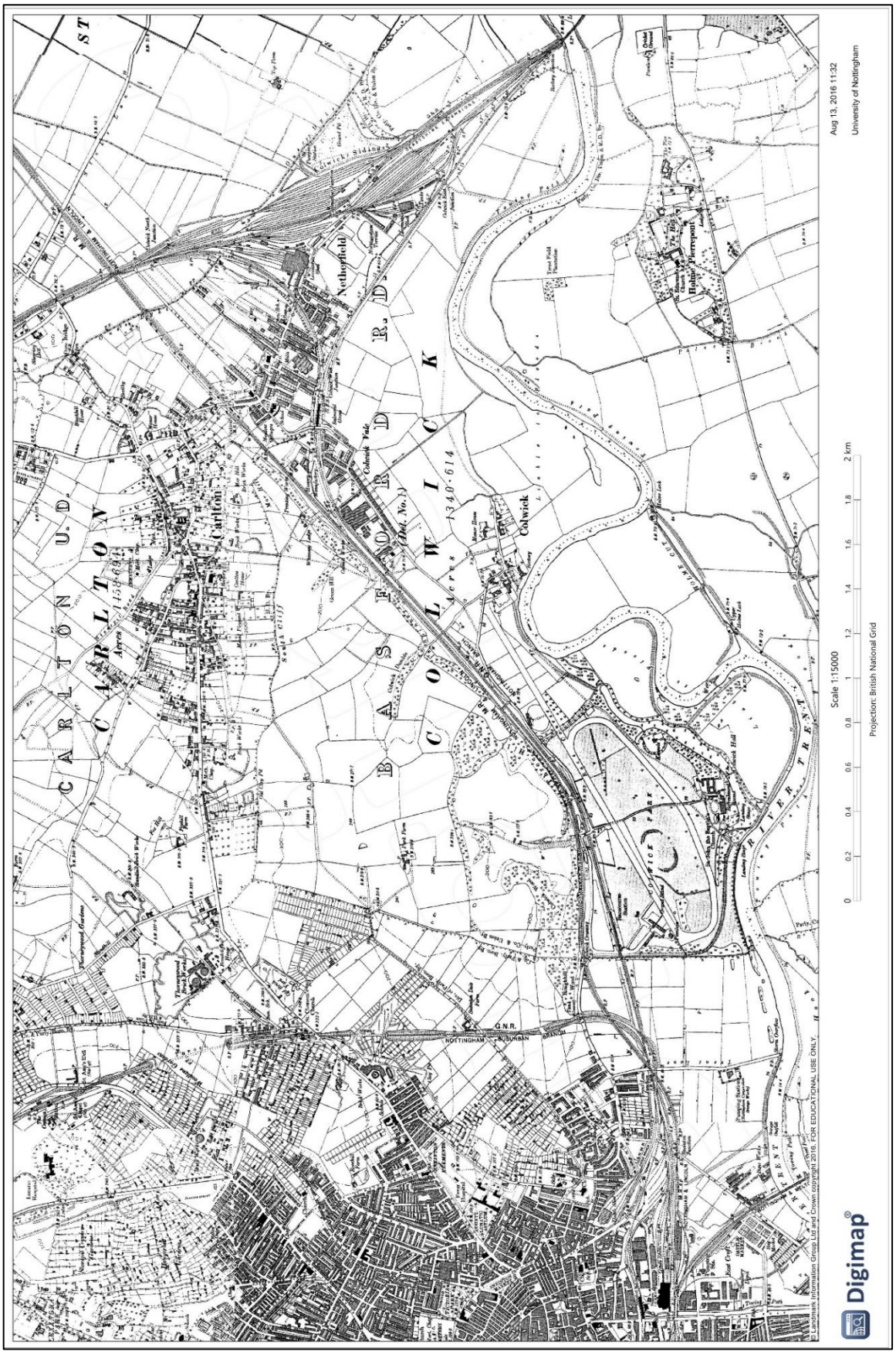


Figure 3.5: Map of Colwick parish (1880s).

FARMS, BUILDINGS, BOUNDARIES AND STRUCTURES

(a) Colwick Hall 1847, 1880s*, 1920* (*cf.* Hall Field); Colwick House 1920*; Concrete Works 1920*; Creek House 1811; Manor House 1880s*, 1920*; Milking Pen 1847; Park Farm 1880s*, 1920* (*cf. Colwick Park* (WOODLAND), Park Lane (ROAD), The Park); Race Course 1920*; Round House 1920*; St. John the Baptist's Church 1880s*, 1920*; The Weir 1847; Whimsey's Lodge 1880s*, Whimsey ~ 1920*.

WOODLAND

(a) Colwick Wood 1880s*, 1920*; Eastholme Holt 1811, 1847 (*cf. Estholm*); Far Holt 1847; Fox Covert 1811, ~ Cover 1847; Green Hill Plantation 1847 (*cf.* Green Hill); Little Holt 1811; Oak Plantation [& Tea Table Hill] 1847; Ozier Bed 1847; Ozier Holt 1847; Pasture Holt 1811, 1847; Plantation by Back Water 1847; Savel's Spinney 1920*; Strelleys Holt 1811; Steeners Holt 1811; Three Hills 1920*.

(b) *Colwick Park* 1609* (ME **park**; *cf.* Park Farm (FARM), Park Lane (ROAD), The Park);[9] *Stoicking Hill* 1609* (OE **hyll**; *cf.* Stokes's Hill); *Wandholt* 1609* (OE/ON **holt**).

WAYS AND ROADS

(a) Bailey Street 1920*; Chaworth Road 1920*; Dunstan Street 1920*; Festus St. 1920*; Forester Street 1920*; Kendrick St. 1920*; Lily Av. 1920*; Midland Rd. 1920*; Morris St. 1920*; Netherfield Road 1920*; Park Lane 1847 (*cf.* The Park, *Colwick Park* (WOODLAND)); Park Terrace 1880s*; Short Hill Lane 1847 (*cf. Longe Hill*); Victoria Road 1920*.

WATERCOURSES AND WATER SOURCES

(a) Back Water 1847; Back Water by Shipman Close 1847; the Creek 1847; Colwick Dumble c. 1825*, 1847, 1920*; Parson's Back Water 1847 (*cf. Parsons Close*); New Canal 1811.

FIELD-NAMES

(a) Atkinsons Hill 1811, Atkinson's ~ 1847; Bancroft 1811, 1847; Beardswell 1769[GC], 1811; Benbows 1811, 1847 (*cf. Benbowe Close*); Bridge Close 1811, 1847; Candle Meadow 1811, 1847 (~ *Meadowe* 1609*: OE **mǣd**); Colwick Meadow 1811; Colwick Pasture 1811; Colwick Vale 1880s*, 1920*; Cottagers Close 1769[GC], 1811,

[9] This name is also in the field-name section, but in this instance it is specifically referred to as woodland, whereas this is unspecified elsewhere and may refer to cleared ground.

Cottage ~ 1847; Cottage Moor 1811; Cow Close 1811, 1847; Crabtree Field 1811, 1847; Dale 1811, 1847; Dale Field 1769[GC], 1811, 1847 (~ *Feild* 1609*: OE **feld**); Davies's Moor 1811, Davis's ~ 1847; Dawsons Hill 1811 (*Doson Hill* 1609*: OE **hyll**); Dodsons Close 1811, Dodson ~, Dodson's ~ 1847; East peet Moor 1811; Egley Croft 1769[GC], 1811, Egling ~ 1847; Far Crosland Meadow 1811, ~ Crossland's ~ 1847; Far Eastholme 1811, 1847; Far Eastholt 1811; Far Husbandman Close 1811; Far Parson's Close 1847; Far Pasture Close 1811; Far Peet's Moor 1847; Far Rogers Moor 1811, ~ Roger's ~ 1847; Far Shipman Close 1811, 1847; Far St Nicholas's Close 1847; Far Stocking Hill 1811, 1847; Far Weedlands 1811, ~ Wadlands 1847; Upper or Foal Paddock 1811, Foal Paddock 1847; Great Field 1811, 1847; Great Meadow 1769[GC], ~ Meadon 1811, ~ Colwick Meadow 1847; Great Moor 1847; Great Ox Close 1847; Great Park Close 1847; Great Parsons Close 1811, ~ Parson's ~ 1847; Great Sour Nobles 1811, 1847; Green by Trent 1811; Green Hill 1811, c. 1825*, 1847, 1880s*, 1920* (*cf.* Green Hill Plantation (WOODLAND)); Green Yard 1847; Haynes 1811, Haines 1847; Hall Field 1811 (*cf.* Colwick Hall (BUILDING)); Hall Hill 1847; Hammonds Beardsall 1811, ~ Birdsall 1847; Harbour Hill 1811, 1847 (*Arbor* ~ 1609*: OE **hyll**); Holding Leys 1811, ~ Lea 1847; Hollands Close 1811; Home Close 1847; Husbandman's Close 1769[GC], Husbandman ~ 1811 (*Husband's Close* 1609*: ME **close**); Intake North of the House 1811; Intake West of the Wood 1811; James's Moor 1811, 1847; Jenkins Flatts, ~ Platts 1811, Jenkin Platts 1847 (~ *Plates* 1609*: ME **plat**); Jobs Pingle 1811; Ladies Field 1811, Ladies' ~ 1847 (*Ladye feild* 1609, ~ *Feilde* 1609*: OE **feld**); Little or Nether Colwick Meadow 1811, Little ~~ 1847; Little Ox Close 1811, 1847; Little Park Close 1847; Little Parsons Close 1811, ~ Parson's ~ 1847; Long Higgins 1811, 1847; Mar Hill 1920*; Melon Close and Swans Nest 1811, Swan's West & Melon Close 1847; Middle Eastholme 1811, 1847; Middle Field 1769[GC], 1811, 1847; Middle Ox Close 1811; Middle Shipman 1811; Middle Shipman Close 1847; Milking Bit 1847; Moor Spring 1811; Mrs Musters's Hill 1847; Near Crosland Meadow 1811, ~ Crossland's ~ 1847; Near Husbandman Close 1811; Near Pasture Close 1811, 1847; Near Rogers Moor 1811; Near Shipman 1811; Near Shipman Close 1847; Near St Nicholas's Close 1847; Near Stocking Hill 1811, 1847; Near Weedlands 1811, ~ Wadlands 1847; Nether Crabtree Field 1811, 1847; Nether Field 1769[GC], 1811, 1847; Nether Middle Field 1811, 1847; Nether Ox Close 1811; Nether Pasture 1811, 1847; Ox Close 1847; The Park 1811, 1847, Colwick Park 1920* (*Colwick parke* 1287, 1609: ME **park**; *cf.* Park Farm (FARM), *Colwick Park* (WOODLAND), Park Lane (ROAD)); Pasture Close 1811, 1847; Peet's Moor 1847; Pingle 1811, 1847; Pool Meadow 1811, [West Field &] Pool Meadow 1847; Pound Close 1811, 1847; Rabbit Hill 1847; Roger's Moor 1847; Rolleston Hill 1811; Round Hill 1811, 1847; Savages Beardsall 1811, Savage's Birdsall 1847; [Back Water by] Shipman Close 1847; Short Hill 1811, 1847; Snenton Brick 1811; South Cliff 1847, 1880s*, 1920*; South Cliff Hill 1792; South Eastholme 1811, 1847; Spring Close 1811, 1847; Spring Moor 1847; St Nicholas Close 1811 (1609*), ~ Nicholas's ~ 1847 (ME **close**); Stanwells Bank 1769[GC], Stanwell ~ 1811; Sandhill Bank 1811, Standhill ~ 1847; Stanwell Meadow 1769[GC], 1811 (*cf. Sandwell Mead*); Sandhill Meadow 1811,

Standhill ~ 1847; Stokes Hill Field 1811; Stokes's Field 1769[GC], 1847, The Stokes Field 1811; Stokes's Hill 1847; Three Hills 1811, 1847; Town end Close 1811, Townend ~ 1847; Trumans Moor 1811; Upper Eastholme 1811, 1847 (*cf. Estholm*); Upper Field 1769[GC], 1811, 1847; Upper Ox Close 1811; Upper Pasture 1811, 1847; Wadlands 1769[GC], 1811 (*Wadlandes* 1312: OE/ON **land**); West Field 1811, West Field [& Pool Meadow] 1847 (*West Feild* 1609*: OE **feld**); West Moor 1811, 1847; West peet Moor 1811.

(b) *Armesley* 1609* (OE **lēah** or ME **ley**); *Benbowe Close* 1609* (ME **close**; *cf.* Benbows); *Colwick Cowpasture* 1609* (ME **pasture**); *Cotiers Moore* 1609* (OE **mōr**); *Estholm* c. 1300, *Eastholme* 1609* (ON **holmr**; *cf.* Eastholme Holt (WOODLAND)); *Greene Arbor Hill Wood* 1609* (OE **wudu**);[10] *Hyekin* 1609*; *Longe Hill* 1609* (OE **hyll**; *cf.* Short Hill Lane (ROAD)); *the Moores* [*closes*] 1609* (ME **close**); *Parsons Close* 1609* (ME **close**; *cf.* Parson's Back Water (WATERCOURSE)); *Rough Hill* 1609* (OE **hyll**); *Sandwell Mead* 1609* (OE **mǣd**; *cf.* Stanwell Meadow); *the Streames* 1609* (ME **strēm**).[11]

[10] This is labelled as a 'parcel of ground', not 'wood ground' or 'wood' as is usually the case for woodland in this source.

[11] This is a parcel of land 'upon the River Trent', i.e. on its banks.

Cromwell

Cromwell parish lies on the west bank of the Trent, with a meander of the river forming the parish's eastern boundary and creating water meadows along its banks. Its name means 'crooked stream', from OE **crumb** and **wella**.[12] Stones were found during ploughing to the west of the village (grid reference SK 788622 to SK 798623) which may indicate a road leading to the Trent or a backwater, possibly for the transport of coal.[13] Cromwell is well-served by watercourses, with The Beck also running along its northern edge, and other pools and streams to be found within the parish.

The population history of the parish is one of a small but stable number of residents. Unlike for many villages, there is no evidence of Black Death depopulation, and from 1603 when there was an estimated population of 176, there was a fairly steady increase to 1793 (188 residents), 1798 (173 residents), 1832 (184 residents) and 1853 (190 residents).[14] After the rural depopulation typical of the following century, the population climbed again to its former level by the 2001 census (188 residents).[15]

Although there is little to no evidence for prehistoric farming in the vicinity of Cromwell, the remains of a Roman villa have been found in the parish, along with cropmarks from this period which are visible from the air.[16] Cromwell is also the site of an ancient crossing of the Trent: the bridge there was originally thought to be Roman – partly due to its proximity to the Roman villa – but has now been found to date to the mid-eighth century, demonstrating a significant Anglo-Saxon presence in or around the area during this period.[17] The routes to which the bridge connected are presently unidentified.

Cromwell followed the same pattern as its neighbouring parishes, with its open fields being gradually enclosed until the parliamentary Enclosure Act of 1775. In the mid-eighteenth century, much land in the area lay lea for years at a

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[12] DBPN; DEPN; CDEPN; PN Nt 185.

[13] Hemingway, *History of Cromwell*, p. 1: 120.

[14] *Ibid*., pp. 1:7; 1:14; 1:23-24.

[15] See J. Saville, *Rural Depopulation in England and Wales*, repr. (London: Routledge, 2013); Office for National Statistics, 'Parish Headcounts: Cromwell CP' <http://www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/dissemination/LeadTableView.do?a=3&b=798415&c=NG23+6JD&d=16&e=15&g=479475&i=1001x1003x1004&m=0&r=0&s=1398271740878&enc=1&dsFamilyId=779&nsjs=true&nsck=false&nssvg=false&nswid=1366>.

[16] Lyth, *History of Nottinghamshire Farming,* p. 8; R. P. Wright, 'Roman Britain in 1949', pp. 101–2.

[17] R. P. Wright, p. 101; Salisbury, 'A bridge too old'; Harrison, 'Bridges', p. 32.

time, but by the end of that century farms in the parish, although small, were much more successful, growing good-quality oats and turnips.[18] By the late nineteenth century, however, the preference across Nottinghamshire had changed from arable towards dairy, sheep and cattle farming, and Cromwell followed suit.[19]

There is a good range of sources from the sixteenth, seventeenth and eighteenth centuries for Cromwell, both from the NCA and the Newcastle deposits at UoN. The Enclosure Award for Cromwell is dated 1775; therefore, (a) sections contain names which are attested after 1775, while (b) sections contain names attested only up to and including that date.

FARMS, BUILDINGS, BOUNDARIES AND STRUCTURES

(a) Beck Bridge 1921* (*cf.* The Beck (WATERCOURSE)); Cromwell House 1880s*, 1921*; Cromwell Lock 1921*; Manorhouse Farm 1880s*, Manor House ~ 1913, 1921* (*cf. manor of crummwell* (BUILDING)); Spittle Bridge 1921* (*spittoll* ~ 1555B, *spyttell brigge* 1555C: OE **brycg**; *cf. Spittle bridge lane* (ROAD), Spittle Bridge Close, *Spyttel brigges*); St. Giles' Church 1880s*, 1921*; Windmill 1807 x 21.

(b) *fordalls hedge* 17th (OE **hecg**; *cf.* Ford Hills, *greate fordoles*); *the greate fowdalls hedge* 17th (OE **hecg**); *manor of crummwell* 1555B (ME **maner**; *cf.* Manorhouse Farm (FARM)); *milne hill hedge* 17th (OE **hecg**); *Southe manor* 1555B (ME **maner**).

WOODLAND

(a) Ash Plantation 1908; Osier Holt 1908.

WAYS AND ROADS

(a) Great North Road 1880s*, 1913, 1921*; Norwell Lane 1908.

[18] Hemingway, *History of Cromwell*, p. 1:18; Robert Lowe, *A General View of the Agriculture of the County of Nottingham* (London: The Board of Agriculture, 1798), p. 28; for an account of late eighteenth-century Nottinghamshire farming, see also Arthur Young, *The Farmer's Tour through the East of England* (London: W. Strahan, 1771), pp. 135–40.

[19] Lyth, *History of Nottinghamshire Farming,* p. 43.

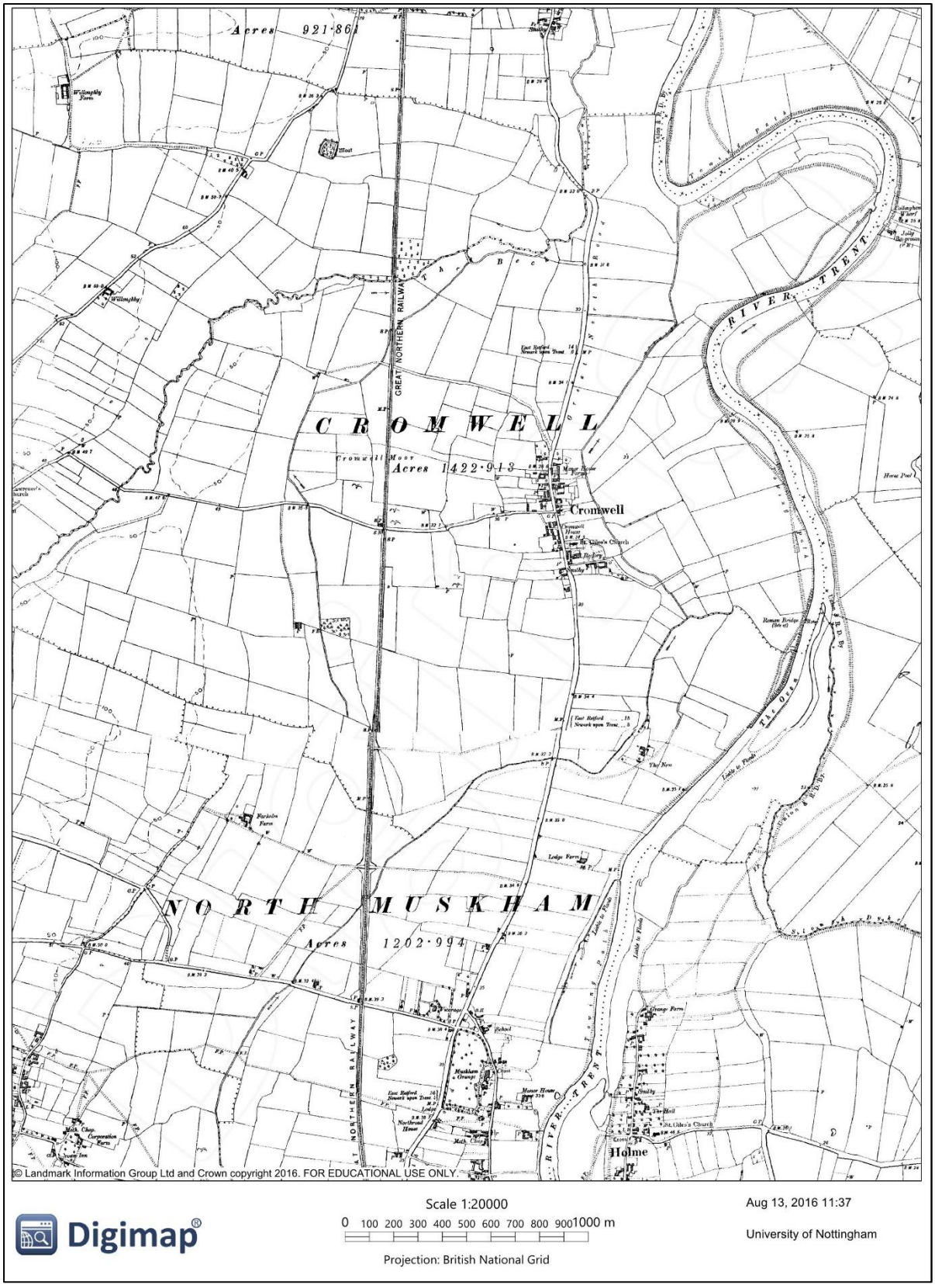


Figure 3.6: Map of Cromwell parish (1880s).

(b) *Church Meadow Way* 1773C (*cf.* Church Meadow); *Moor Lane* 1773C (*cf.* Moor Dike, *Moor North drain* (both WATERCOURSES), Moor); *newarke gate* 1555B; *North Meadow Way* 1773C; *norwell gate* 1555B, 1555C, *Norwellgate* 1770 x 80 (ON **gata**); *Norwell Road* 1773C; *Norwell Waye* 17th (OE **weg**); *Spittle bridge lane* 17th (OE **lane**; *cf.* Spittle Bridge (STRUCTURE), Spittle Bridge Close, *Spyttel brigges*); *Town Street* 1773C; *Turnpike Road* 1773C, 1775; *Willoughby Road* 1773C.

WATERCOURSES AND WATER SOURCES

(a) The Beck 1921* (*Norwell* ~ 1773C; *cf.* Beck Bridge (STRUCTURE)); Moor Dike 1807 x 21 (*cf. Moor Lane* (ROAD), *Moor North drain* (WATERCOURSE), Moor).

(b) *Dry leys drain* 1773A, 1775 (*cf.* Far Dry Leys, *Dry Leyes*); *Moor North drain* 1773A, 1775 (*cf. Moor Lane* (ROAD), Moor Dike (WATERCOURSE), Moor); *Muskham drain* 1773A, 1775; *New drain* 1773B, 1775; *North Muskham Drain* 1773C; *old drain* 1775; *South drain* 1773A, 1775; *pasture dyke* 17th (OE **dīc**).

FIELD-NAMES

THE CONYNGRYE FIELD

(17th, ~ *Conyngry* ~ 1555A, *cunygre feilde* 1555B, *The Conyngrye fielde* 1555D: OE **feld**; *cf. coningrye wong*).

(b) *Bryurke furlonge* 1555D, *A forelonge called Ryarke* 17th (OE **furlang**).

MIDDEL CLYFFE

(17th, *Myddel* ~ 1555A, 1555D, 17th: OE **clif**).

(b) *Burnholme* 1555A, *Burmholmes* 1555A, *Burmholme* 1555C, *Burnholmes* 17th (ON **holmr**); [*a forelonge called*] *Middle clyffe* 17th (OE **clif**); *Mylnehearne furlonge* 1555C, *Mylne hearne* ~ 1555D, *Myllne thorne forlonge* 17th, *Millthorn furg* 1770 x 80 (OE **furlang**).

NORTH CLYFFE

(1555C, 1555D, 17th, *mylnthorne cliffe* 1555B, *The north clyffe al. mylne thorne clyff* 1555D: OE **clif**; *cf.* Mill thorn Hill, *Milthorn closes*).

(b) *Butterell more, Butwell* ~, *Buttwell* ~ 17th (OE **mōr**); *middll forelong* 17th (OE **furlang**); [*a forelonge called*] *North Clyffe* 17th (OE **clif**); *short wonge* 1555B, 17th, *The Shorte* ~ 1555D (ON **vangr**).

NORTHE HOLME MEDOWE
(1555A, 17th, *North ~ Meydowe* 1555A: OE **mǣd**).

(b) *bratt sike banke* 17th (ME **banke**; *cf. Brattes*); *Field brook forelonge* 17th (OE **furlang**); *ye middell forelonge* 17th (OE **furlang**); *near forlonge* 17th (OE **furlang**); *North Holme Hade* 17th (OE **hēafod**); *Shirker doles* 17th (OE **dāl**); *Shuttell dole* 1555B, *Shittle ~* 17th (OE **dāl**).

SOUTHE CLYFFE
(17th, *South ~* 1555A: OE **clif**).

(b) *bean furlong* 1555B, *Bear forlonge* 17th (OE **furlang**); *Besinge acre* 17th (OE **æcer**); *Dale gate, Dalegate* 17th (ME **gate** or OE **geat**); *Scawfeorme wonge* 1555D, *Scawferown Wonge* 17th (ON **vangr**); [*a forelonge called*] *Southe Clyffe* 17th (OE **clif**); *West Clyffe* 17th, *Westcliffe* 1770 x 80 (OE **clif**).

SOUTH HOLME MEYDOWE
(17th, *southe ~ medowe* 1555B, *~~ meydow* 1555D: OE **mǣd**).

(b) *the old pasture* 17th (ME **pasture**).

UNSPECIFIED LOCATION

(a) Barn Close 1908; Bathley Bottoms 1908; Beck Close 1908; Bottom Little Close 1908; Bottoms 1908; Bray Moor 1908 (*Bremore* 1555A, 17th: OE **mōr** or ***brēme**; *cf. a furlong called Bremore*); Carlton Close 1908; Church Close 1908; Church Meadow 1865, 1908 (1684, 1716, 1773C, 1741, 1763, 1772, 1775, 1775B; *cf. Church Meadow Way* (ROAD)); Far Beck Close 1908; Far Clay Field 1908; Far Clay Furlong 1908; Far Close 1908; Far Dry Leys 1908 (*cf. Dry leys drain* (WATERCOURSE), *Dry Leyes*); Far Fullford 1908 (*cf. fulfurthe*); Far Leys 1908; Far Low Close 1908; Far Middle Furlong 1908; Far Moor 1908; Far New Close 1908; Far Pasture Close 1908; Far Sand Furlong 1908; Far South Pasture 1908; Farside Closes 1908; Feeding Pasture 1908 (~ *Pastures* 1772); First Carlton Close 1908; First North Breaks 1908; Foal Close 1908; Ford Hills 1908 (*fordoles* 1555B, *Fordale* 1770 x 80: OE **dāl**; *cf. fordalls hedge* (BOUNDARY), *greate fordoles*); Gentle Croft 1908; Gibralter 1908; Great Clay Field 1908; Great South Leys Close 1908; High Mill Field 1908; Hill Close 1908; Home Close 1908 (~ *Closes* 1772); Home Pinfold Close 1908; Hundred Acres 1908; Lads Close 1908; Leys Close 1908 (~ *Closes* 1772, 1775); Lings Close 1908 (*Ling ~* 1659, 1716, *the Wing ~* 1660/1; *cf. Lynge furlonge*); Little Grass Close 1908; Little Leys Close 1908; Little Plowed Close 1908; Little West Cliffe 1908; Long Close 1908; Low Clay Furlong 1908; Low Close 1908; Low Mill Field 1908; Low South Sand Close 1908; Meadow Close 1908; Middle Clay Field 1908 (1716, 1773C; *cf. Clay Fields*); Middle Clay Furlong 1908; Middle Close 1908; Middle Far Field 1908; Middle Fullford 1908; Middle Sand Close 1908; Milking Bottom 1908; Mill Moor 1908; Mill thorn Hill 1908 (*cf.* NORTH CLYFFE, *Milthorn closes*); Mill Thorn Bottom 1908 (*Millthorn ~*

1770 x 80); Moor 1807 x 21 (1773A, 1775), Cromwell Moor 1880s*, 1913, 1910s*, 1921* (*Moor of Cromwell* 1773C, *Moore* 1772, 1773A, 1775; *cf. Moor Lane* (ROAD), Moor Dike, *Moor North Drain* (both WATERCOURSES)); Eleven Acres 1908; Near Beck Close 1908; Near Clay Furlong 1908; Near Dry Leys 1908; Near Fullford 1908; Near Leys Close 1908; Near Low Close 1908; Near Mill Field 1908; Near New Close 1908; Near North Pasture 1908; Near Pasture Close 1908; Near Sand Close 1908; Near Sand Furlong 1908; Near South Pasture 1908; Near Thorn Bottom 1908; Nether Clay Field 1908; North Meadow 1908 (1659, 1716, 1773C, 1772, 1775); North Sand Close 1908; Ox Close 1908; Park Moor 1908 (*cf. The parke field*); Part Little Meadow 1899[CT]; Pasture Bottoms 1908; Pasture Close 1908 (1716, ~ *Closes* 1775); Pinfold Close 1908; Road Close 1908 (*cf. Road furlong*); Samhill Close 1908; Sand Pasture 1908; Second Carlton Close 1908; Second North Breaks 1908; South Leys Close 1908; South Sand Close 1908; Spittle Bridge Close 1908 (1716, *Spitlebridge Close* 1659; *cf.* Spittle Bridge (STRUCTURE), *Spittle bridge lane* (ROAD), *Spyttel brigges*); Ten Acres 1908; Third North Breaks 1908; Top Pasture Close 1908; Town End Close 1908 (*towne ende* ~ 1555B, *Townend* ~ 1716: ME **close**); Towns Close 1908; Upper South Sand Close 1908; West Cliff Meadow 1908 (~ *clyffe medow* 1555A, ~ *cliffe medowe*, *westclife* ~ 1555B, *The west clyffe meydow* 1555D, *West Cliffemeadow* 1716: OE **mǣd**).

(b) *Besynge* 1555A, 1555C, *Beasinge* 17th (poss. ON **eng**); *Besynge Newe furlonge* 1555D (OE **furlang**); *billette close* 1555B (ME **close**); *Blarke draght* 1555D (poss. OE **drāf**); *Bluebreeches* 1770 x 80; *bokarde hall* 1555B (OE **hall**); *Bottome of Mylne Horme* 1555A (poss. OE **hyrne**, **botm**); *Brat's Close* 1773C; *bratte hryne* 1555B (OE **hyrne**); *Brattes* 1555D (poss. ON **brot** or **broti**; *cf. bratt sike banke*); *Bratts dole* 1770 x 80; [*a furlonge called*] *Bremore* 1555C, 1555D, *Breamer furlong* 1770 x 80 (OE **mōr** or ***brēme**, **furlang**; *cf.* Bray Moor); *Breck furlong* 1770 x 80; *Breck Sand field* 1773A; *Brecks Field* 1772; *brinke furlonge* 1555B, *Brinks furg* 1770 x 80 (OE **furlang**); *the broukes* 1555B (poss. OE **brōc**); *burkor willows* 1555B, *burker* ~ 1555B, *Burkes Willowes* 1555C, *Barkes* ~ 1555D (OE **wilig**); *Burne holme furlonge* 1555D (OE **furlang**); *bye waye Croft* 1555B (OE **croft**); *byloffes close* 1555C (ME **close**); *carleton medowe* 1555B, *Calton Medow* 17th (OE **mǣd**); *Carlston More* 1555D, *Carlton* ~ 17th (OE **mōr**); *Carlton Cowpasture* 1555B (ME **pasture**); *Carlton lane end* 1770 x 80; *causway willowes furlong* 1555B, *Causey* ~ *furlonge* 1555C, 1555D (OE **furlang**); *Cawsey Willowes* 1555A, *cawsways willows*, *causewaie willowes*, *Cawswey* ~ 1555B, *cawsby willows* 1555C, *Causey* ~ 1555D, *causweye Willowes* 17th (OE **wilig**); *Church Yard* 1773C; *Clay Fields* 1772, 1773A, 1775; *cliffe gate* 1555B (ME **gate**, ON **gata** or OE **geat**); *cliffe toppe* 1555B (OE **topp**); *coningrye wong* 1555B, *conyngrye wonge* 1555C, 1555D (ON **vangr**); *The conyngrye* 1555D, *Connigree* 1770 x 80 (ME **coninger**; *cf.* THE CONYNGRYE FIELD); *Cottage Howe* 1710; *cow pasture* 1555B (ME **pasture**); *Cow Pasture Leyes* 1659; *Crommwell closse* 1555B (ME **close**); *Crommwell greate wonge* 1555B (ON **vangr**); *Crosmoorstones furlong* 1770 x 80; *Cross Dry Leys* 1770 x 80; *Cross Waterfurrows* 1770 x 80; *Dry Leyes* 1716, ~ *leys* 1770 x 80 (*cf. Dry*

leys drain (WATERCOURSE), Far Dry Leys); *xi acre forlonge* 17th (OE **furlang**); *Far Millthorn bottom* 1770 x 80; *far North Meadow* 1773C; *follie close* 1555B (ME **close**); *forde wonge* 1555B (ON **vangr**); [*comon called*] *fulfurthe* 1555B (poss. OE **ford**; *cf.* Far Fullford); *greate fordoles* 1555B (OE **dāl**; *cf. fordalls hedge* (BOUNDARY), Ford Hills); *greate pasture* 1555B, 1555D (ME **pasture**); *Green Common* 1773C; *hall wonge* 1555A, 1555B, 1555D, 17th, *hull ~* 1555C (ON **vangr**); *the hollowe gate* 1555B (ME **gate**, ON **gata** or OE **geat**); *holt and dole* 1770 x 80; *Ingam Leys furlonge* 1555D (OE **furlang**); *Lane End* 1770 x 80; *the Leys* 1716; *Lynge furlonge* 1555A, 1555C, 1555D, *linge ~* 1555B, *Lings furlong* 1770 x 80 (OE **furlang**; *cf.* Lings Close); *longe landes* 1555B (OE/ON **land**); *the Lord's pasture* 1659, 1660/1; *low more* 1555B (OE **mōr**); *Lynge borow furlonge* 1555A (OE **furlang**); *The Lyttel fordoles* 1555C, 1555D (OE **dāl**); *A Lyttel furlonge* 1555A (OE **furlang**); *Meadon furlong* 1770 x 80; *Middle* 1770 x 80; *Middle dole* 1770 x 80; *Myddel feilde* 1555C, *The myddell fielde* 1555D (OE **feld**); *Mill Closes* 1772, 1773A, 1775; *Mill Field* 1772, 1773A; *Mill furlong* 1770 x 80; *Milthorn closes* 1772, 1773A (*cf.* NORTH CLYFFE, Mill thorn Hill); [*a forelonge called*] *Miln Hill* 17th (OE **hyll**); *Moor furlongs* 1773C, *~ furlong* 1770 x 80; *the myddle feilde slaye grounde* 1555B (OE **grund**); *Mylne hill* 1555A, 1555D (OE **hyll**); *Mylne horme furlonge* 1555A, *~ holme ~* 1555B (OE **furlang**); *mylnthorne* 1555B, *milne thorne* 17th (OE/ON **þorn**); *N. Corner dole* 1770 x 80; *N. Westcliff* 1770 x 80; *The new pasture* 1555D (ME **pasture**); *North Clay Field* 1716, 1773C; *north clyffe medow* 17th (OE **mǣd**); *North furlong* 1770 x 80; *North holme* 1555D (ON **holmr**); *North Sand Field* 1716, 1773C, 1772; *North Townend Close* 1659; *Norwell feild* 1555B (OE **feld**); *The parke field* 1555A, 17th, *~~ fielde* 1555D (OE **feld**; *cf.* Park Moor); [*a forelonge called*] *Parrots* 17th (OE **furlang**, **pearroc**); *Pasture* 1775; *Pittifulmoor common* 1770 x 80; *Pittifulmoor furlong* 1770 x 80; *pollytory wonge* 1555B (ON **vangr**); *Redwong* 1770 x 80; *Road furlong* 1770 x 80 (*cf.* Road Close); *Roundacres* 1770 x 80; *Russhye furlonge* 1555A (OE **furlang**); *Sand closes* 1772; *Sand Field* 1773A, 1773B, *~ Fields* 1775; *Sand* 1770 x 80; *sande pittes furlonge* 1555B (OE **furlang**); *short wonge furlonge* 1555B (OE **furlang**); *A Shorte furlonge* 1555A (OE **furlang**); *Silley Close* 1659, 1710, 1716; *Sixacres dole* 1770 x 80; *South Clay Field* 1716, 1773C; *South Meadow* 1659; *South Sand Field* 1716; *Southe holme* 1555D (ON **holmr**); [*A furlonge called*] *Spyttel brigges* 1555A, [*a forelonge called*] *Spittle brigg*(*e*) 17th (OE **brycg**; *cf.* Spittle Bridge (STRUCTURE), *Spittle bridge lane* (ROAD), Spittle Bridge Close); *stony wong* 1555C, *~ wonge* 1555D (ON **vangr**); *Strife lings* 1772; *Strow Close* 1770 x 80; *Suny croftes* 1555B (OE **croft**); *tode pyttes* 1555A, *Toadpit* 1770 x 80 (OE **pytt**); *Toft Close* 1770 x 80; *Trencher piece* 1770 x 80; *Trent dole* 1770 x 80; *Trent furlong* 1770 x 80; *Trent Wong* 1770 x 80; *Underacre* 1770 x 80; *Waterfurrows* 1770 x 80; *West cliff closes* 1772, 1773A, 1775; *willobie cunygarthe* 1555B (ME **coning-erth** or ON **garðr**).

Fiskerton and Morton

There is archaeological evidence of settlement in Fiskerton and Morton from the prehistoric period: a ring ditch has been excavated in Fiskerton, from either the late Neolithic or the early Bronze Age.[20] At the time of the Domesday Book only one of the two townships is mentioned: Fiskerton manor had two mills and a fishery, while Morton is probably one of the unnamed berewicks of Southwell.[21] This does not, however, indicate the dominance of the former, and Fiskerton was in fact within Morton parish in the fourteenth century. In the post-dissolution period it was subject instead to Rolleston.[22] Fiskerton's settlement name is OE **fiscere-tūn** 'farmstead of the fishermen', the first element replaced by ON *fiskari* or Scandinavianised.[23] Morton is *Mortune* in 958, from OE **mōr** and **tūn** 'farmstead in the marshland'.[24] Thurgarton Priory had control of the vill from a very early date, and had a grange in Fiskerton; this changed, of course, following the dissolution. The priory was granted permission by Henry III to hold a weekly market in Fiskerton, indicating its importance in the local economy at this time.[25]

Due to the historic dominance of the priory in landholding in these parishes, there is a large number of minor name attestations from the Thurgarton Cartulary in the twelfth, thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. There are also references to this parish in deeds from the White Book of Southwell in this period. There is a gap in documentary evidence from the early fourteenth century until the late seventeenth, where a rental book held at the NCA provides a wealth of evidence. The Enclosure Award for Fiskerton and Morton is late, dated 1842, and the (a) and (b) forms are separated at this date.

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[20] Nicholas J. Cooper (ed.), *The Archaeology of the East Midlands*, Leicester Archaeology Monographs 13 (Leicester: University of Leicester Archaeological Services, 2006), p. 80; Colm O'Brien, 'The excavation of a ring ditch at Fiskerton, Nottinghamshire', *Transactions of the Thoroton Society* 83 (1979), 80–82.

[21] TC 46, 62.

[22] Youngs, *Local Adminstrative Units,* p. 364.

[23] DBPN; DEPN; CDEPN; PN Nt 164; SSNEM 183.

[24] DEPN; PN Nt 164.

[25] Rev. J. C. Cox, 'Religious houses', in VCH 1, 79–176.

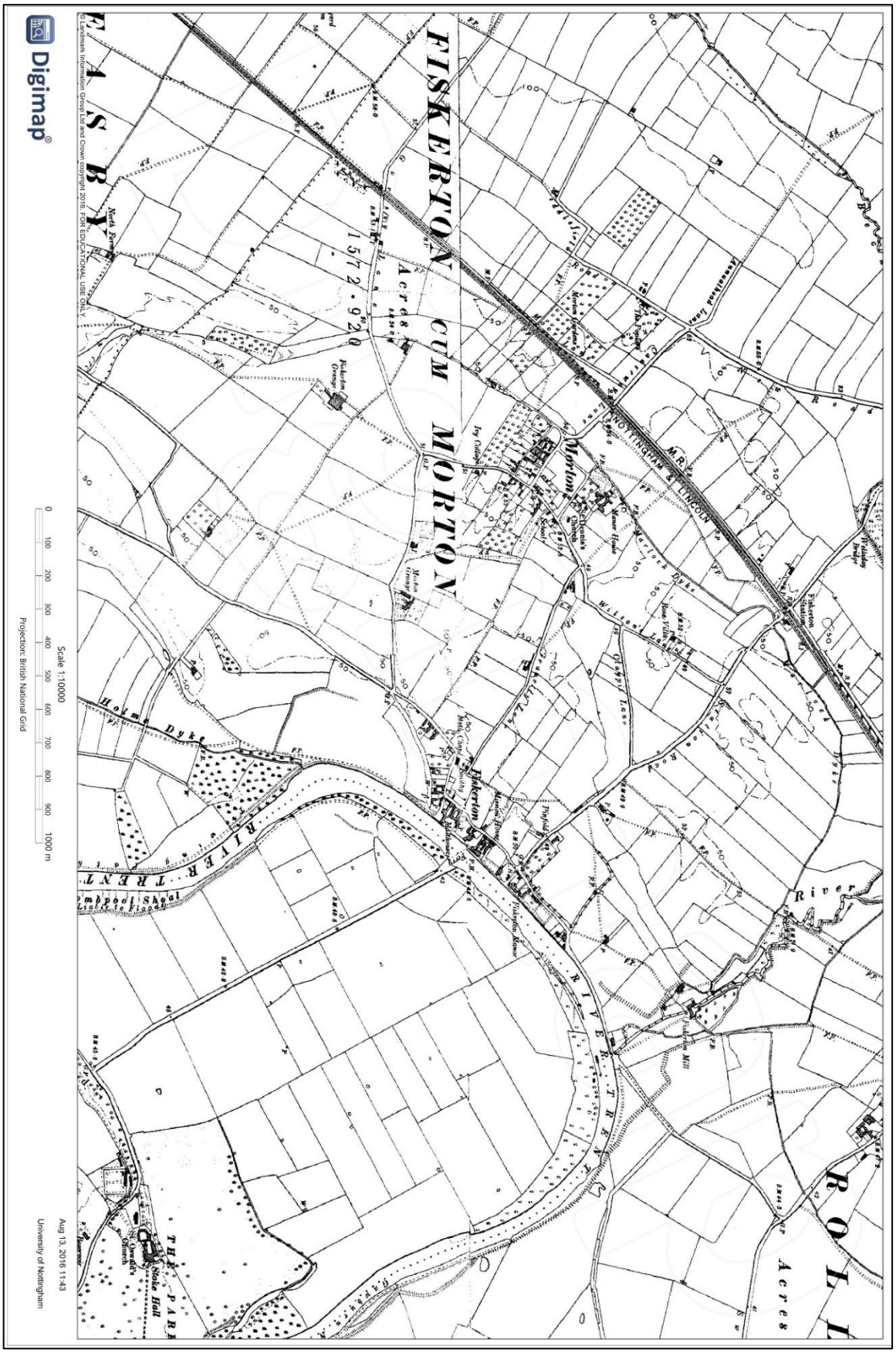


Figure 3.7: Map of Fiskerton cum Morton parish (1880s).

FARMS, BUILDINGS, BOUNDARIES AND STRUCTURES

(a) Bromley Arms 1880s*, 1921*; Church brig 1846; Fir Villa 1880s*; Fiskerton Grange 1880s*, 1921*; Fiskerton Manor 1880s*, 1921*; Fiskerton Mill 1880s*, 1921*; Ivy Cottage 1921*; Manor House 1880s*, 1921*; Morton Grange 1880s*, 1921*; Oakdale 1921*; The Poplars 1921* [x2]; Rose Villa 1921*; Spread Eagle 1880s*; St. Dennis's Church 1880s*, 1921*; Trent Vale 1921*; Wadham Cottage 1921*; Welladay Bridge 1880s*, 1921*.

(b) *Bleasby Kedge* 1791, ~ *Hedge* 1810A; *The Grange* 1842A; *Mill Dam* 1842A; *Sheppards House* [*& Garden*] 1842A; *Small Mill dam* 1842A.

WOODLAND

(a) frog valley 1846 (1842A);[26] Osiers 1846.

(b) *Banks Orchard* [*& Garden*] 1842A; *a Holt* 1791; *Merton Holt* 1842A; *Osier Beds* 1842A; *Willow Holt* 1842A.

WAYS AND ROADS

(a) Annualhead Lane 1880s*, 1921*; Causeway Lane 1880s*, 1921* (*Causey* ~ 1842B; *cf.* Causey close); Claypit Lane 1880s*, 1921*; Gorsy Lane 1880s*, 1921* (*Gorsey* ~ 1842B); Gravelly Lane 1880s*, 1921*; Middlefield Road 1880s*, 1921* (*Middle Field* ~ 1842B; *cf. the Middle Field* (MORTON)); Moor Lane 1880s*, 1921* (*cf. Moor Path* (ROAD), *Moor Furlong* (MIDDLE FIELD), Fiskerton close); New Road 1880s*, 1921* (1842A); Station Road 1921*; Wilson's Lane 1880s*, 1921*.

(b) *Bailey's Road* 1842B; *Beck Bridge Road* 1842B (*cf.* Beck Dyke (WATERCOURSE), *Beck Furlong* (MIDDLE FIELD)); *Beck Meadow Road* 1842B; *Butcher Lane* 1842A (*cf. Butcher Swamp*); *Cawton Hill Closes Road* 1842B (*cf. Caunton Hill Close* (FISKERTON)); *Cliff Road* 1842B; *Dring Lane* 1842A, 1842B (*cf. Dring*); *Far Field Road* 1842B (*cf.* Far Field); *Green Lane Road* 1842B; *Hither Meadow Road* 1842B; *Holme Road* 1842B; *Long Close Road, Longclose* ~ 1842B (*cf.* Long close); *Marlock Lane, ~ Road* 1842B (*cf.* Marlock Dyke (WATERCOURSE), Marlock); *Moor Path* 1842A (*cf.* Moor Lane (ROAD), *Moor Furlong* (MIDDLE FIELD), Fiskerton close).

[26] Despite the name, this is clearly marked as woodland in both sources.

WATERCOURSES AND WATER SOURCES

(a) Beck Dyke 1880s*, 1921* (*cf. Beck Bridge Road* (ROAD), *Beck Furlong* (MIDDLE FIELD)); Holme Dyke 1921* (*cf. Holmsike* (MORTON), Holme close, *the Holm*); Ladies Piece 1880s*;[27] Marlock Dyke 1880s*, 1921* (*cf. Marlock Lane* (ROAD), Marlock); River Greet 1921*.

(b) *Bulmer Dike* 1788 (*cf. Bulmer Sick*); *Capelingpol* 1250 x 57 (OE **pōl**); *Libpol* 1250 x 57 (OE **pōl**).

FIELD-NAMES

LUCAS FIELD
[allotment] 1846 (*Lucross Field* 1791, 1802, 1810A, 1810D, *Lucrons Field* 1800, *Lucrous* ~ 1809B, *Lukers* ~ 1831, *Lucras* ~ 1842A, 1842B).

(b) *High Lucrons* 1791, ~ *Lucrous* 1809B.

STONE BRIGG FIELD
(1791, 1810A, *Stone Bridge Field* 1802, 1809A, 1810A, 1810D).

MIDDLE FIELD
1846 (1791, 1800, 1802, 1809A, 1809B, 1810A, 1810C, 1842A, 1842B), Middle Field [allotment] 1842A, 1846, middlefield 1846.

(b) *Beck Furlong* 1791, 1809B (*cf. Beck Bridge Road* (ROAD), Beck Dyke (WATERCOURSE)); *Moor Furlong* 1791, 1809B (*cf.* Moor Lane, *Moor Path* (both ROADS), Fiskerton close).

FISKERTON

(b) *Aldefelde* 1222 x 30 (OE **feld**); *Caluehil* early/mid-13thF, early/mid-13thG (OE **hyll**); *Caunton Hill Close* 1810D, *Cawton* ~~ 1842B (*cf. Cawton Hill Closes Road* (ROAD)); *Foxenhill* early/mid-13thF, *Foxenhil* early/mid-13thG (OE **hyll**); *the Hare Holm* 1809B, ~~ *Holme* 1810B (*cf.* Hareholme (MORTON)); *Hare Holme Close* 1780, 1793, 1810A, ~ *Holm* ~ 1809B; *Hareholme Close*, *Hare Home* ~ 1810B; *Holehou* 1212 x 51 (poss. OE **hōh**); *the Holm meadow* 1809B, *the Home* ~ 1810A; *Holmesgate* 1195 x 1206C, *Holmesgate* 1212 x 51 (OE **geat**, ME **gate** or ON **gata**); *Irnehole* 1282 x 1317B^{BB} (OE **hōl**); *Imore* mid/late 12th (poss. OE **mōr**); *Langefurlongs* 1195 x 1206A, *Longfurlonges* 1195 x 1206B, *Longfurlanges* 1195 x 1234, *Longfurlong'* 1212 x 34, 1212 x 51, *Langfurlong'* 1212 x 34, *Langefurlong'* early/mid-13thF, *Langfurlang'* early/mid-13thG (OE **furlang**); *sike de Morton'* mid/late 12th, *sicke* ~~ 1282 x 1317B^{BB} (OE **sīc** or ON **sík**); *Roldeshau'* mid-13thA, mid-13thB, *Roldeshag'*

[27] Marked in the Trent.

mid-13thB (OE **haga**); *Scovelbrede* early/mid-13thF, early/mid-13thG (ME **shovel-brede**); *Settecop* early/mid-13thB, early/mid-13thC (OE ***set-copp**); *Smetheng* mid-13thA, *Smetheng'* mid-13thB, *Smething* 1282 x 1317B[BB]; *Stanhill'* early/mid-13thA, *Stanhil* early/mid-13thB, early/mid-13thC (ON **eng**); *the Top of the Hill* 1809B; *Trent Leys* 1809B, 1810B; *Ulvecrofte* 1222 x 30 (OE **croft**); *Upper Field or Upper Cliff* 1800, *the Upper Field*, *the Upper Cliffe* 1809B; *Westholm'* mid-13thA, mid-13thB (ON **holmr**); *Wra* mid/late 12th (ON **vrá**).

MORTON

(a) Hareholme 1846 (1842A, *Haverholm'* mid-13thD, *Hare Holme* 1842B: ON **holmr**; *cf. the Hare Holm* (FISKERTON)); Morton Gardens 1880s*, 1921*.

(b) *Daleacres* mid-13thD (OE **æcer**); *Flagdales* 1304, 1304 x 28 (poss. ON **dalr** or **deill**, or OE **dæl**); *Holmsike* mid-13thD, *le Holmsike* 1250 x 57, *Hol'msik'* 1250 x 57 (OE **sīc** or ON **sík**; *cf.* Holme Dyke (WATERCOURSE), Holme close, *the Holm* (both UNSPEC. LOC.)); *Middelclif* early/mid-13thI (OE **clif**); *the Middle Field* 1810C, 1810D, 1831; *Pasturabou'* 1250 x 57 (poss. ME **herber**); *a Wong* 1810D; *Wylledales* 1215 x 28, *Wilwedale* mid-13thE, *Willowedale* 1248 x 49 (poss. ON **dalr** or **deill**, or OE **dæl**).

UNSPECIFIED LOCATION

(a) Bag Close 1846 (1842B); Barn Close 1846 (1842B); Below Gores 1846; Big close 1846; Bremer 1846 (1842A, *Breamer* 1842B); Bremer close 1846 (1842B); Cailey yard 1846; Carr close 1846; Causey close 1846; Cawton hill 1846 (1842A, 1842B); Church Brigg Close 1862[RL] (1791, 1810A, 1842A); Cliff 1846 (1842A); Cliff close 1846 (1842B); Common Close 1846 (1791, 1842B); Croft 1846 (1842A); Far Field 1846 (1831, 1842B, *the field next to Bleasby or the Far field* 1809B; *cf. Far Field Road* (ROAD)); Field Allotment 1846; First furlong 1846 (1842A); First south close 1846 (1842A); Fiskerton close 1846, Moor Close 1846 (*Moor Close* 1791, 1810A, *Moor Close alias Fiskerton Close* 1831; *cf.* Moor Lane, *Moor Path* (both ROADS), *Moor Furlong* (MIDDLE FIELD)); Folly close 1846 (1842B); Front croft 1846; The garden 1846; Gores 1846 (1791, 1842A, 1842B); Gorse close 1846; Gorse hill 1846; Haines close 1846 (1842B, *Haines Close or Holms Close* 1791, *the Hains Close orwise Holms Close* [*and Holt*] 1810A, *Hains Close* 1842A); Hill close 1846 (1791, 1810A); Holme allotment 1846 (1842A); Holme close 1846 (1810B, 1842A, 1842B, *the Holm* ~ 1809B, 1810A; *cf.* Holme Dyke (WATERCOURSE), *Holmsike* (MORTON), *the Holm*); Holt close 1846 (1842A, 1842B); Home close 1846 (1842A, 1842B); Hop yard 1846; hop yard close 1846; Intake 1846; Ladies Piece 1921* (1842B);[28] Lane close 1846; Littlebeck meadow 1846 (*Little Beck* ~ 1842A); Long close 1846 (1842B; *cf. Long Close Road* (ROAD)); Little close 1846; Long hill close

[28] In 1921, the name appears in the river Trent, so it is unclear to what it refers.

1846 (1842B); Marlock 1846 (1842A, 1810A; *cf. Marlock Lane* (ROAD), Marlock Dyke (WATERCOURSE)); Meadow 1846 (1842A, 1842B); Meadow close 1846; Mesne close 1846 (1842B); Middle close 1846 (1842A); Moor butts 1846 (1842A); Narrow close 1846 (1842B); Nether meadow 1846 (1842A, 1842B); New close 1846 (1842A); north close 1846 (1842A); North west close 1846 (1842A); Moor corner 1846; old yards 1846 (1842B); Orchard backlands 1846; The park 1846 (*Park* 1842B); Parsons close 1846; Pinfold 1846 (1842A); Pinfold close 1846; Plot close 1846; Road close 1846 (1842A); Rush hills 1846 (1842A); Sand close 1846 (1791, 1810A, 1842A); School house close 1846 (1842A); Second furlong 1846 (1842A); Short leys 1846 (1842A); south close 1846 (1842A); Southwell meadow 1846; Spowage 1846; Tenpenny stile 1846; Top north close 1846; Top south close 1846; Townend close 1846 (*Town End* ~ 1842A); West close 1846 (1842A); West long close 1846.

(b) *2nd Long Folly* 1842A; *Aberlands* 1842A; *Barr Close* 1842A; *Beck Nook* 1842A; *Bottom Close* 1842A; *Bottom Far field* 1842A; *Bottom Home Close* 1842A; *Braithemare* early/mid-13thF, early/mid-13thG, *Braidemare* early/mid-13thH, *Braithemere* 1304, *Braidemere* 1304 x 28 (OE **mere** or **(ge)mǣre**); *Bratt Meadow* 1842A; *Breach Close* 1842A; *Bulmer Sick* 1842A (*cf. Bulmer Dike* (WATERCOURSE)); *Butcher Swamp* 1842A, 1842B (*cf. Butcher Lane* (ROAD)); *Carr Meadow* 1791, 1810A, *Car* ~ 1842A; *Clay Close* 1842A; *Close South of Nursery* 1842A; *Common Mesne Close* 1842B; *Cow Close* 1842A; *Dolly Acres* 1842A, 1842B; *Dring* 1842B (*cf. Dring Lane* (ROAD)); *Dring Nooking* 1842A, 1842B; *Far Butcher Ground* 1842A; *Far Close* 1842A; *Far Town End Close* 1842A; *Farrage Close* 1842A; *Field Close* 1791, 1810A, 1842A; *First Close* 1842A; *First Close Far field* 1842A; *First field Close* 1842A; *First Long Folly* 1842A; *the Furlongs* 1810A, 1842A; *Furlongs Closes* 1791; *Gores Meadow* 1842B; *Grange Close* 1842A; *Grass Mere* 1810D; *Gravel Close* 1842A; *Great Butcher Ground* 1842A; *Great Close* 1842A, 1842B; *Hack Yard* 1842A; *Half Close* 1842B; *High Close* 1842A; *Hither Meadow* 1842A, 1842B; *the Holme* 1791, 1842B, *Fiskerton Holm* 1791, 1809B, *the Holm* 1801A (*cf.* Holme Dyke (WATERCOURSE), *Holmsike* (MORTON), Holme close); *Home Allotment* 1842A; *Hovel Close* 1842A; *Howerlands* 1842A; *Jebb Close* 1842A; *the Ley* 1791, 1810A, *the Leyes* 1842B; *Leys Close* 1788, 1842A; *Little Jebb Close* 1842B; *London Close* 1842A; *Long Moor* 1842A; *Malgeri* mid-13thF (poss. ON **geiri**); *Marlock Pasture* 1791; *Mesne Meadow* 1842B; *Middle field Close* 1842A; *Mile Close* 1842A; *Mill Close* 1791, 1810A, 1842A; *Millsick* 1690; *Moor* 1842A; *Morton Close* 1842A; *Morton Moor Close* 1788; *Near Close* 1842A; *Near Town End Close* 1842A; *Neather Meadow Close* 1690; *Next Close* 1842A; *Nooking* 1788, 1842B; *Nooking Close* 1842A; *Norman's Folly* 1788, *Norman* ~ 1842A; *North East Close* 1842A; *North Field Close* 1842A; *North Middle field* 1842A; *Nursery* 1842A; *Odd House Close* 1842A; *Pail Close* 1842A; *Pasture Close* 1842A; *the Pingle* 1791, 1810A; *Pluckwell* 1842A; *Pluckwell Moor* 1842A; *Pond Close* 1842A; *Road Meadow* 1842A; *Rome Close* 1791; *Rooksby Close* 1842A; *Roswood* 1810A; *Roswood Close* 1791; *Second Close Far field* 1842A; *Second Furlong Close* 1842A; *Shuttle Close* 1842A; *Shuttle Hill* 1842A;

Shuttle Swamps 1842A; *Simons Close* 1842A; *Small Close* 1842A; *South East Close* 1842A; *South field Close* 1842A; *South Middle field* 1842A; *South West Close* 1842A; *Square Close* 1842A; *Stand Hill Marsh* 1842A; *Third Furlong* 1842A; *Top Home Close* 1842A; *top North field* 1842A; *top South field* 1842A; *Town end pingle* 1842B; *Trent side Close* 1842A, 1842B; *le Westclif* early/mid-13thD, *le Westecliff'* early/mid-13thE, mid-13thC, *le Westcliff* early/mid-13thI, *le Westeclif* mid/late 13th, *Westecliff'* late 13th/early 14th (OE **clif**); *Wong Close* 1791, 1810A; *Wrights piece* 1842A.

Fledborough

Fledborough is described in 1907 by Cornelius Brown as occupying 'a very secluded site on the banks of the river [Trent] far away from any great thoroughfare, and as completely shut off from the noise and bustle of this busy world as any place it is possible to find in the county'.[29] This is still an apt description for the village, which has not been affected by the presence of the A1 trunk road in the same way as those parishes further south. Within Fledborough parish is the hamlet of Woodcotes, in existence from at least the early fourteenth century.[30]

The major name is either OE **burh** with the OE personal name *Flǣde* (a compound which is also attested in Worcestershire), or with OE **flēot**.[31] The earliest attested owner of the manor was Godiva, wife of Leofric Earl of Mercia, who gifted it to the church at Stow.[32] After the Norman Conquest the manor was granted to the Lisieux family, and then passed to the Bassets in the twelfth century.[33] Its later owners include the Earls of Shrewsbury and Kingston.[34] St Gregory's church has a twelfth-century tower, and much of the rest of the building dates from the fourteenth century.[35]

The sources for Fledborough are limited until the seventeenth century, but through the seventeenth, eighteenth and nineteenth centuries there is a steady number of sources and attestations. There is no Enclosure Award for Fledborough; (a) and (b) forms are therefore separated at 1750.

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[29] Cornelius Brown, *A History of Nottinghamshire*, Popular County Histories (London: Elliot Stock, 1891) <http://www.nottshistory.org.uk/Brown1896/contents.htm>, Chapter 34.

[30] PN Nt 186.

[31] PN Nt gives the former interpretation (185), while Ekwall gives the latter (DEPN).

[32] Brown, Chapter 34; A. de Boulay Hill, 'Excursion 1907: Fledborough church', *Transactions of the Thoroton Society* 11 (1907), 1–6 <http://www.nottshistory.org.uk/articles/tts/tts1907/summer/fledborough1.htm>; Thoroton, Volume 3, pp. 187–90.

[33] Brown, Chapter 34; Hill.

[34] Hill.

[35] *Ibid*.

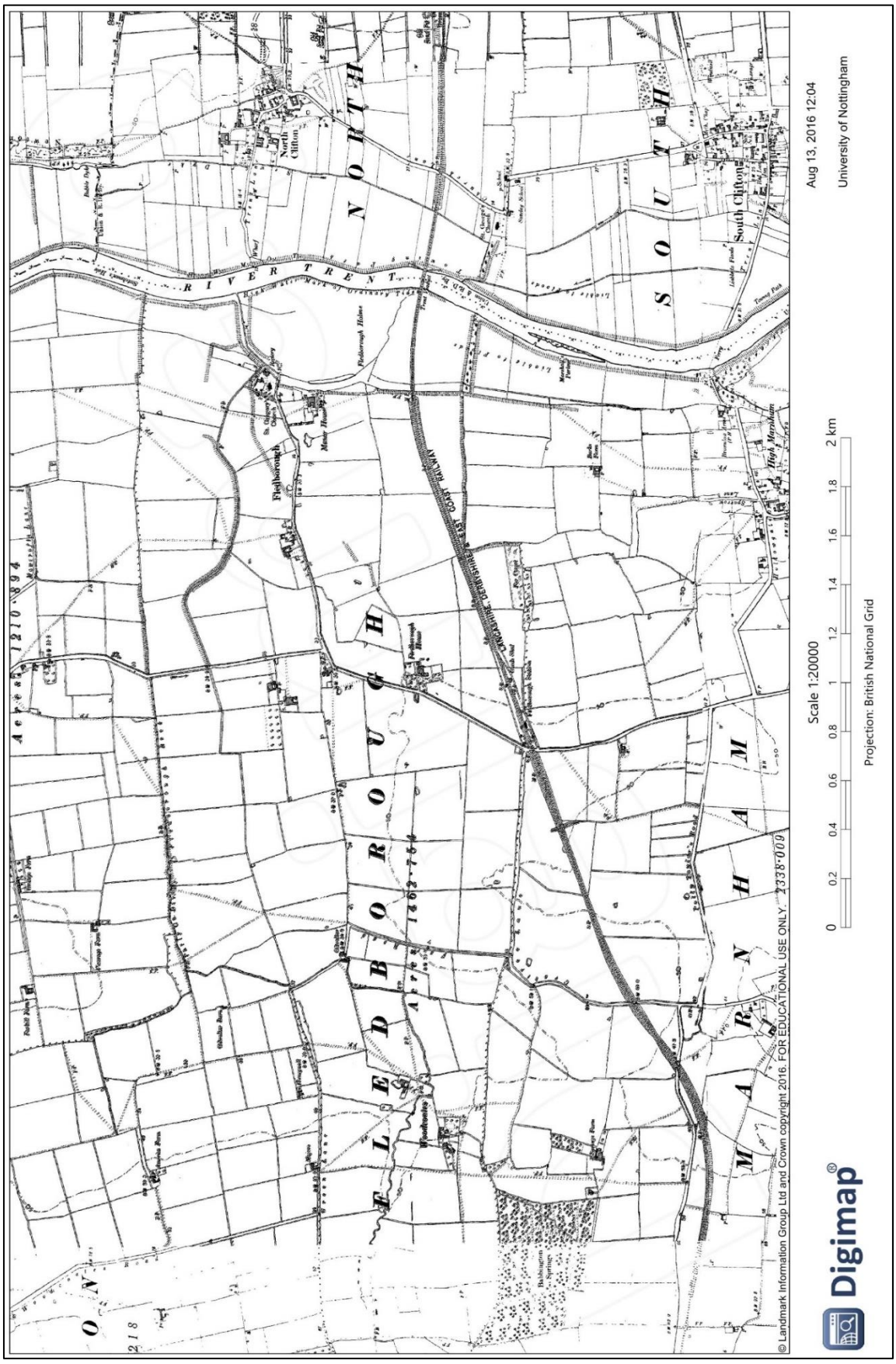


Figure 3.8: Map of Fledborough parish (1880s).

FARMS, BUILDINGS, BOUNDARIES AND STRUCTURES

(a) Fledbro' House 1862A, Fledborough ~ 1862B, 1880s*, 1921*; Gibraltar 1880s*, 1921* (*cf.* Gibraltar Hopyard); Goodhouses Farm 1880s* (*cf. Goodiheis*); Manor House 1880s*, 1921*; North Farm 1921*; Rothwell Farm 1868; St. Gregory's Church 1880s*, 1921*; Top House 1862A; Tophouse Farm 1880s*; Woodcoates 1921* (*cf. Wood coates Lane hedge* (BOUNDARY), wood Coates Lane End).

(b) *the leys cl`ose hedge* 1645 (OE **hecg**; *cf. the leys close*); *Wood coates Lane hedge* 1645 (OE **hecg**; *cf.* Woodcoates (BUILDING), wood Coates Lane End).

WOODLAND

(a) Ash Holt 1839; Fox Covert 1880s*, 1921*; The Holt 1810 (1690B); Hop Yard plantation 1784, 1784^{MH}, 1786^{MH} (*cf.* Hopyard); New Osier Holt 1839; Orchard 1839; Osier Holt 1839; Peyton ash plantation 1784, 1784^{MH}, Peyton plantation 1786^{MH}; Willow Holt 1839.

WAYS AND ROADS

(a) Crabtree Lane 1880s*, 1921* (*cf. Crabtree furlong* (SOUTH FIELD)); Far Road 1921*; Fledborough Lane 1839, Fledbro' ~ 1868; Green Lane 1921*; Little Moor Lane 1839.

WATERCOURSES AND WATER SOURCES

(a) Fledborough Beck 1921*.

(b) *South dyke* 1477 (OE **dīc**); *a Walewing Pool* 1645 (OE **pōl**).

FIELD-NAMES

SOUTH FIELD

1868 (1645).

(a) neither furlong 1868 (*the neather Furlong* 1645: OE **furlang**); upper furlong 1868 (1645: OE **furlang**).

(b) *Crabtree furlong* 1645 (OE **furlang**; *cf.* Crabtree Lane (ROAD)); *the Parsons balk* 1645 (OE **balca**; *cf.* the Parsons Wong).

UNSPECIFIED LOCATION

(a) Beckitts Close 1839; Clover Close 1839; Cock Close 1792, 1839, c. 1850^{MH}; Codders Close 1839; Cow Crew 1839; Croft 1839; Dropsey 1839; Duckson Close 1792, 1839, 1862B, Dicksons ~ 1810 (*Ducksons* ~ 1690B); East Coneygree 1839, 1862B; East Half Part Close 1839; East Meadow 1839; East Nether Close 1839; East Rushy Close 1839, 1862B; East Sheepwalk Pasture 1839,

East Sheep Walk ~ 1862B; Eastern Dobson Close 1839; Far Close 1792, 1839, c. 1850[MH]; Far Cow Pasture 1839, c. 1850[MH]; Far High Close 1792, 1810, 1839, 1862B (1690B); Far Home Close 1792, 1839; Far Holme Close c. 1850[MH]; Far Hopyard Close 1839; Far Low Pasture 1792; Far Lower Sheep Walk 1810, 1862B, ~~ Sheepwalk 1839; Far Pedler Field 1839, 1862B; Far Simpson Cloes 1839; Far Tuxford 1839; Fledborough Lane Close 1839; Gibraltar Hopyard 1839 (*cf.* Gibraltar (BUILDING)); Gillets Acre 1868 (*Gilletts* ~ 1645: OE **æcer**); Glebe Close 1839; Goodwins Close 1792 (1690B), Goodwin ~ 1810, Goodwin's ~ 1839, 1862B; Great & Little Gibralter Hop Yards 1784, 1784[MH], 1788, ~~~ Gebralter ~~ 1786[MH]; Great Brick kiln Close 1792, c. 1850[MH], ~ Brickiln Close 1839; Great High Close 1839, 1862B; Great Hopyard Close 1839; Great Riffington Close 1839; Great Shorts Close 1839; Great West Ings 1839; Hall Close 1839; Hall Wong 1868 (1645: ON **vangr**); Hall Yard Pasture 1792; Hall Yards 1810, ~ Yard 1862A (*Hallyard* 1690B); Harry Croft 1839; High Close 1792, 1810 (1690B); High Field 1839; Hill Close 1792, 1810, 1839, 1862B (1690B); Hill Close Pasture 1792, 1839, 1862B; Hillwood Fifteen Acres 1839; Hillwood Twelve Acres 1839; Hillwoods 1839; the Holmes 1810, The Holme c. 1825*, 1879 (1645), Fledborough Holme 1880s*, 1921* (ON **holmr**); The Holme Meadow 1792 (1690B), Holmes Meadow 1839, 1862B (*Holm Mead* 1690A); Home Close 1792, 1810, 1839, c. 1850[MH], 1862B (1690B); Home Tuxford 1839; Hop Kiln 1839; Hopyard 1792, 1839, Hop Yard c. 1850[MH] (*cf.* Hop Yard plantation (WOODLAND)); Hopyard Close 1839; Jackson Close 1792, 1839, 1862B, Jackson's ~ 1810 (*Jacksons* ~ 1690B); Ladies Close 1792, 1839, 1862B (1690B), Lady ~ 1810; Lane Closes 1839; Leyings Close 1792, c. 1850[MH], Ley Ings ~ 1839; Little Brick kiln Close 1792, c. 1850[MH], ~ Brickiln Close 1839; Little Close 1792, 1810, 1839, 1862B; Little High Close 1839, 1862B; Little Hopyard Close 1839; Little Meadow 1792, 1839, c. 1850[MH]; Little Riffington Close 1839; Little Shorts Close 1839; Long Close 1792, 1810, 1839, 1862B (1690B); Long Close Pasture 1792; Low Close 1839; Low Hopyard Close 1839; Lower High field 1810, 1862B, Lower High Field or Near High Close 1839; Lower Sheepwalk Pastures 1792; Lower West Ings 1868 (~ *Westings* 1645: ON **eng**); The Marsh 1810, 1879 (1645: OE **mersc**); The Marsh Meadow 1792 (1690B), Marsh Meadows 1839; Mead Close 1792 (1690B), Meadow Close 1810, 1839, 1862B; Middle Tuxford 1839; Moor Close 1792, 1810, 1839, 1862B (*Moore* ~ 1645, 1690B: ME **close**); Near Cow Pasture 1839, c. 1850[MH]; Near High Field 1862B; Near Home Close 1792, 1839, c. 1850[MH]; Near Hopyard Close 1839; Near Low Pasture 1792; Near Lower Sheep Walk 1810, 1862B, ~~ Sheepwalk 1839; Near Outgang Close 1839, 1862B; Near Pedler Field 1839, 1862B; Near Simpson Close 1839; Near high Close 1792 (*Neare* ~~ 1690B); the nether Stewthern 1868 (*the Neather Stawthorne* 1645: OE/ON **þorn**); Nether West Ings 1839; Newark Gate 1868 (1645: OE **geat**, ME **gate** or ON **gata**); North Conegrew 1792, ~ Coneygree 1810, 1839, 1862B (~ *Coneygrew* 1690B); North Field 1792, 1839, c. 1850[MH]; North Field Close 1839; North Tuxford 1839; Oak Tree Close 1839; Old Hopyard 1839; Orchard Close 1839; Outgang 1810 (*Fledburgh outgang* 1645: OE **ūtgang** or ON **útganga**);

Outgang Close 1792, 1839, 1862B (1690B); Park Pasture 1792, 1839, 1862B; Park 1810 (*The parke* 1690B); Parsonage Yard 1868 (1645: ME **yerd**); the Parsons Wong 1868 (*cf. the Parsons balk* (SOUTH FIELD)); Pease bloom Close 1792, 1810 (1690B), Peas ~~ 1839; Pedler Field 1792, Pedlar ~ 1810; Pen Close 1839; Pinfold 1839; Porter Close 1792, 1810, 1862B (1690B); Pridgeon Field 1839; Rector's Field 1862B; Robinson Hill 1839; Rough Close 1839; Rushey Close 1810 (*Rushy* ~ 1645, 1690B: ME **close**); Rushy Close Pasture 1792; Rye Grass Close 1839; Sheep Close furlong 1868 (1645: OE **furlang**); the Sheep Walk, ~~Walke 1868 (*the Sheepwalke* 1645: ModE **sheep-walk**; *cf. Lower Sheepwalke*); Shepperd Hill 1839; Short Leys 1868 (~ *Leas* 1645: ME **ley** or OE **lǣs**); Six Acres 1839; Smith's Close 1839; South Conegrew 1792, ~ Coneygree 1810, 1839, 1862B (~ *Coneygrew* 1690B); Sugar Park 1792, 1839, c. 1850[MH]; Summers Close 1839; Top Close 1839; Townend Close 1868, Town end Close 1868 (1645: ME **close**); Tup Close 1792, 1810, 1839, 1862B, 1868 (1690B); Under Acres 1839; Upper Sheepwalk Pastures 1792; Upper Sheepwalk 1810 (~ *Ship walke* 1690B); upper West Ings 1868 (~ *Westings* 1645: ON **eng**); Vine Yard 1868 (1645: ME **yerd**); West Coneygree 1839, 1862B; West Half Part Close 1839; West Meadow 1839; West Nether Close 1839; West Rushy Close 1839, 1862B; West Sheepwalk Pasture 1839, ~ Sheep Walk Pasture 1862B; West Tuxford 1839; Western Dobson Close 1839; West Ings 1868 (*Westings* 1645: ON **eng**; *cf. Westings Gate*); Woodcoates Close 1839; wood Coates Lane End 1868 (*Woodcoates* ~~ 1645: OE **ende**; *cf.* Woodcoates (BUILDING), *Wood coates Lane hedge* (BOUNDARY)).

(b) *B*[?]*tther Closes* 1645 (ME **close**); *Brodeholme* 1477 (ON **holmr**); *Bulcher Closes* 1645 (ME **close**); *Constable Balk* 1645 (OE **balca**); *East Furlong* 1645 (OE **furlang**); *Goodiheis* t. Eliz, *Goodyhayes* 1640 (OE **(ge)hæg**; *cf.* Goodhouses Farm (FARM)); *Far outgang* 1690B; *High crosse furlong* 1645 (OE **furlang**); *the horse closes* 1645 (ME **close**); *the leys close* 1645 (OE **close**; *cf. the leys close hedge* (BOUNDARY)); *Lower Sheepwalke* 1690B (*cf.* the Sheep Walk); *Marneham Outgang* 1645 (OE **ūtgang** or ON **útganga**); *Marnham meddows* 1645 (OE **mǣd**); *the neather pasture side* 1645 (ME **pasture**, OE **sīde**); *Ragonhall outgang* 1645 (OE **ūtgang**); *Sterthorpe* 1477 (ON **þorp**); *Stocon* 1477 (poss. ME **stokking**); *Westgodyha* 1544 (OE **(ge)hæg**; *cf. Goodiheis*); *Westings Gate* 1645 (OE **geat**, ME **gate** or ON **gata**; *cf.* West Ings).

Gedling, Carlton and Stoke Bardolph

The major names are, respectively, an *-ingas* formation with the OE personal name **Gēdel,*[36] a **ceorl** or **karl** + **tūn** compound (see Carlton on Trent for etymology, p. 82)[37] and OE **stoc**,[38] affixed with the name of the *Bardolf* family.[39] In 1086 Gedling and Stoke Bardolph were combined as one lordship, but Gedling contained two separately-tenanted manors.[40] In the combined area there were a church, a priest, two mills and a fishery.[41] Stoke Bardolph was previously a township and Carlton a hamlet within Gedling parish, but both were made separate civil parishes in 1866.[42] The towns seem sometimes to have functioned as separate parishes and units, and have sometimes been treated as a single entity. Therefore, it is common for documents not to specify which of the three towns a piece of land belongs to, or for there to be inconsistencies between documents. Even the great or open fields are not always consistently associated with one settlement.

The history of these townships is therefore both separate and combined. The two Domesday manors of Gedling were tenanted by different individuals, but owned as part of one lordship along with Stoke. Stoke came into the hands of the Bardolph family in the twelfth century, from whom the name acquired its manorial affix, then during the sixteenth century the manor came into the hands of the Stanhopes.[43] Of the three townships Stoke Bardolph is the closest to the river, and suffered with floods as many such parishes did: flooding in 1315 is recorded as causing major problems in Stoke.[44] However, the river also provided resources and income, with a fishery and a ferry present by the sixteenth century.[45] Stoke's riverside position also meant that it was deemed an ideal site at the end of the nineteenth century for construction of a sewage farm to combat

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[36] DBPN; DEPN; PN Nt 165.

[37] DBPN 'Carleton, Carlton'; PN Nt 159; SSNEM 182–83.

[38] CDEPN 'Stoke' (9); DEPN 'Stoke'; PN Nt 177–78.

[39] PN Nt 165, 159, 177–78; CDEPN; DBPN.

[40] M. R. Hatcliffe, *A History of Stoke Bardolph* (Stoke Bardolph: privately published, 1994), p. 1; C. Gerring, *A History of the Parish of Gedling: In the county of Nottingham* (Nottingham: Murray's Nottingham Book Co, 1908) <http://www.nottshistory.org.uk/books/gedling1908/contents.htm>, in 'Manorial history' section.

[41] Hatcliffe, p. 1.

[42] Youngs, *Local Administrative Units,* p. 360.

[43] Hatcliffe, pp. 1, 5.

[44] *Ibid*., p. 3.

[45] *Ibid*., p. 5.

pollution in both the Trent and the Leen rivers.[46] This decision has changed the parish to a great extent, and as the sewage farm has been extended multiple times there has been conflict with local residents resulting, in some cases, in compulsory purchase orders being issued.[47]

Many of the early attestations for these parishes in this survey were collected by Ivan Morrell: these are clearly indicated in Appendix 2. Attestations begin in the twelfth century and continue steadily from then on. Many of the later attestations are from documents in the Manvers deposits held at UoN. The Enclosure Award, which covers the three townships together, is dated 1796, and the (a) and (b) forms are separated according to that date.

Gedling

FARMS, BUILDINGS, BOUNDARIES AND STRUCTURES

(a) All Saints' Church 1880s*, 1920*; Brooklyn Works 1920*; Chase Farm 1880s*; Chesterfield Arms 1880s*, 1920*; Gedling Colliery 1920*; Gedling Hall 1880s*, The Grange 1920*; Gedling House 1880s*, 1920*; Gedling Kennels 1880s*, 1920*; Gedling Lodge 1880s* (1792A), ~ Manor 1921* (*cf. Gedling Lodge Closes*); Gedling Lodge Farm 1880s*, 1920*; Gedlingwood Farm 1880s*, 1920* (*cf.* Gedling Wood (WOODLAND), Wood Lane (ROAD)); Glebe Farm 1920*; Hillside 1920*; Homewood 1920*; Keeper's Cottage 1920*; Lambleylane Farm 1880s*; Languedoc House 1880s*; Manor Farm 1880s*; Podder Farm 1880s*, 1920* (*Podhagh* ~ 1793D, 1793 x 94, late 18thC; *cf.* Padhagh Close, Podder (**Unspec. ts.**: WOODLAND), *Poddo Nook* (**Unspec. ts.**)); Scotgrave Farm 1920*; Shearing Hill 1920* (*cf.* Shearing Hill Road (ROAD), Shearing Hill, *Sherwin hill feild*), *Sherringhill Close Field Land* (**Carlton**)); St Andrews Institute Golf Course 1920*; Stoke Lane Crossing 1920*; Vine Cottage 1880s*; Workhouse Farm 1880s* (*cf. Gedling Workhouse* (BUILDING)).

(b) *Gedling Workhouse* 1796 (*cf.* Workhouse Farm (FARM)); *Keepers House* 1794.

[46] Hatcliffe, *History of Stoke Bardolph,* pp. 20–21.
[47] *Ibid.*, p. 21.

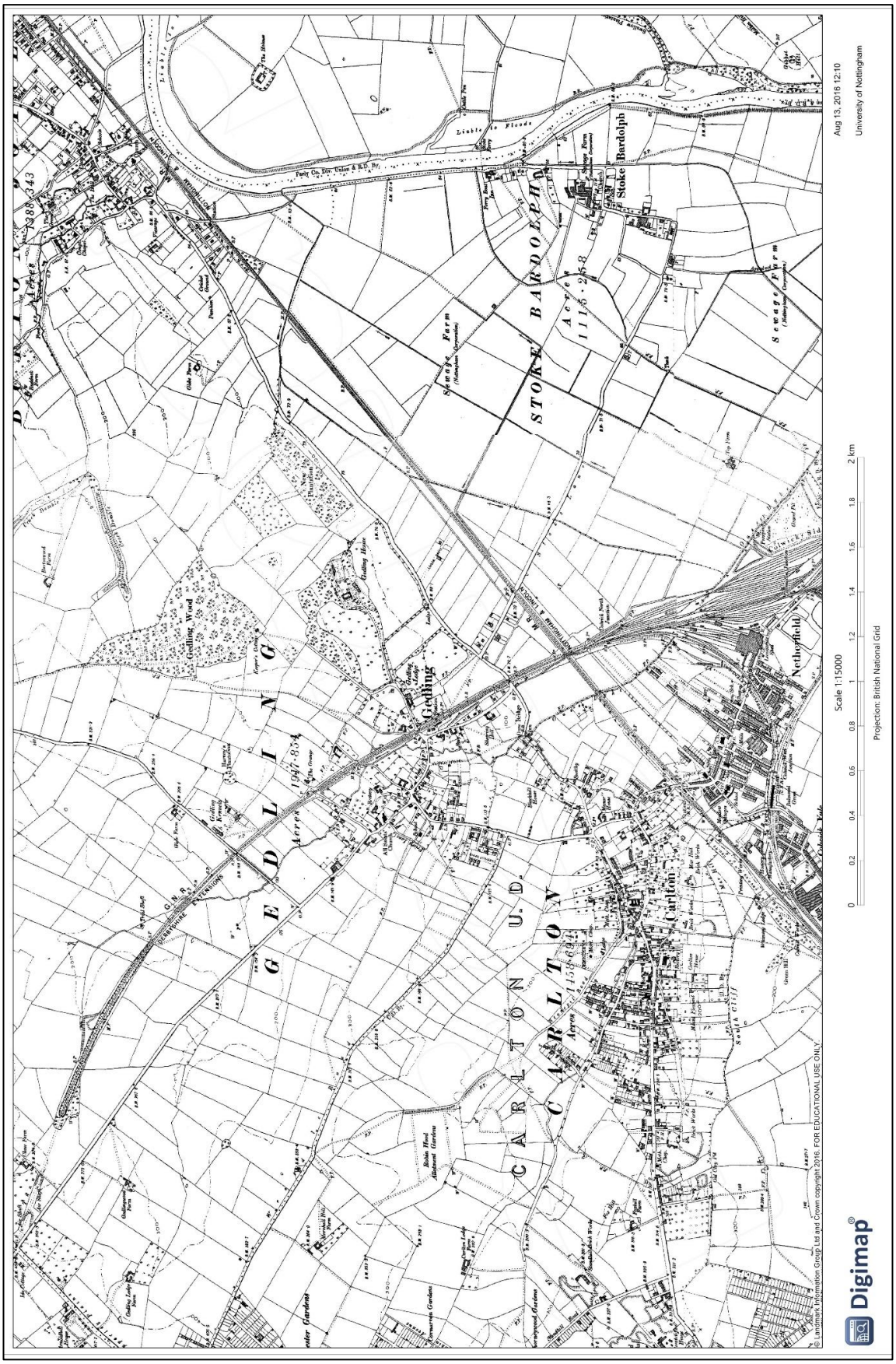


Figure 3.9: Map of Gedling, Carlton and Stoke Bardolph parishes (1880s).

WOODLAND

(a) Beresford Plantation 1920*; Gedling Wood 1920* (*[in] bosco de Gedeling* 1280, *Gedlynge wod* t. Ed 3: OE **wudu**; *cf.* Gedlingwood Farm (FARM), Wood Lane (ROAD)); Harvey's Plantation 1880s*, 1920*; New Plantation 1880s*, 1920*; Priory Orchard 1801 (1793 x 94, 1796; *cf. Pryorye Parke* (WOODLAND), Priory Road (ROAD)).

(b) *Bardolfe Wood* 1609* (OE **wudu**); *Harbour Hill Coppice* 1792C, *Harbor ~~* c. 1794, 1796 (*cf. Harbour Hill*); *Old Coppice* 1792C, 1794, 1796; *Ousley* 1609*, *Awsal Wood* c. 1790, *Onseah ~* 1792C, *Ouseah ~* c. 1794, 1796 (poss. OE **lēah**; *cf. Far Owsa Wood Leys Furlong* (LAMBLEY DALE FIELD), Owsa Bridge Close (UPPER MEADOW), Owsa Close); *Parkwell Coppice* c. 1790, 1796, *Park Well ~* c. 1794; *Pismire Hill Coppice* 1792C, c. 1794, 1796; *Pryorye Parke* 1609* (ME **park**; *cf.* Priory Orchard (WOODLAND), Priory Road (ROAD)); *Stone Pit Coppice* 1792C, c. 1794, *Stonepit ~*, *Stone Pitt ~* 1796 (*cf. Stone Pits Furlong* (LAMBLEY DALE FIELD).

WAYS AND ROADS

(a) Albert St. 1920*; Arnold Lane 1920* (~ Road late 18th); Burton Road 1920*; Carlton Hill 1920*; Carnarvon Gr. 1920*; Chestnut Gr. 1920*; Duncroft Road 1920* (*cf.* Duncroft Close, *Dunscroft*), *Duncroft Close Field Land* (**Carlton**)); Emery Road 1920*; Florence Rd. 1920*; Gedling Road 1920* (~ *Street* 1796); Jessop's Lane 1920*; Lambley Lane 1880s*, 1920* (1793 x 95, ~ *Road* late 18thC); Lindum Grove 1920*; Musson's Lane 1920*; The Plains 1880s*; Priory Road 1920* (*cf.* Priory Orchard, *Pryorye Parke* (both WOODLAND)); Shearing Hill Road 1920* (*cf.* Shearing Hill (BUILDING), Shearing Hill, *Sherwin hill feild*), *Sherringhill Close Field Land* (**Carlton**)); Spring Lane 1880s*, 1919*, 1920* (1796); Standhill Road 1920*; Station Av. 1920*; Tennyson Avenue 1920*; Thorneywood Lane 1920* (*cf.* Thorneywood Brick Works (**Carlton**: STRUCTURE), Thorneywood Gardens (**Carlton**); *Thornewodes* (**Unspec. ts.**: WOODLAND)); Waverley Av. 1920*; Westdale Road 1880s*; Wood Lane 1880s*, 1920* (1793D; *cf.* Gedlingwood Farm (FARM), Gedling Wood (WOODLAND)).

(b) *Lane above Near Field Close* 1794; *Waterhouse Lane* 1796.

WATERCOURSES AND WATER SOURCES

(a) Ailwell Spring c. 1825* (*cf.* Alewell Close).

FIELD-NAMES

BLEASEDALE FIELD
(1796, *Blasedale* ~ 1788, *Bleasdale* ~ 1796; *cf.* Bleasdale Close, *Bleasdale* (**Unspec. ts.**)).

(b) *Bungar Lands Furlong* 1788; *Courtingdale Furlong* 1788; *Criftings Furlong* 1788; *Dunghill Gate Furlong, ~ yate* ~ 1788; *Easthall Nook Furlong* 1788 (*cf. Esthauwenok*); *Easthill Furlong* 1788 (*cf. Esthill feld* (**Unspec. ts.**)); *Easthill Gate Furlong* 1788; *Far Bruns Furlong* 1788; *Great Ratcliffe Dale* 1788; *Griffins Furlong* 1788; *Hall Wongs* 1788, 1796; *Hasp Wong* 1788; *Highway Furlong* 1788; *Hungerhill* 1788; *Hungerhill Furlong* 1788; *Little Furlong* 1788; *Little Ratcliffe Dale Furlong* 1788; *Long Lordship Furlong* 1788; *Melton Hollow Furlong* 1788; *Middle Deerbolt Furlong* 1788; *Near Bruns Furlong* 1788; *Near Deerbolt Furlong, Neer ~~* 1788; *Northside Easthill Furlong* 1788; *Ratcliffe Dale* 1788; *Short Lordship Furlong* 1788; *Wheat Mears Furlong* 1788; *Whims Acre Furlong* 1788.

BURWELL FIELD
(1796, *Burrell Feild* 1609*, *Burhill Field* 1788: OE **feld**).

(b) *Bird Dale Furlong* 1788; *Bird Pit Furlong* 1788 (*cf.* Far Bird Pit Close, Nether Bird Pit Close (**Unspec. ts.**)); *Broad Beck Furlong* 1788; *Horse Stripes Furlong* 1788 (*cf.* Far Horse Stripes, *Horsestripes* (**Unspec. ts.**)); *Lee Nook* 1788; *Nether Coxgrave Furlong* 1788 (*cf.* Nether Cocks Grave (UNSPEC. LOC.)); *Payshon Hill Furlong* 1788; *Python Hill Furlong* 1788; *Quakefield Furlong* 1788 (*cf. Quakefield Leys Furlong* (LAMBLEY DALE FIELD), Quakfield Close, *Quakefd.* (**Unspec. ts.**)); *Upper Coxgrave Furlong* 1788; *Wade Yate Furlong* 1788; *Wood Nook little Furlong* 1788.

LAMBLEY DALE FIELD
(1788, 1793 x 94, 1796, *lamley dalefeld* c. 1550, *Lamblie Dale Feild* 1609*: OE **feld**).

(b) *Coach Nook Furlong* 1788; *Courtingdale Nook Furlong* 1788; *Cross Barnes Pit* 1788 (*cf.* Great Barn Pit Close, *Bernes Pit*); *Cross Gate Furlong* 1788; *Far lambley Dale stinting* 1788; *Far Owsa Wood Leys Furlong* 1788 (*cf. Ousley* (WOODLAND), Owsa Bridge Close (UPPER MEADOW), Owsa Close); *Harnsfield Furlong* 1788; *Lambley Dale* 1788; *Lambley Dale Wongs* 1788; *Long Mottlehead Furlong, ~ Mottlehedge* ~ 1788; *Middle Furlong in Barnspit* 1788; *Near Owsa Wood Leys Furlong* 1788; *New Dike Wong, Newdike* ~ 1788; *Parson Stackhill Furlong, Parsons ~~* 1788; *Quakefield Leys Furlong* 1788 (*cf. Quakefield Furlong* (BURWELL FIELD), Quakfield Close, *Quakefd.* (**Unspec. ts.**)); *Sedcock Furlong* 1788; *Slater Leys Furlong* 1788; *South Lambley Dale Furlong* 1788; *Stone Pits Furlong* 1788 (*cf. Stone Pit Coppice* (WOODLAND)); *Upper Barnes pit* 1788; *Upper Cross Barnes Pit* 1788; *Wover Furlong* 1788.

WEST DALE FIELD
(1796, ~~ *Feild* 1609*, *Westdale Field* 1788: OE **feld**).

(b) *Appletree Hill* 1788 (*cf.* Appletree Hill Close); *Beggars Bush Furlong* 1788; *Carrion Bank* 1788; *Coxhill Close* 1788; *Ducat Wong* 1788 (*cf.* Far Ducat Close, Ducat Close (**Unspec. ts.**)); *Far Flat Hollows* 1788; *Hollow Arse Mears Furlong* 1788; *Lambley Stye Furlong, ~ Stie* ~ 1788 (*cf.* Lamley Stile Close); *Little Applehill Furlong* 1788; *Lower Briery Furlong* 1788; *Middle Thorney Dale Furlong* 1788; *Middle Thorneydale Furlong* 1788; *Near Flat Hollows* 1788; *The Riding Furlong* 1788; *Sideling Close Leys Furlong* 1788; *Thorney Bank Furlong* 1788; *Thorney Dale Furlong* 1788; *Upper Briery Furlong* 1788; *Wood Nooking* 1788.

UPPER MEADOW
(1793 x 94, 1796, *Gedling Upper Common Meadowe, Upper Meadowe* 1609*, *Over or Upper Meadow* 1788, *Gedling* ~~ 1796: OE **mǣd**).

(a) Owsa Bridge Close 1801 (*Owse* ~~ 1788, *Onsa* ~~ 1794, *Ouse* ~~ 1796; *cf. Ousley* (WOODLAND), *Far Owsa Wood Leys Furlong* (LAMBLEY DALE FIELD), Ouse Bridge (**Carlton**: STRUCTURE), Ouse Dyke (**Carlton**: WATERCOURSE)).

(b) *Cawcroft Furlong* 1788 (*cf. Cawcroft*); *Corner Dike Furlong* 1788; *Hard Leys Furlong* 1788; *Morfurlong* 1329, *Moor Furlong* 1788, 1793 x 95, *More* ~ 1793 x 95 (OE **furlang**); *Sparrow Gap Furlong* 1788; *Wallbridge Furlong* 1788.

UNSPECIFIED LOCATION

(a) Alewell Close 1801 (1794; *cf.* Ailwell Spring (WATERCOURSE)); Appletree Hill Close 1801 (1794; *cf. Appletree Hill* (WEST DALE FIELD)); Barley Wood Close 1801 (1793 x 94, 1794, *Bardy* ~~ 1788, 1793 x 95, *Bailey* ~~ late 18thC); Barrett Close 1801 (1794); Bleasdale Close 1801 (1793 x 94, 1794, *Blasedale* ~ 1788; *cf.* BLEASEDALE FIELD, *Bleasdale* (**Unspec. ts.**)); Burdale Close 1801 (1794); Cherry Tree Close 1801 (1794, *Cherry Close* 1793 x 94, 1796); Cole Close 1801 (1794); Coppice Close 1801 (1794); Duncroft Close 1801 (1794; *cf.* Duncroft Road (ROAD), *Dunscroft*), *Duncroft Close Field Land* (**Carlton**)); East Lamley Dale Close 1801 (1794); Far Bird Pit Close 1801 (1794; *cf. Bird Pit Furlong* (BURWELL FIELD), Nether Bird Pit Close (**Unspec. ts.**)); Far Couchill Close 1801 (1794); Far Ducat Close 1801 (1794; *cf. Ducat Wong* (WEST DALE FIELD), Ducat Close (**Unspec. ts.**)); Far Horse Stripes 1801 (1794; *cf. Horse Stripes Furlong* (BURWELL FIELD), *Horsestripes* (**Unspec. ts.**)); Far Leeson Close 1801 (1794); Far Sheering Hill 1801 (1794); Flat Hallows Close 1801 (1794); Great Barn Pit Close 1801 (1794; *cf. Cross Barnes Pit* (LAMBLEY DALE FIELD), *Bernes Pit*); Great East Hill Close 1801 (1794); Great Harnsfield Close 1801 (1794); Grim Lane Close 1788 (1796); Hannick Close 1801 (1788, 1794, *Hanwick* ~ 1793 x 95); Home Close 1801 (1794); Lamley Stile Close 1801 (1794; *cf. Lambley Stye Furlong* (WEST DALE FIELD)); Lee Close 1801 (1794); Little Barn Pit Close 1801 (1794); Little East Hill Close 1801 (1794); Little Harnsfield Close 1801 (1794); Little Sheering Hill 1801 (1794); Long Close 1801

(1788, 1793 x 94, 1794, 1796); Middle Bleasedale Close 1801 (1794); Middle Horse Stripes 1801 (1794); Middle Lamley Dale Close 1801 (1794); Middle Sheering Hill 1801 (1794); Near Barley Wood Close 1801 (1794); Near Bleasedale Close 1801 (1794); Near Couchill Close 1801 (1794); Near Ducat Close 1801 (1794); Near Field Close 1801 (1794); Near Hannick Close 1801 (1794); Near Horse Stripes 1801 (1794); Near Leeson Close 1801 (1794); Nether Cocks Grave 1801 (1794; *cf. Nether Coxgrave Furlong* (BURWELL FIELD)); Nether East Hill 1801 (1794); Nether Meadow Close 1801 (1794); Nether Oldney Close 1801 (1794); Old Harnsfield Close 1801 (1794); Over East Hill 1801 (1794); Owsa Close 1801 (1794; *cf. Ousley* (WOODLAND), *Near Owsa Wood Leys Furlong* (LAMBLEY DALE FIELD), Owsa Bridge Close (UPPER MEADOW)); Owsa Leys Close 1801 (1794); Padhagh Close 1801 (1794, *Padhawe* ~ 1609*, *Podhaw* ~ 1737: ME **close**; *cf.* Podder Farm (FARM), Podder (**Unspec. ts.**: WOODLAND), *Poddo Nook* (**Unspec. ts.**)); Quakfield Close 1801 (*Quakefield* ~ 1794; *cf. Quakefield Furlong* (BURWELL FIELD), *Quakefield Leys Furlong* (LAMBLEY DALE FIELD), *Quakefd.* (**Unspec. ts.**)); Quakfield Nook 1801 (*Quakefield* ~ 1794); Ridding Close 1801 (1794); Shearing Hill 1920* (*Sherringhill* 1793F, *Shering Hill* 1793 x 94, 1793 x 95, late 18thC, *Sherrin* ~ 1796; *cf.* Shearing Hill (BUILDING), Shearing Hill Road (ROAD), *Sherwin hill field* (UNSPEC. LOC.), *Sherringhill Close Field Land* (**Carlton**); Sidling Close 1801 (1794); South Daybill Close 1801 (~ *Dabill* ~ 1794); Spring Close 1801 (1793 x 94, 1794, 1796); *Tanchard Close* 1801 (1794, *Tankard* ~ 1793 x 94); Thorney Bank Close 1801 (1794); Townend Close 1801 (*Town end* ~ 1794); Upper Bleasedale Close 1801 (1794); Upper Briery Close 1801 (1794); Upper Cocks Grave 1801; Upper Meadow Close 1801 (1794); Upper Oldney Close 1801 (1794); Upper West Dale Close 1801 (1794); Waterhouse Close 1801 (1793 x 94, 1794, *Water House* ~ 1796); West Lamley Dale 1801 (1794); Woover Close 1801 (1794); Wright Lane Close 1801 (1794, *Wrights* ~~ 1796).

(b) *Baggaley Yard* 1796; *Bernes Pit* 1335/6, *Bernepit* 1346 (OE **pytt**; *cf. Cross Barnes Pit* (LAMBLEY DALE FIELD), Great Barn Pit Close); *The Brende* 1330B (ME **brend**); *Briery Close* 1788, 1794, *Brierley* ~ 1796; *Le Carlton field als North Riding* c. 1790; *Carr Common* 1796; *Carrington Bank* 1796; *Cawcroft* 1788 (*cf. Cawcroft Furlong* (UPPER MEADOW)); *Crooked Tree Closes* 1796; *Dryland* 1307/8 (OE/ON **land**); *Dunscroft* 1609*, *Duncroft* 1788, 1793 x 94, 1793 x 95, 1796, *Dun Croft* 1796 (OE **croft**; *cf.* Duncroft Road (ROAD), Duncroft Close, *Duncroft Close Field Land* (**Carlton**)); *Dunscroft Feild* 1609* (OE **feld**); *Esthauwenock* 1336 (ME **nōk**; *cf. Easthall Nook Furlong* (BLEASEDALE FIELD)); *Far Barley Wood Close* 1794; *Far Crook's Tree Close* 1796; *Flinders Close* 1796; *Galkindaleouerhinde* 1796; *Gedling Lodge Closes* 1796 (*cf.* Gedling Lodge (BUILDING)); *Gedling meadow* late t. Hy 3 (OE **mǣd**); *Goose Croft* 1796; *Gorse Close* 1796; *The Halow* 1335A (ME/OE **hol**); *Harbour Hill* 1796 (*cf. Harbour Hill Coppice* (WOODLAND); *Hemplands Croft* 1788; *Holding by the Trent Bank* late t. Hy 3 (ME **holding**); *Howton Close* 1796; *Kent Close* 1788, 1796; *Knights Wong* 1796; *Little Close* 1794; *Long Croft* 1796; *Longelandes* 1307/8, *longlandes* c. 1550;

Near Bird Pit Close 1794; *Near Crook'd Tree Close* 1796; *Near Gorse Close* 1796; *Nether Meadowe* 1609*, *~ Meadow* 1788, 1793 x 94, 1796 (OE **mǣd**); *New Harnsfield Close* 1794; *North Dabill Close* 1794; *Old Trent Closes* 1796 (*cf.* Old Trent Holt (**Stoke Bardolph**: WOODLAND), *The Old Trent Head* (**Stoke Bardolph**: STOKE MEADOW)); *Padeynyate* 1335A (OE **geat** or ME **gate**); *Pennyfoot Stile Close* c. 1794, 1796; *Pismire Hill* 1796; *the Plains, Common called Gedling Plains* c. 1790, *Gedling plains* 1793 x 94, *Plains Common* 1796; *Poe Croft* 1788; *Ratcliffdale Feild* 1609*; *Ratcliffe Dale Close* 1788; *Rempstone Close* 1793 x 94, *Remson ~* 1796; *Sherwin hill feild* 1609*, *~ (Hill) ~* 1609* (OE **feld**; *cf.* Shearing Hill (BUILDING), Shearing Hill Road (ROAD), Shearing Hill); *Tenny Croft* 1609*, *Jenny ~* 1788, *Tenny Crofts* 1796 (OE **croft**); *West Dale Close* 1794; *Wulfhowe* 1346 (ON **haugr**).

Carlton

FARMS, BUILDINGS, BOUNDARIES AND STRUCTURES

(a) Ambergate House 1880s*, *~* Ho. 1920*; Blackhill House 1880s*, 1920* (*cf.* Black Hill Drive, *Blackhill Lane* (both ROADS), *Blackhill, Great Blackhill Close* (**Unspec. ts.**)); Brick Works 1920*; Brick Yard 1880s* [x3]; Britannia Mills 1880s*; Carlton Brick Works 1920*; Carlton Field Farm 1880s* (*cf. Carlton Comon Feilde*); Carlton House 1880s*, 1920*; Carlton Lodge Farm 1880s*; Cowdale Farm 1880s* (*cf. Cowdale Common, Kyrdale*, *Kydale Bekk* (**Unspec. ts.**: WATERCOURSE), *Kydal Sick* (**Unspec. ts.**)); Eastern Cottage 1920*; Fox & Hounds 1880s*, 1920*; Foxhill 1880s* (*cf.* Foxhill Road (ROAD), Fox Hill, *Little Foxhill Close, Great Foxhill Close* (**Unspec. ts.**)); Manor House 1880s* (*cf.* Manor Cres. (ROAD)); Mar Hill Brick Works 1920*; Marshall Hill Farm 1880s*, 1920* (*cf. Marshie Hyll Coppice* (WOODLAND), Marshall Road (ROAD), The Marshall Hills, *Marchallwod* (**Unspec. ts.**: WOODLAND), *Marshall Hills Gates* (**Unspec. ts.**)); Meadow Cottages 1880s*; Mount Pleasant 1880s*, 1920*; Ouse Bridge 1880s*, 1920* (1796; *cf.* Ouse Dyke (WATERCOURSE)); Royal Oak Inn 1880s*, 1920*; St Michael & All Angels' Church 1920*; Standhill Works 1880s*, *~* Brick Works 1921* (*cf. Standhill Butts, Stand Hill Road* (**Unspec. ts.**: ROAD)); Thorneywood Brick Works 1920* (*cf.* Thorneywood Lane (**Gedling**: ROAD), Thorneywood Gardens, *Thornewodes* (**Unspec. ts.**: WOODLAND)); Valley Farm 1920*.

WOODLAND

(b) *Carlton Comon Wood* 1609, *~ Common ~* 1609* (OE **wudu**); *Flinders's Orchard* 1796; *Holtes* 1329 (OE/ON **holt**); *Marshie Hyll Coppice* 1609*, *Marshall Hills ~* 1792C, 1796 (ME **copis**; *cf.* Marshall Hill Farm (BUILDING), Marshall Road (ROAD), The Marshall Hills, *Marchallwod* (**Unspec. ts.**:

WOODLAND), *Marshall Hills Gates* (**Unspec. ts.**)); *Smiths Orchard* 1796; *Wood* 1794.

WAYS AND ROADS

(a) Albert Avenue 1920*; Allen Avenue 1920*; Arthur Street 1920*; Ashwell Street 1920*; Balmoral Road 1920*; Beck Street 1880s*; Bell Street 1880s*, ~ St. 1920*; Black Hill Drive 1920* (*cf.* Blackhill House (BUILDING), *Blackhill Lane* (ROAD), *Blackhill, Great Blackhill Close* (**Unspec. ts.**)); Bourne Street 1920*; Brook Street 1880s*; Bull Av. 1920*; Carlton Hill 1920*; Carnarvon Grove 1880s*, 1920* (*cf.* Carnarvon Gardens); Carnarvon Street 1920*; Chandos Street 1920*; Chesterfield Street 1880s*, ~ St. 1920*; Church Street 1920*; Clay Av. 1920*; Conway Av. 1920*; Conway Road 1920*; Cornhill Road 1920*; Cross Street 1880s*, ~ St. 1920*; Curzon Av. 1920*; Curzon Street 1920*; Daisy Road 1920*; Dale Road 1920*; Deabill Street 1920*; Dean Av. 1920*; Dennis Street 1920*; Elm Av. 1920*; Elm Drive 1920*; First Avenue 1920*; Florence Road 1920*; Forester Grove 1920*; Forester Road 1920*; Foxhill Road 1920* (*Fox Hill Lane* 1792A; *cf.* Foxhill (BUILDING), Foxhill, *Little Foxhill Close, Great Foxhill Close* (**Unspec. ts.**)); Garden Avenue 1920*; Garnet St. 1920*; Gladstone Street 1880s*, ~ St. 1920*; Godfrey Street 1920*; Green Hill Road 1920*; Hallam Road 1920*; Harrogate St. 1920*; Haywood Road 1920*; Hickling Road 1920*; Highclere Dr. 1920*; Hill View Road 1920*; Hilton Road 1920*; Ivy Grove 1920*; Kenrick Road 1920*; Kent Road 1920*; Knight St. 1920*; Lees Road 1920*; Locomotive Terrace 1880s*, 1920*; Lowater St. 1920*; Main Street 1880s*, 1920*; Manor Cres. 1920* (*cf.* Manor House (BUILDING)); Manor Road 1920*; Mapperley Plains 1920*; Manvers Street 1920*; Mar Hill Road 1920*; Marshall Road 1920* (*cf.* Marshall Hill Farm (FARM), *Marshie Hyll Coppice* (WOODLAND), The Marshall Hills); Matlock St. 1920*; Mayfield Road 1920*; Meadow Rd. 1920*; Moor Street 1920*; Moore Road 1920*; New Row 1880s*; Norman Road 1920*; Northwestern Terrace 1880s*, 1920*; Morley Road 1920*; Netherfield Lane 1880s*; Orlando Drive 1920*; Park Road 1920*; Pearson St. 1920*; Pilkington Road 1920*; Porchester Road 1880s*, 1920*; Primrose St. 1920*; Ranmoor Road 1920*; Redland Av. 1920*; Redland Grove 1920*; Robinson Road 1920*; Sandford Road 1920*; Second Avenue 1920*; Southcliff Road 1920*; Southcliff Row 1880s*; Stanley Road 1920*; St. Austins Drive 1920*; Station Road 1920*; Station Street 1880s*; Stonepit Road 1880s*; Thorneywood Lane 1880s*, 1920* (*cf.* Thorneywood Lane (**Gedling**: ROAD), Thorneywood Brick Works (STRUCTURE), *Thornewodes* (**Unspec. ts.**: WOODLAND)); Traffic Terrace 1880s*; Valley Road 1920*; Vernon Avenue 1920*; Wallet St. 1920*; Ward Avenue 1920*; Westdale Lane 1920* (*cf.* West Dale Close, *Westdal*); Westdale Road 1880s*; Willow Road 1920*; York St. 1920*.

(b) *Blackhill Lane* 1796 (*cf.* Blackhill House (BUILDING), Black Hill Drive (ROAD), *Blackhill, Great Blackhill Close* (**Unspec. ts.**)); *Carr's Lane* 1796; *Lane to the Wood* 1794; *Mellors Lane* 1796; *Parr's Lane* 1796; *Pinfold Bank Lane* 1796; *Suddale Road* 1796.

WATERCOURSES AND WATER SOURCES

(a) Ouse Dyke 1921* (*cf.* Ouse Bridge (STRUCTURE), Owsa Bridge Close (**Gedling**: UPPER MEADOW)).

(b) *The Beck* 1796 (*le Beckes* 1362 x 72: ON **bekkr**); *Carlton Dike, ~ Dyke* 1796.

FIELD-NAMES

(a) Carnarvon Gardens 1920* (*cf.* Carnarvon Grove (ROAD)); Far Riddings Close 1801 (1794), ~ Ridings ~ 1801 (~ *Riding* ~ 1796); Fox Hill 1920* (*cf.* Fox Hill (BUILDING), Foxhill Road (ROAD), *Little Foxhill Close, Great Foxhill Close* (**Unspec. ts.**)); The Marshall Hills divided into closes 1801 (*Marshall Hilles* 1689A, ~ *Hills* c. 1770, 1788, 1792B, 1793D, 1793F 1793 x 94, 1793 x 95, 1796, ~ *Hill* 1793F, late 18thA), Marshall Hill 1880s* (*cf.* Marshall Hill Farm (FARM), *Marshie Hyll Coppice* (WOODLAND), Marshall Road (ROAD), *Marchallwod* (**Unspec. ts.**: WOODLAND), *Marshall Hills Gates* (**Unspec. ts.**)); Robin Hood Allotment Gardens 1920*; Thorneywood Gardens 1920*; West Dale Close 1801 (1796, *Westdale* ~ 1788; *cf.* Westdale Lane (ROAD), *Westdal*).

(b) *Agaynwelous* 1362 x 72; *Akerhanedis* 1316/7, *Acrehavedes* 1339 (OE **hēafod**); *Alkenthyt Hill* 1307 (OE **hyll**); *Alkomuthaweit* 1362 x 72 (ON **þveit**); *Anc Stockyng* 1328 (ME **stokking**); *Asper Leys Close* 1796; *Bells Garden* 1796; *Blackhill* 1316, 1316/7, 1330C, c. 1550, 1792A, *Blackehill* 1316, 1330C, *Blakhill* 1335A (OE **hyll**; *cf.* Blackhill House (BUILDING), Black Hill Drive, *Blackhill Lane* (both ROADS)); *Blackhill Close* 1788, 1796, *Black Hill* ~ 1796; *Brakethweyt* 1333, *Braghwhayt* 1384 (ON **þveit**); *Brick Kiln Close* 1796; *Bugge Ryding yierd* 1331 (ME **yerd**); *Burhill Spring Close* 1788; *Butter Close* 1796; *Carlewode Buske* 1339 (OE **busc** / ON **buskr**); *Carlton Comon Feilde alias Defdling Field* 1609 (OE **feld**; *cf.* Carlton Field Farm (FARM)); *Carltoncrosse* 1362 x 72 (OE **cros**); *Cawcroft Meadow Land* 1788; *Common Hedge Close* 1796; *Common Meadowe, Comon* ~ 1609* (OE **mǣd**); *Cowdale Common* 1796 (*cf.* Cowdale Farm (FARM), *Kyrdale, Kydale Bekk* (**Unspec. ts.**: WATERCOURSE), *Kydal Sick* (**Unspec. ts.**)); *Crow Hill Close* 1796; *Crow Park* 1796; *Deep Furrow Close* 1796; *Deep Furrow Leys* 1796; *Duncroft Close Field Land* 1788 (*cf.* Duncroft Road (**Gedling**: ROAD), Duncroft Close, *Dunscroft* (both **Gedling**: UNSPEC. LOC.)); *Earning Wood Close* 1796; *East Towne Feild, ~~ Feilde* 1609* (OE **feld**); *Eastern Town Close* 1796; *Eastern Town Common* 1796; *Far Lamley Dale Close* 1794; *Fletchers Garden* 1796; *Full Hill Close* 1796; *campo de Gedlinge*

c. 1550, *Gedling Feild* 1609*, *~ Field* c. 1790, 1793 x 95 (OE **feld**); *Glenmantoft'* 1362 x 72 (ON **topt**); *Godfreys Croft* 1796; *Great Hill* 1796; *Great Parkett Wong* 1796; *Great Wicket Close, ~ Wickett ~* 1796; *Great Wood Leys Close* 1796; *Hades* 1362 x 72 (OE **hēafod**); *Halughe* 1316/7, *Halugh* 1329 (probably OE **halh**); *Harspore* 1362 x 72 (poss. OE **spor**); *hawethornewonge* c. 1550 (ON **vangr**); *Holt Close* 1796; *Holte Steygh* 1329 (OE **stīg**); *Inges* 1609* (ON **eng**); *Kydale Gate* 1328 (OE **geat**, ME **gate** or ON **gata**); *Kyrdale* 1290/4, *Carlton Kydall* c. 1790 (ON **dalr** or **deill**, or OE **dæl**; *cf.* Cowdale Farm (FARM), *Cowdale Common*); *Little Blackhill Close* 1796; *Little Foxhill Close* 1796 (*cf.* Foxhill (BUILDING), Foxhill Road (ROAD), Fox Hill, *Great Foxhill Close* (**Unspec. ts.**)); *Little Hill* 1796; *Little Parkett Wong* 1796; *Little Wickett Close* 1796; *Little Wood Leys Close* 1796; *Liveley Closes* 1609* (ME **close**); *Marle Pitt Close, Marl Pit ~, Marlpit ~* 1796; *Marsh Wong Close* 1796; *Martin Leys* 1796; *Meadow Close* 1796; *Middle Riding Close* 1796; *Middulfurlong* 1339, *Medilfurlong'* 1362 x 72 (OE **furlang**); *Milnefeld* 1362 x 72, *Mill Field* 1796 (OE **feld**); *Near Lamley Dale Close* 1794; *Near Riding Close* 1796; *Nether feild* 1609*, *Carlton Nether Field* 1792A, 1796 (OE **feld**); *Nether Field and Meadow* 1796; *Nether Field Close* 1796; *Nether Hallows Close* 1796; *Neþirhades* 1362 x 72 (OE **hēafod**); *Newhams Blackhill Close, Newham's ~~* 1796; *the Ninth Swarth* 1788; *Nottingham Field* 1796; *Noxthentwelle* 1339 (OE **wella**); *Old Trent Closes* 1796; *The Paddock* 1796; *Palkeman's Garden* 1796; *Pinfold Bank Close* 1796; *Plains Common* 1796; *pratis de Carleton* c. 1550; *Primer Close* 1796; *the Ridinges* 1609*, *the Riddings Closes* 1793 x 94, *Riding Close* 1796; *Roman Tee Close* 1796; *Roscutton Close* 1788, *Roscaton ~* 1796; *Rouwestockyng* 1307 (ME **stokking**); *Ryecroft* 1339 (OE **croft**); *Segdole* 1362 x 72, c. 1550 (OE **dāl**); *Sherringhill Close Field Land* 1788 (*cf.* Shearing Hill (**Gedling**: BUILDING), Shearing Hill Road (**Gedling**: ROAD), Shearing Hill, *Sherwin hill feild* (both **Gedling**); *Short Meat Closes* 1796; *Short Mottlehedge Furlong* 1788; *Shortstene* 1362 x 72 (poss. ON **steinn**); *Shortwong* 1329 (ON **vangr**); *Shoulder of Mutton Close* 1796; *South Cliff Hill* 1796; *Standhill Butts* 1796 (*cf.* Standhill Works (STRUCTURE), *Stand Hill Road* (**Unspec. ts.**: ROAD)); *Standhill Close* 1796; *Stocks Close* 1796; *le Southedale* c. 1550, *Suddale, Sud Dale* 1796 (ON **dalr** or **deill**, or OE **dæl**); *Suddale Closes, Sud Dale ~* 1796; *Swaynes Gores* 1331 (OE **gorst**); *Swholmedik'* 1362 x 72 (OE **dīc**); *Townend Close* 1796; *Upper Hallows Close* 1796; *Upper Meadoe* 1609* (OE **mǣd**); *West Close* 1794; *West Feild* 1609* (OE **feld**); *Westdal* 1316/7, *West Dale* 1609*, 1793 x 94 (ON **dalr** or OE **dæl**; *cf.* Westdale Road (ROAD), West Dale Close); *Wheat Meats Close Field Land* 1788; *Whetirlecdale* 1362 x 72 (ON **dalr** or **deill**, or OE **dæl**); *Wong Close Field Land* 1788; *Wood Close* 1609* (ME **close**); *Wood Leys Close, Woodleys ~* 1796; *Wyncherkyclife* c. 1550 (OE **clif**); *Yards End Close* 1796.

Stoke Bardolph

FARMS, BUILDINGS, BOUNDARIES AND STRUCTURES

(a) Ferry Boat Inn 1880s*, 1919* (*The Ferrye Boote* c. 1590); Sewage Farm 1880s*, 1919*; Stoke Ferry 1919* (1796, *Stokefer'* 1335C: ON **ferja**); Top Farm 1880s*, 1920*.

WOODLAND

(a) Old Trent Holt 1801 (1794; *cf. The Old Trent Head* (STOKE MEADOW), Old Trent Close, *Old Trent Closes* (**Gedling**)).

(b) *East Haw* 1609*, *Eastaw Wood* 1792C, 1796, *Easthaw* ~ c. 1794, *Easthagh* ~ 1794 (OE **haga**); *The Holt* 1788.

WAYS AND ROADS

(a) Stoke Lane 1880s*, 1920*.

WATERCOURSES AND WATER SOURCES

(a) Ouse Dyke 1920* (*cf.* Ouse Dyke (**Carlton**: WATERCOURSE)).

(b) *Stoke dyke* c. 1550 (OE **dīc**); *le wrongdyke* c. 1550 (OE **dīc**).

FIELD-NAMES

CARR FIELD
(1788, 1796, ~ *Feild* 1609*: OE **feld**).[48]

(b) *Broad Wong Furlong* 1788; *Butter Thorn Furlong* 1788 (*cf.* Butter Throne Close (UNSPEC. LOC.)); *Carr Furlong* 1788; *Carr Nether End Furlong* 1788; *East and West Long Furlong* 1788; *Hunt Yard ends Furlong* 1788; *Long Wake Furlong* 1788.

CORNER FIELD
(1788, *Comer Comon Feild* 1609*: OE **feld**).

(b) *Bracking Hill Furlong* 1788; *Corner Furlong* 1788; *Dike Bank Furlong* 1788; *Hawcrofts Furlong* 1788; *Hemplands Furlong* 1788; *Little Rackton Sick Furlong*, ~ *Rankton* ~~ 1788; *Long Larker Furlong* 1788; *Middle Furlong* 1788; *Overpawsmore Furlong* 1788; *Rankton Sick Furlong* 1788; *Short Larker Furlong* 1788; *Wall Bridge Furlong* 1788; *West Lings Furlong* 1788.

[48] In the 1609 survey this field is listed as common to both Gedling and Stoke.

DALE FIELD
(1788, 1796, *Dales* ~ 1796).

(b) *The Dale Furlong* 1788; *Dale Hill Furlong* 1788; *Dale Pool Furlong* 1788; *Dawson Hedge Furlong* 1788; *Elderpit Furlong* 1788; *Long Thong Furlong* 1788; *Nether Collinflash Furlong* 1788 (*cf.* Collin Flash Close); *Nottingham Gate Furlong* 1788; *Rotten Hades Furlong* 1788; *Short Shut under the Hills* 1788; *Stath Leys Furlong* 1788; *Trent Head Furlong* 1788.

NETHER FIELD
(1788, 1796, *Netherfield* 1796).

(b) *Barley Croft Bottom Furlong* 1788; *Cross Barley Croft Bottom Furlong* 1788; *Dunsacre Furlong* 1788; *Ferry Sick Dike Furlong* 1788; *Lammas Close Furlong* 1788; *Lock Stake Furlong* 1788; *Long Blackney Wong* 1788; *Long ling Furlong* 1788; *the Mear* 1788; *Nether Boathills Furlong* 1788; *Open Old Wongs* 1788; *Orchard Wong end Furlong* 1788; *Short Blackney Wong* 1788; *Stock Leys Furlong* 1788; *Trent Bank Furlong* 1788; *Underwood Furlong* 1788.

NETHER MEADOW
(1788).

(b) *Holm Dike Bank Furlong* 1788; *Lamb Pasture Furlong* 1788; *Long Friday Furlong* 1788; *Ware Ley Furlong* 1788; *Whin Ley Furlong* 1788.

STOKE MEADOW
(1788, late 18thC, *The Meadow* 1796).

(b) *Blue Plots Furlong* 1788; *Hern Furlong* 1788; *Home Dike bank* 1788; *The Old Trent Head* 1788; *Pasture Furlong* 1788; *standing Knowl, Standing stone knowl* 1788; *Ware ley Furlong* 1788; *Willow Drought* 1788.

UNSPECIFIED LOCATION

(a) Bartlemoor Close 1801 (1793 x 94, 1794, 1796, *Battlemoor* ~, *Bartlemoor Closes* 1796; *cf. Bartlemoor*); Bottom Close 1801 (1793 x 94, 1794); Butter Throne Close 1801 (1794; *cf. Butter Thorn Furlong* (CARR FIELD)); Collin Flash Close 1801 (1794; *cf. Nether Collinflash Furlong* (DALE FIELD)); Cross Gate Close 1801 (1794); East Stoke Close 1801 (1794); Far Collin Flash Close 1801 (1794); Far Coney Lane Close 1801 (1794); Far Dale Close 1801 (1794); Far Field 1801 (1794); Far Gorsey Close 1801 (1794); Great Over Hills Close 1801 (1794); Ling Close 1801 (1794); Long Corner Close 1801 (1794); Middle Stoke Close 1801 (1794); Near Coney Lane Close 1801 (1794; *cf. Coney Lane Close*, *Coney Lane Road* (**Unspec. ts.**: ROAD)); Near Dale Close 1801 (1794); Near Gorsey Close 1801 (1794); Near Over Hills Close 1801 (1794); Near Stoke Close 1801; New Close 1801 (1788, 1794); Old Trent Close 1801 (1793 x 94, 1794, 1796; *cf.* Old Trent Holt

(WOODLAND), *The Old Trent Head* (STOKE MEADOW), Old Trent Close (UNSPEC. LOC.), *Old Trent Closes* (**Gedling**); Orchard Wong Close 1801 (1794); Rotten Hades Close 1801 (1794, ~ *Hades* ~ 1788); Short Shut Close 1801 (1794); Tongue Close 1801 (1794); West Stoke Close 1801 (1794).

(b) *Ayword Pit* 1334 (OE **pytt**); *Bartlemoor* 1793 x 94 (*cf.* Bartlemoor Close); *Broad Close* 1793 x 94, 1794, 1796); *the Close adjoining Pond Close* 1788; *Coney Lane Close* 1788 (*cf.* Near Coney Lane Close, *Coney Lane Road* (**Unspec. ts.**: ROAD)); *Cowmoor Field* 1796; *Dale Pool Close* 1794; *Dawson Hedge Close* 1794; *Dikfal* 1325/6 (OE **falh**); *Drift Close* 1794; *Far Bartlemoor Close* 1794; *Far Close* 1793 x 94; *Far Crabtree Close* 1793 x 94; *Far Over Hills Close* 1794; *Far Trent Pasture* 1794; *Farther Goss Close* 1788; *Ferry Pasture* 1794; *Ferry Syke Dike Close* 1794; *Field Close* 1793 x 94; *Gorsey Close* 1794; *Goss Close* 1788, *Gorse Close* 1793 x 94; *Gostie Close* 1609* (ME **close**); *Halle Hill* 1336 (OE **pytt**); *Harde* 1334 (OE **heard**); *Hesgang Close* 1793 x 94, *Esgang Close* 1794; *Hill Feild* 1609* (OE **feld**); *Hill Lane Close* 1788; *Hodgkinson Sick Close* 1788; *Holdyng* 1334 (ME **holding**); *Home Close* 1794; *Home Field* 1793 x 94; *Homecroft* 1788; *Hoverwynnes* 1334 (ME **whin**); *Intake* 1794; *Intake Close* 1788; *Ladye Stanhopps Close* 1609* (ME **close**); *Lamb Pasture* 1796; *Lamb pasture Close* 1788; *Larker Close* 1788; *Little Close* 1796; *Little Meadow* 1794; *Long Blackley Close* 1794; *Longesprowesmere* 1334 (OE **mere** or **(ge)mǣre**); *Low Field* 1793 x 94; *Middle Bartlemoor Close* 1794; *Midelfurlonge* 1307/8 (OE **furlang**); *the Moore Feild* 1609* (OE **feld**); *Near Bartlemoor Close* 1794; *Near Trent Pasture* 1794; *the Neather Meadowe* 1609* (OE **mǣd**); *Nether Goss Close* 1788; *Nether Hills Close* 1788; *Netherwynnes* 1334 (ME **whin**); *The old Wongs Close* 1788; *Ould Trent* 1609*;[49] *Ould Wonges* 1609* (ON **vangr**);[50] *Over Hills Close*, *the Overhill* ~ 1788; *Pease Croft* 1793 x 94, 1794; *Pond Close* 1788, 1793 x 94, 1794; *Pond Home Close* 1788; *Pump Close* 1793 x 94; *South Leys Close* 1794; *Square Close* 1793 x 94; *Spronwesin sike* c. 1550 (OE **sīc** or ON **sík**); *Sprowesmerhull* 1334 (OE **hyll**); *Stanyfordgate* 1327 (OE **geat**, ME **gate** or ON **gata**); *Stathes* 1334 (OE **stæð** or ON **stǫð**); *Stoake Upper Meadow* 1609* (OE **mǣd**); *Stockleys Close* 1794; *Stone Holmes Close* 1794; *Stone homes* 1793 x 94; *Swine Yard* 1793 x 94, 1794; *Turnip Close* 1793 x 94; *Upper Hills* 1796; *Westweyt Dale Hill* 1330B, *Westwhededalehull* 1334 (OE **hyll**); *Westweytdalenetherende* 1332 (OE **ende**); *Wynleaze* 1609* (ME **ley** or OE **lǣs**).

[49] This name refers to a parcel of ground next to the old course of the river, not that watercourse itself.

[50] The name is written *Ould Wonges Common Leies*, but the editors of the survey believe based on the calligraphy that the name is *Ould Wonges*, with 'common leies' serving as a description.

Unspecified township or shared

FARMS, BUILDINGS, BOUNDARIES AND STRUCTURES

(b) *Cook's Barn* 1788; *Hemsley's Homestead* 1796; *The Milles* 1590s* (OE **myln**); *The Weare* 1590s* (OE **wer**).

WOODLAND

(a) Podder c. 1825* (*Podhaye* 1289, *Poddehagh* 1335B, *Podhagh* 1393B, 1793A, 1793 x 94, *Podhaw, Podhawe* t. Hy 8, 1566, *Poddhaughe* 1592, *Padhawe wood* 1609*, *Poddow Copse* 1689B, *Piece of Woody Ground called or known by the Name of Podhagh* 1764, *Podhaugh Copse* c. 1770, *Podhagh* ~ 1788, 1796, late 18thB, *Le Podhaw* c. 1790, *Podhaugh Wood* 1792B, *Poddar* ~ 1792C, *Podaugh* 1793A, 1793B, *Paudauh* 1793B, *Podghagh Wood* 1793C, *Podhagh* ~ 1793E, 1793F, c. 1794: OE **haga**; *cf.* Podder Farm (**Gedling**: FARM), Podhagh Close (**Gedling**), *Poddo Nook*).[51]

(b) *Burton Woods* 1796; *Cherrye Hoult* 1590s* (OE/ON **holt**); *Dumble* 1793A, 1793B; *Eacringham Coppice* c. 1790;[52] *Everyngham Wood* 1592, *Eaveringham Wood* 1690* (OE **wudu**); *Leeson Copse* c. 1770, 1788, 1793 x 94, ~ *Copy* 1792B, ~ *Coppice* 1792C, 1793C, c. 1794, 1796, ~ *Copp.* 1793E, 1793F, *Leeson & Cusough Coppice* 1793 x 95 *Leesons* ~ 1796; *Marchallwod* 1393A (OE **wudu**; *cf.* Marshall Hill Farm (**Carlton**: FARM), *Marshie Hyll Coppice* (**Carlton**: WOODLAND), Marshall Road (**Carlton**: ROAD), The Marshall Hills (**Carlton**), *Marshall Hills Gates*); *Le Marshall Hills* c. 1790, *Marshall Hill Wood* 1793A, *Marshall Hill* 1793B, ~ *Hills Wood* 1794; *Prier Houlte* 1590s* (OE/ON **holt**); *Thornewodes* 1480, 1488, *Thornywoods* 1532, *Thorney woodes* 1589, ~ *Woods* 1592, 1796, ~ *Wood* 1621, ~ *Wood Chase* 1796 (OE **wudu**).

WAYS AND ROADS

(a) Stoke Lane 1920* (~ *Road* late 18thC).

(b) *Beck Road* 1796; *Bennet's Lane, Bennets* ~, *Bennet Lane Road* 1796; *Cloven Mear Lane* 1796; *Collishaws Lane Road* late 18thC; *Coney Lane Road* late 18thC, *Conery Lane* 1796 (Near Coney Lane Close, *Coney Lane Close* (**Stoke Bardolph**)); *Fosler Lane* 1796; *High Road* 1796; *Howing Lane* 1796; *Mill Field Road* 1796; *Moor Lane* 1796; *Nether Field Road* 1796; *Plains Road* 1796; *Priory Lane* 1796; *South Cliff Hill Road* 1796; *Stand Hill Road, Standhill Lane* 1796

[51] In the majority of cases the name clearly refers to woodland, and although with a few early spellings the type of land is not specified, it seems sufficiently likely to be woodland for the spellings to be grouped together, especially given the apparent derivation from haga.

[52] It seems likely that this is a development of the following name, but there is no means of confirming this.

(*cf.* Standhill Works (**Carlton**: STRUCTURE), *Standhill Butts* (**Carlton**)); *Stoke Field Road* late 18thC.

WATERCOURSES AND WATER SOURCES

(b) *Kydale Bekk* 1329, *Kadalebeck* 1340 (ON **bekkr**; *cf.* Cowdale Farm (**Carlton**: FARM), *Cowdale Common, Kyrdale* (both **Carlton**), *Kydal Sick*); *new Drain* 1793 x 94; *Park Well* 1792C, 1796; *Penny Sike Ditch* 1796; *Terry Sike Drain* 1796.

FIELD-NAMES

(a) Ducat Close 1801 (*cf. Ducat Wong* (**Gedling**: WEST DALE FIELD), Far Ducat Close (**Gedling**); Flat Hollows 1801; Malkin Hill 1590s* (OE **hyll**); Middle Barley Wood Close 1801; Nether Bird Pit Close 1801 (*cf. Bird Pit Furlong* (**Gedling**: BURWELL FIELD), Far Bird Pit Close (**Gedling**)); New Harnsfield 1801.

(b) *Batchelor Sike* 1796; *Beck Comon, ~ Common* 1796; *Bleasdale* 1793 x 94, 1793 x 95 (*cf.* BLEASEDALE FIELD (**Gedling**), Bleasdale Close (**Gedling**); *the Carr* 1793D; *Chapel Gap* 1796; *Coach hill* 1793 x 95; *Coach Hill Close Field Land* 1788; *Comon Meadow* 1609 (OE **mǣd**); *Cordale Cliff* 18th; *Craggs Close, Cragg's ~* 1796; *Crifting Hollow* 1793D; *Criftings Furlong* 1788; *Cullothanedland* 1317 (OE ***hēafod-land**); *Dales Common* 1796; *Dobyarde* c. 1550 (ME **yerd**); *Donnecroft Dale* 1330A, *Dounecroftdale* 1330D (ON **dalr** or **deill**, or OE **dæl**); *Dunghill Close Field land* 1788; *East Town Feilde* 1609 (OE **feld**); *East Woodend Pit* late 18thC; *Esthill feld* c. 1550 (OE **feld**; *cf. Easthill Furlong* (**Gedling**: BLEASEDALE FIELD)); *Esthing* 1275 (ON **eng** or OE **þing**); *Far Bruns Close Field Land* 1788; *Field Close* 1793 x 94; *Frauncie Crosse* 1609 (OE **cros**); *Goose Close* 1788; *Gose yarde* c. 1550 (ME **yerd**); *Great Blackhill Close, ~ Black Hill Close* 1796 (*cf.* Blackhill House (**Carlton**: BUILDING), Black Hill Drive (**Carlton**: ROAD), *Blackhill* (**Carlton**)); *Great Foxhill Close* 1796 (*cf.* Foxhill (**Carlton**: BUILDING), Foxhill Road (**Carlton**: ROAD), Fox Hill, *Little Foxhill Close* (both **Carlton**)); *Grenebrechethweyng* 1340 (OE **þweng** or ON **þvengr**); *Harnsfield* 1793 x 95; *Haspra* 1400 (poss. OE **hæpse**); *Helbecroft* 1290/4 (OE **croft**); *Hill Close* 1796; *Horsestripes* 1793 x 95 (*cf. Horse Stripes Furlong* (**Gedling**: BURWELL FIELD), Far Horse Stripes (**Gedling**: UNSPEC. LOC.)); *hyken yarde* c. 1550 (ME **yerd**); *Inhallam feld* c. 1550 (OE **feld**); *Intake* 1796; *Jerroms Home Close* 1796; *Kydal Sick* 18th (*cf.* Cowdale Farm (**Carlton**: FARM), *Cowdale Common, Kyrdale* (both **Carlton**), *Kydale Bekk* (WATERCOURSE)); *Larkdale* 1384 (ON **dalr** or **deill**, or OE **dæl**); *The Lockes* 1590s* (ME **lok**); *Long* 1793 x 94; *Mapperley Hill* 1796; *Marshall Hills Gates* c. 1770, *Le ~~~* c. 1790, *~~ Gate* c. 1794, 1796 (*cf.* Marshall Hill Farm (**Carlton**: FARM), *Marshie Hyll Coppice* (**Carlton**: WOODLAND), Marshall Road (**Carlton**: ROAD), The Marshall Hills (**Carlton**), *Marchalwod* (WOODLAND)); *Morton Lane Close* 1788; *Near Kent Close* 1788; *Newgate* 1796;

Nick Nook 18th; *Okedale* 18th; *Old Quarry* late 18thC; *Poddo Nook* 1788 (*cf.* Podder Farm (**Gedling**: FARM), Padhagh Close (**Gedling**: UNSPEC. LOC.), Podder (WOODLAND)); *Quakefd.* 1792B (*cf. Quakefield Furlong* (**Gedling**: BURWELL FIELD), *Quakefield Leys Furlong* (**Gedling**: LAMBLEY DALE FIELD), Quakfield Close (**Gedling**); *Ridings* 1793 x 95; *Roscaton Dale Close* 1796; *Sixteen Lands Close* 1796; *smyth* — c. 1550;[53] *Snenton Field* 1796; *Snenton Plains* 1796; *Stevenbuske* c. 1550 (OE **busc** or ON **buskr**); *Stoke Field* late 18thC; *Stone Holm Common, ~ Holme* ~ 1796; *Stone Pit* 1796; *Stone Pit Close, ~ Pitt* ~ 1796; *Thorney bank* 1793 x 95; *Trent Closes* 1796; *Truman Close* 1788; — *wonge* c. 1550 (ON **vangr**);[54] *Le Woodleys* c. 1790; *Wood Leys Common* 1796.

[53] Document too damaged to make out final part(s) of name.

[54] Document too damaged to make out first part(s) of name.

Gonalston

Gonalston lies on the Dover Beck, separated from the Trent by the parish of Hoveringham. It is a small village, with a population consistently little over 100 in modern times. The settlement-name is from the ON personal name *Gunnolfr* with OE **tūn**.[55] There appears to be a recurrent (if not continuous) history of settlement in the parish: there is a Neolithic ring ditch and pottery finds indicative of habitation from a site on Holme Dyke, along with an Iron Age boundary ditch.[56] For much of the late medieval and early modern period the Heriz family owned the manor of Gonalston, and in the thirteenth century William de Heriz founded a hospital at Bradbusk, dedicated to St Mary Magdalene; no trace now survives of the hospital, and it is recorded as having been demolished in 1820, the stones (according to local tradition) being used in the building of a farmhouse called Spital Farm and in the construction of drains.[57]

Many of the documents here dating from the sixteenth century onwards are from the deposits of the Francklin family, who owned the manor much later in its history, held at the NCA. There is no parliamentary Enclosure Award, so the (a) and (b) forms are divided at 1750.

FARMS, BUILDINGS, BOUNDARIES AND STRUCTURES

(a) Car Holt Farm 1921* (*cf.* Car Holt (WOODLAND), Carr Lane (ROAD), Car Heads, *Car*); Glebe Farm 1921*; Gonalston Hagg Farm 1880s*, 1921* (*cf.* Hag Close, *the Hagg*); The Hall 1880s*, 1921* (*cf. Hallorcharde* (WOODLAND), *hallclose*); Hermitage 1921* (*cf. the armytayge brylge* (STRUCTURE), Armatage Carr); Hillcrest 1921*; The Kennels 1921*; Manor Farm 1921*; Spital 1880s*, 1921* (*cf. Brodbusk Hospital* (BUILDING), Spital Field, *Spittle wickt*); St. Lawrence's Church 1880s*, 1921*; Wood Barn 1880s*, 1921*.

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[55] CDEPN; DEPN; PN Nt 166; SSNEM 192.

[56] Mike Bishop, 'An archaeological resources assessment of the Neolithic and Bronze Age in Nottinghamshire' (East Midland Archaeological Research Framework, 1999), p. 3 <https://www.le.ac.uk/ulas/publications/documents/15nottneba_000.pdf>; David Knight, Blaise Vyner and Carol Allen, 'East Midlands Heritage: An updated research agenda and strategy for the historic environment of the East Midlands' (University of Nottingham and York Archaeological Trust, 2012), p. 9 <http://tparchaeology.co.uk/east-midlands-research-strategy/East_Midlands_Heritage.pdf>.

[57] Cox, 'Religious houses', p. 166; Richard Westmacott, 'Discovery of monumental effigies and other antiquities in Gonalston church, Notts, 1848', *The Archaeological Journal* 6 (1849), 4–13 (p. 12).

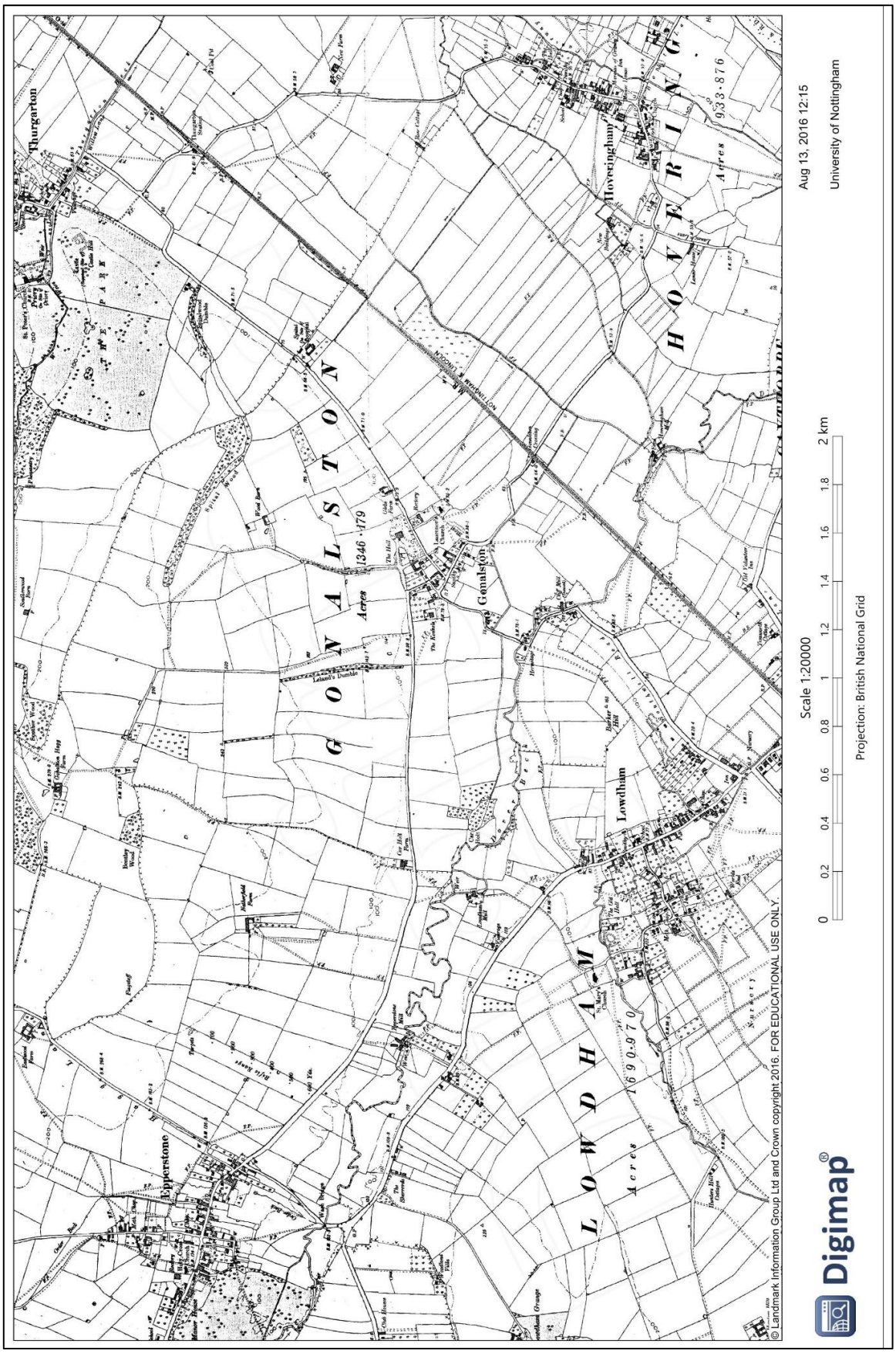


Figure 3.10: Map of Gonalston parish (1880s).

(b) *the armytayge brylge* 1573 (OE **brycg**; *cf.* Hermitage (BUILDING), Armatage Carr); *Baker's Farm* 1629 (ME **ferme**); *Brodbusk Hospital* 1602, 1726B, *Gonalston Spittle* 1726A (ME **hospital**; *cf.* Spital (BUILDING), Spital Field, *Spittle wickt*); *the clyff mylne* 1573 (OE **myln**); *the Mansion* 1600 x 1700B; *Parsonage House* 1726A (*cf. Parsonage Yard*); *Saffron Yard Hedge, Safferne* ~~ 1726A (*cf. Safforon yeard*).

WOODLAND

(a) Thisley Coppice 1811F (1726A); Bently Coppice 1811F, Bentley ~ 1921* (1726A); Bentley Wood 1880s*, 1921*; Car Holt 1880s*, 1921* (*cf.* Car Holt Farm (FARM), Carr Lane (ROAD), Car Heads, *Car*); Leland's Dumble 1880s*, 1921*; Spittle wood 1811F, Spital ~ 1880s*, 1921*; Thistly Coppice 1880s*, 1921*.

(b) *Colepitt Coppice* 1726A; *Hallorcharde* 1608A, *halle orchards*, *Hallorchard* 1600 x 1700A, *hall orcharde* 1600 x 1700B, *the Hall orchard* 1600 x 1700C (OE **orceard**; *cf.* The Hall (BUILDING), *hallclose*); *The Lordes woode* 15th/16th (OE **wudu**); *Middle wood* 1704/5.

WAYS AND ROADS

(a) Carr Lane 1811G, 1816 (*cf.* Car Holt Farm (FARM), Car Holt (WOODLAND), Car Heads, *Car*); Epperstone Road 18th; Lowdham Road 18th.

WATERCOURSES AND WATER SOURCES

(a) New Drain 18th; River Doverbeck 18th, Dover Beck 1880s*, 1921* (*Doverbeck* 1573: ON **bekkr**; *cf.* Beck field, *Beck close*).

FIELD-NAMES

(a) Acre field 1811A, 1811G; Armatage Carr 1811G (*cf.* Hermitage, *the armytayge brylge* (both STRUCTURES); Barker Hill 1921* (*barkes hyll* 1573: OE **hyll**); Barnards 1811G; Beck field 1811G, Beckfield 1816 (16th, *the Bekfeld* 1573, *Beck feild* 1608A, ~ *feelde* 1600 x 1700A, *Dover Beckfield* 1726A: OE **feld**; *cf.* River Doverbeck (WATERCOURSE), *Beck close*); Bret Carhades 1811G, Butt ~ 1816; Car Heads 1859 (*Carhades* 16th, *Car hades* 1608A, 1600 x 1700A, *the Carrhades* 1629, *Carhade*, *Car hade* 1600 x 1700B: OE **hēafod**; *cf.* Car Holt Farm (FARM), Car Holt (WOODLAND), Carr Lane (ROAD), *Car*); Croft 1811G; Epperston Dale 1811G; Epperston field 1811G; Farr Carhades 1811G, 1816; First and Second Beck Closes 1859; First Carr 1811G; First Spital Hill 1966; Four Acres 1811A, 1811G (*the Foure* ~ 1602: OE **æcer**); Hag Close 1811G, 1859 (*cf.* Gonalston Hagg Farm (FARM), *the Hagg*); Hag lane field 1811G; Hagworth close 1811G; Holme 1811G (1573, *Holmes* 1608A, 1600 x 1700B, 1726A: ON **holmr**); Little Field 1811G; Long doles 1811B,

1811C, 1811D, 1811E; Long Wongfield 1811G; Ludgate Close 1811G; Ludgate field 1811B; Mickle Alley 1881G, 1816; Mill Close 1859; Mill croft 1811B, 1811C (*Mylnecroft* 1602, 1608A, *Mil croft* 1600 x 1700B: OE **croft**); Moor Mill close 1811B (*Mormyln closse* 1573, *more mill close* 16th, ~ *mil* ~ 1600 x 1700B: ME **close**); Near Carr hades 1811G; Neither Croft 1811G, Nether ~ 1816; Nether Carr 1811G, 1816; Nether Meadow 1811G (~ *medowe* 1608A, ~ *meddows* 1600 x 1700A, ~ *medo* 1600 x 1700B, ~ *Meadows* 1726A: OE **mǣd**); New Close 1811G, 1859; No mans Carr 1811F; Old Yard 1811G; Ox pasture 1811G (1573, 1600 x 1700A, 1600 x 1700B, *Oxpasture* 1608A: ME **pasture**); Parkinsons Carr 1811G, 1816; Piss broad 1811G, 1816; Rite Close 1811G; Rush lake 1811A, 1811G, Rushlake c. 1852, 1859 (1600 x 1700B, *Rushlark* 16th, *Rufflake* 1600 x 1700B: poss. OE **lacu** or poss ON **slakki**; *cf. Ri Slake*); Seven Acres 1811A, 1881B, 1811G (16th, *7 acars* 1600 x 1700B: OE **æcer**); Short Hag Lane field 1811G; Siles Close 1811G (*Syles* ~ 1592: ME **close**); Smith Top 1811G; Spital Close 1966; Spital Field 1859 (*Spittlefield* 16th, 1726A, *Spittle field* 1608A, ~ *feelde* 1600 x 1700A, *Spitlefield* 1726A: OE **feld**; *cf.* Spital, *Brodbusk Hospital* (both BUILDINGS), *Spittle wickt*); Third Spital Hill 1859; Town's end Close 1811G, Town ~~ 1816; Upper Carr 1811G, 1816; Upper Croft 1811G, 1816; Upper field 1811B; West Croft 1811G, 1816; West Meadow 1811G, 1816 (*the west medow* 1573, *Westmedow* 16th, *West medowe* 1608A, ~ *meddow* 1600 x 1700A, ~ *medow* 1600 x 1700B: OE **mǣd**); Wilcot Yard 1811G; Wood Close 1811G; Woodside Close 1811G; Woodside field 1811G.

(b) [?]*andyng Croft* 1573 (OE **croft**); *barkesclose* 16th (ME **close**); *Beck close* 1608A (ME **close**; *cf.* River Doverbeck (WATERCOURSE), Beck field); *Car, Carre* 1608A (ME **ker**; *cf.* Car Holt Farm (FARM), Car Holt (WOODLAND), Carr Lane (ROAD), Car Heads); *Carre clouse, Carclose* 1608A, *Carr Closes* 16th, 1629, 1600 x 1700A, *Carcloses, Car close* 1600 x 1700B (ME **close**); *carrcroft* 16th (OE **croft**); *Chappel yearde* 1600 x 1700B (ME **yerd**); *cole yard* 16th (ME **yerd**); *closse called the cotyeard* 1573, *Coate yeard* 1600 x 1700A (ME **yerd**); *croswell closse* 1573 (ME **close**); *fi*[?]*ley close* 16th, *fineley* ~ 1600 x 1700B (ME **close**); *goosecroft* 16th, *Goose croft* 1608A (OE **croft**); *Hag Tile* 1608A (poss. OE **tigel**, or **stigel**); *Hag Tile cloase* 1608A (ME **close**); *haystile close* 16th (ME **close**); *the Hagg* 1726A (*cf.* Gonalston Hagg Farm (FARM), Hag Close); *hallclose* 16th, *Hall closse* 1608A (ME **close**; *cf.* The Hall (BUILDING), *Hallorcharde* (WOODLAND)); *hanging houses* 1608B (OE **hūs**); *the hemp Dytch* 1573 (OE **dīc**); *Hempland* 1608A (OE/ON **land**); *Holme closes* 16th, 1600 x 1700A, 1600 x 1700B, ~ *Close* 1602, 1600 x 1700B (ME **close**); *honynghum* 1573 (poss. OE **hamm**); *hospitall home close* 1600 x 1700A (ME **close**); *Middlefield* 15th/16th, *Midle Feilde* 1608A, *middle feelde* 1600 x 1700A (OE **feld**); *Milcroft closes* 16th, 1600 x 1700A, 1600 x 1700B (ME **close**); *neither pallet* 1600 x 1700B (poss. ME **palis**); *the neytherfeld* 1573 (OE **feld**); *Neth meadow closes* 16th, *nether ~ close* 1600 x 1700B (ME **close**); *over pallyt* 16th, ~ *pallet* 1600 x 1700B (poss. ME **palis**); *Parsonage Yard* 1726A (*cf. Parsonage House* (BUILDING)); *Parsons Holme* 1726B; *Ri Slake* 1608A (poss. ON **slakki**; *cf.* Rush Lake); *Rufslake closes* 1600 x 1700A,

closes called the Rushlakes 1726A (ME **close**); *Safforon yeard* 1600 x 1700A, *Safferne Yard* 1726A (ME **yerd**; *cf. Saffron Yard Hedge* (BOUNDARY)); *salford croft* 16th, 1600 x 1700B (OE **croft**); *Salter closse* 1573 (ME **close**); *the Sand closses* 1573 (ME **close**); *silcorksclose* 16th (ME **close**); *Siles* 1608A (poss. OE **syle**); *Spicers Close* 1592 (ME **close**); *Spicers Lande* 1592 (OE/ON **land**); *Spittle wickt* 16th, ~ *wicket* 1600 x 1700B (ME **wiket**; *cf.* Spital, *Brodbusk Hospital* (both BUILDINGS), Spital Field); *Spittle Hill Furlong* 1726A; *the Spyttel Wong* 1573 (ON **vangr**); *The Spyttle Land* 1600 x 1700B (OE/ON **land**); *Syles Lande* 1592 (OE/ON **land**); *Westfield* 16th, *West feild* 1608A, ~ *feelde* 1600 x 1700A (OE **feld**); *a wong or lande* 1573 (OE/ON **land**, ON **vangr**); *Wrongdoles* 1608A, 1600 x 1700A, 1600 x 1700B (OE **dāl**); *Wrongdoles crofts* 16th (OE **croft**).

Grassthorpe

The name of Grassthorpe means 'outlying grass village', from OE **gærs** and ON **þorp**.[58] The name may refer to the extensive riverside meadowland hereabouts, although Grassthorpe is by no means unique in its topography, as we have seen. The township has at times been part of Marnham parish, and sometimes Weston, and has at other times been considered a parish in its own right; the difference between ecclesiastical and civil parish groupings further muddies the waters.[59] Limited information on the history of Grassthorpe is available, as the local historians with an interest in rural Nottinghamshire appear to have overlooked Grassthorpe in favour of other nearby villages, in particular Sutton on Trent. The historian and journalist Cornelius Brown simply made the rather sad statement that 'The village is small, and possesses nothing worthy of note'.[60]

There are no early sources for Grassthorpe, but plenty from the late seventeenth century onwards. The Nottinghamshire County Archives hold most of these, in the deposits of Tallents and Company, and Hodgkinson and Beevor, both solicitors of Newark. The Enclosure Award is 1801, and the (a) and (b) forms are therefore separated by this date.

FARMS, BUILDINGS, BOUNDARIES AND STRUCTURES

(a) Grange Farm 1921*; Grassthorpe Mill 1880s*, 1921*; Plough Hotel 1880s*, 1921*.

(b) *Water Corn Mill* 1801A; *Water Mill* 1801A.

WOODLAND

(a) Lodge Plantation 1921*.

[58] CDEPN; DBPN; PN Nt 186. Ekwall gives several possible interpretations (DEPN), but the other reference works agree on the etymology given above.

[59] Youngs, *Local Adminstrative Units,* p. 360.

[60] *History of Nottinghamshire,* Chapter 12.

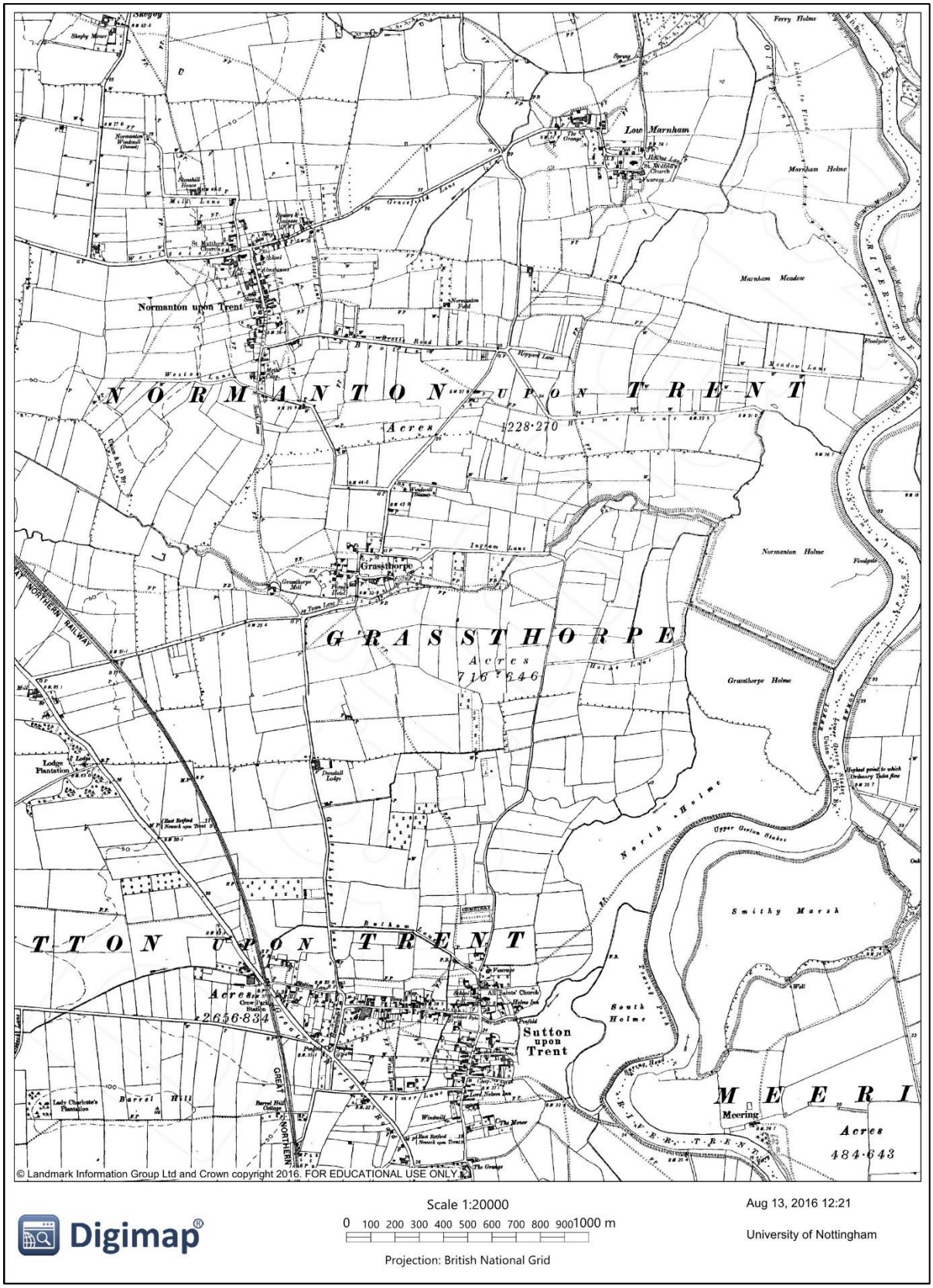


Figure 3.11: Map of Grassthorpe parish (1880s).

WAYS AND ROADS

(a) Holme Lane 1880s*, 1921*, 1930 (*cf.* the Holme, *Holme gate Common*); Ingram Lane 1858C, 1880s*, 1921*, 1930 (1801A, 1801C; *cf.* Ingram Lane Thorowfare close, *close in Ingram Lane*); Marnham Road 1869B (1801A); Town Lane 1921*.

(b) *Booker Lane* 1801A; *Flatt Lane* 1801A (*cf. Flat Close*); *Normanton upon Trent Road* 1801A; *Sandhill Lane* 1801A (*cf. Sand Hills* (NORTH FIELD), *Sandhill Close*); *Street Lane* 1694A; *Sutton Lane* 1801A; *Sutton upon Trent Road* 1801A; *Ten Lands Lane* 1801A (*cf.* Ten Lands Close); *West Town Lane* 1801A; *Weston Road* 1801A.

WATERCOURSES AND WATER SOURCES

(a) [Rivulet called] the Beck (*the Beck* 1801A; *cf. Beck Close*).

FIELD-NAMES

NORTH FIELD
1858A, 1858C (1704, 1797, 1801A, 1801C).

(b) *Sand Hills* 1797 (*cf. Sandhill Lane* (ROAD), *Sandhills*); *Short Bottoms* 1797.

SOUTH FIELD
(1704, 1797, 1801A, 1801C).

(b) *Dunstone Furlong* 1797 (*cf. Dunstall Close*); *A Gore* 1797; *Syke's Close* 1797.

WEST FIELD
1802 (1704, 1797, 1801A, 1801B).

(b) *Brier Wong* 1797; *Broad three Roods* 1797; *Duck Hole* 1797 (*cf. Duckhole Close*); *Meadow gate Furlong* 1797; *Short Coblands* 1797; *West Wong Side* 1797 (*cf.* West Wongs).

UNSPECIFIED LOCATION

(a) Broom Close 1803B (1750, 1801C); Common Allotment 1855, 1911 (*the Common* 1801A); East Fields 1833; First Rudds 1930; Hall Close 1802 (1801A); Hand croft close 1803B (1750, 1801A, *Handcroft* ~ 1750, 1801C); Harrison's yard 1858C; Henwing Close 1817C (1801A); Hollowmoor 1803C, [place formerly called] Hollow Moor 1817A, the Hollow-Moor 1869B, Hollow Moor 1902 (1704, 1758, 1786B, 1797, 1801C, *Hollowmore* 1694A); [new close called] Hollow Moor close 1808A, the Hollow Moor Close 1858C, 1902, 2 closes (formerly 1, in a place called Hollow Moor) 1863; the Holme 1803E, 1803F, 1806, 1838, 1839, 1858C, 1873, 1895,

1902 (1704, 1742/3, 1750, 1758, 1786B, 1801C), Grassthorpe Holme c. 1825*, 1833, 1880s*, 1921*, the Holm 1895[NT], the Holme or Open Pasture 1930 (*le Holme* 1786B, *Greisthorpe Holm* 1786B; *cf.* Holme Lane (ROAD), *Holme gate Common*); the Holme pasture 1803B, 1817B, 1858C (1801A); Hunt's Meadow 1930; Ingram Lane Thorowfare close 1803B (~~ *Thorow Fare Close* 1750, 1801C; *cf.* Ingram Lane (ROAD), *close in Ingram Lane*); Lane Side Close 1930; Little Toft close 1803A, 1858C, Little Tofts close or Toft Hills 1858A, the Little Toft Close or ~~ 1858C, Tofthills 1902, Toft Hills, Little Toft Hill 1930 (*Little Tofts Close* 1801A); Low Close 1802; the Low Meadow 1858C; Middle Close 1930; Middle Rudds 1930; the Middle Thack Close 1803E, The [Little,] Middle [and Great] Thack Close[s] 1806; Mill Close 1802; Mount Pleasant 1930; Newcloses 1803B (*the New Close* 1694B, 1750, 1801A, 1801C); the North field Close 1858C; the Parkyn Close 1816; the Pasture Close 1858C; Rudd close 1849, 1855, 1858B, 1911, Rudds closes 1902, 1912 (*Rud Close* 1801A); Rush close 1803B, 1858C; Second Town End 1930; Shutland alias Street Lane close 1803A, Shutland close 1803B, Street Lane Close 1858C (1704, 1801C), the Shutland orwise the Street Lane Close, the Stint Land or ~~~ 1858C; Square Close 1858C; Ten Lands Close 1817C (1801A; *cf. Ten Lands Lane* (ROAD)); 3 Thack Closes 1803F, The Little, Middle and Great Thack Closes 1806 (*Great Thack Close* 1801A); Thatch & Toft closes 1803B (*four closes of meadow called the Thatch and Toft* 1722 x 43, 1739, *4 closes pasture called* ~~~~ 1758, *4 Closes of Meadow or pasture ground called* ~~~~ 1801C); Toft close 1803B, 1824[NT] (1750, 1801A, 1801B), the 5 Toft closes 1803D, 1808B, the Toft Closes 1807, c. 1808, 1869B, [close formerly] the 2 Toft closes [& Grassthorpe close] 1923; Townend Closes 1858C, Town End or Grassthorpe close 1869A, the Townend or Grasthorpe ~ 1869B (1786A), Townend close 1902, [close formerly the 2 Toft closes &] Grassthorpe close 1923, Town End ~ 1930 (1801A); West Meadow 1802 (1750, 1801A); West Wongs 1802 (*cf. West Wong Side* (WEST FIELD)).

(b) [*close called*] *Ann Croft* 1704, *Ann Croft* 1801C; *Appleton Close* 1801A; *Beck Close* 1801A (*cf.* the Beck (WATERCOURSE)); *Brackenhill Close* 1801A; *Duckhole Close* 1801A (*cf. Duck Hole* (WEST FIELD)); *Dunstall Close* 1801A (*cf. Dunstone Furlong* (SOUTH FIELD)); *the East Meadow* 1704, 1750, 1797, 1801A, 1801C; *East Meadow Close* 1801A; *Farmery's Close* 1797; *Flat Close* 1801A (*cf. Flatt Lane* (ROAD)); *Hand Croft Common* 1801A; *Hand Croft Common Piece* 1801A; *Hollomore Gates* 1750, *Hollow Moor* ~ 1801C; *Hollow Moor Pasture* 1786A, 1801A; *Holme gate Common* 1801A (*cf.* Holme Lane (ROAD), the Holme); *Holme Gates* 1704, 1750, 1801C; *the Housecroft close* 1801C; *close in Hungerhill* 1694A, *Hunger Hill Close* 1801A; *close in Ingram Lane* 1750, *Ingram Lane Close* 1801A (*cf.* Ingram Lane (ROAD), Ingram Lane Thorowfare close); *Little Billet Close* 1801A; *Little new Field* 1801A; *the New Stint* 1704, 1801C; *Northwong Close* 1801A; *Rye Wong* 1801A; *Sandhill Close* 1801A; *Scarle Moor* 1797; *Scratmoor Close* 1801A; *Short Wyn's Close* 1801A; *the Street Lane End Close* 1704, 1801C; *a ten Groats* 1750; *Ten Groats Gates* 1786B; *West Meadow Close* 1801A; *West Town Close* 1720, 1740,

1801A, *West-Town Close or Parsons Close* 1801B; *West Town Common* 1801A; *Weston Field* 1797.

Gunthorpe, Caythorpe and Lowdham

As with Gedling, Carlton and Stoke Bardolph, these three settlements have interlinked histories. 'Gunthorpe was a settlement within the large parish of Lowdham', and is now next to one of the main bridges over the Trent.[61] Caythorpe was also within this large parish, along with the now-lost settlement of *Woolsthorpe*; Caythorpe is, like Gunthorpe, very close to the river, and 'once consisted of marshy land, frequently subject to flooding'.[62] Both Gunthorpe and Caythorpe were townships until 1866, when they were made separate civil parishes.[63] To an extent the land has been drained by the construction of the Car Dyke, but it remains as flood-prone as the land in any of the riverside parishes. Despite Lowdham being the parish-name, Gunthorpe was the dominant manor over Lowdham in 1086.[64] Caythorpe has always been the smallest of the villages, not having its own chapel until the turn of the twentieth century, but hit its peak of population in the nineteenth century as a framework-knitting village.[65]

The three major names all contain possible personal names. Caythorpe is ON **þorp** with either an ON personal name *Káti* (the same etymology as Caythorpe in Lincolnshire) or the ON word **kati** 'boy'.[66] Gunthorpe is also ON **þorp** with an ON personal name, in this case either the feminine *Gunnhild* or the masculine *Gunni*.[67] Lowdham is from OE **hām**, and the only sensible suggestion for the first element seems to be an OE personal name **Hlūda* as suggested by Ekwall.[68] *Woolsthorpe* is from the ON personal name *Úlfr* with **þorp**.[69] We have, then, three ON compounds (although it must be noted that while the names in Caythorpe, Gunthorpe and *Woolsthorpe* may be ON, the bearers do not necessarily have to have been Scandinavian), and a probable OE one.

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[61] TC 280.

[62] *Ibid.*; A. Sharp and J. O'Neill, *Not Forgetting Caythorpe* (Burton Joyce: Trent Valley Local History Group, 1992), p. 3.

[63] Youngs, *Local Administrative Units,* p. 358.

[64] TC 316.

[65] Sharp and O'Neill, p. 4; Lowdham Local History Society, *Lowdham, Caythorpe & Gunthorpe Through Time* (Stroud: Amberley Publishing, 2012), p. 46.

[66] The former explanation is the usual one (CDEPN; DBPN; DEPN; PN Nt 159–60), but Fellows-Jensen believes either derivation to be possible (SSNEM 124).

[67] Ekwall (DEPN) and PN Nt (167) prefer the feminine personal name (167), while Watts and Mills opt for the masculine (CDEPN; DBPN), but Fellows-Jensen gives both possibilities (SSNEM 111).

[68] DBPN; DEPN; CDEPN; PN Nt 172.

[69] PN Nt 172.

Gunthorpe is archaeologically interesting, with a Neolithic or Bronze Age henge monument present there.[70] The medieval history of the parishes is less well-documented than in some areas, as Thurgarton Priory held little of the land, and none in either Caythorpe or *Woolsthorpe*. There are, therefore, a few early documents in the Thurgarton Cartulary, and many of the attestations have been provided from Jean Cameron's work on Lowdham.[71] The Enclosure Award for the three townships is combined and dated 1766; the (a) and (b) forms are separated according to that date.

Gunthorpe

FARMS, BUILDINGS, BOUNDARIES AND STRUCTURES

(a) Anchor Inn 1919*; Beecroft Farm 1921*; The Cedars 1921*; The Elms 1921*; Glebe Farm 1919*; Grange Farm 1921*; Gunthorpe Bridge 1880s*, 1919*; Gunthorpe Lodge 1921*; The Hall 1880s*, 1919*; Marlock Bridge 1921* (*Marlacke bridge* t. Hy 8: OE **brycg**); Marlock Cottages 1921*; Marlock House 1921*; Park House 1921*; Rosemead 1921*; St. John the Baptist's Church 1880s*; Trentside Cottage 1919*; Unicorn Inn 1880s*.

(b) *Gunthorpe Feryes* 1535 (ON **ferja**).

WAYS AND ROADS

(a) Nottingham Road 1921*.

WATERCOURSES AND WATER SOURCES

(a) Car Dyke 1919*, 1921* (*cf. the Carrbank* (INHAM FIELD)); Cocker Beck 1919*.

[70] Bishop, 'Archaeological resources assessment', p. 1; Cooper, *Archaeology of the East Midlands,* p. 70.
[71] *Op. cit*. Many of the sources she cites are held at the Nottinghamshire Archives.

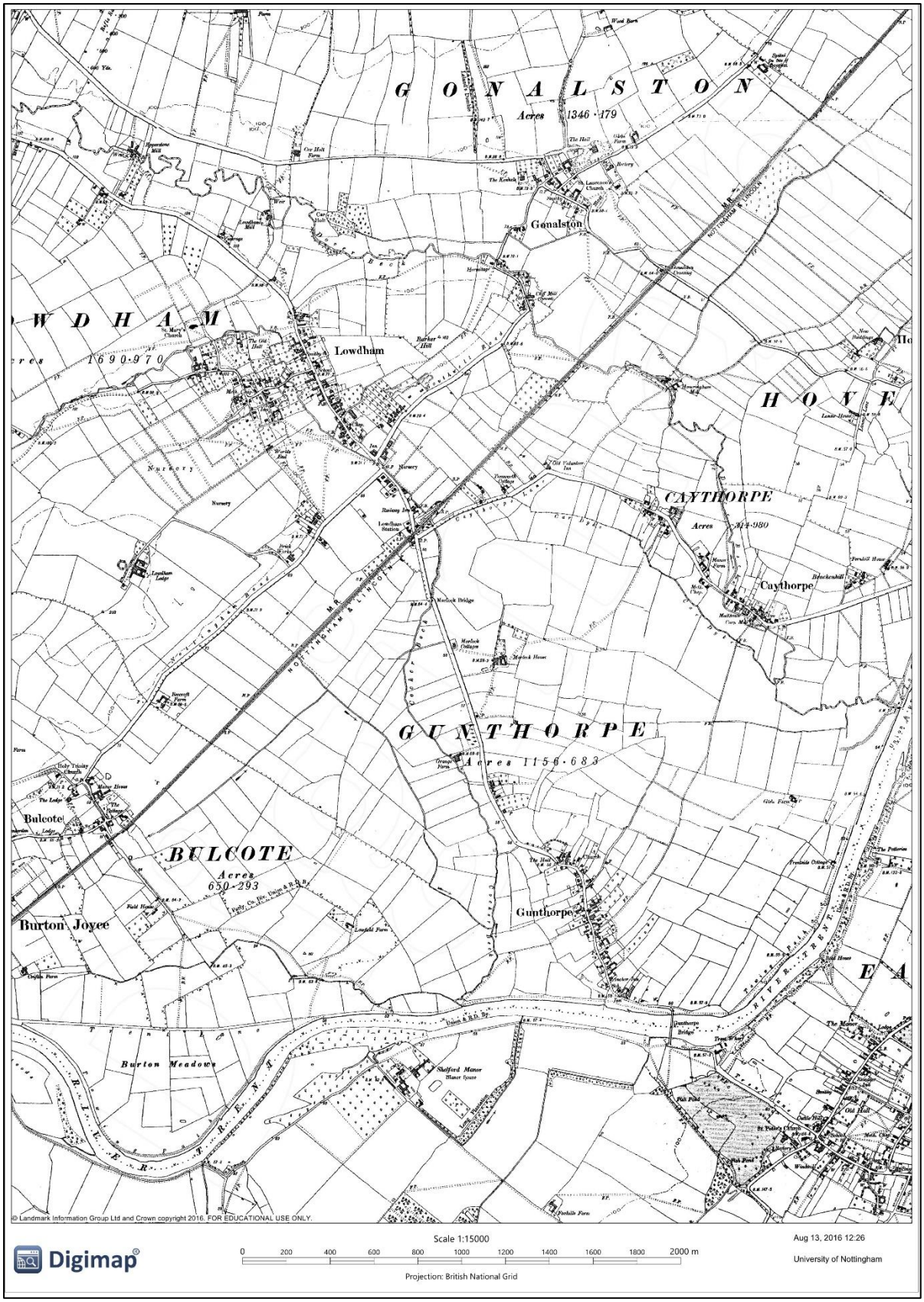


Figure 3.12: Map of Gunthorpe and Lowdham parishes, with the settlement of Caythorpe (1880s).

FIELD-NAMES

INHAM FIELD
(1736D, ~ *Feild* 1609*: OE **feld**).

(b) *the Carrbank* 1736D (*cf.* Car Dyke (WATERCOURSE)); *Furlong at Top of the Field Closes* 1736D; *Hemp pool Furlong* 1736D; *Hemp pool Close* 1736D (*cf. Em Poole Close* (**Unspec. ts.**)); *Lammas Close* 1609*; *new Close* 1736D; *Withings furlong* 1736D.

OVER CARR MEADOW
1788, 1801[GC] (1736D, *Overcarr* ~ 1736A).

(a) Marlock Wong 1788, 1801[GC] (1736C,[72] 1736D, ~ *wonge* t. Hy 8: ON **vangr**; *cf.* Marlock, Marlock Farm (**Lowdham**: FARM), Corner of Marlock Wong (**Lowdham**)).

(b) *Black Sykes* 1736A, ~ *Sikes* 1736D; *Low Conyger* 1736A, 1736D. ~ *Coneygrew* 1736D; *Middle Meadow* 1736D; *Square Piece* 1736A, *the Squarepiece* 1736D; *the Tythe Swathe* 1736D; *Wadcroft* 1736D.

UNSPECIFIED LOCATION

(a) Marlock 1775, 1921* (*Mardelok*, *Mardelak* 1290, *Marblacks*, *Marblacke Common* 1609*, Marlocks 1766B: OE **āc** or poss. OE **lacu**; *cf.* Marlock Wong, Marlock Farm (**Lowdham**: FARM), Corner of Marlock Wong (**Lowdham**)); the Nether Carr Meadow 1788 (1736D).

(b) *the Common Pasture* 1609* (ME **pasture**); *Godyngsett* 1419 x 30 (OE **(ge)set**); *Kyngeswong* 1419 x 30 (ON **vangr**; *cf. Kings Wong Furlong* (**Lowdham**: SKYTHORNE FIELD)); *longwonge* 1419 x 30, *Long Wong* 1766B (ON **vangr**); *Lowdhamfield* 16[thGS], *Lowdham feelde* 1600 x 1700A[GS] (OE **feld**); *les Stabbyng* 1419 x 30 (OE **stybbing**); *Wilkholme* 1609* (ON **holmr**; *cf.* Willow Holme (**Lowdham**))); *wodborogh* 1419 x 30 (OE **burh**).

Caythorpe

FARMS, BUILDINGS, BOUNDARIES AND STRUCTURES

(a) Black Horse Inn 1880s*; Charnwood House 1921*; Manor Farm 1919*; Old Volunteer Inn 1880s*, 1921*; Tamworth Cottage 1921*.

(b) *Caythorp Mill* 1590 (OE **myln**).

[72] The name is given in the plural in this document, but it also specifies that the land is 'one field'.

WAYS AND ROADS

(a) Caythorpe Lane 1880s*, 1921*.

WATERCOURSES AND WATER SOURCES

(b) *the Spring Dike* 1736D.

FIELD-NAMES

(a) Brackenhill 1880s*, 1919* (*Brakenhill* t. Hy 8: OE **hyll**; *cf. Bracken hill Field*).

(b) *Bracken hill Field* 1736D (*cf.* Brackenhill); *clofelond* 1419 x 30 (OE/ON **land**); *Cockup Field* 1736D, 1766B, *Cockip* ~ 1766B; *Common Pasture* 1609* (ME **pasture**); *The Fold Yard* 1736D; *Home Close* 1736D; *Meadow spott* 1736D; *A Pingle* 1736D; *Souter Wong* 1419 x 30 (ON **vangr**); *le Westefeld* 1419 x 30, *West Common Feild* 1609* (OE **feld**).

Lowdham

FARMS, BUILDINGS, BOUNDARIES AND STRUCTURES

(a) Armitage Bridge 1789 (1670, 1690, 1739; *cf.* Hermitage Toftstead); Brick Works 1921*; Church Bridge 1803, 1819; Cliff Mill 1880s*, 1921*; Grasmere 1921*; Grove House Farm 1911, 1921*; The Hall 1880s*, The Old Hall 1921*; Hunters Hill 1880s*, 1921* (*cf. Hunters hill Furlong* (CHURCH FEILD), Hunters Hill, *Huntersfield Furlong*); Hunters Hill Cottages 1921*; The Hut 1921*; Lowdham Grange 1880s*, 1921*; Lowdham Lodge 1880s*, 1921*; Lowdham Mill 1880s*, 1921*; Magna Charta Inn 1880s*, 1921*; Marlock Farm 1788 (*cf.* Marlock Wong (**Gunthorpe**: OVER CARR MEADOW), Marlock (**Gunthorpe**)); Railway Inn 1921*; The Sherrards 1880s*, 1921*; Smithy 1921; St Mary's Church 1880s*, 1921* (*Ecclesia de Ludham* mid-13th); Station 1894; Tithe Barn 1921; Tan Yard 1880s*; Vicarage 1921* (1736A, 1736D); Worlds End 1880s*, 1921*.

(b) *Daucor Head Mylne* 1609, 1609*, ~~ *Millne* 1609* (OE **myln**).

WOODLAND

(a) Hall Orchard 1894; Hawley Wood 1840 (1764C, 1766B, *Horley Hill Wood* 1647: OE **wudu**); Ploughman Wood 1840, 1880s*, 1921* (1766B, *Plowman* ~ 1764C, 1766B; *cf. Plowman Close*).

(b) *Broadhurst* 1736C; *Northewode* mid-13th (OE **wudu**); *Sowthe Wode* t. Ed 3 (OE **wudu**); *Skithorn Wood* 1609, *Skithon* ~ 1609*, *Skitthorne* ~ 1659, *Skithorne* ~, *Skythorne* ~ 1764C, *Slaythorn(e)* ~, *Skithorn(e)* ~ 1766B (OE **wudu**;

cf. SKYTHORNE FIELD, *Land Subitus Skithorn*); *Springe Wood* 1647, 1668 (OE **wudu**).

WAYS AND ROADS

(a) Nottingham Road 1921*; Plough Lane 1911; Red Lane 1880s*, 1921*; Southwell Road 1921*; Ton Lane 1921*.

(b) *the High road* 1736D; *Kilkers Lane* 1736A.

WATERCOURSES AND WATER SOURCES

(a) Cocker Beck 1880s*, 1919*, 1921* (*Cockerbeck Water* 1609*, *Cockerbeck* 1736A, 1736D, 1766B: ON **bekkr**); Cockerbeck Dyke 1816 (~ *Ditch* 1766B); Dover Beck 1921* (*cf.* Doverbeck Close); Fishpond 1807.

(b) *Thatch Dike* 1736A, 1736D; *Woodburrow Dike* 1736D.

FIELD-NAMES

THE BRECKS
(1736A, 1736D).

(b) *Breck(s) End* 1736A, 1736D; *Low Coneyger, ~ Coneygrew* 1736D; *The Glebe* 1736D; *Hophinnook* 1736A, *Hopkin nook* 1736D; *Middle Meadow* 1736D; *(Near, Farr) Whitwongs* 1736A, *Near ~* 1736D.

CHURCH FEILD
(1609*: OE **feld**).

(b) *Bedfordfurlong* 1736A, *Bedford furlong* 1736D; *Hades* 1736D; *Hunters hill furlong* 1736D; *Huntershill Field* 1736A, *Hunters hill ~* 1736D (*cf.* Hunters Hill (BUILDING), Hunters Hill, *Huntersfield Furlong*); *Long lather Meer* 1736D; *Longlather Land* 1736A; *Redford Furlong* 1736A, 1736D; *Ricket Hedge furlong* 1736D; *Rotten Hades* 1736A, 1736D; *South side Cocker Beck* 1736D; *Stockwell Green Furlong* 1736A, 1736D; *a Wong* 1736D.

MICKLE MEADOW
(1736A, 1736D, *Michael Meadow* 1766B).

(b) *Brackenholme* 1736D; *Pike Rood* 1736A, 1736D.

NORTH FIELD
1788, 1801[GC] (1736D, *the North Feild* 1609*: OE **feld**).

(a) Nether Carr 1788, 1801[GC] (1736D).

(b) *Cathorp Leys* 1736A, 1736D; *the Cow & Calf* 1736D; *Element Hill Furlong* 1736A, 1736D (*cf.* Element Hill); *Fold Yard* 1736D; *Frog Acres* 1736A, 1736D; *Hall Orchard Furlong* 1736A, 1736D; *Jacob Bridge Furlong* 1736A, 1736D; *Jacob Bridge Mear* 1736D; *Lands at Town end* 1736D; *Longpudding and Fellow* 1736A, *the Long Pudding & fellow* 1736D; *Pallet Meadow* 1736A, 1736D (*cf. The* Palate Close, *the Pallett* (both **Unspec. ts.**), *Little Pallets*); *Paper Mill Nook* 1736D, 1766B; *Pease Croft Furlong* 1736A, 1766B, *Peasecroft Furlong* 1736D; *Shearwood Gate Furlong* 1736D.

SKYTHORNE FIELD

1816 (*Skithorn Common Feild* 1609*, ~~ *Field* 1609, *Skithorne Feild* 1609*, ~ *Field* 1647, 1688, 1766B, *Slaythorn als Skithorn Field* 1736A, ~~ *Scithorn* ~ 1736D: OE **feld**; *cf. Skithorn Wood* (WOODLAND), *Land Subitus Skithorn*).

(b) *Kings Wong Furlong* 1736A, 1736D (*cf. Kyngeswong* (**Gunthorpe**)); *Long Moor furlong* 1736D (*cf. Long Moor*); *Lough Bon hollow Furlong* 1736D; *Nuttcroft Furlong* 1736A, *Nutt Croft* ~ 1736D; *Park Nook Furlong*, *Parknook* ~ 1736D; *Riding Furlong* 1736A, 1736D; *the Riding Plott* 1736D; *the Ridings Ash plot* 1736D; *Servery Hill Furlong* 1736A, *Servey* ~~, *Seweyhill Furlong* 1736D; *top of the Ridings* 1736D.

UNSPECIFIED LOCATION

(a) 2nd Spring Close 1894; 3rd Spring Close 1894; 4th Spring Close 1894; Ambeck 1770A (1726, 1748); Ash Close 1788, 1801GC (1736A, 1736D); Barrons Close 1894; Barron Hill Holme 1894 (*Barron Mylne* ~ 1609*, *Barrow Millholm* 1766B: ON **holmr**); The Butts 1894 (1736A, 1766B); Cathorpe Close 1770C; Church Hill 1894; Collishaws Croft 1788; Corner of Marlock Wong 1788 (*cf.* Marlock Wong (**Gunthorpe**: OVER CARR MEADOW), Marlock (**Gunthorpe**), Marlock Farm (FARM)); Cottage Close 1840 (1764C); Cottage Pasture 1816; Dovecoats 1816; Doverbeck Close 1894 (*cf.* Dover Beck (WATERCOURSE)); Doverbeck Meadow 1894; Element Hill 1894 (1766B; *cf. Element Hill Furlong* (NORTH FIELD)); Fair Holme 1788, 1801GC (*Fairholm* 1766B); Far Carr Bank 1788, 1801GC; Far Carr Meadow 1788, Far Carr Meadow 1801GC; Far Hill 1788, 1801GC; Far Nether Carr Meadow 1788, 1801GC; Far Over Carr Meadow 1788, 1801GC; Far Yewtree Close 1894; First Carr Meadow 1788, 1801GC; First Hill 1801GC; Hanbeck 1777, 1817; Hawley Close 1840 (1764C); Hemp Close 1816; Hermitage Toftstead or Pingle 1807 (*Armitage Toftstead* 1739; *cf.* Armitage Bridge (STRUCTURE)); Hill Crest 1921; Hunters Hill 1894, 1921* (*cf.* Hunters Hill (BUILDING), *Hunters hill furlong* (CHURCH FEILD), *Huntersfield Furlong*); Enim Field 1777 (1766B), Enim Field or Inholm 1817 (*Inham Field* 1736C, 1766B); Lamley Mill Close 1770C; Middle Hill 1788, 1801GC; Mill Close 1770C; Near Carr Bank or Inham Field 1788, ~~~ on Inham 1801GC; Near Nether Carr Meadow 1788; Near Over Carr Meadow 1788, 1801GC; Near Yewtree Close 1894; New Close 1894; Park 1894 (1766B), Parke 1894

(c. 1758); Park Nook 1840, 1894 (1736A, 1764C, 1766B); Plantation Close 1894; Pump Close 1816; Reservoir Close 1840 (1764C); Rickett Edge Close 1894; Sandy Hillocks 1788, 1801^{GC}; Second Carr Meadow 1788, 1801^{GC}; Thorneywood Chase Extension: Three Leys Closes, Tailby Close 1816; Tufthand Hill Close 1894; Upper Carr 1788, 1801^{GC} (1609*, 1726, *the Uper Carr* 1609*: ME **ker**); Urine Close 1894 (1736A, 1766A, 1766B, *Urins* ~ 1736D); Vicarage Yard 1700B, 1817; Vicar Syke 1788, 1801^{GC} (*Vicarsick* 1726, 1764A); Walk Mill Close 1789, 1807; Willow Holme 1777, 1786 (1726), ~ Holm 1809, 1817 (*cf. Wilkholme* (**Gunthorpe**)); Willow Wongs 1816; Woodhouse Close 1840 (1764C).

(b) *Back Field land* 1736C; *Barker Hill* 1609*, 1647, 1668, 1766B (OE **hyll**); *Barker Hill Lammas Close* 1609, ~~~ *Closes* 1609* (ME **close**); *The Brecks* 1736A, 1736D; *Browns Meadow* 1736D, *Brown's* ~ 1736A; *Carr* 1759; *Carr Leys Pasture* 1736C; *Carr Meadow* 1647, 1736A, 1736C, c. 1758, 1766B, *Carre* ~ 1648; *the Church Yard* 1736D, 1764C, 1766A, 1766B; *Copass Wong* 1630; *Edges Pound* 1764A; *Free Common* 1736A; *Gore* 1736A; *Hall Butts* 1647, 1668 (ME **butt** or **butte**); *Hall Close* c. 1758; *Headland and Fellow* 1736A; *Heymote* mid-13th (poss. ME **mote**); *Hillocks* 1736C; *Horley Hill* 1647, 1668 (OE **hyll**); *Horscroft Field* 1609 (OE **feld**); *Horsecroft* 1609* (OE **croft**); *Huntersfield Furlong* 1736A (*cf.* Hunters Hill (BUILDING), *Hunters hill furlong* (CHURCH FEILD), Hunters Hill); *The Keeppiece* 1736A; *Land Subitus Skithorn* mid-13th (OE/ON **land**; *cf. Skithorn Wood* (WOODLAND), SKYTHORNE FIELD); *The Little Pallets* 1736D (*cf. Pallet Meadow* (NORTH FIELD), Palate Close, *the Pallett* (both **Unspec. ts.**)); *The Long Leys* 1736D; *Long Moor* 1647, 1668, 1736A (OE **mōr**; *cf. Long Moor furlong* (SKYTHORNE FIELD)); *Lough Bonhollow, Loughbourn Hollow* 1736A; *Lower Hill Field* 1764C; *Middle Shut* 1736D, ~ *Shuts* 1736A; *Mikelhole* mid-13th (OE **hol**); *Moor* 1647, 1668, 1736A, *more* 1736D (OE **mōr**); *Mr Broughton's Land* 1764B; *Northdale* mid-13th (ON **dalr** or **deill**, or OE **dæl**); *Ospil Ley* 1736D; *Plowman Close* 1736B, 1766B, *Ploughman Closes* c. 1758 (*cf.* Ploughman Wood (WOODLAND)); *Short Ley* 1736D, ~ *Leys* 1736A; *Shortwong* late 12th (ON **vangr**); *Stubbings Wong* 1736A; *Stubbins Close* 1609 (ME **close**); *Sue Hill furlong Ten Acres* 1764C; *Thoro 'land, a Broadland, c.Tythe Swathe* 1736A; *Under Ridings* 1736A, 1736D; *Viccars Close* 1647, *Vicars* ~ 1736C (OE **close**); *Welbeckmeadow alias Irewell Meadow* 1657; *Willow Close* 1736A, 1736D; *Willow Furlong* 1647, 1766B (OE **furlang**).

Unspecified township or shared

WOODLAND

(b) *Cheney Parke* 1609* (ME **park**).

WAYS AND ROADS

(a) The Shackley Dike Closes Way 1773.

FIELD-NAMES

(a) Bathley Lane Close 1834; Bottom Back Close 1850; Bottom Wintersets Close 1850; Broad Close 1780, 1796, 1804 (1697 x 1805); Butter Wong 1850; Church Lane close 1790B, 1823; the cloven Grange 1804; Colt Nook 1780, 1796, 1804; Colts Close 1780 (1697 x 1805), Colts' ~ 1796); The Cor Close 1780, 1796, 1804; Crofts Close 1796 (1697 x 1805); Crow Park Close 1819; Far Fish Pond Close 1830A; Far North Clay Field 1858; the Fen Close 1720-1803; First Far North Clay Field 1858; First Fish Pond Close 1830A; First Top North Clay 1858; First Wintersets Close 1850; The fourteen Acres Close 1850; Froggott's Yard 1780 (*Forgotts* ~ 1697 x 1805); Good Close 1796; Grass Moor 1848; Great Car 1850; Great Field 1796 (1697 x 1805); Great Moor Close 1790A, 1790B, 1802; Half Moor Close 1780 (1697 x 1805), ~ Moon ~ 1804; Half Stot Close 1780, ~ Stott ~ 1804 (~ Scot ~ 1697 x 1805); Hind Marsh Close 1780, 1804 (1697 x 1805); Home Close 1848; Ingram Close 1780, Ingham ~ 1796, 1804 (1697 x 1805); Ingham Land 1796 (~ *Lands* 1697 x 1805); King Gate Close 1796 (*Kingate* ~ 1697 x 1805); The Land Close 1780 (1697 x 1805); Little Moor Close 1720-1803, 1780 (1697 x 1805); Long Losker Close 1850; Losroe Close 1780, Les[?]oe ~ 1804 (*Loscoe* ~ 1697 x 1805); Martins Moore Close 1796 (*Martin* ~~ 1697 x 1805); Middle Fish Pond Close 1830A; Middle Hill 1796 (1697 x 1805, 1754); Middle Sand field 1793 (1773); The Moor Wood Wrong Close 1780, 1796, 1804 (1697 x 1805); the Moor 1781; Mussen Yard 1796 (1697 x 1805); Palate Close 1894 (*cf. Pallet Meadow* (**Lowdham**: NORTH FIELD), *The Little Pallets* (**Lowdham**), *the Pallett*); Peaseland Close 1780, 1796 (1697 x 1805), Pease Land Close 1796; Pit Close 1796 (1697 x 1805); Pye Yard Close 1810; Runthill Close 1780, 1796, 1804 (1697 x 1805); Sallow Holt Close 1850; Sand Hill Close 1796 (1697 x 1805, *Sandhill* ~ 1668, *Sead Hill* ~ 1697 x 1805); Second Far North Clay Field 1858; Second Top North Clay 1858; Seven Clay Land Leys 1780; Shake Dyke Close 1796, Shackler Dike ~ 1830B (*Shackley Dike Close* 1717C, 1736, *Shackle* ~~ 1697 x 1805); Snape Thorn Close 1796 (1697 x 1805; *cf. le forer Thorne de Muskham* (**North Muskham**: WOODLAND), *Snatpe* (**North Muskham**)); South Broom Close 1812 (1720 x 1803), South Broom and Moor Holt [close] 1823; South Field 1816B (1720); Spray Close 1860 (*Strea Close* 1763); Stanhill 1860; Stedfold Close 1780, 1796 (1697 x 1805); Stringer Close 1780, Stringle ~ 1796; Third Top North Clay 1858;

three Town Close 1780 (*the 3 ~~* 1697 x 1805); 2 Toll Bar Closes 1848; Top Back Close 1850; Townsend Close 1796 (1668, 1697 x 1805); The Twelve Acres 1850; Wenthorpe Rundles 1796, 1804; Wests Close 1780 (1697 x 1805); Wheaty and Green Wrong 1780 (*Wheatley Green Wong* 1697 x 1805); Willow Tree Close 1850; Wood Wrong Common 1804 (1697 x 1805).

(b) *Barker Hill Meade* 1609* (OE **mǣd**); *Bath Closes* 1749; *Carterewong* early t. Hy 3I (ON **vangr**); *the Church Bridge Close* 1697 x 1805; *the 7 Clay Land Leys* 1697 x 1805; *Clinegate* early t. Hy 3G (OE **geat**, ME **gate** or ON **gata**); *Coats Nook Close/Ley* 18th; *Crab Tree wong* 1720; *the Croft Land* 1658/9; *Eastern Stann Gapples* 1717B; *Edwardes Peece* 1609* (ME **pece**); *Em Poole Close* 1609* (ME **close**; *cf. Hemp pool Close* (**Gunthorpe**: INHAM FIELD)); *Gunnison Becke* 1609* (ON **bekkr** or OE **bæce**);[73] *Gunnth(orpe) Mickle Feild* 1609* (OE **feld**); *Half Acre* 1749; *Hard Leys in the Cliff* 1668; *Harlings* 1749; *Harrington Lane End* 1754; *the Holme* 1749; *the Holme Close* 1760, 1697 x 1805; *Hopping Hill* 1754; *Kirkgate side* 1717C; *Kirkland Close* 1697 x 1805; *little common field* 1609* (OE **feld**);[74] *little long closes* 1609* (ME **close**); *Little Paddock or Close* 1720 x 1803; *le Longe hege* early t. Hy 3D (OE **hecg** or **(ge)hæg**); *the Lowland Close* 1720 x 1803; *The Middle Sand Field Drain* 1773; *Miln Sicke* 1749; *The Moor Closes Way* 1773; *le Morhened'* [sic.] late t. Hy 3A (OE **hēafod**); *Muskham Cliff* 1668; *Neather Meadow Close* 1749; *Nether Field, als Barkers Hyll and Carthowe Leaze* 1609, *~ Feild, alias Bakers Hyll and ~~* 1609* (OE **feld**, **hyll**, ME **ley** or OE **lǣs**); *the Nether Griffin Furlong* 1720 x 1803; *Nether Meadow* 1749; *Netherlands* 1749; *North Hill* 1682, 1727, 1754; *Northcliff* early t. Hy 3I (OE **clif**); *Oxe Pasture* 1609*, *Gunalston Oxpasture* 1736, *Ox Pasture* 1766B (ME **pasture**); *Padlowe Meadowe* 1609* (OE **mǣd**); *the Pallett* 1609* (poss. ME **palis**; *cf. Pallet Meadow* (**Lowdham**: NORTH FIELD), *The Little Pallets* (**Lowdham**), Palate Close); *Peaseland Furlong* 1754; *le Pitte* late t. Hy 3A (OE **pytt**); *Red Wong* 1720; *Round Acres* 1697 x 1805; *the Scoftoe* 1754; *Snaptor Close* 1735; *Stanihalfacres* early t. Hy 3C (OE **æcer**); *the upper Griffin Furlong* 1720 x 1803; *Upper Holm* 1749.

[73] The survey gives enough information to clarify that land is being referred to rather than a watercourse.

[74] Common to Gunthorpe and Caythorpe.

Hoveringham

Gover, Mawer and Stenton suggest a derivation of Hoveringham from OE **hofer**, 'lump'. They point out that 'Hoveringham is comparatively low-lying but the country is a good deal broken and is on a slight ridge between two streams'.[75] If this is the case, they give **hām** and *inga* as the other elements: 'homestead of the dwellers on the raised ground'.[76] Like many of the riverside parishes, Hoveringham's most valuable asset was its meadow and pasture land, and there are a number of grants in the Thurgarton Cartulary which reflect this; other parishes even had common rights of pasture in Hoveringham which demonstrates this abundance.[77] The church of Hoveringham was granted to Thurgarton possibly before the mid-twelfth century, and some holdings in the parish were established mainly after the mid-thirteenth century, reflecting a gradual process of acquisition.[78] There is a Middle Bronze Age cremation cemetery at Conygre Farm which is archaeologically valuable, but no apparent evidence of continuity of settlement between this and the Anglo-Saxon period.[79] Also found within the parish is a stone tympanum dated to c. 1110–20, thought to be closely connected with the Southwell lintel.[80]

The early sources for Hoveringham are predominantly grants from the Thurgarton Cartulary; sixteenth- and seventeenth-century attestations are those given in PN Nt. There is no parliamentary Enclosure Award, so (a) and (b) forms are divided at 1750.

[75] PN Nt 169.

[76] Mills and Watts give the same etymology: CDEPN; DBPN. Ekwall gave a nickname derived from *hofer* as the first element (DEPN), but the topographical reasoning for the first element being *hofer* seems sound.

[77] TC 261.

[78] *Ibid*.

[79] Bishop, 'Archaeological resources assessment', p. 2.

[80] Everson and Stocker, *Corpus of Anglo-Saxon Stone Sculpture,* pp. 226–29.

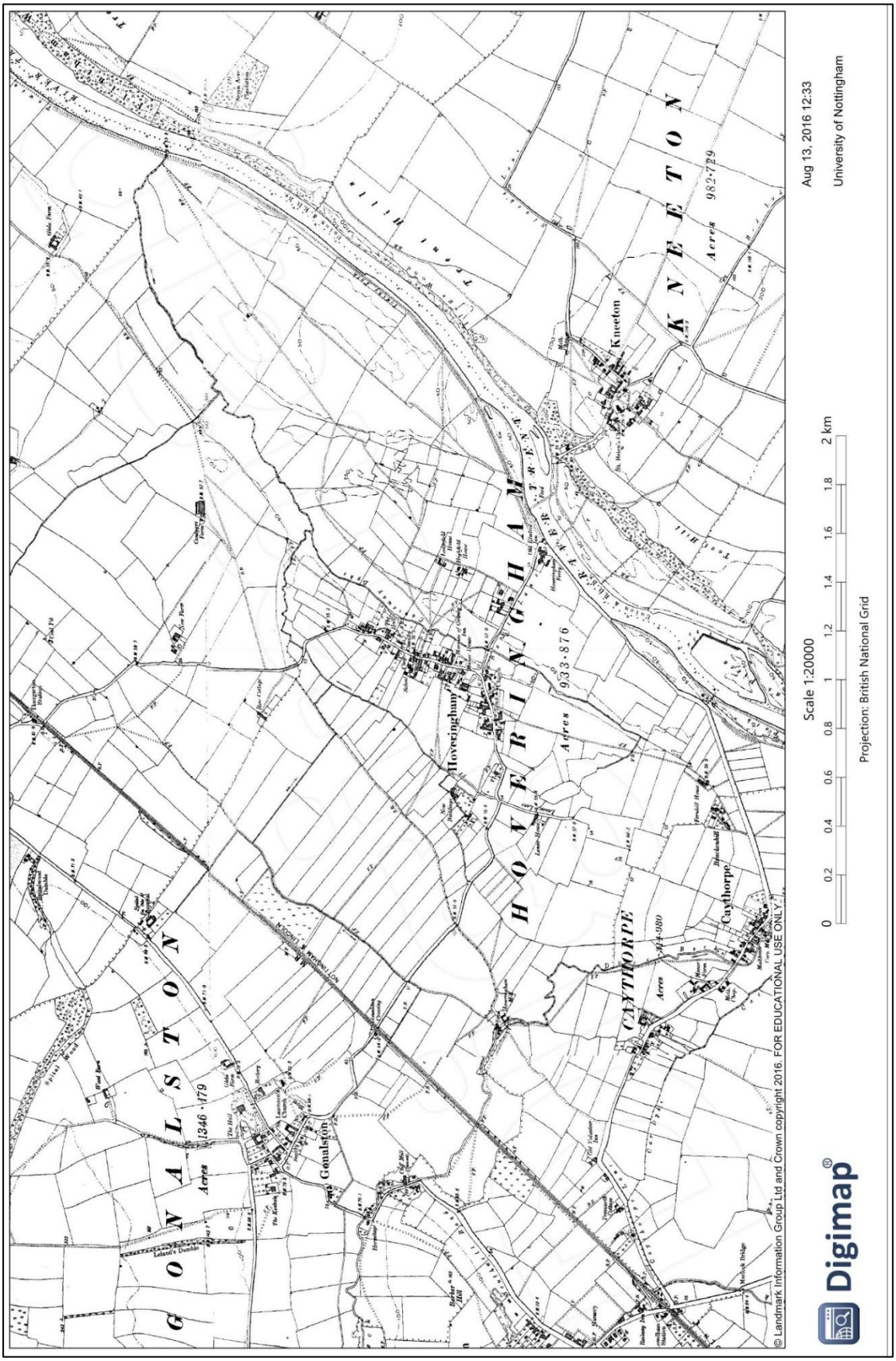


Figure 3.13: Map of Hoveringham parish (1880s).

FARMS, BUILDINGS, BOUNDARIES AND STRUCTURES

(a) Fernhill House 1880s*, 1919* (*cf. le Ferne diche* (WATERCOURSE), *Fearne dolles*); The Hall 1880s*, 1919* (*cf.* Hall Close, *Hallemedowe*); Highfield House 1919* (*cf. High feild*); Holy Crooks 1919* (*cf.* Owler Crooks); Hoveringham Ferry 1919* (*Hoffrynghame ferry* 1562: ON **ferja**; *cf.* Boat Lane (ROAD)); Hoveringham Mill 1880s*, 1919* (1799); Lansic House 1919* (*cf.* Lansic Lane (ROAD), *Landsicke ditche* (WATERCOURSE), Land Syke, *Landsicke furlong*); Lodgefield House 1880s*, 1919* (*cf.* Lodge Fields); Manor House 1880s*, 1919*; Marquis of Granby Inn 1880s*, 1919*; New Buildings 1880s*, 1919*; Old Elmtree Inn 1880s*, 1919*; Priest Bridge Ford 1799 (*cf.* Priest Bridge Close); St. Michael's Church 1880s*; Trent View 1880s*.

WOODLAND

(a) Cherry holt 1848.

WAYS AND ROADS

(a) Boat Lane 1919* (*cf.* Hoveringham Ferry (STRUCTURE)); Lansic Lane 1919* (*cf.* Lansic House (BUILDING), *Landsicke ditche* (WATERCOURSE), Land Syke, *Landsicke furlong*).

WATERCOURSES AND WATER SOURCES

(a) Causeway Dyke 1880s*, 1919* (*cf.* Causeway Close); Dar Beck 1799; Dover Beck 1919*; Dunsbridge Dyke 1799; Webdale Dyke 1799.

(b) *le Ferne diche* 1614 (OE **dīc**; *cf.* Fernhill House (BUILDING), *Fearne dolles*); *Landsicke ditche* 1614 (OE **dīc**; *cf.* Lansic House (BUILDING), Lansic Lane (ROAD), Land Syke, *Landsicke furlong*).

FIELD-NAMES

(a) Acre land Close 1799; Acre Land End 1848; Aldercrook Meadow 1777; Allotment in Flags 1799; Broad Fleet 1799; Bull Piece 1848; Butt piece 1799; Causeway Close 1799 (*cf.* Causeway Dyke (WATERCOURSE)); Crew Close 1799; Croft field 1848; Croft Field Close 1799; Dockey Whong 1799, ~ Wong 1848; Far Holme 1799; Fern Leys Close 1799; Five Shillings piece 1799; Garden Ground 1848; Goose Green 1848; Green Bear Closes 1799; Hall Close 1799, 1848 (*cf.* The Hall (BUILDING), *Hallemedowe*); Hallam Yard 1848; Hard Close 1799, 1848; High Leys 1799; High Maltby 1799; Highland Knoll 1799; Higland Closes 1799; Hill Close 1799; Hollywood Close 1799; Holme Close 1799, 1848; Home Close 1799; Hoveringham Pasture 1799; Land Syke 1799, 1848, Landsyke 1848 (*cf.* Lansic House (BUILDING), Lansic Lane (ROAD), *Landsicke ditche* (WATERCOURSE),

Landsicke furlong); Land-syke close 1799, Landsyke ~ 1842; Little Close 1799; Little Holme 1799, 1848 (*Littleholm'* mid/late 13thA: ON **holmr**); Little Pasture Close 1848; Lodge Fields 1799 (~ *feild* 1590: OE **feld**; *cf.* Lodgefield House (BUILDING)); Long Dale 1799, 1848, Longdale 1848; Long Stones Close 1799; Maiden Croft 1799, 1848 (*Maidencrofte* late 13thD: OE **croft**); Maiden Spring 1799; Meadow Closes 1799; Mill Close 1799, 1848; Mossocks 1799; Old Mill Closes 1799; Outgang 1848; Owler Crooks 1799, 1848, Holy Crooks 1919* (*Aller Croke* 1548, 1565, 1579: ON **krókr**; *cf.* Holy Crooks (BUILDING));[81] Owler Crooks Closes 1799; Pacey Meadow 1799; Pasture Close 1799, 1848; Priest Bridge Close 1848 (*cf.* Priest Bridge Ford (STRUCTURE)); Rushpools 1799; Sandgap 1799; Sandpit Close 1848; Sandpit hill Close 1799; Sheep Close 1799; Shepherd Leys 1799; Short Stones 1799; Sweeting Close 1799, 1848; Tenter Close 1799; Top Bank 1848; Town Meadow 1848; Townend Close 1799, 1848; Trent Close 1848; Warehouse Close 1799; West Field 1799, 1848; West Field Close 1799, 1848; White Wong 1799; Willow Garth 1848; Willow Row Close 1799, 1848.

(b) *Apletre* late 13thD (OE **æppel-trēow**); *Fearne dolles* 1565 (OE **dāl**; *cf.* Fernhill House (BUILDING), *le Ferne diche* (WATERCOURSE)); *Fearne medowe* 1565 (OE **mǣd**); *Fern Bridge Closes* 1799; *Fern leys* 1614 (ME **ley** or OE **lǣs**); *Fordeles* mid/late 13thB (poss. ON **deill**); *Hallemedowe* 1562 (OE **mǣd**; *cf.* The Hall (BUILDING), Hall Close); *Hielmere* 1257 x 71C (OE **mere** or **(ge)mære**); *High feild* 1648 (OE **feld**; *cf.* Highfield House (BUILDING)); *Hilretre* late 13thD (ME **hildertre**); *Kerfurlong* late 13thB (OE **furlang**); *Landsicke furlong* 1577 (OE **furlang**; *cf.* Lansic House (BUILDING), Lansic Lane (ROAD), *Landsicke ditche* (WATERCOURSE), Land Syke); *Longe syke* 1548, ~ *Sycke* 1565 (OE **sīc** or ON **sík**); *Lonsyke wonge* 1548 (ON **vangr**); *Mikeldal* mid-13thC, *Mikeldail* mid-13thD (ON **dalr** or **deill**, or OE **dæl**); *Millnefeild* 1604 (OE **feld**); *Milneholm'* mid-13thE, mid-13thF (ON **holmr**); *Mossincpitte* early/mid-14th (OE **pytt**); *Mylne ynges* 1565 (ON **eng**); *Plousweineland'* mid-13thE (OE/ON **land**); *Senningholm'* 1166 x 86, 1183 x 1201 (ON **holmr**); *Stonilandes* mid-13thA (OE/ON **land**); *Sueteng'* mid-13thG, mid-13thH (ON **eng**); *Þirne* 1257 x 71B, *Thirne* 1257 x 71D, late 13thA, *Thyrne* 1275 x 1326 (OE **þyrne** or ON **þyrnir**); *le Thirsepol* late 13thC (OE **pōl**); *Torfordheng* mid-13thB, mid-13thD (ON **eng**); *Tunge* mid-13thC, mid-13thD, *Tunghes* 1257 x 71A, *Tunges* 1257 x 71D, late 13thA, *Tungys* 1275 x 1326 (OE **tunge** or ON **tunga**).

[81] This appears to be the name of the building on the 1919 OS map, but this is not indicated in any of the earlier forms.

Kelham

Kelham is a difficult name to interpret, but Gover, Mawer and Stenton suggest 'at the ridges', from a dative plural form of ON **kjǫlr** 'keel, ridge', 'with reference to the line of hill[s] north-west of the village'.[82] Fellows-Jensen offers an alternative etymology from ON **kœl,* 'used of a wedge-shaped piece of land', but acknowledges that *kjǫlr* is possible.[83] The earliest attested form is Domesday *Calun*. The land in the parish has very much been shaped by the course of the Trent, as the part known as The Island was between the two branches of the river for a significant period of time. There is evidence for a possible Romano-British field system on the Island, and a fortification at Mickleborough Hill.[84] There were five Domesday manors in Kelham, all with different landholders.[85] The settlement became increasingly important due to its position close to the river and to Newark; there was a bridge at Kelham from 1280, and its church was also built some time in the thirteenth century.[86] However, even with its strategic importance this was not reflected in the village's population: speaking of Kelham alongside Averham and Staythorpe, Robinson writes: 'Whereas the national total grew from one and a half million to more than 50 million between 1086 and 1986, the population of the three parishes remained almost static over 900 years.'[87]

The parish does not feature in either the Thurgarton Cartulary or the White Book of Southwell; there are few early sources, but several fourteenth-century leases from the Francklin deposits at the NCA. The deposits of Hodgkinson and Beevor and Tallents and Company (both solicitors) provide a number of eighteenth-century attestations. There is no parliamentary Enclosure Award for Kelham - which, like Averham and Caythorpe, was privately enclosed - so attestations are divided into (a) and (b) forms based on a date of 1750.

[82] PN Nt 187–88; DBPN, DEPN and CDEPN are all in agreement.
[83] SSNEM 156.
[84] Robinson, *Three Nottinghamshire Parishes,* p. 5.
[85] *Ibid*.
[86] *Ibid*., pp. 7, 9.
[87] *Ibid*., p. 20.

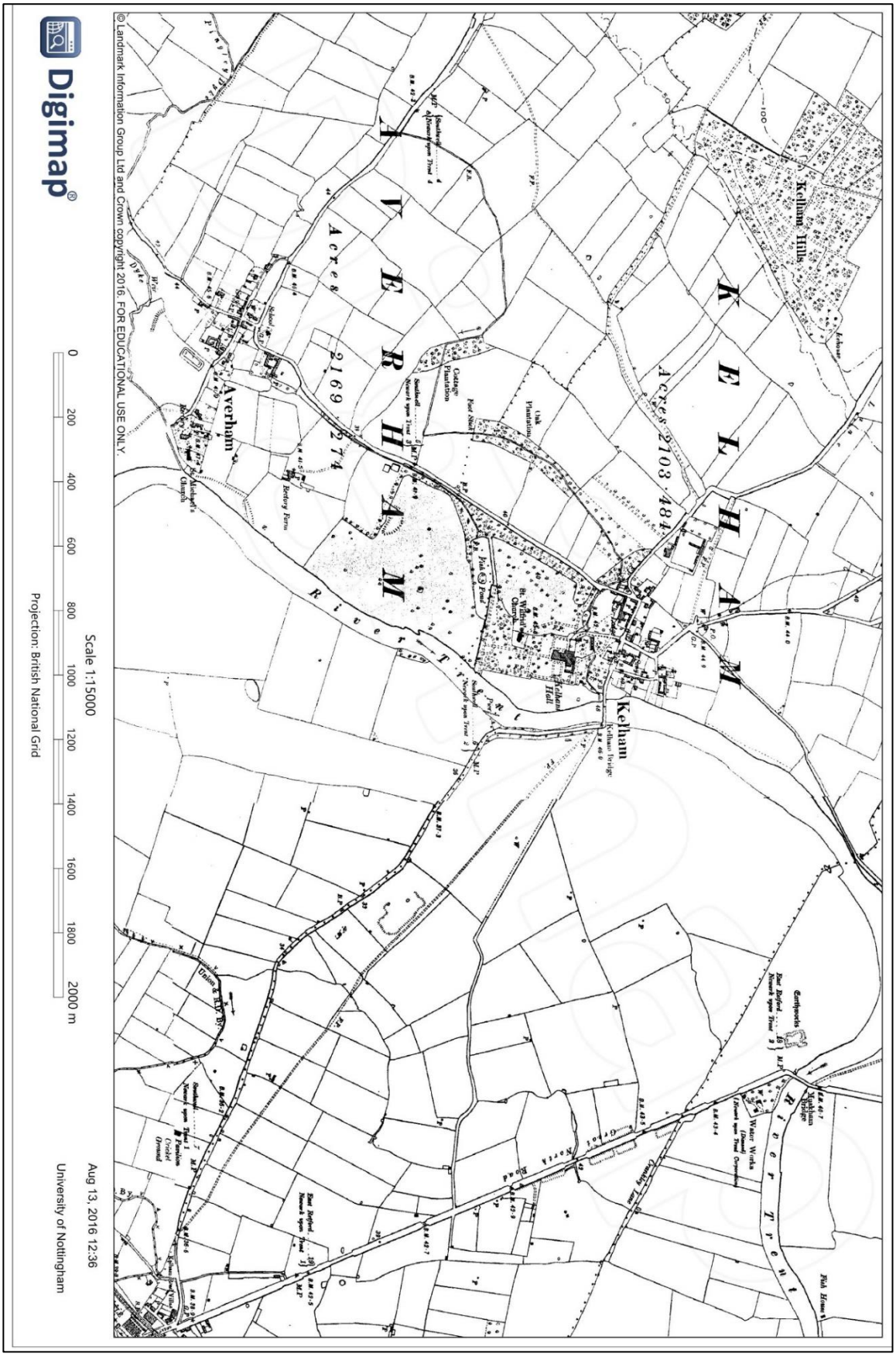


Figure 3.14: Map of Kelham parish (1880s).

FARMS, BUILDINGS, BOUNDARIES AND STRUCTURES

(a) The Fox 1880s*; Kelham Bridge 1880s*, 1921* (*pons de Kelham* 1225, *Kelumbrigge* 1335*, *Kelham Brigge* 1564, *Kellom Bredges* 1572: OE **brycg**); Kelham Hall 1844A, 1880s*, 1921*; Kelham Hills Farm 1880s*, 1921* (*cf.* Kelham Hills Plantation (WOODLAND), the Hills (THE ISLAND), Kelham Hill); Kelham House 1921*; Kelham Road Villas 1880s*; Manor Farm 1921*; Park Leys 1764 (*grangia de Parco* 1160, *Parke Lathe* 13th*, *Parkelathe* 1285, *le ~* 1330*, *Parklath'* 1400, 1405, *Parklaythes* 1623, *Parklathes* 1683, *Parkeleas* 1708: ME **ley** or **lathe** or OE **lǣs**); Park Leys Farm 1921*; St. Wilfrid's Church 1880s*.

(b) *two Kelham Mills* 1505, *Kellome mills* 1506 (OE **myln**).

WOODLAND

(a) Ash Holt 1844A; Clay Covert 1880s*, 1921*; Fox Cover plantation 1844A; Frog Abbey 1880s*, 1921*; The Holt plantation 1844A; The Holt 1764, 1775, 1844A; Kelham Hills Plantation 1844A, Kelham Hills 1880s*, 1921* (*cf.* Kelham Hills Farm (FARM), the Hills (THE ISLAND), Kelham Hill);[88] New Plantation 1844A; Oak Plantation 1921*; Osiers 1844A; The triangular plantation 1844A.

(b) *Wardelwode, Wardhillwode* 1400 (*cf. Wardell Crofte*).

WAYS AND ROADS

(a) Broadgate Lane 1880s*, 1921*; Crankley Lane 1880s*, 1921* (*cf.* Crankley); the Flood Road 1775; Great North Road 1880s*, 1921*.

WATERCOURSES AND WATER SOURCES

(a) New Pond 1764, 1775; Old River Trent 1921*; Pond 1844A.

(b) *Averham Water* 1505 (OE **wæter**); *Rivolum de Hokerton'* 1400; *a water-course called a goore* 1505 (ME **gore**); *Grimisdic* 1260A, *Grymesdyke* 1505 (OE **dīc**); *Sallingsike* c. 1215 x 28A, c. 1215 x 28B, c. 1215 x 28C, c. 1215 x 28D, c. 1215 x 28E, mid-13thK, *Salyngsike* 1244 (OE **sīc** or ON **sík**)[89].

[88] The name marks a piece of woodland on the 1921 Ordnance Survey map.

[89] Although the element sīc or sík generally refers to land by a stream (see glossary), several of the documents in this case make it explicitly clear that the name refers to the watercourse itself.

FIELD-NAMES

LINGFIELD

1764, Ling Field 1775 (*cf. Lingwang'*).

(a) little Home Close 1764, 1775; Poole Field 1764, 1775; Sallow Field 1764, Saller ~ 1775; Sheep Pasture 1764, 1775.

THE ISLAND

1764, 1775, Kelham Island 1778, the Island of Kelham 1782.

(a) Bell Pingle 1764; Blacklands 1764, 1844A; Bradford Hills 1775, 1782, 1790, ~ Hill 1844A (*cf.* Bradford Bottoms); Bridge end Close 1764, 1775; Dowfield Close 1764, Down Field ~ 1775; the Far One Hundred Acre piece or the One Hundred Acres next to Crankley 1775, ~~~~~~~~~~~ next Crankley 1778; Farleys 1775; Flearclose 1764, Flears Close 1775; Furr Leys 1764, Furleys 1764, 1790, Furleys or Rabbit Ground 1782, Furze leys 1844A; the Great Lodge Close 1764; Hareholm 1764, Hare Holme 1775, Hareholme 1790; Close called Hareholm 1775; the Hills 1778, Hills 1844A (*cf.* Kelham Hills Farm (FARM), Kelham Hills Plantation (WOODLAND), Kelham Hill); Hinds Radcliffe 1775; Hinds Ratcliff Twigg 1778; Ledger Close 1764, 1775, 1782, Lodger ~ 1790; Middle Radcliffe 1775, ~ Ratcliffe 1778; the One Hundred Acre piece 1775, 1778; Pecks Close 1775; the Round Acres 1764, 1775; Round Acres 1844A; Sadlers Pingle 1775, 1778; Sheepswalk, Sheepwalks 1764, Sheepwalk 1775, Sheep Walk 1844A; the Stakes Meadow 1778; Stony Wang 1764, ~ Wong 1775, Stoney ~ 1782, 1790; Twig short Ratcliffe 1775; Widow Bettisons Radcliffe 1775, ~~ Ratcliffe 1778 (*cf.* Bettison Close).

UNSPECIFIED LOCATION

(a) Aslin Hill 1844A; Averham Close 1844A; Averhills 1764, 1844A; Averhills Close 1764, 1775; Bacon Wong 1764, 1775, Pismire Hill or Bacon Wong 1844A;[90] Baron Wong 1764; Beltison Hill 1844A; Bettison Close 1844A (*cf.* Widow Bettisons Radcliffe (THE ISLAND)); The Bottoms 1844A; Bracelands Hill, Bracklands and Hill 1775, Bracklands Hill 1782, Brachlands ~ 1790; Bracklands 1764, 1775, 1782, 1844A, Bracelands 1775, Brachlands 1790; Bradford Bottoms 1844A (*cf.* Bradford Hills (THE ISLAND)); Bramsikes 1764, the Beamsykes 1775, Bramskies 1844A; Brick Kiln Close 1844A, Brickhill Close 1764, 1775, 1782, 1790; Bridge End 1844A; Butt Close 1764; Butt Lane Close 1775, 1844A; Butt Lane End 1844A; Calf Close 1775; Calf Croft 1764, 1775; Close at Carlton Lane end 1764; Carlton Lane End 1775; Church Close 1764, 1775; Clay Close 1844A; Closes next the House 1764; Clover Close 1764; Cow Lane Close 1844A; Crabtree Croft 1764, 1775; Crankley 1844A (*cf.* Crankley Lane (ROAD)); Crankly

[90] PN Nt notes this name as perhaps being a survival of *Buggewang'*, but with no intermediate forms this seems an unhelpful assumption (316). They are not treated together here, therefore.

Bottoms, Crankley ~ 1844A; Cricket Close 1844A; Cropwells Close 1764, 1775, Cropwell ~ 1775, 1778, Crosswells Close 1790; Dadnall Close 1764, 1775, 1782, 1790, dadual ~ 1775 (*cf. Dadenhille*); Daters Close 1775, Datow ~ 1778; Debdale Close 1764, 1782, 1790, Deep Dale ~ 1844A; Deep Dale Hill 1844A; Deepings or Hewitts Hill 1844A; Dodnal 1844A; Drying Ground 1844A; Duck Hill 1844A; Dung Yard 1844A; Far Stack Yard Piece 1844A; Far Whitton Close 1844A; Fishers Close 1775, 1778; Fryers Close 1844A; Glebe Close 1844A; Golding Croft 1764, Gedling ~ 1775; Gravel Hills 1844A; Gravel pits 1844A; Great and Little top o'th Hill 1844A; Great New Close 1764; Grove Horse Paddock 1764, Groves ~~ 1775; Common Pasture of Hareholm 1764, ~~ called Hareholme 1775, ~~~ Hardholme 1782, Hareholme Pasture 1844A; Haslam Hills 1844A; Hatchet Piece 1844A; Herrings 1844A; Herrings Close and Hill 1775, 1790, ~ Hill 1844A; Hill Close 1764; Hill Foot 1844A; Holmes Close 1775, 1778; the Home Close 1764, 1775; Honey Wong 1775; Intake Hill 1844A; the Island Close 1764, 1775, 1844A; Kelham Hill 1764, 1775, 1782, 1790, the Hill 1764 (*cf.* Kelham Hills Farm (FARM), Kelham Hills Plantation (WOODLAND), the Hills (THE ISLAND)); Lambs Close 1844A; Lambs Lodge Close 1764; Land Close 1775; Land Field Close 1775; The lane Close 1844A; Lane side 1844A; Last Corner Close 1844A; Little Limarsh Pasture 1764; little lin Marsh Close 1775; the Little Linmarsh 1764, Little Lin Marsh 1775; Little Lodge Close 1764; Little New Close 1764; Little Whitton Close 1844A; Lodge Close 1764; Long Close 1844A; Longlands 1764, Long land 1775, ~ Lands 1844A; Long Lands Close 1775, Longlands ~ 1775, Long land ~ 1844B; Long Land Field 1844A; Long piece 1844A; Longlands Gateway 1764, ~~ to the park 1775; Lorges Close 1844A; lower Debdale 1775; Meadow Swine Stye 1844A; Momus Close 1764, 1775, 1782, 1844A; Moon Close 1764; Moor Close 1764, Moore ~ 1775, 1782, 1844A, the More ~ 1775, 1790; Mormun Hesby's [?] or upper Close 1775, Momus Resby's Pitt ~~~ 1782, Moums Resbys Pitt 1790; Mouse Close 1844A; Mouse Yard Pasture 1764; Mouse Yards 1764, 1775, 1782, 1844A, 1844B; Navigation Side 1844A; New Close 1764, 1775, 1782, 1790; New Meadow 1764; Oak Close 1764; Oat Close 1775; Ousle Crofts 1764, 1775, Ouzle ~ 1790, 1844A; Over Close 1764, 1775; over Mills Close 1775; Overhill 1844A; Ox Close or Penny Close 1775; Paddock 1844A; Palmers Close 1775, 1778; The Park 1844A; Peartree Field 1764, Pear Tree ~ 1775; Pensall, Pensul 1844A; Pocklingtons Hill 1764, Pocklington ~ 1844A; Pocklingtons Hill Close 1775, 1790, Pocklington's ~~ 1782; Pocklingtons New Close 1764, the Sand close or Porcklingtons new Close 1775, Sand Close 1782, 1790, Sand Close 1844A; The Pound 1844A; the Priestings 1764, 1775, the Priestlings 1790, Priest Ings 1844A (*Prest Hengke* 1250 x 57A, ~ *Enge* c. 1250 x 57B: ON **eng**); Pudding Bag 1844A; Ranskill Close 1764, Rans Hill ~ 1775; Ratcliff Bottoms 1844A; Ratcliff Hill 1844A; the Ratcliffe Close 1764; Raysby Pitt 1764; Rise Holme 1844A; Road Side piece 1844A; Round Oak Field 1764, 1775; Rushy Pingle 1764, 1775, 1782, 1790; Rye Hill 1775, 1778; Ryeholme close 1844B; Ryeholmes 1764; Saintsome Yard 1764, Sansam ~ 1775; Sand Field 1844A; Sandfield Close 1764, 1782, 1790; Sandhill 1775, 1778; The Screed 1844A; Sand Field or Shepherd Close 1844A; Short Leys 1775;

Short Leys Pasture 1764; Short Ratcliffe 1778; Shoulder of Mutton Piece 1844A; Side o'th Hill 1844A; Simpsons Close 1775, 1778; Sleights 1764; Sneck Close 1844A; Square Close 1844A; Stack Close 1764, 1775; Stack Yard 1844A; Stack Yard Close 1844A; Steintons Close 1844A; Swine Stye Close 1775; Swine Stye piece 1844A; Swinesties 1764; Three Corner Close 1844A; Top o'th Hill 1844A; Top piece 1844A; Town end Close 1764, 1775, 1844A; Trent Field 1844A; Turnpike Side 1844A; the Upper Close 1775; upper Debdale 1775; Upper Lane Close 1844A; Upper Sheep Walk 1764; the Walk 1764, 1775; Warren Close 1844A; The Warren 1844A; Waterfurrows 1764, Water furrows 1775, 1844A; White Leys 1764, 1775, 1790, 1844A, White Leys or Callin Walk 1775, ~~~ Callis Walk 1782, Calais Walk 1844A; Willow Close 1764, 1775, Willin ~ 1844A; Wood Side 1844A; The Word Piece 1844A; Yard end 1844A.

(b) *Aldeng'* c. 1215 x 28D, *le Oldeng* 1334, *le Oldhenges* 1353, *the Old Ynge* 1358 (ON **eng**); *Arerlandes* mid-13thP (OE/ON **land**); *Balwynestones* 1250 x 57A, *Baldewinestones* c. 1250 x 57A; *Bedmancroft* 1400 (OE **croft**); *Benlandes* 1237 x 57, 1250 x 57A, *Benelandes* mid-13thB, mid-13thE, *Benlandis* 1250 x 57B, *Benland* c. 1258 x 77B (OE/ON **land**); *Blakeland* c. 1258 x 77B; *Brakenhil* mid-13thA; *Braydheg* 1252 x 74; *Broht* c. 1237 x 57, *Brot* c. 1240 x 50, *Brohc* 1250 x 57A, *Le Broht* 1260A (ON **brot**); *Bromyswro* 1237 x c. 1260, *Bruneswro* mid-13thB (ON **vrá**); *Buggewang'* 1146 x 54B, 1146 x 54C, 1146 x 54H, 1146 x 54I, c. 1184 x 1200, *Bugghewang* 1146 x 54A, c. 1175 x c. 1200, *Bugghewang'* 1146 x 64D, *Bukewang* c. 1170 x 96, *Bugewang* c. 1175 x 84; *Buggewant* c. 1175 x 96, c. 1190 x 1200, *Bugwang* c. 1190 x 1209, c. 1218 x 48, c. 1240 x 48^{NB}, mid-13thH, mid-13thR, *Bukewang'* 1196, c. 1205 x 43, *Bugkewang* 1196 x 1200, *Bugeuuong* c. 1210 x 27A, 1227 x 48, *Bugwong* c. 1210 x 27B, *Bucgwang'* c. 1220 x 43A, *Burgwang* c. 1250 x 57A, *Hugewang* c. 1258 x 77A, *Bugwonge* 1400 (ON **vangr**); *Bundwra* 1252 x 74 (ON **vrá**); *Caldflete* mid-13thI, *Caldeflet* mid-13thJ (OE **flēot**); *Clippesholmwro* 1357 (ON **vrá**); *Dadenhille* c. 1190 x 1206, *Badenhyl* 1202 x 1206 (*cf.* Dadnall Close); *Dalefurlung* mid-13thC; *Dicfurlang* c. 1210 x 43, *Dikfurlang'* 1256 x c. 1275; *Dodecrosdale* 1146 x 54G, *Dodescroftdale* c. 1184 x 1200, *Dodecroftesdale* 1186 x 1200, *Dodescroftesdale* 1196, 1202 x 1206, *Doddecroftdale* c. 1200 x 6, *Dodescroftdale* c. 1206 x 48B, *Dodcroftdal* c. 1240 x 57, *Dodegroftdale* mid-13thB, *Dodcroftdale* mid-13thK, *Dodecroftdale* 1250 x 57A; *Dodescroft* 1146 x 54C, c. 1175 x 84, *Doddescroft* 1146 x 54I (OE **croft**); *Dodescroftdall'wong* 1400; *Dodescrofteswang* 1146 x 64D, c. 1210 x 27A, c. 1210 x 27B, *Dodescroftesuuang* c. 1175 x c. 1200; *Esecroft* c. 1258 x 77B; *Forthegathe* mid-13thN; *Fortholum* mid-13thQ (ON **holmr**); *Fortholummere* mid-13thQ; *Geynwod* 1400; *le Grene* c. 1258 x 77B; *Gyldecrofte* c. 1240 x 50; *Helilandis* 1237 x c. 1260, *Halilandes* c. 1240 x 60, *le Helilandes* mid-13thD, *Helilandes* mid-13thK (OE/ON **land**); *Hendale* mid-13thM; *Heselbusk* mid-13thA (OE **busc** / ON **buskr**); *Hopapeltre* 1250 x 57A, c. 1258 x 77A, *Hopapiltre* c. 1250 x 57A; *Lagtunsted* c. 1240 x 57; *Langelanderis* c. 1205 x 43, c. 1206 x 43B, *Longlandris* 1400; *Langhillewang'* c. 1206 x 43A (ON **vangr**); *Langlandrig* mid-13thR

(*cf. Langelanderis*); *Langlinecroft* c. 1206 x 48A, c. 1220 x 43B, *Langlynecroft* c. 1210 x 40 (OE **croft**); *Lingwang'* 1146 x 54G, *Linkywang* c. 1170 x 1200, *Lingewang* c. 1175 x 96, mid-13th B, c. 1258 x 77A, *Lingwang* c. 1190 x 1200, late 12th x early 13th, *Linghiwang* c. 1200 x 6, *Lingiwang* early 13th, *Lingeuuong* 1227 x 48, *le Lingewanges* mid-13th C, *Lyngwonge* 1400 (ON **vangr**; *cf.* LINGFIELD); *Linghillewang* c. 1205 x 43 (ON **vangr**); *Longryse* 1405 (OE **hrīs** or ON **hrís**); *Merefurlanges* c. 1176 x 96, c. 1226 x 43, *Merfurlang'* c. 1176 x 1200, c. 1220 x 43A, *Merfurlang* 1186 x 1200, 1202 x 1206, *Merefurlages* 1196, *Merfurlong'* c. 1205 x 43, *Merefurlang* 1250 x 57A, 1250 x 57A, c. 1258 x 77A, *Mereforlonges* c. 1240 x 60 (OE **furlang**); *Midelwonge* 1400 (ON **vangr**); *Midilfeld* mid-13th B (OE **feld**); *Midilhou* 1260A; *Middeldale* mid-13th L, mid-13th M, *Myddilisdale, Midlisdale* 1250 x 57A, *Midilisdal* 1250 x 57B; *Miklehil* c. 1176 x 1206, *Mykelhyl* 1202 x 1206, *Mikelhil* c. 1205 x 43, c. 1206 x 43A (OE **hyll**); *Neuheng'* mid-13th A (ON **eng**); *Newbreckes* c. 1240 x 57, *le Newebreckes* mid-13th G, *Neubrech* mid-13th I, *Neuwebreckes* 1250 x 57A; *Norfeld'* mid-13th O; *Nortrideg'* 1252 x 74; *Ololhill* mid-13th I; *Podholum* c. 1240 x 57, 1250 x 57A (ON **holmr**); *Podilslac* 1252 x 74; *Pothakerhil* 1237 x 57, *Potakirhil* 1237 x c. 1260, mid-13th E, *Pottakirhil* mid-13th C, *Potacrehil* mid-13th L, *Potakirhill* mid-13th M, *Potakehil* c. 1258 x 77A (*cf. Pottacre*, with OE **hyll** as FE); *Pottacre* c. 1240 x 57, *Potacre, Potteacre* 1250 x 57A; *Prestescrofteswang* 1146 x 64D, c. 1190 x 1209, c. 1210 x 27B, *Prestescroftewang* c. 1175 x c. 1200, c. 1210 x 27A, *Prestcroftwonge* 1400 (ON **vangr**); *Redelandis* c. 1240 x 57, *Redelandes* 1250 x 57A (OE/ON **land**); *Renilhil* mid-13th B (OE **hyll**); *Reynishill* mid-13th F, *Reynishil* c. 1258 x 77B (OE **hyll**; *cf. Renilhil*); *Routhclife* mid-13th K, *Routheclive* c. 1250 x 68, 1260A (OE **clif**); *Schortwylibusc* 1250 x 57A, *Schortwyligbusc* 1250 x 57B (*v. Willpebusche*); *Shortbroc* mid-13th N (OE **brōc**); *Smithibusc* c. 1240 x 57, *Smithebusc* 1250 x 57A (OE **busc** / ON **buskr**); *Standardbust* late 12th B, *Standerdbusk* c. 1200 (OE **busc** / ON **buskr**); *Stayngathe* mid-13th O; *Stokilandis* mid-13th A, *Stockyland* mid-13th; *Stonsfurlong* 1237 x c. 1260 (OE **furlang**); *Stortgate* c. 1218 x 43, *le* ~ c. 1240 x 60, *Stordgate* mid-13th B, *Schortgate* 1250 x 57A, *Storthgat* 1250 x 57B; *Suhtwylibusc* 1250 x 57A, *Suthwyligbusc* 1250 x 57B (*v. Willpebusche*); *Sumergate* c. 1190 x 1206, 1202 x 1206, 1211 x 43, c. 1226 x 43, 1237 x c. 1260, c. 1240 x 60, mid-13th B, mid-13th D, 1250 x 57A, *le* ~ c. 1250 x 57A; *le Suthfeld* mid-13th E, *le Suthfield* mid-13th L (OE **feld**); *Suthirbusc* c. 1240 x 57, *Suthurbusc* 1250 x 57A (OE **busc** / ON **buskr**); *Sykettu'* c. 1240 x 50; *Tharmeneide* mid-13th L; *Thortescrofteswang'* 1146 x 54E, 1146 x 54F, *Thortescrofteswangie* c. 1200 x 11, *Chortescroftewong* c. 1240 x 50 (ON **vangr**); *Wardell Crofte* 1400 (OE **croft**; *cf. Wardelwode* (WOODLAND)); *Westerestdale* late 12th, *Westredale* c. 1176 x 96, 1196, 1202 x 1206, c. 1206 x 43C, *Westresdale* c. 1190 x 1206, mid-13th B, mid-13th E, *Westristedale* c. 1205 x 43, c. 1206 x 43B, *Westdale* 1211 x 43, *Westirdale* 1237 x c. 1260, *Westerdale* mid-13th C, mid-13th F, mid-13th K, 1400, *Westeristisdale* c. 1258 x 77A; *Wlstancroft* mid-13th A (OE **croft**); *Wolmerecrofth* c. 1278 x 88 (OE **croft**); *Willpebusche* c. 1190 x 1206, *Wilkebusche* 1202 x 1206, *Wigligbusc* mid-13th N,

Wilghebusche mid-13thO, *Wyligbusc* c. 1240 x 57, *Wylewebusc* c. 1240 x 60, 1250 x 57A, *Wilewebusc* c. 1258 x 77B (OE **busc** / ON **buskr**); *Wylhal* 1237 x c. 1260, *Wilhale* mid-13thB, mid-13thF; *Willehalhevedland* c. 1240 x 57, *Wylhaleheuedland* 1250 x 57A (*v. Wylhal,* OE ***hēafod-land**).

Marnham

The etymology of Marnham is uncertain. PN Nt suggests a derivative of a lost OE personal name **Mearna* with OE **hām**.[91] The settlement is divided into High and Low Marnham from the early thirteenth century, with High Marnham sometimes referred to as North Marnham, and Low Marnham as South or Church Marnham. There is another settlement, Skegby, within the parish: this name is either from an ON personal name *Skeggi* or the word *skegg* 'beard' (used in a topographical sense of land jutting out) with **bȳ**.[92] If a personal name, the same individual may also be referenced in nearby *Scheghawe* or *Scheggehagh* in the thirteenth century.

In 1086 the two manors in Marnham were owned by Roger de Busli; there were at that time both a mill and a fishery. By 1256 the Chaworth family were involved with the parish, having a grant of both a market and a fair (a fair, in fact, was still held there in the late nineteenth century); they came to own Marnham and held the manor for several centuries.[93] During the reign of Henry III their name was used as a manorial affix to refer to Marnham.[94] The church belonged to the Knights Templars, and the Knights Hospitallers also held land in the parish in the late medieval period.[95]

There is only one early source of minor name attestations here, in the form of a thirteenth-century exchange of land, and sources for the following centuries are few and far between. The documents deposited by Williamson and Company of Retford in the NCA provide a number of eighteenth-century sources. There is no parliamentary Enclosure Award: (a) and (b) forms are divided at 1750.

[91] PN Nt 189–90; DBPN and DEPN concur.

[92] PN Nt 190 gives only the personal name; SSNEM suggests the appelative as an alternative (68–69).

[93] John Marius Wilson, *The Imperial Gazetteer of England and Wales. Vol. IV. Leescourt-Mounton* (London and Edinburgh: A. Fullarton and Co., 1870), p. 292; Brown, *History of Nottinghamshire,* p. 126; Rev. J. Curtis, *A Topographical History of Nottinghamshire* (London: W. Strange, 1844), p. 180.

[94] Curtis, p. 181.

[95] *Ibid*.

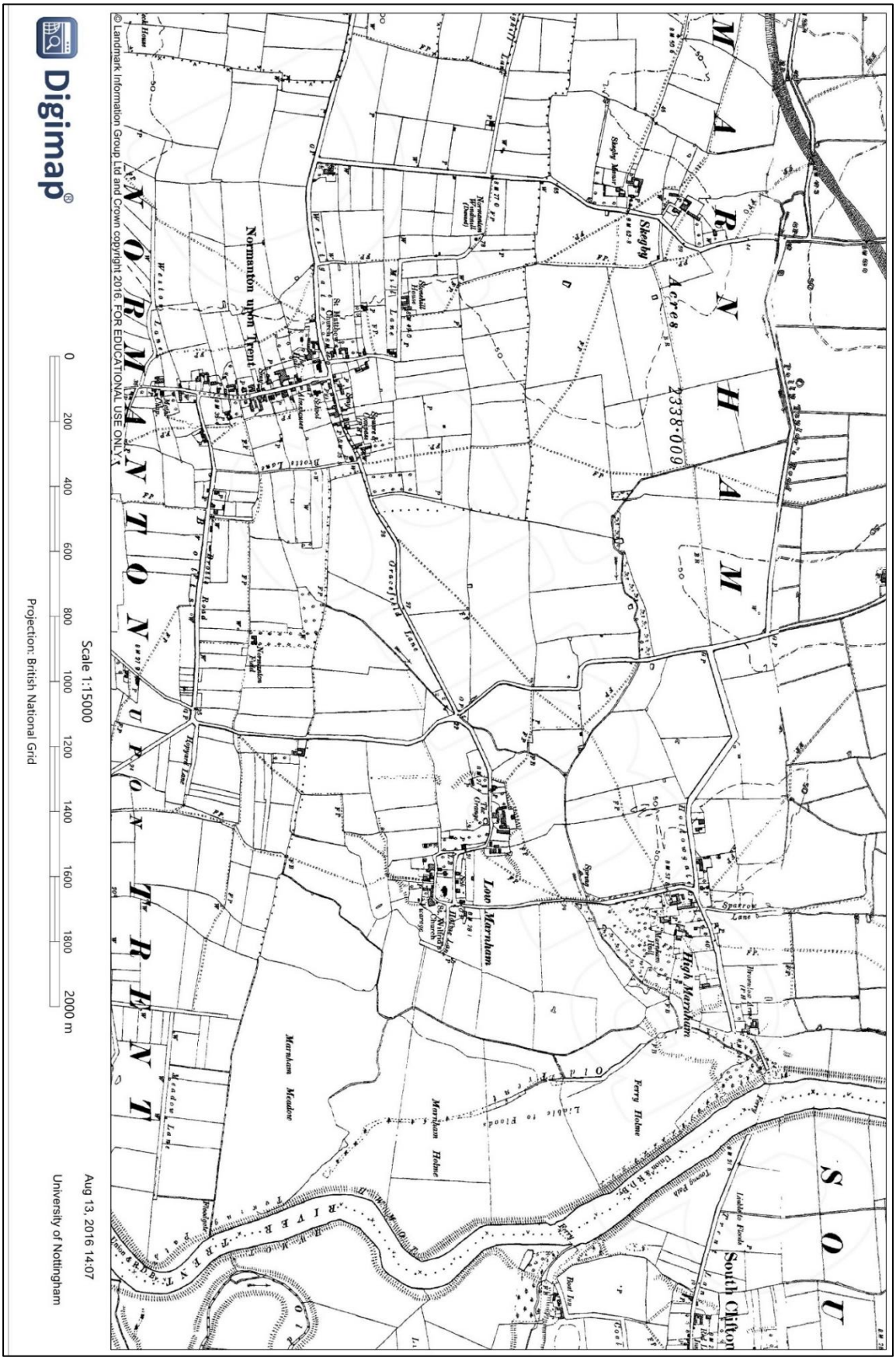


Figure 3.15: Map of Marnham parish (1880s).

FARMS, BUILDINGS, BOUNDARIES AND STRUCTURES

(a) Barks Farm 1880s*, 1921* (*cf.* Barks hill, *Barke close*); Brownlow Arms 1880s*, 1921*; The Duke of Wellington 1823; Ferry House 1844 (*cf. Marname ferry* (STRUCTURE), Ferry Holt (WOODLAND), Ferry Holme); The Grange 1880s*, 1921*; The Lord Brownlows Arms 1823; Marnham Hall 1880s*, 1921* (*cf.* Hall Close); Peter Barn 1880s*, 1921* (*cf.* Peter Nooking, *petteropfurlong*); Ruddingwood Farm 1880s*, 1921* (*cf.* Rudding Wood (WOODLAND), East, West Rudding); Skegby Manor 1880s*, 1921*; Springs Farm 1880s*, 1921*; St. Wilfrid's Church 1880s*, 1921*.

(b) *Marname ferry* 1604 (ON **ferja**; *cf.* Ferry House (BUILDING), Ferry Holt (WOODLAND), Ferry Holme).

WOODLAND

(a) Ash Holt 1844; Ash Plantations 1784, 1786, ~ Plantation 1844; Babington Springs plantation 1784, Babbington Springs 1880s* (*cf.* Babington Springs); Corner Plantation 1844; Ferry Holt 1844 (*cf.* Ferry House (BUILDING), *Marname ferry* (STRUCTURE), Ferry Holme); Fox Cover 1844, Marnham ~~ 1847/8; Late Osier Holt 1844; Long Plantation 1844; Low Close plantation 1784; The Moor plantation 1784 (*cf.* Moor close); Ompton Ozier Holts 1784, Omptons ~~ 1786; Orchard 1844; Osier Holt 1844; Plantation 1844; Rudding Wood c. 1825* (*cf.* Ruddingwood Farm (FARM), East, West Rudding); Skegby Close plantation 1784.

WAYS AND ROADS

(a) Crabtree Lane 1880s*, 1921*; Gracefield Lane 1921* (*cf.* Graves Field); Hollowgate 1921* (*cf.* Hollow Gate Close); Hollowgate Lane 1921*; Holme Lane 1880s*, 1921*; Polly Taylor's Road 1921*; Sparrow Lane 1844, 1880s*, 1921* (*cf.* Sparrow Lane Close); Street Lane 1844; Wood Lane 1844 (*cf.* Wood Close).

WATERCOURSES AND WATER SOURCES

(a) Marshall's Parlour 1880s*, 1921*;[96] Old Trent 1880s*, 1921*.

FIELD-NAMES

(a) Ash Hill 1844; Babington Springs 1786, Babbington ~ c. 1825*, 1844, 1847/8, 1921* (*cf.* Babington Springs plantation (WOODLAND)); Barks Hill c. 1840 (*cf.* Barks Farm (FARM), *Barke close*); Barn Barks 1844, c. 1850; Beck furlong 1776; Bess Massey 1844; Binghams Close 1844; Brick-kiln Close, Brick Kiln ~ 1844;

[96] Marked in the Trent.

Broad Close 1844; Broad End 1844; Brooms Close 1844; Bull Piece 1844; Busky Mountain 1844; Church Yard 1844; Clover Close 1844; Common by Holme 1844; Cottage Field Close 1844; East Barks 1844, c. 1850; East Barks Hill 1844, c. 1850; East Becks Hill, ~ Beck Hills 1844; East Bottoms 1844; East Busky 1844; East Common Field 1844; East Cross Field 1844; East Far Haughton 1844; East Genny Briggs 1844; East Graves Close 1844; East Horse Pasture 1844; East New Close 1844; East Normanton 1844; East Peatons 1844; East Pingle 1844; East Rodgill, ~ Rodghill 1844; East[, West] Rudding c. 1840 (*cf.* Ruddingwood Farm (FARM), Rudding Wood (WOODLAND)); East Scarborough 1844; Eddish Haughton 1844; Far Common Meadow 1844; Far Cottage Close 1844; Far Cottage Field 1844; Far Haughton 1844; Far Holme 1844; Far Meadow 1844; Ferry Holme 1844, 1880s*, 1921* (*Ferryholme* 1546: ON **ferja**; *cf.* Ferry House (BUILDING), *Marname ferry* (STRUCTURE), Ferry Holt (WOODLAND)); Five Acres 1844; Fold Close 1844; Four Acres 1844; Genny Biggs, ~ Briggs 1844; George Hill 1844; Glass Acres 1844; Graves Field 1844 (*cf.* Gracefield Lane (ROAD)); Great Bellows 1844; Great Haughton 1844; Great South Hill 1844; Greaves Field c. 1840; Hall Close 1786 (*cf.* Marnham Hall (BUILDING)); Harrisons Mountains 1844; Haughton 1784; Hempseed Close 1844; Hill Close 1844; Holden Knowl 1776; Hollow Gate Close 1844 (*cf.* Hollowgate (ROAD)); the Holme 1784, 1786, Marnham Holme c. 1825, 1880s*, 1921*; Home Close 1844, c. 1850; Hopyard Close, Hop Yard ~ 1844; Hunting Close 1844; Intake 1844; Laith Close, Laithe ~ 1844; Little Bellows 1844; Little Cow Close 1844; Little Field Close 1844; Little Graves Field 1844; Little Hill Haughton 1844; Little Mountain 1844; Little New Field 1844; Little Pingle 1844; Little South Hill 1844; Long Barks 1844, c. 1850; Long Close 1844; Long Dale 1844; Long Mountain 1844; Low Close 1786; [Upper,] Lower Graves c. 1840; Lower New Field 1844; Marnham Meadow 1880s*, 1921*; The Marsh 1844; Middle Barks 1844, c. 1850; Middle Busky 1844; Middle Coaker 1844; Middle Common Field 1844; Middle Croft 1844; Middle Cross Field 1844; Middle Graves Close 1844; Middle Haybarks 1844; Middle Normanton 1844; Mill Close 1844; Moor close 1786 (*cf.* The Moor plantation (WOODLAND)); Mountain, Mountains 1844; Nassington Yard 1844; Near Common Meadow c. 1850; Near Cottage Close 1844; Near Meadow Close 1844, c. 1850; Nether close 1784, 1786; Nether Meadow 1844; Nether Meadow close 1786; New Close 1844; Newfield 1784; North Asp Close 1844; North Coaker 1844; North Croft 1844; North Folds Close 1844; North Graves 1844; North Great Haughton 1844; North Green Yard 1844; North Hall Yard 1844; North Haybarks 1844; North Moor 1844; North New Close 1844; North Pingle 1844; North Sand Close 1844; North Sand Field 1844; North Scarborough 1844; North Trent Croft 1844; Ox Close 1844; Peter Nooking 1844 (*cf.* Peter Barn (BUILDING), *petteropfurlong*); Pinfold 1844; Pingle Croft 1844; Plantation Coaker 1844; Plantation Croft 1844; Pond Holes 1844, c. 1850; Ropes 1844; Ropes Close 1844; Row Close 1844; Second Cottage Close 1844; Seven Acres 1844; Sheep Walks 1844; Shirley 1784, 1786; Shuttle Close 1844; Six Acres 1844; Skegby Outgang 1784, 1786; South Asp Close 1844; South Busky 1844;

South Coaker 1844; South Croft 1844; South Far Haughton 1844; South Graves 1844; South Great Haughton 1844; South Green Yard 1844; South Hall Yard 1844; South Haybarks 1844; South Moor 1844; South New Close 1844; South Pingle 1844; South Sand Close 1844; South Sand Field 1844; South Scarborough 1844; South Trent Croft 1844; Sparrow Hill Croft 1844; Sparrow Lane Close 1844 (*cf.* Sparrow Lane (ROAD)); Sparrow Lane Common 1844; Spring Mountains 1844; Street Lane Close 1844; Third Cottage Close 1844; Tim Close 1844; Top Mountain 1844; Townend close 1786; Trent croft 1786, 1844, c. 1850; Trent Croft Pringles 1784; Upper[, Lower] Graves c. 1840; Upper Meadow 1784, 1786; Upper New Field 1844; Vicar Becks 1844; Well Wong 1844; West Barks 1844, c. 1850; West Barks Hill 1844, c. 1850; West Becks Hill 1844; West Busky 1844; West Common Field 1844; West Croft 1844; West Cross Field 1844; West Far Haughton 1844; West Field 1844; West Genny Briggs 1844; West Graves Close 1844; West Horse Pasture 1844; West New Close 1844; West Normanton 1844; West Peatons 1844; West Pingle 1844; West Rodgill 1844; [East,]West Rudding c. 1840; Wood Close 1844 (*cf.* Wood Lane (ROAD)); Wood End 1844.

(b) *Barke close* 1689 (*cf.* Barks Farm (FARM), Barks Hill); *longgelandes* 13th (OE/ON **land**); *Marneham Wittefurris* 1316* (OE **furh**); *le Middehull* 13th (OE **hyll**); *middelfurlong* 13th (OE **furlang**); *petteropfurlong* 13th (OE **furlang**; *cf.* Peter Barn (BUILDING), Peter Nooking).

Normanton on Trent

'Farm of the Norsemen', from OE **Norðman** and **tūn**. This is a recurring compound in Nottinghamshire, and this instance is specified by the addition of the river-name.[97] The parish is riverside, but the village is further from the Trent than in some of the parishes in the study area. It has a large amount of riverside pasture land, and in 1844 the Holmes are still described as 'liable to floods'.[98]

Many of the early attestations for Normanton on Trent are found in the White Book of Southwell. Later sources are from the deposits of two companies of solicitors: Hodgkinson and Beevor of Newark, and Williamson and Company of Retford. The Enclosure Award is relatively late, at 1808, and (a) and (b) forms are divided accordingly.

FARMS, BUILDINGS, BOUNDARIES AND STRUCTURES

(a) The Hall 1880s*, 1921*; Normanton Field 1921* (*cf. Normantonfeld'*); Normanton Windmill 1880s*; Ruddings Cottage 1921* (*cf. Ruddinge Lane* (ROAD), Ruddings close, *the Ruddinge*); Square & Compass 1880s*, 1921*; St. Matthew's Church 1880s*, 1921*; Stonehill House 1880s*, 1921* (*cf. Stoney Hill close*); Waterloo Farm 1880s*, 1921*.

(b) *Holme Bridge* 1808 (*cf.* Holme Lane, *Holme Road* (both ROADS), *Holme Ditch* (WATERCOURSE), the Holme); *Normanton School* 1808.

WOODLAND

(b) *Ash Holt* 1808; *Hokerwode* 1315, *Hokyrwode* mid-15th* (OE **wudu**); *Orchard* 1808; *Saunders orchards* 1737/8.

WAYS AND ROADS

(a) Brotts Lane 1880s*, 1921* (*cf. Brotts Drain* (WATERCOURSE), Brotts, *Bratts close*); Brotts Road 1921*; Hanginghill Lane 1880s*, 1921*; Holme Lane 1880s*, 1921* (*cf. Holme Bridge* (STRUCTURE), *Holme Road* (ROAD), *Holme Ditch* (WATERCOURSE), the Holme); Hopyard Lane 1880s*, 1921*; Meadow Lane 1880s*, 1921*, 1930GT; Mill Lane 1921*; South Lane 1921*; South Street 1921*; Westgate 1921*; Weston Lane 1921*.

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[97] CDEPN; DBPN; see also Normanton on the Wolds and Normanton on Soar: PN Nt 192, 238, 254.

[98] Curtis, *Topographical History of Nottinghamshire,* p. 205.

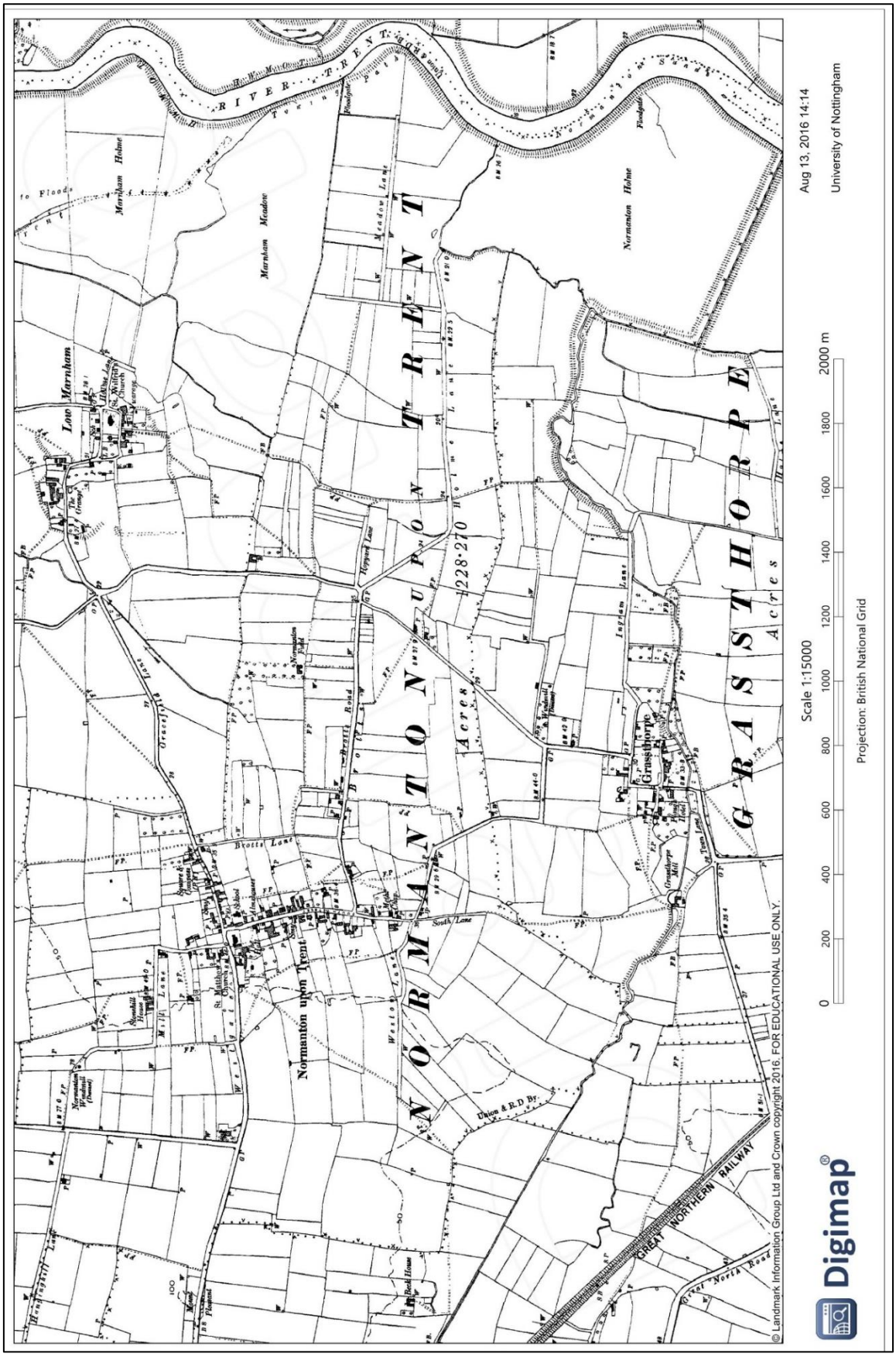


Figure 3.16: Map of Normanton on Trent parish (1880s).

(b) *Ashley Road* 1808 (*cf. Ashley Drain* (WATERCOURSE)); *Barn Close Lane* 1808; *Berkbalk Lane* 1808 (*cf. Beck-Balk Drain* (WATERCOURSE), *Berk Balk*); *Broad Wong Lane* 1808 (*cf. Broad Wong*); *Butbridge Lane* 1808 (*cf. Butbridge Close*); *Fosters Lane* 1808; *Hobtrust Lane* 1808; *Hobtrust Road* 1808; *Holme Road* 1808 (*cf. Holme Bridge* (STRUCTURE), Holme Lane (ROAD), *Holme Ditch* (WATERCOURSE), the Holme); *Lifefield Road* 1808 (*cf. Life Field*); *Lillands Lane* 1808 (*cf. South Field and Lillands Drain* (WATERCOURSE)); *Marnham Lane* 1801A[GT]; *Marnham Road* 1808; *Mill Road* 1808; *Outgang Road* 1808 (*cf. Outgang Close*); *Ruddinge Lane* 1612, *Ruddings Lane* 1808 (*cf.* Ruddings Cottage (BUILDING), *the Ruddinge*); *Skegby Road* 1808; *Sludge Street* 1808; *South Field Road* 1808 (*cf. South Field and Lillands Drain* (WATERCOURSE), South Field Close, *South Field*); *Staniland Road* 1808 (*cf. Stonilandes*); *Thorntree Close Road* 1808 (*cf. Thorn Tree Close*); *the Town Street* 1737/8, 1808; *Townend Lane* 1808 (*cf. Town End Close*); *Tuxford Road* 1808; *Vicars Road* 1808; *Walters Lane* 1808; *Weston Road* 1808; *Weston Ruddings Road* 1808.

WATERCOURSES AND WATER SOURCES

(b) *Ashley Drain* 1808 (*cf. Ashley Road* (ROAD)); *Beck-Balk Drain* 1808, *Berk Balk* ~ 1808 (*cf. Berkbalk Lane* (ROAD), *Berk Balk*); *Brotts Drain* 1808 (*cf.* Brotts Lane (ROAD), Brotts, *Bratts close*); *Far Ruddings Drain* 1808 (*cf.* Near & Far Ruddings, *Far Rudding(s) Field*); *Goose Green Drain* 1808 (*cf. Goose Green Common*); *Holme Ditch* 1808 (*cf. Holme Bridge* (STRUCTURE), Holme Lane, *Holme Road* (both ROADS), the Holme); *Marsh Drain* 1808 (*cf. Marsh Common*); *Meadow Drain* 1808; *Mill Field Drain* 1808; *Old Holme Ditch* 1808; *Outgang Drain* 1808; *Pond Yard and House Croft Drain* 1808; *Rushmoor Road Drain* 1808 (*cf. Rush Moor Common*); *Smalbeck'* 1315 x 25A, 1315 x 25B (ON **bekkr**); *South Field and Lillands Drain* 1808 (*cf. South Field Road, Lillands Lane* (both ROADS), South Field Close, *South Field*).

FIELD-NAMES

(a) the Apron piece 1869B[GT] (1786A[GT]); Brotts 1880s*, 1921* (*cf.* Brotts Lane (ROAD), *Brotts Drain* (WATERCOURSE), *Bratts close*); Crooked Doles furlong 1869B[GT] (1785A, *Crook* ~~ 1784); [Near &] Far Ruddings 1824 (*Normanton Farr* ~ 1740, *Far* ~ c. 1750, *the Neer and Far Rudings* 1796; *cf. Far Ruddings Drain* (WATERCOURSE), *Far Rudding(s) Field*); the Green Whone furlong 1869B[GT] (*Green Wong* ~ 1786A[GT]); the Holm furlong 1869B[GT] (1784, 1785A, 1786A[GT], 1796); the Holme 1815, 1824, 1831A[SU], 1848, 1864A, 1869, 1869A[GT], 1869B[GT], 1902[GT], 1923[GT] (1784, 1786B[GT]), Normanton Holm 1864B, 1869B[GT], the ~ 1895, Normanton Holme 1921*, the Holme or Open Pasture 1930[GT] (*the Holm* 1704[GT], 1723, 1785A, 1786A, 1786B[GT], 1790, 1796, *Normanton on Trent* ~ 1740, 1785B, *Normanton* ~ 1776C, 1796, *Holme Pasture* 1808; *cf. Holme Bridge*

(STRUCTURE), Holme Lane, *Holme Road* (both ROADS), *Holme Ditch* (WATERCOURSE)); the Leylands furlong 1869B[GT] (1776B, 1784, 1786A[GT]); Lythe Pit Close 1819; Meadow close 1923[GT] (1785A); Mount Pleasant 1880s*, 1921*; Near [& Far] Ruddings 1824 (*the Neer and Far Rudings* 1796); Normanton Close 1884; Normanton Meadow 1864B, 1869B[GT] (1796), the Meadow 1865, 1869A[GT], 1869B[GT] (1723, 1784, 1786A, 1790, 1808); Ruddings close 1864B (1808); Rudding field 1865 (*Ruddings field* 1785A, 1808); the Ryholm Close 1869B[GT] (1786B[GT], *Rye Holme* ~ 1808); Ryholm Hades 1869B[GT] (~ *Heads* 1786B[GT]); South Field Close 1884 (*cf. South Field Road* (ROAD), *South Field and Lillands Drain* (WATERCOURSE), *South Field*); Thorpe Hill or Hill Hedge close 1831 (*cf. Thorpe Hill*); the Trent Bank furlong 1869B[GT] (1776[MH], 1776A, 1786A[GT]).

(b) *The Apple Park* 1808; *Barn Close* 1808; *Beck furlong* 1776A; *Berk Balk* 1808 (*cf. Berkbalk Lane* (ROAD), *Beck-Balk Drain* (WATERCOURSE)); *Berk Balk Allotment* 1808, *Berkbalk* ~ 1808; *Bert Balt Close* 1808; *Billingdale* 1317A, *le Billmerdale* 1317C (ON **dalr** or **deill**, or OE **dæl**); *Bisshopyerde* 1398, *Bisshopyerd'* 1413, 1429, 1446 (ME **yerd**); *Bleasby close* 1785A, 1808; *bottom of Ryholm close* 1786A[GT]; *bottom of Ryholm Hades* 1786A[GT]; *Bradebusk'* mid-13[th] (OE **busc** or ON **buskr**); *Brickkiln Furlong* 1808; *Broad Wong* 1737/8, 1808 (*cf. Broad Wong Lane* (ROAD)); *Broadland headland* 1737/8; *Bratts* [close] 1786B[GT], *The Bratt's Close* 1786B[GT], *Brotts* ~ 1808, *Brott's* ~ 1808 (*cf.* Brotts Lane (ROAD), *Brotts Drain* (WATERCOURSE), Brotts); *Brotts Green Common* 1808; *Butbridge Close* 1808 (*cf. Butbridge Lane* (ROAD)); *Butterworth Close* 1808; *Cartrope Piece* 1808; *Church Yard* 1808; *Clover Close* 1808; *Coliyorne* mid-13[th] (poss. OE **þorn**); *Croft Close* 1808; *Far Rudding*(*s*) *Field* 1808 (*cf. Far Ruddings Drain* (WATERCOURSE), Near & Far Ruddings); *Forth Close* 1808; *The Furbank Close* 1786B[GT], *Furbant* ~ 1808; *Goose Green Common* 1808 (*cf. Goose Green Drain* (WATERCOURSE)); *The Grassthorpe Close* 1786B[GT]; *Grimisdam* mid-13[th] (ME **damme**); *le Haggethorn'* 1317C (OE **hagu-þorn**); *Henethowe* 1316* (ON **haugr**); *Hill Field* 1808; *Hokyrtongate* mid-15[th]* (OE **geat**, ME **gate** or ON **gata**); *Hokyrtonsyke* mid-15[th]* (OE **sīc** or ON **sík**); *Holden Knowl* 1776A, 1786A[GT]; *Holden Knowle furlong* 1784; *Home Close* 1808; *House Croft Close* 1808; *Kirk acre* 1776B; *last land* 1737/8; *Life Field* 1808 (*cf. Lifefield Road* (ROAD)); *Lime Kiln Close* 1737/8; *Littelholm* 1316* (ON **holmr**); *Little Townend Close* 1808; *Longelandes* 1315 (OE/ON **land**); *Luth headland* 1737/8; *Lythe* 1316*; *Leith's Close* 1737/8; *Lythe close* 1785A; *Lyttelhill'* 1317C (OE **hyll**); *Marsh Common* 1808 (*cf. Marsh Drain* (WATERCOURSE)); *Mydelfelde* mid-15th* (OE **feld**); *Mill Close* 1808; *Milnfield* 1737/8, *Mill field* 1785A, 1808; *Millhill headland* 1737/8; *The Moor Close* 1786B[GT], 1808; *the Moore* 1786B[GT]; *Moos alias Housecroft* 1785A; *Moreheads* [close] 1786B[GT]; *Mr. Harrison's close* 1737/8; *Near Little Wong* 1808; *Near Rudding*(*s*) *Field* 1808; *Netherfield* 1737/8; *Normantonfeld'* 1317B (OE **feld**; *cf.* Normanton Field (BUILDING)); *Northfelde* 1316, 1317B (OE **feld**); *Nova Brecca* 1316* (OE **brēc**); *the Open Ryholmes* 1786B[GT]; *Outgang Close* 1808 (*cf. Outgang Road* (ROAD)); *Outgang Common* 1808; *le Parrok* 1398, *le Parrok'* 1413, 1429, 1446 (OE **pearroc**);

the Pie Leyes 1786B[GT]; *Pig Rooting Close* 1808; *Pig Rootings* 1808; *Pinfold* 1808; *Pond Yards* 1808; *Rott Lee Close* 1808; *the Ruddinge* 1612, *Ruddings* 1781 (*cf.* Ruddings Cottage (BUILDING), *Ruddinge Lane* (ROAD)); *Rudding Wood Nook* 1808; *Rush Moor Common* 1808, *Rushmoor* ~ 1808 (*cf. Rushmoor Road Drain* (WATERCOURSE)); *Ryholm Hades Leys* 1786A[GT]; *Sand Close* 1808; *Sand Field* 1808; *Sandfield close* 1784[MH], *Sand Field* ~ 1808; *le Schideyerd'* 1317C; *School Close* 1808; *Scofhlebrath* 1316*; *Shepherd Hole* 1808; *Shepherd Hole Close* 1808; *short lands* 1737/8; *Skegby Great Close* 1612 (ME **close**); *South Field* 1737/8, 1808, *Southfield* 1808 (*cf. South Field Road* (ROAD), *South Field and Lillands Drain* (WATERCOURSE), South Field Close); *Southorphill* 1316* (OE **hyll**); *Staniland Close* 1819; *the Stint* 1737/8; *Stoney Hill close* 1784[MH], *Stone* ~~ 1808 (*cf.* Stonehill House (BUILDING)); *Stonilandes* 1316*, [*a Furlong called*] *Stone lands* 1786B[GT] (OE/ON **land**; *cf. Staniland Road* (ROAD)); *Strathaghe*, *Scrathaye*, *Scrathauhe* 1316*(OE **(ge)hæg**); *Tharfs Close* 1808; *Thorn Tree Close* 1808, *Thorntree* ~ 1808 (*cf. Thorntree Close Road* (ROAD)); *Thorpe Hill* 1808 (*cf.* Thorpe Hill or Hill Hedge close); *Town End Close* 1737/8, *Townend* ~ 1808 (*cf. Townend Lane* (ROAD)); *Vine Yard Close* 1808; *the Vineyard* 1737/8; *Wakehowse* 1315, *Wakehow* mid-15th* (OE **hūs** or ON **haugr**); *Waterfall Close* 1808; *the yard end* 1737/8.

North Muskham with Bathley and Holme

The settlement of North Muskham is generally included with its townships of Bathley and Holme in both medieval and modern sources.[99] Now on the opposite side of the Trent, it may seem peculiar that Holme should have been part of North Muskham parish, but the reason for this is in the ancient course of the river. When the wapentake boundary was delineated in c. 900, the main channel of the Trent was further to the east, beyond Holme, and the two villages were separated only by a much less significant watercourse.[100] Since the tenth century, and indeed beforehand, the Trent has moved from east to west, 'having on its right hand a well-dissected gravel plain, on its left an unbroken sheet of gravel, on which it tends to encroach'.[101] It is understandable, then, that the two settlements should have been grouped together, but evidence suggests that by the mid-twelfth century travel between North Muskham and Holme was much more difficult, causing a new church in Holme to be required.[102] By 1800 Holme was considered a separate parish, recognising the significance of the Trent coming between it and North Muskham.[103] Despite this, however, it was still a comparatively small village at the end of the eighteenth century, with only 122 inhabitants to Muskham's 408.[104]

Bathley is, in modern times, much closer to Muskham, and has been referred to as North Muskham's 'little brother'.[105] The three townships are often treated together, including in modern histories such as Guy Hemingway's, and the Enclosure Award also groups the three. They are, therefore, included as a single entry in this survey. It is generally easier to distinguish the land which is part of Holme parish, especially in later sources, but some land cannot be ascribed to one settlement over another.

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99 Youngs, *Local Administrative Units,* p. 364.

100 Hemingway, *North Muskham*, pp. 4, 135.

101 Hemingway, p. 134; Everard L. Guilford also describes the 'lateral wandering' of the Trent: *Memorials of Old Nottinghamshire*, Memorials of the Counties of England (London: George Allen & Company, Ltd., 1912), pp. 93–104, esp. p 93.

102 Hemingway, p. 135.

103 William A. Dickinson, *A History of the Antiquities of the Town of Southwell in the County of Nottingham* (privately published, 1787), p. 169.

104 Lowe, *Agriculture of the County of Nottingham,* p. 175.

105 T. Frecknall and F. Barnes, *Bathley Boy: History of the village that made us* (Bathley: Bathley History Society, 2011), p. 71.

The major names within this section are more challenging than some. Bathley is possibly from OE **bæð** with **lēah**, 'clearing of the springs'; the first element is uncertain, but it appears to share its etymology with nearby *Batheker*, itself combined with ON **kjarr**, from which a water mill took its name.[106] Holme is a simplex name from ON **holmr** 'dry land in waterlogged ground', sometimes with an additional 'juxta Muskham' or similar to differentiate it from Holme Pierrepont near Nottingham.[107] North and South Muskham began as a single settlement, but were listed separately in the Domesday Book of 1086. The etymology of Muskham is, like Bathley, uncertain, but it perhaps most likely a **hām** name with an OE personal name (the authors of PN Nt give *Musco* or *Musgo*, more recently Victor Watts suggests *Musca*).[108] There are, then, both OE and ON elements present, along with a definite watery theme.

As for many of the parishes in this area, there is evidence of pre-Roman and Roman habitation in North Muskham.[109] This is mainly in the form of crop-marks, but they are easily confused with the remains of medieval buildings as well as previous routes of modern trackways and roads. There are several pre-Roman enclosures identified, along with an Iron Age cemetery at The Ness in North Muskham.[110] The Portable Antiquities Scheme records several finds, two of which are medieval. The small number of finds is not unusual for this part of Nottinghamshire, and may reflect the history of ploughing in the area rather than an absence of archaeological material in and on the ground.

At the time of Domesday the parish of North Muskham was divided into several holdings.[111] In the following centuries land was given to the Abbeys of Peterborough, Rufford and Dale, and the Priory of Shelford, among other institutions.[112] The canons of Southwell were granted control over the woods of this parish and others in the twelfth century.[113] For a full account of landholding

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[106] PN Nt 182; CDEPN; DBPN; DEPN.

[107] PN Nt 187; CDEPN; DBPN; DEPN; SSNEM 170.

[108] PN Nt, 191–92; CDEPN; DBPN. Ekwall's suggestion of 'mouse-infested field' is no longer accepted (DEPN).

[109] Hemingway, *North Muskham*, p. 3.

[110] Enclosures detailed in: Royal Commission on Historical Monuments, *A Matter of Time. An archaeological survey of the river gravels of England prepared by the Royal Commission on Historical Monuments* (London: Her Majesty's Stationery Office, 1960). On the Iron Age cemetery, see Steven Willis, 'The later Bronze and Iron Age', in *The Archaeology of the East Midlands,* ed. Cooper, pp. 89–136 (p. 117).

[111] Hemingway, pp. 4–5.

[112] *Ibid*., p. 4.

[113] Dickinson, *History of Southwell,* p. 205.

in the parish, see Hemingway's work. The modern Grange Farm is on the site of a grange of Dale Abbey, granted to the monks in the thirteenth century and known as *Gosewong*. In the words of Barnes and Frecknall, 'Only the deeply religious could have had the faith to believe they could survive on the boggy land on the edge of the Trent f[l]ood plain', although it seems that in this riverine area the inhabitants had little choice but to make the best use they could of the waterlogged land.[114] Unfortunately none of the documents relating to *Gosewong* give any indication of the history of the land other than its ownership.

The church at North Muskham was built sometime between Domesday and the early twelfth century, with the one at Holme following between c. 1150 and 1200.[115] A church existed in Bathley before 1553, but may have ceased to function soon after that date, and almost certainly before 1687.[116] Within the church of St Wilfrid at Muskham can be found two parts of a large grave cover, cut for reuse in the church tower: they have been dated to the late eleventh or early twelfth century.[117] From a very early date there were two vicars and vicarages in North Muskham: one in the patronage of Shelford Priory, and the other pertaining to the Prebend of North Muskham.[118]

The land in North Muskham was divided into two great fields, the Sand and the Clay; each of these was then subdivided into the North, Middle and South Clay or Sand Fields to be farmed in a three-course rotation.[119] The clay fields were on the higher ground, and were generally more profitable than the sand fields. However, by the late eighteenth century very high-quality oats and barley were being produced even on the less fertile sand fields.[120] Much of the meadow land was on the Moors between Muskham and Bathley, and as with the majority of the study area, this land is affected by its proximity to the river, described as a 'saturated common' even by modern authors.[121]

In addition to farming, the presence of the river allowed fishing in the parish, with a weir documented as early as 1343 and salmon and sturgeon being

[114] Frecknall and Barnes, *Bathley Boy,* p. 146.
[115] Hemingway, *North Muskham*, pp. 141, 166.
[116] *Ibid.*, p. 141.
[117] Everson and Stocker, *Corpus of Anglo-Saxon Stone Sculpture,* pp. 204–5.
[118] Hemingway, p. 185.
[119] *Ibid.*, p. 45.
[120] Lowe, *Agriculture of the County of Nottingham,* p. 28.
[121] Frecknall and Barnes, p. 164.

caught as late as the end of the nineteenth century.[122] The river's influence is both positive and negative, however: as we have seen already, flooding has plagued this area throughout its history, with particularly 'disastrous' flooding in 1683 with 'severe damage at Muskham and Holme' and a great flood in 1795 which happened as a consequence of 'a quick thaw after seven weeks of frost'.[123] Perhaps the worst recorded flood in the parish was that of 1875, which caused particular damage in Holme. Until the extensive dredging of the river in the nineteenth century it was certainly fordable,[124] and there is a theory that wayside crosses existed on the lanes between the settlements and the Trent in order to allow travellers to 'commend their souls to God' before attempting what could be a treacherous crossing.[125]

Early documentary sources for these parishes include numerous grants of land to Dale Abbey, and from the seventeenth century many attestations are taken from documents held at the NCA.[126] The Newcastle Collections at UoN also contain a number of deeds relevant to the area, along with several maps and plans. The Enclosure Award for North Muskham, Bathley and Holme is dated 1773, and this date separates the (a) and (b) forms below. Although the great field names for North Muskham are known, none of the documentary sources divide land on this basis, so the field-name sections are not subdivided here.

[122] Hemingway, *North Muskham*, pp. 62, 137.
[123] *Ibid.*, pp. 37, 47, 140.
[124] *Ibid.*, p. 139.
[125] Thomas M. Blagg, *A Guide to the Antiquities of Newark and the Churches of Holme and Hawton*, Transactions of the Thoroton Society IX (Nottingham: F. M. Dawson, 1906), p. 88; Hemingway, p. 135.
[126] DC.

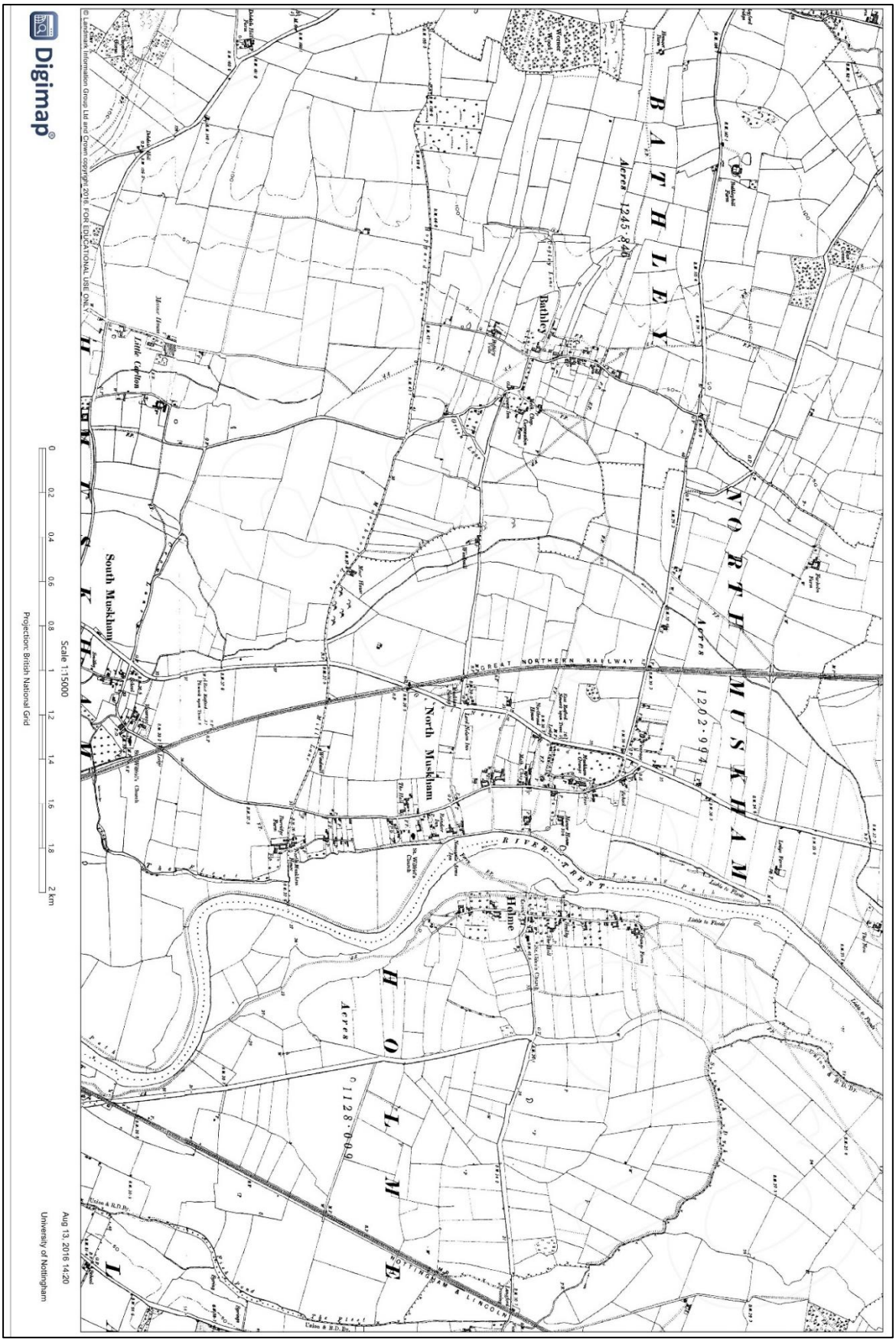


Figure 3.17: Map of North Muskham, Bathley and Holme parishes (1880s).

North Muskham

FARMS, BUILDINGS, BOUNDARIES AND STRUCTURES

(a) Belfield 1921*; Bracken Farm 1921*; Foxholes Farm 1880s*, 1921* (*cf. Foxholes*); The Hall 1880s*, 1913A, 1913B, 1921*; Lodge Farm 1880s*, 1913^{CM}, 1921*; Lord Nelson Inn 1880s*, 1921*; Manor House 1880s*, 1921*; Moor House 1880s*, 1921* (*cf.* Moor Holt (WOODLAND), Moor Lane (ROAD), Moor close, *majorem moram et minorem*); Muskham Grange 1812, 1880s*, 1921*; The Nest 1880s*, Ness Farm 1913^{CM}, The Ness 1921* (*cf. Nesse*, *Ness Pasture* (**Holme**)); Newcastle Arms Inn 1880s*, 1913A, 1913B; North Muskham House 1880s*, 1913A, 1913B; Northroad House 1880s*, 1921*; Reindeer Inn 1880s*; St. Wilfrid's Church 1880s*; Vicarage 1921*; The Willows 1921*; Windmill 1913B, 1921*.

(b) *Barlow Grange* 1682, 1727; *Dargate Hedge* 1742 (*cf. Dargott Hedge Highway* (ROAD), *Dargott Hedge furlong*); *Leuegrimbrigge* early t. Hy 3J (OE **brycg**); *le Middilbrigge* early t. Hy 3J (OE **brycg**); *molendino de Batheker* 1235A, *molendini ~~* 1235B, [*in*] *molendino et in piscaria de Bathker* 1233 x 53B; *pontem ecclesie* early t. Hy 3F, *Kyrkebrigge* 1262 (OE **brycg**; *cf.* Church Bridge close); *le Walranbrigge* early t. Hy 3J (OE **brycg**); *whitesmith cottage* 1717A.

WOODLAND

(a) Garden Nook Plantation 1812 (*cf.* Garden Nook Close); Moor Holt 1812, 1823 (*cf.* Moor House (BUILDING), Moor Lane (ROAD), Moor close, *majorem moram et minorem*); Sand Close Holt 1812 (*cf.* Sand Close).

(b) *le forer Thorne de Muskham* early t. Hy 3F (ME **forest**; *cf. Snatpe*, Snape Thorn Close (**Unspec. ts.**).

WAYS AND ROADS

(a) Crab Lane 1827, 1913B, 1921* (1773A, *Crablane* 1766); Great North Road 1880s*, 1921*; Main Street 1921*; Mill Lane 1921*; Moor Lane 1880s* (*cf.* Moor House (BUILDING), Moor Holt (WOODLAND), Moor close, *majorem moram et minorem*); Moorhouse Lane 1921*; Muskham Lane 1921*; Nelson Lane 1921*; Town Street 1812 (1773A); Vicarage Lane 1921*; Walton's Lane 1921*.

(b) *Church Lane* 1766, 1773A; *Dargott Hedge Highway* 1701/2 (*cf. Dargate Hedge* (BOUNDARY), *Dargott Hedge furlong*); *Dergat* c. 1220 x 43, *Dergate* c. 1240 x 43 (ON **gata**); *High Street* 1766; *the Highway* 1701/2, 1720, 1766; *Northwellegate* c. 1240 (ON **gata**); *Parlby Lane* 1766, *Parlbys ~* 1773A; *the road* 1701/2.

WATERCOURSES AND WATER SOURCES

(a) The Oven 1880s*.[127]

(b) *Brakenholmdyc'* early t. Hy 3L, *Brakenholmdiyk'* 1251A, *Brakenholmdik'* late t. Hy 3I, *fossatum de Brakenholm'* late t. Hy 3O, *Brakenholm diyc'* late 13thA (OE **dīc**); *Conskoaley dike* 1727; *river called Langford Fleete* 1699/1700, *Langford Fleet* 1742; *Skoadike* 1682; *the Trent* 1701/2.

FIELD-NAMES

(a) 1st Bracken Hill Close 1821 (1766); Brackenhill Close 1790A, 1792, 1802, Bracken Hill Close 1790B, 1823 (*Brackin Hill* [*Close*] 1701/2, 1720 x 1803; *cf. Brackin Hill*); the Burrage Marsh 1796 (1697 x 1805, *Burridge* ~ 1735); Church Bridge [close] 1823 (*cf. pontem ecclesie* (STRUCTURE)); Church Bridge Common 1812; Corporation [close] 1792 (1720 x 1803); Crifton Close 1792 (*home close called Christing* 1720, *Criftin Close* 1747, 1767, *the Griffin* ~ 1720 x 1803; *cf. Crisstins Furlong*); Cross Lane Close 1780, 1796, 1812, ~ land ~ 1804; Far Broom Close 1812, 1823; Far Moor Close 1812; Far Sand Field 1812; Garden Nook Close 1812 (*cf.* Garden Nook Plantation (WOODLAND)); Great Lawn 1812; Great Sheep Pasture 1812; High Sand Close 1812; Holme land piece 1792, ~ Lane ~ 1812; Little Broom Close 1812; Little Lawn 1812; Little Normer 1812 (*cf. Normer Lane* (**Bathley**: ROAD), The Norman Close (**Bathley**)); Little Normer [close] 1820; Middle Broom Close 1812 (1720 x 1803), ~~ and Moor Holt [close] 1823; the Middle Cliff field 1816B (*Middle Cliffe Field* 1701/2, 1717C; *cf. Midilcliff*); Moor [close] 1792, Moor Close c. 1804 (*cf.* Moor House (BUILDING), Moor Holt (WOODLAND), Moor Lane (ROAD), *majorem moram et minorem*); Moor Common 1793; Near Normer 1812; North Broom Close 1812 (1720 x 1803); North [close] 1720 x 1803 (the North Close 1720 x 1803); North Sand Field 1796, 1804 (1701/2, 1717A, 1717B, 1717C, 1742, 1757, 1767, 1773A, ~ *Sandfield* 1697 x 1805); Palethorpe's Croft 1812; Pinfold Close 1812 (1701/2; *cf. the Pinfold*); Road Close 1812 (1720 x 1803); Sand Close 1812 (1771A; *cf.* Sand Close Holt (WOODLAND)); Sand field [allotment], 3 (formerly 1) called Sand field 1781, several open Sand Fields 1796, Sand Field, in Two Closes 1812 (*Sandfeild* 1648, *Sandfield* 1686A: OE **feld**); School Close 1812 (1720 x 1803); Schoolhouse [close] 1792 (*the School House Close* 1720 x 1803); South Sand Field 1796, 1804 (1701/2, 1717A, 1717C, 1767, 1773A, 1773B); Steppin Close 1780, 1796 (*Stepin* ~ 1697 x 1805); Steppingstone [close] 1792 (1686A), Stepping Stone Close 1812 (1648, 1649, *Shipping* ~~ 1696 x 99); Upper Criftin [close] 1792; Willow-stile [close] 1792 (*Wluestih'* c. 1240: OE **stīg**, **stigel** or **stigu**).

[127] Marked in the Trent.

(b) *Andrew Capps Close* 1701/2; *Bellman Pitts* 1701/2; *Brackin Hill Common* 1701/2; *Brackin Hill* 1720 x 1803 (*cf.* Brackenhill Close); *Brendemere* early t. Hy 3F, c. 1240, late 13thA, late t. Hy 3F, late t. Hy 3I (OE **mere** or **(ge)mǣre**); *Buller Corner* 1701/2; *Bulwordacres* early t. Hy 3F (OE **æcer**); *Cabing* 1766; *Cabing Closes* 1766; *Calfe* [*Close*] 1701/2, *Calf* ~ 1757; *Common Ley* 1701/2; *Crisstins Furlong* 1742 (*cf.* Crifton Close); *Cromwell Stone* 1701/2; *Crossesike* early t. Hy 3F, *Crossike* c. 1240, c. 1240 x 43 (OE **sīc** or ON **sík**); *Danyelthing'* 1445 (OE **þing**); *Dargott Hedge furlong* 1701/2 (*cf. Dargate Hedge* (BOUNDARY), *Dargott Hedge Highway* (ROAD)); *the Field* 1701/2; *Fox Holes Close* 1701/2; *Foxholes* 1472, 1684, *Foxholes/Leys* 18th (OE **hol**; *cf.* Foxholes Farm (FARM)); *Geinwde* 1161 x c. 1173, c. 1223 x 34; *Gerardmare* early 13thG, *Geradmere* early t. Hy 3F (OE **mere** or **gemǣre**); *Great Christins* 1717A; *Grene* [*in Northwellegate*] c. 1240 (OE **grēne**); *Harrington Gore Furlong* 1701/2; *the High Land Close* 1720 x 1803; *Hinging Hill* 1701/2, *Hinginghill* 1763; *Holme Common* 1682, *the* ~ 1727; *Kyrkegate* early t. Hy 3F, 1251B (OE **geat**, ME **gate** or ON **gata**); *Legg and Foot close* 1717A, *Leg* ~~~ 1730; *Littelfulford'* early t. Hy 3F (OE **ford**); *Long Willow Bush* 1701/2, *Longwillow busk* 1763; *le Lynges* early t. Hy 3J (ON **lyng**); *Lynlond'* early t. Hy 3F (OE/ON **land**); *Maiden Coates close* 1766; *Maiden Coates, pasture or meadow* 1766; *majorem moram et minorem* early t. Hy 3J, *the Great Moor* 1763 (OE **mōr**; *cf.* Moor House (BUILDING), Moor Holt (WOODLAND), Moor Lane (ROAD), Moor close); *the Marsh* 1766; *Merryman's headland* 1742; *Midilcliff* c. 1220 x 43, *le Middilclif* late t. Hy 3P, *Middilclif'* late t. Hy 3J (OE **clif**; *cf.* the Middle Cliff field); *Middle Bracken Hill Close* 1766; *Middle Furlong* 1742; *Mill Hill Furlong* 1701/2; *Milne Hill* [*Close*] 1701/2; *Milnedale* 1251A, 1260 (ON **dalr** or **deill**, or OE **dæl**); *Myrethorn* early 13thH (OE/ON **þorn**); *Mr. Capps new taken in Close* 1742; *Nesse* c. 1223 x 34, c. 1240 x 43, *Nes* c. 1240, c. 1260, *le Nesse* c. 1300, *Nisse* 1472 (ON **nes** or OE **næss**); *Ness Island* 1735; *Nessehil* c. 1223 x 34, *Nesil* c. 1240 x 43, *Nessehill* 1472, *Nest Hill* 1701/2, *Ness* ~ 1742 (OE **hyll**; *cf.* The Nest (BUILDING), *Ness Pasture* (**Holme**)); *Nest Close* 1701/2; *Nether Criftin* [*close*] 1742; *North Cliffe Field* 1649 (*cf. Northcliffe*; OE **feld**); *North Muskham North Marsh* 1735; *Northcliffe* c. 1220 x 43; *Northcristing'* t. Hy 3D, *North Cliftons* 1701/2 (OE ***cryfting**); *Northmore* 1701/2; *North Ing* 1682, 1727, *the Northin* 1763; *Old Fox Holes Close* 1701/2; [*super*] *parvam Moram* late 13thD, *Little Moore* 1701/2 (OE **mōr**); *the pasture close* 1702; *the Pinfold* 1717A (*cf.* Pinfold Close); *Rogergate* c. 1223 x 34, early 13thF, early t. Hy 3F, *Roggergate* late 13thD (OE **geat**, ME **gate** or ON **gata**); *Rushy* [*Close*] 1701/2; *Saxedale* early 13thC, *Saxegalle* late t. Hy 3I, late t. Hy 3 K, late t. Hy 3L (poss. ON **dalr** or **deill**, or OE **dæl**); *Short Milngate Furlong* 1701/2; *le Skottisgate* early t. Hy 3J, *Stotgate* 1701/2 (OE **geat**, ME **gate** or ON **gata**); *Skynnerthing'* 1445 (OE **þing**); *Snatpe* c. 1175, *Snape* 1202 x 1206KH; *South Cliffe Field* 1701/2; *Spittle Stone* 1682, 1727 (*cf. the Spittle Stone Acres* (**Holme**)); *Stotgate Furlong* 1701/2; *Strays Close* 1742, *Strea* ~ 1763; *Sudfulford*

early 13thG (OE **ford**); *Symkynsonthing'* 1445 (OE **þing**); *Wallerthing'* 1445 (OE **þing**); *Wardecroft* c. 1240 x 48 (OE **croft**).

Bathley

FARMS, BUILDINGS, BOUNDARIES AND STRUCTURES

(a) Bathley Villa 1880s*, 1921*; Bathleyford Bridge 1880s*, 1921*; Bathleyhill Farm 1921*; Corporation Farm 1880s*, 1921*; Crown Inn 1880s*, 1921*; Grange Farm 1921* (*Gosewong'* early 13thA, 13th, late t. Hy 3B, late t. Hy 3G, *Gosewang* c. 1240, *Gosewong* early t. Hy 3F, t. Hy 3A, *grangie sue de Gosewong'* late 13thC: ON **vangr**; *cf.* the Grange Leys Close);[128] Hunger Barn c. 1825*, 1880s*, 1921*; Oak Farm 1921*.

(b) *Omestead* 1763.

WOODLAND

(a) Fox Covert 1880s*.

WAYS AND ROADS

(a) Bathley Church Road 1796, 1804 (1773A); Cogley Lane 1880s*, 1921* (1773A); Green Lane 1880s*, 1921* (1773A; *cf.* Green's Close, *the Greene*); Hopyard Lane 1880s*, 1921*; Moorhouse Lane 1880s*, 1921*; Muskham Lane 1921*; Winterset Lane 1784, 1880s*, 1921* (1773A; *cf.* Bottom Wintersets Close (**Unspec. ts.**)).

(b) *Cliff Lane* 1773A (*cf.* The Cliff Close (**Holme**), *Northcliffe* etc. (**North Muskham**)); *Fildinggate* early 13thF, early t. Hy 3B, early t. Hy 3J, t. Hy 3B, 1251A, late t. Hy 3A, late t. Hy 3F, late t. Hy 3I, *Fildingate* early 13thG, t. Hy 3D, c. 1223 x 34, 1243, 1251B, *filling Gate* 1763, *Fillingate* 1773A (ON **gata**; *cf. Phillinggate Furlong, Fillingate Common* (**Holme**)); *Normer Lane* 1773A (*cf.* Little Normer close (**North Muskham**), The Norman Close).

WATERCOURSES AND WATER SOURCES

(b) *Northwelledic'* late t. Hy 3E, *Nortwelledic'* late t. Hy 3N (OE **dīc**); *Stayngaphuldik'* early 13thD (OE **dīc**; *cf. Standgaples*).

[128] All the forms in the documents consulted appear to refer to the grange rather than the land. Therefore, all the forms are grouped together under the name of the grange.

FIELD-NAMES

(a) the Carr 1806 (*le Ker* c. 1220 x 43; *cf. Kerforlong'*); several Clay Fields 1796, 1804 (*the Clayfields* 1697 x 1805); the Clubstaffe Furlong 1816B; Coits Leys 1806 (*Croitch Leys* 1716, *Coach* ~ 1717C); 4 Coits Nookings 1848 (*Coyts Nooking* 1763); Cowbone furlong 1816B (*Cow Bone* ~ 1757); the farr Norman Close 1816B; The Fifteen Rigs 1850 (1720); Foldy Wrong Close 1816B, ~ Wong ~ 1816B; Gouldy Wong 1805; the Grange Leys Close 1816B (1763; *cf.* Grange Farm (FARM)); the Great North Moor, ~~~ More 1816B; Green's Close 1805, Green Close 1806, 1816 (1758B; *cf.* Green Lane (ROAD), *the Greene*); the hither Norman Close 1816B; Hopping Hill Furlong 1816B (1716); Ley Close 1805, 1806 (1758B); Little Far and Far Broom [close] 1823; the Lound Slade 1816B, Sound Slade 1816C; Manor Close 1816A, 1816B, 1816C; the North and Middle Clay Field 1796, 1804, The Middle Clayfield 1816B (*Middle Clay Field* 1767, 1773A); Middle Field 1796, 1804 (1720, 1763); Moor of Bathley 1796, 1804 (*Bathley Moor* 1773A); The Norman Close 1780, 1796, 1804 (1697 x 1805; *cf.* Little Normer close (**North Muskham**), *Normer Lane* (ROAD), The Norman Close (**Bathley**)); North Broom [close] 1823; North Clayfield 1793, 1816B (1701/2), North and Middle Clay Field 1796, 1804, North Clay Field 1823 (1701/2, 1773A); North Field 1816B (1720); the Pallatt 1816B (*the pallet* 1763); Pallet Close(s) 1780, 1796 (1697 x 1805, 1763), Pallett ~ 1804; South Clay Field 1777 (1767, 1773A), South Clayfield 1793, Close called ~~ 1816B; Tweenfield Close 1816B, 1816C; the Upper Close 1816B; Upper Norman Close 1816A, 1816B, 1816C, Upper Normer Close 1816B (1771B, 1772B); Wood Close 1775, 1806, 1816B (1758B).

(b) *Benecrof'* late t. Hy 3E, *Benecroft'* late t. Hy 3H, late t. Hy 3I, late t. Hy 3N (OE **croft**); *Brakenholm* early t. Hy 3H, early t. Hy3L, late 13thA, late 13thD, *Brakeholm'* c. 1240, *Brakenholm'* t. Hy 3C, late t. Hy 3I, late t. Hy 3K, late t. Hy 3M, *Brakenhol'* late t. Hy 3L, *Brakenholme* 1260, *Brackinghome* 1763 (ON **holmr**); *Broom Closes* 1763, 1773A; *Carnookin* 1763; *Carr Meadow* 1758A, 1758B; *Chappels Close* 1763; *Coits Leys Close* 1758B; *the Cowpaster* 1763; *Crokidwylig'* c. 1220 x 43; *Cromwell Field* 1763; *Dirty three Roods* 1763; *Esoms Close* 1763; *the farfield* 1763; *Farr Leys* 1716; *Fulford* late 13thB (OE **ford**); *Goseholm'* t. John (ON **holmr**); *Gosolfmer'* early 13thD (OE **mere** or **(ge)mǣre**); *Graunge Leys* 1716, *the Eleven Grange* ~ 1697 x 1805; *the Greene* 1717C, *the Greens* 1720, 1763 (*cf.* Green Lane (ROAD), Green's Close); *Greens Nooking* 1763; *Guberth' Waterfor* late t. Hy 3D (OE **furh**; *cf. le Waterfurhened'*); *Hansonthing'*, *Hansonthyng'* 1445 (OE **þing**); *hardhill* 1763; *Hastihegg'* early t. Hy 3M, *Astihegg* c. 1240 (OE **hecg**); *Heselnyndwell'* early t. Hy 3M, *Hesellandwelle* late t. Hy 3K, *Hesillandwelle* late t. Hy 3I (OE **wella**); *the hill Close* 1763; *Kerforlong'* early t. Hy 3G, late t. Hy 3H, late 13thE, *le Kerlorlong'* late t. Hy 3E, *Kerfurlong'* late t. Hy 3I, late t. Hy 3N (OE **furlang**; *cf.* the Carr); *Kyrkesike* t. Hy 3B, 1251, late t. Hy 3I, late t. Hy 3K, late t. Hy 3L, late t. Hy 3M, late 13thA, late 13thD (OE **sīc** or ON **sík**); *Lanford Gate* 1763; *Lanford Water* 1763; *Lindic* early t. Hy 3K, *Lindik'*

c. 1240 (OE **dīc**); *Ling* 1170/1216, [*cultura que vocatur*] *Linge'* 1170 x 1216, *Linges* c. 1223 x 34 (ON **lyng**); *Linlandes* c. 1220 x 43 (OE/ON **land**); *Loskou* early t. Hy 3A, late t. Hy 3N, *Loskehouwe* early t. Hy 3D, *Loskowe* early t. Hy 3E, early t. Hy 3I, early t. Hy 3N, late t. Hy 3I, *Loshou* late 13th D (ON **haugr**; *cf.* Losroe Close (**Unspec. ts.**)); *Lowne Slade Furlong* 1716; *Middilgate* late 13th D (OE **geat**, ME **gate** or ON **gata**); *Northwellegate* early 13th D, early 13th E (OE **geat**, ME **gate** or ON **gata**); *oppin hill* 1763; *parlby Nooking* 1763; *Phillinggate Furlong* 1716 (*cf. Fildinggate* (ROAD), *Fillinggate Common* (**Holme**)); *Redwongs Furlong* 1716; *Rudinges* 1170/1216, 1170 x 1216 (OE ***rydding**); *le Schorteker* early 13th D (OE **æcer**); *Silly Close* 1763; *Sowterthing* 1170/1216, *Sowterthyng'* 1445 (OE **þing**); *Standgaples* 1763 (*cf. Stayngaphuldik'* (WATERCOURSE)); *Staniclif* 1170/1216, *Staniclif'* 1170 x 1216 (*cf. Stani,* unspec. loc.; OE **clif**); *Suthcliffe* c. 1220 x 43, *Suthclif* late t. Hy 3C, late t. Hy 3P, *Suthclif'* 1251B, late t. Hy 3D, *le Suthclif de Batheley* late t. Hy 3F (OE **clif**); *le Swyft clif* early t. Hy 3A (OE **clif**); *Trenteforlong'* early 13th F, late 13th D, *Trenteforlong* early t. Hy 3F, *Trent Furlong* 1717A, 1754, *the trent fourlong* 1763 (OE **furlang**); *le Waterfurhened'* [sic.] late t. Hy 3C (OE **hēafod**; *cf. Guberth' Waterfor*); *west Cliff Gap* 1763; *Westerstanigaphul* early 13th D (OE **hyll**); *Wetecroft* 1170/1216, 1170 x 1216 (OE **croft**); *the Wood Field* 1763; *Wylluebusk'* c. 1240, *Wylgbusk'* 1233 x 53A, *le Wylebusk* t. Hy 3B, *Wylebusk'* t. Hy 3B, *Wilwebuske* late 13th A (OE **busc** or ON **buskr**).

Holme

FARMS, BUILDINGS, BOUNDARIES AND STRUCTURES

(a) Grange Farm 1921*; The Hall 1880s*, 1921*; The Old Hall 1921*; St. Giles' Church 1880s*, 1921*.

WATERCOURSES AND WATER SOURCES

(a) The Fleet 1880s* (*cf. Flaites Close*); Slough Dyke 1880s*.

FIELD-NAMES

(a) The Cliff Close 1780 (1697 x 1805, *Cliffe* ~ 1660, 1675; *cf. Northcliffe* etc. (**North Muskham**), *Cliff Lane* (**Bathley**: ROAD)); Holme Meadow 1780, 1796, 1804 (1647, 1682, 1717B, 1727, 1697 x 1805, 1772A), Meadow of Holme 1796 (*Holm meadows* 1731, ~ *Meadow* 1749: OE **mǣd**); Hurn Close 1780, 1804 (1697 x 1805); the Long Close 1816B (1735, 1749); Marsh Common of Holme 1804; The Roe Close 1780, 1804 (1697 x 1805, *Row Close* 1735); Saffron Yard 1780 (1735,

1697 x 1805); South Field Close 1796 (1735, *Southfield* ~ 1668, 1697 x 1805); Upper Pasture 1780, 1796 (1735, 1697 x 1805).

(b) *Back Croft* 1735; *Back Side or over Crifton* 1735; *Burn Gate Ends* 1735; *Captain Rails Furlong* 1735; *Carre Close* 1660, 1675, *The Cor* ~ 1697 x 1805; *Cherry holts Hannel* 1735; *Church Close* 1735; *Clubb wong* 1647 (ON **vangr**); *Common at South End of [Knaves Acres]* 1735; *cowgates* 1686C; *Creeping Bridge Close* 1735; *Creeping Bridge Common* 1735; *Crokeswath* early 13thH, 1294/5 (ON **vað**); *East Sand Hills* 1735; *East Town End Close* 1735; *Ennepol* early 13thF (OE **pōl**); *Fillingate Common* 1735 (*cf. Fildinggate* (**Bathley**: ROAD), *Phillinggate Furlong* (**Bathley**)); *Flaites Close* 1735, *Fleet* ~, *Fleates* ~ 1697 x 1805 (*cf.* The Fleet); *The furlong betwixt The hills* 1735; *Gose Marsh* 1735; *Great Pitt Close* 1735; *Great Wranglands* 1735; *Harrington Thing* 1665; *Haverlands Common* 1735; *Haverlands Flash Common* 1735; *Haverlands Furlong* 1735; *a Hempland* 1686C; *Holme Lane Common* 1735; *Holme South Marsh* 1735; *Holmeshall* 1592 (OE **hall**); *Horse Close* 1735, 1697 x 1805; *Horsegres* 1294/5 (OE **gærs**); *Hurn in Holme Meadow* 1773A; *The Hurne Pasture* 1735, *Hurn* ~ 1773A; *Hurne Side Common* 1735; *Kirkgate Close* 1735; *Langford Water Furlong* 1735, 1742; *Leverecklthing* 1686B; *Little Pitt Close* 1668, 1735; *Meadow of Holme* 1773A; *Middilcristing'* early 13thF (OE ***cryfting**); *Miokelhowdie* 1294/5 (*cf. Michalhai* (**Unspec. ts.**)); *Mont Briegs* 1735; *Musson Close* 1735, 1697 x 1805; *the Neither Furlong in the over Meadows* 1735; *Ness Pasture* 1735 (*cf.* The Nest (**North Muskham**: BUILDING), *Nesse* (**North Muskham**)); *Nether Criftons* 1735, *the Neither Christinngs* 1754; *New Pond Common* 1735; *Holme North Field* 1754; *North Hill Close* 1735, 1697 x 1805; *North Ing Furlong* 1735; *Over Criftons* 1735; *the Over Holts* 1735; *Pease Lands* 1735; *Peaseland Tongue Common* 1735, *Pease Land Tong* ~ 1742, *Peaselands Tongue* 1754; *Pingle* 1735; *Piperthing* 1686B; *Plott* 1735; *Rotter Yard* 1735; *Row bank Common* 1735; *Sand Hills* 1735, *the Sandhills* 1754; *Scott Close* 1735, 1754, *Scots* ~ 1763, *Scofts* ~ 1697 x 1805; *Slachthornhul'* 1200 x 31 (OE **hyll**); *South Hill Close* 1735; *South Hill East furlong* 1735; *South Hill Furlong* 1735; *the Spittle Stone Acres* 1658/9, *Spittlestone* ~ 1675 (*cf. Spittle Stone* (**North Muskham**)); *the Stedfold* 1675, *the Stedgoulde* 1686B; *Stefta Close* 1735; *Stetfold Pasture* 1735; *Suthheng'* early 13thF (ON **eng**); *tethering grass* 1686C; *Towns Meadow* 1735; *Trolla low Close* 1735; *Trout Bank Common* 1735; *Warren* 1735; *West Sand Hills* 1735; *West Stangapples Furlong* 1735; *West Town End Close* 1735; *Wranglands or Tosson Close* 1735, *Wraglands* 1697 x 1805; *Yorkthing* 1686B; *young beastgates* 1686C.

Unspecified township or shared

FARMS, BUILDINGS, BOUNDARIES AND STRUCTURES

(a) [*ad domum*] *Gotte* c. 1240.

WAYS AND ROADS

(b) *The Shackley Dike Closes Way* 1773A (*cf.* Shake Dyke Close); *Wodegate* c. 1240 (ON **gata**).

FIELD-NAMES

(a) Bathley Lane Close 1834; Bottom Back Close 1850; Bottom Wintersets Close 1850 (*cf.* Winterset Lane (**Bathley**: ROAD)); Broad Close 1780, 1796, 1804 (1697 x 1805); Butter Wong 1850; Church Lane close 1790B, 1823; the cloven Grange 1804; Colt Nook 1780, 1796, 1804; Colts Close 1780 (1697 x 1805), Colts' ~ 1796); The Cor Close 1780, 1796, 1804; Crofts Close 1796 (1697 x 1805); Crow Park Close 1819; Far Fish Pond Close 1830A; Far North Clay Field 1858; the Fen Close 1720 x 1803; First Far North Clay Field 1858; First Fish Pond Close 1830A; First Top North Clay 1858; First Wintersets Close 1850; The fourteen Acres Close 1850; Froggott's Yard 1780 (*Forgotts* ~ 1697 x 1805); Good Close 1796; Grass Moor 1848; Great Car 1850; Great Field 1796 (1697 x 1805); Great Moor Close 1790A, 1790B, 1802; Half Moor Close 1780 (1697 x 1805), ~ Moon ~ 1804; Half Stot Close 1780, ~ Stott ~ 1804 (~ Scot ~ 1697 x 1805); Hind Marsh Close 1780, 1804 (1697 x 1805); Home Close 1848; Ingram Close 1780, Ingham ~ 1796, 1804 (1697 x 1805); Ingham Land 1796 (~ *Lands* 1697 x 1805); King Gate Close 1796 (*Kingate* ~ 1697 x 1805); The Land Close 1780 (1697 x 1805); Little Moor Close 1720 x 1803, 1780 (1697 x 1805); Long Losker Close 1850; Losroe Close 1780, Les[?]oe ~ 1804 (*Loscoe* ~ 1697 x 1805; *cf. Loskou* (**Bathley**)); Martins Moore Close 1796 (*Martin* ~~ 1697 x 1805); Middle Fish Pond Close 1830A; Middle Hill 1796 (1697 x 1805, 1754); Middle Sand field 1793 (1773A); The Moor Wood Wrong Close 1780, 1796, 1804 (1697 x 1805); the Moor 1781 (*le More* 13th, late t. Hy 3M, [*super*] *Moram* 1251B, late t. Hy 3O, [*versus*] *Moram* late 13thD: OE **mōr**); Mussen Yard 1796 (1697 x 1805); Peaseland Close 1780, 1796 (1697 x 1805), Pease Land Close 1796; Pit Close 1796 (1697 x 1805); Pye Yard Close 1810; Runthill Close 1780, 1796, 1804 (1697 x 1805); Sallow Holt Close 1850; Sand Hill Close 1796 (1697 x 1805, *Sandhill* ~ 1668, *Sead Hill* ~ 1697 x 1805); Second Far North Clay Field 1858; Second Top North Clay 1858; Seven Clay Land Leys 1780; Shake Dyke Close 1796, Shackler Dike ~ 1830B (*Shackley Dike Close* 1717C, 1736, *Shackle* ~~ 1697 x 1805; *cf. The Shackley Dike Closes Way* (ROAD)); Snape Thorn Close 1796 (1697 x 1805; *cf. Snatpe*, f.n., and *le forer Thorne de Muskham,* WOODLAND, both in North Muskham); South Broom Close 1812 (1720 x 1803), South Broom and Moor Holt [close] 1823; South Field 1816B (1720, *Sudfeld'* c. 1240 x 43: OE **feld**); Spray Close 1860 (*Strea Close* 1763); Stanhill 1860; Stedfold Close 1780, 1796 (1697 x 1805; *cf. Stodfalde Wath'*); Stringer Close 1780, Stringle ~ 1796; Third Top North Clay 1858; three Town Close 1780 (*the 3* ~~ 1697 x 1805); 2 Toll Bar Closes 1848; Top Back Close 1850; Townsend Close 1796 (1668, 1697 x 1805); The Twelve Acres 1850; Wenthorpe Rundles 1796, 1804; Wests Close 1780 (1697 x 1805);

Wheaty and Green Wrong 1780 (*Wheatley Green Wong* 1697 x 1805); Willow Tree Close 1850; Wood Wrong Common 1804 (1697 x 1805).

(b) *Bath Closes* 1749; *Benecroftdale* c. 1240 (ON **dalr** or **deill**, or OE **dæl**); *Brunecroft* c. 1176 x 1206[KH], 1202 x 1206[KH] (OE **croft**); *Calvecroft'* c. 1240, late t. Hy 3I, late t. Hy 3K, *Caluecroff* late 13[th]G (OE **croft**); *Carterewong* early t. Hy 3I (ON **vangr**); *the Church Bridge Close* 1697 x 1805; *the 7 Clay Land Leys* 1697 x 1805; *Clinegate* early t. Hy 3G (OE **geat**, ME **gate** or ON **gata**); *Coats Nook Close/Ley* 18[th]; *Colle* c. 1240 (ON **kollr** or poss. OE **col**); *Crab Tree wong* 1720; *the Croft Land* 1658/9; *Deregate* t. Hy 3D, t. Hy 3E (OE **geat**, ME **gate** or ON **gata**); *Eastern Stann Gapples* 1717B; *Gerandriding'* late t. Hy 3N (OE ***rydding**); *Gildehenedland'* [sic.] t. Hy 3D (OE ***hēafod-land**); *Grenegate* c. 1240 (OE **geat**, ME **gate** or ON **gata**); *Half Acre* 1749; *Hard Leys in the Cliff* 1668; *Harlings* 1749; *Harrington Lane End* 1754; *the Holme* 1749; *the Holme Close* 1760, 1697 x 1805; *Hopping Hill* 1754; *Kirkgate side* 1717C; *Kirkland Close* 1697 x 1805; *Kokewang* c. 1223 x 34 (ON **vangr**); *Landameregate* c. 1240 (OE **geat**, ME **gate** or ON **gata**); *Langeker* c. 1240 (ME **ker**; *cf. Shorteker*); *Langwathilbrade* c. 1240 x 43; *Leirpittis* c. 1220 x 43, *Leyrpittes* c. 1240, *Leirpittes* 1243 (OE **pytt**); *Little Paddock or Close* 1720 x 1803; *Longehalfacre* c. 1240 (OE **æcer**); *le Longe hege* early t. Hy 3D (OE **hecg** or **(ge)hæg**); *the Lowland Close* 1720 x 1803; *Maidescotes* c. 1240 x 43, *Maydenescote* 1251A (OE **cot**); *Michalhai* c. 1175, *Mikilhowe* c. 1220 x 43 (*cf. Miokelhowdie* (**Holme**)); *The Middle Sand Field Drain* 1773A; *Miln Sicke* 1749; *The Moor Closes Way* 1773A; *le Morhened'* [sic.] late t. Hy 3A, late t. Hy 3I, t. Hy 3M (OE **hēafod**); *Muskham Cliff* 1668; *Neather Meadow Close* 1749; *the Nether Griffin Furlong* 1720 x 1803; *Nether Meadow* 1749; *Netherlands* 1749; *Northdale* c. 1240 (ON **dalr** or **deill**, or OE **dæl**); *North Hill* 1682, 1727, 1754; *Northcliff* early t. Hy 3I (OE **clif**); *Odedale* late t. Hy 3I, late t. Hy 3M (ON **dalr** or **deill**, or OE **dæl**); *Peaseland Furlong* 1754; *le Pitte* late t. Hy 3A, late t. Hy 3I, late t. Hy 3N (OE **pytt**); *Quenesgrave* c. 1240 (OE **grǣf** or **græf**); *Redegate* c. 1235 x 36[KH], *le* ~ 1251B, 1260B[KH] (OE **geat**, ME **gate** or ON **gata**); *Redewong'* c. 1240, *Red Wong* 1720 (ON **vangr**); *Round Acres* 1697 x 1805; *Rudik* c. 1223 x 34; *Schawebusk'* c. 1240 (OE **busc** or ON **buskr**); *Schorteker* c. 1240 (ME **ker**; *cf. Langeker*); *the Scoftoe* 1754; *Snaptor Close* 1735 (*cf. le forer Thorne de Muskham* (**North Muskham**: WOODLAND), *Snatpe* (**North Muskham**)); *Stani* c. 1240 (OE **stān**); *Stanihalfacres* early t. Hy 3C (*cf. Stani*; OE **æcer**); *Stodfalde Wath'* c. 1240 (ON **vað**; *cf.* Stedfold Close); *Suthlund* late t. Hy 3K, late t. Hy 3I (OE/ON **land** or poss. ON **lúndr**); le Toftes late t. Hy 3I, late t. Hy 3K (ON **topt**); *Tunges* c. 1240 (OE **tunge** or ON **tunga**); *the upper Griffin Furlong* 1720 x 1803; *Upper Holm* 1749; *le Westker* late t. Hy 3J (ME **ker**); *Wlfricbusk'* c. 1240 (OE **busc** or ON **buskr**); *le Wodegate* late t. Hy 3P (OE **geat**, ME **gate** or ON **gata**); *Wodewra* c. 1240, *ye Wodewroe* 1262 (ON **vrá**); *Wolrunhay* late t. Hy 3K, *Wolrunhaye* late t. Hy 3I, *Wulrunhay* late t. Hy 3L, *Walleronay* late 13[th]G (OE **(ge)hæg**); *Wytebusk'* early 13[th]B, *Wyenbusk'* c. 1240 (OE **busc** or ON **buskr**); *Wytebrinc'* early 13[th]F (ME **brink**).

Norwell and Norwell Woodhouse

The modern parish of Norwell consists of three settlements, one long abandoned. Norwell is the 'mother village', with its ancient church dedicated to St Lawrence; built into the church is a section from a cross shaft which has been dated to the late tenth or early eleventh century.[129] Willoughby is a now-deserted hamlet 'probably first inhabited … in the 9th or 10th century'; in the Domesday survey it consisted of seven households, while Norwell had 25, and both were mixed farming communities.[130] These two were prebends of Norwell, along with a third, Middlethorpe. Norwell Woodhouse is a later township, 'cut out of woodland in the 12th and 13th centuries'.[131] The parish is buffered from the Trent by portions of Cromwell and Carlton on Trent. The Beck, an equally flood-prone tributary of the Trent, forms the parish boundary between Cromwell and Norwell. The settlement of Willoughby lay along The Beck, less than a mile from the river. The modern A1 now runs through the parish from north to south, just inside its eastern edge.

Norwell is an entirely OE name (**norð** and **wella** 'north well or spring')[132], while Willoughby certainly contains at least one ON element (**bȳ**).[133] Much of the history of land use within the parish has been determined by the heavy clay of its uplands, which once were wooded pasture. In addition to the smaller areas of sand and gravel, The Beck is also flanked by water meadows, which were the parish's main source of hay for winter feed.[134] The clearing of the wooded uplands was laborious work on the heavy clay, but once it had been cleared to a sufficient extent, two separate three-field systems were created: one for Norwell and the other for Willoughby.[135] The first use of these open-field systems cannot be precisely dated, but was certainly before 1406 in Norwell, and pre-1433 in Willoughby; it is probable that they date from some time in the early thirteenth century.[136] Norwell's three fields were named North, South, and Middle, while Willoughby's were Moor, Mill, and South Fields.

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[129] Everson and Stocker, *Corpus of Anglo-Saxon Stone Sculpture,* pp. 129–30.
[130] Jones, *Willoughby-by-Norwell*, p. 3; *Norwell Farms*, p. 5.
[131] *Willoughby-by-Norwell*, p. 3.
[132] CDEPN; DBPN; DEPN; PN Nt 193–94.
[133] PN Nt 194; CDEPN; DEPN 'Willoughby Waterless'; SSNEM 78.
[134] *Norwell Farms*, pp. 3, 9.
[135] *Ibid*., pp. 7, 6.
[136] *Ibid*., p. 6.

The new community at Woodhouse (OE **wudu** and **hūs**, indicating 'a hamlet brought into being by the essarting [sic.] of woodland at some distance from the village centre') is first mentioned 'shortly before 1220' when land in the area was transferred to a new owner, but clearance must have begun significantly earlier than this.[137] The hamlet of Willoughby, on the other hand, flourished into the fourteenth century, but by 1433 its decline had begun, as evidenced by previously built-upon land reverting to pasture.[138] Reasons for its decline are many and varied (for a detailed exploration, see Michael Jones' pamphlet *Willoughby-by-Norwell Deserted Village*).[139] Whilst the abandonment of Willoughby was undoubtedly a lengthy process, by the early seventeenth century, while the manor house had been rebuilt, the village itself was gone.[140] Although Woodhouse remains inhabited while Willoughby does not, there was never a separate open-field system for the hamlet; the once-open fields around Woodhouse often reverted to common or were enclosed instead.[141]

Much of the remaining common pasture in the parish was at its edges, and these were only cleared after the Enclosure Award of 1832. The process of enclosure associated with the parliamentary act took place between 1826 and 1833; long before this, however, local people were fencing off and 'nibbling away' the edges of the open fields.[142] By the time of the act smaller, typically older, closes had been created along with some larger, more recent, enclosures: by 1826, two-thirds of Norwell was already enclosed, leaving 1300 acres to be redistributed.[143] The landscape changes brought about by enclosure can perhaps most obviously be seen in the newly-built bridge between Norwell and Cromwell, in the straight roads and precise hedges dividing the water meadows, and in the straightened parish boundary with Kneesall.[144]

Many of the early sources for Norwell's field-names can be found in the White Book of Southwell. Numerous forms from the seventeenth century onwards are from documents held at the NCA in various deposits, along with a

[137] PN Nt 84, 194; Jones, *Norwell Farms*, p. 6.
[138] Jones, *Norwell Farms*, p. 14; *Willoughby-by-Norwell*, p. 23.
[139] *Op cit.*
[140] *Norwell Farms*, p. 15.
[141] *Ibid.*, p. 7.
[142] *Ibid.*, pp. 4, 18.
[143] *Ibid.*, p. 20.
[144] *Ibid.*, p. 21.

handful from UoN, especially holdings relating to the Denison family. I am also indebted to Michael and Elizabeth Jones for sharing with me not only their own knowledge of the parish, but also their collection of field-names. Forms they have provided are indicated clearly in Appendix 2, as are those taken from Jean Cameron's work on this parish.[145] (a) and (b) forms have been divided according to the Enclosure Award date of 1832.

Norwell

FARMS, BUILDINGS, BOUNDARIES AND STRUCTURES

(a) Beck Bridge 1921*; Black Horse Inn 1880s*; Elm Cottage 1921*; Flags Farm 1880s* (*cf. Flag Furlong* (SOUTH FIELD)); Glebe Farm 1880s*, 1921*; The Grange 1921*; The Hall 1880s*, 1921*; Mill Bridge 1921*; Model Farm 1880s*, 1921*; Mount Pleasant 1921*; Northfield House 1921* (*cf.* THE NORTH FIELD); Norwell Lodge 1880s*, 1921*; Palis Hall 1880s*, 1921* (*Paleshalle* 14th, 1406D*, Palyshall'* 1406D, *Palyshalle* 1461, *Paleshall* 1484, *Palishall otherwise Netherhall*, *Nether Hall Manor* 1832A; *Palis Hall farm house* 1811: OE **hall**; *cf. Palesparke* (**Unspec. ts.**)); Southfield House 1880s*, 1921* (*cf.* SOUTH FIELD, *South field Close*); Spittle Bridge 1921* (1832A); Swinnis Villa 1921* (*cf. Swinney side* (MIDDLE FIELD), *Swynshaghwroo* (THE NORTH FIELD), *Swinhaw Wood* (**Unspec. ts.**: WOODLAND), *Swinhaw Close(s)* (**Unspec. ts.**)); St. Lawrence's Church 1880s*, 1921*; Watermill Farm 1921*; Woodhouse Common 1880s*, 1921*.

(b) *Morelands Hedge* 1661, *Moorland Hedges* 1766A (*cf. Morelands* (MIDDLE FIELD)); *New bridge* 1801, 1832A, 1832B, *Newbridge* 1832A; *le Overhall'* 1406A, *le Overhalle* 1406D, *Overhall* t. Hy 6, *Overhall Manor* 1832A (OE **hall**); *Vicar Bridge* 1766A; *Wilson's Farm* 1702.

WOODLAND

(a) Woodhouse Gorse 1921*.

(b) *bosci de Caunton'* 1433.

[145] 'Norwell'. This article is referred to in Chapter 1 (p. 23–24).

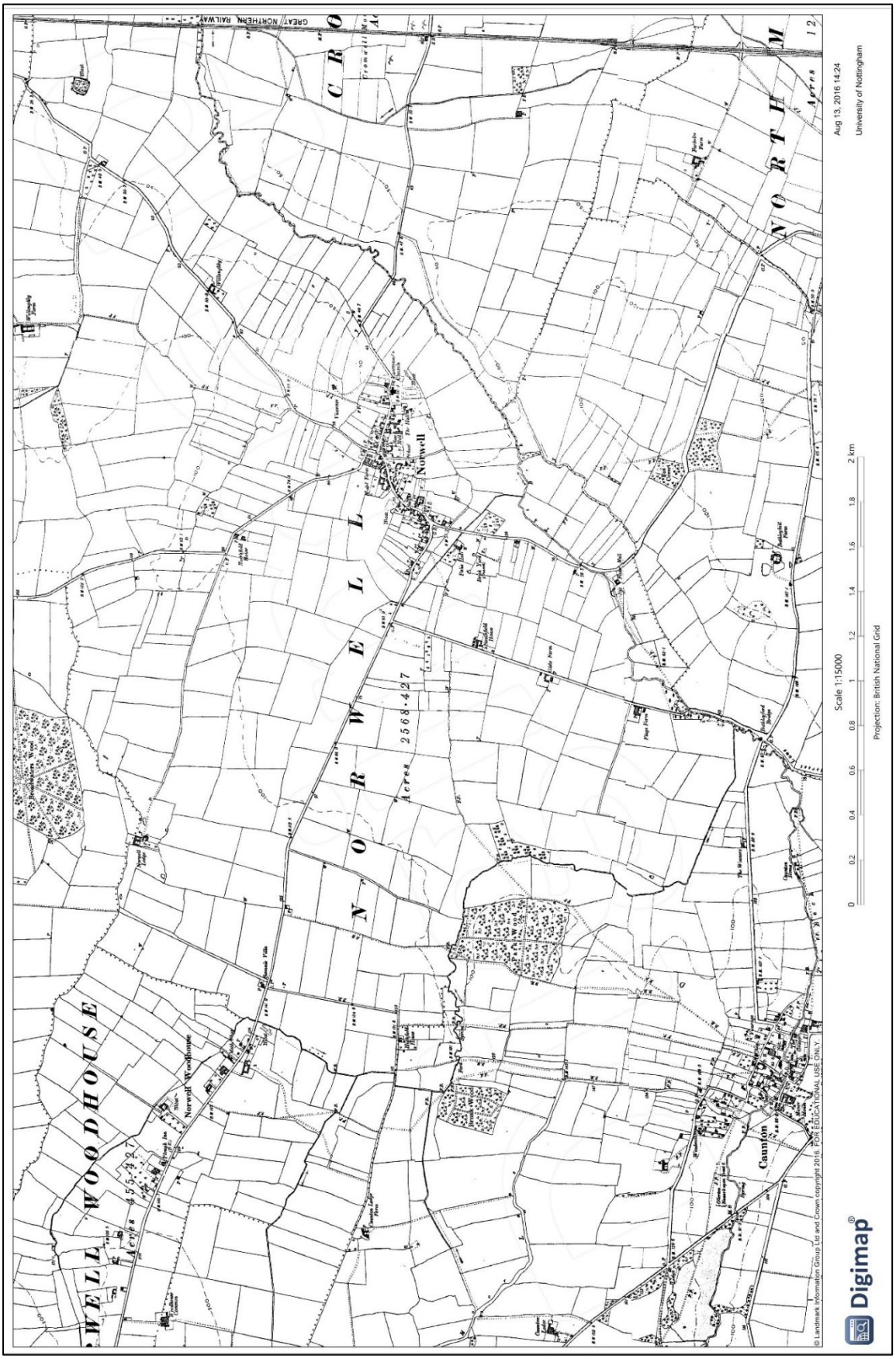


Figure 3.18: Map of Norwell and Norwell Woodhouse parishes (1880s).

FIELD-NAMES

MIDDLE FIELD
(1702, 1713/4, 1766A, 1785B, 1786, 1801, 1813A, 1816, 1832A, *Mydelfelde* 1406C, *le Mydilfeld'* 1406C, *Campus medius* 1433A, *Midelfeld'* 1433A, *Middle Feild* 1661, *Middle Field Middlefield* 1702, 1828, *the Middle-field* 1707, *Midlefeild* 1744: OE **feld**).

(b) *Ashling gap* 1801; *Balk Acre* 1801 (*cf. Balker Close*); *Bellman Wong* 1744, 1766A, 1785B; *Brick-kiln furlong* 1801; *Caunton Park nook* 1801; *Claxilwonge* 1406C (ON **vangr**; *cf. Claxilwonge* (SOUTH FIELD), *Claxhill* (**Unspec. ts.**)); *The Coblers Acre* 1785B; *Cokmanrowe* 1406C (ON **vrá**); *Fforewong'* 1406C (ON **vangr**); *The Furlong by Woodhouse Lane* 1801; *Fyffe lands* 1406C (OE/ON **land**); *Gambrelstyle* 1406C (OE **stigel**); *Green Mear Furlong* 1785B; *greene meares* 1661; *Hackings* 1744, 1766A (*cf. the Hacking Close, ye Westhackyng* (**Norwell Woodhouse**), *Hackings Road* (**Unspec. ts.**: ROAD), *Far Hackings* (**Unspec. ts.**)); *Hacking's Corner* 1785B; *the harking* 1661; *Harper wonge* 1661, ~ *Wong* 1744, 1766A; *Ye hendes* 1406C (poss. OE **ende**); *Hengynghill'* 1433, [*h*]*anging hill* 1661, *Hanging* ~ 1702, 1766A, 1785B, *Henging* ~ 1744 (OE **hyll**; *cf. Hanging Hill Road* (**Unspec. ts.**: ROAD)); *Hither Rayles Wong* 1816; *IX Rygges* 1406C (OE **hrycg**; *cf. Eghtenrygges* (THE NORTH FIELD), *IX Hevedlandes* (SOUTH FIELD)); *Landethorne wong'* 1406C (ON **vangr**); *Litilgreswonge* 1406C (ON **vangr**); *Long Bush furlong* 1713/4, *Longbush* ~ 1801 (*cf. the longe Bush* (SOUTH FIELD)); *Longapelands* 1406C (OE/ON **land**); *Longbuskwong'* 1406C (ON **vangr**); *les Longelandes* 1433 (OE/ON **land**); *Lowriddynge* 1433 (OE ***rydding**); *Medilriddyng'* 1433 (OE ***rydding**); *the Midlefurlonge or Upper Morelands* 1661, *Midlefurlong* 1744; *Midlegate* 1661, *Middle Gate* 1766A; *Morelands* 1661 (*cf. Morelands Hedge* (BOUNDARY)); *Netherridynge* 1433 (OE ***rydding**); *Newcross wong'* 1406C (ON **vangr**); *le Overhede* 1433 (OE **hēafod**); *Perk wonge* 1661; *Rails wong* 1801 (*cf. Bottom Rail Close, Rayle Close* (**Willoughby**)); *Runseliwong'* 1406C (ON **vangr**); *Le Ryddyng'* 1406C (OE ***rydding**); *Ryddyngwong' iuxta Swynhaw* 1406C (ON **vangr**); *Short furlong* 1801; *Short Sow and pigs furlong* 1801; *Sixteen Acres Nook* 1816; *Sow & pigs furlong* 1801; *Swetopwong'* 1406C (ON **vangr**); *Swinney side* 1661, *Swinnow* ~ 1744, 1766A (*cf.* Swinnis Villa (BUILDING), *Swynshaghwroo* (THE NORTH FIELD)); *Threlandes agayn Cowton'* 1406C (OE/ON **land**); *the Towke Headland* 1785B; *Vicarage lands* 1801; *Wood Hill Tope* 1744, *Woodhill Top* 1766A; *Woodhowse hilltop* 1661.

THE NORTH FIELD
(1702, 1713/4, 1735A, 1766A, 1785B, 1786, 1801, 1813A, 1816, *the North felde* t. Hy 4, *Northfelde* 1406C, *Campus borialis* 1433A, *the North Feilde* 1661, *the North-field* 1707, *North Feild* 1744: OE **feld**; *cf.* Northfield House (BUILDING)).

(b) *the acres* 1661, 1766A; *Andersay* 1816 (*cf.* Anderby Balk, *Andersay Close* (both **Willoughby**)); *Appulton' wong* 1406C (ON **vangr**); *Bicklands* 1816; *Burkerley Close* 1661, *the Buckersey* ~ 1766A, 1785B; *Buskersey or Ossington Nook Furlong* 1785B; *Bukfordhagh'* 1433 (OE **haga**); *Coteridde* 1433 (OE ***rod** or ***rȳd**); *Dedmangrave* 1433 (OE **grǣfe** or **græf**); *Deadmans grave close* 1653B; *Dedmans wong'* 1406C (ON **vangr**); *Dodhill'* 1433, *Rudhill* 1661, *Rud Hill* 1744, *Rudhill or Dodhill* 1785B, *Rudhill* 1816 (OE **hyll**); *Eghtenrygges* 1406C (OE **hrycg**; *cf. IX Rygges* (MIDDLE FIELD), *IX Hevedlandes* (SOUTH FIELD)); *Embreke* 1406C (OE **brēc**); *Ferriman Lane furlong* 1816 (*cf. Ferryman Lane* (**Unspec. ts.**: ROAD), *close at Ferryman Lane* (**Unspec. ts.**)); *Gaderedwonge* 1406C (ON **vangr**); *Galowtrewong'* 1406C (ON **vangr**); *thehollow gate* 1661, *Hollow* ~ 1744, 1766A, 1816; *Hollow Gate Furlong* 1785B, 1816; *The Leys* 1785B; *Long Acres* 1785B; *Nether Burlands* 1785B, ~ *Birklands* 1801; *the nether furlonge* 1661, *Nether Furlong* 1744, 1766A; *Nicolbrekhardy* 1406C; *Norwellpole* 1433 (OE **pōl**); *Oatewong'* 1406C (ON **vangr**); *Odlandes* 1406C (OE/ON **land**); *Old Brick-kiln(s) Furlong* 1801; *Polewong'* 1406C (ON **vangr**); *the Roaring Pitt* 1702; *Sand pits, otherwise, Nether Inghams furlong* 1801; *Sedcock Furlong* 1785B; *Short butts* 1661, 1766A; *Smalthorne* 1433 (OE/ON **þorn**); *Southcrofte wonge* 1406C (ON **vangr**); *Stony Hill* 1766A, *Stoney* ~ 1816; *Swinhayhill* 1713/4; *Swynshaghwroo* 1433, *The swinney Row* 1661, *Swinow Roe* 1744, *Swinnow Row* 1766A, 1785B (ON **vrá**; *cf.* Swinnis Villa (BUILDING), *Swinney Side* (MIDDLE FIELD), *Swinhaw Wood* (**Unspec. ts.**: WOODLAND), *Swinhaw Close(s)* (**Unspec. ts.**)); *the Syck close* 1661, *the sick* ~ 1702; *Syke Close end* 1766A; *Top furlong* 1801; *Towkeyerd'* 1433 (ME **yerd**); *Towkyard End* 1744, *Towk Yard* ~ 1766A; *Upper Birklands* 1801; *Upper Swinhagh hill* 1801; *Willoby Nook* 1744, *Willoughby* ~ 1785B, *Willoughby Nooking* 1832A; *Willowbie Oa*[?]*e* 1661; *ye Wong' under Swynhaw* 1406C (ON **vangr**); *woodwonge* 1661, *Wood Wong* 1744, 1766A.

SOUTH FIELD
(1702, 1713/4, 1766A, 1785B, 1786, 1801, 1813A, 1816, 1832A, *the South Felde* t. Hy 4, *Southfelde* 1406C, *Campus Australis* 1433A, *Southfield* 1433B, *the Sowth Field* 1661, *the South-field* 1707: OE **feld**; *cf.* Southfield House (BUILDING), *South field Close*).

(b) *Betwenedikes* 1433 (OE **dīc** or ON **dík**); *Bullakhagh* 1433 (OE **haga**); *Catelcroftewonge* 1406C (ON **vangr**); *Claxilwonge* 1406C (ON **vangr**; *cf. Claxilwonge* (MIDDLE FIELD), *Claxhill* (**Unspec. ts.**)); *Dikes Furlong* 1785B; *fflashefurlonge* 1433 (OE **furlang**); *Flag Furlong* 1785B (*cf.* Flags Farm (FARM)); *Flaggs Wong* 1713/4, *Flags* ~ 1816; *the high thorne* 1661; *Highthome* 1766A; *IX*

Hevedlandes 1406C (OE ***hēafod-land**; *cf. IX Rygges* (MIDDLE FIELD), *Eghtenrygges* (THE NORTH FIELD)); *Long Bulk Furlong* 1785B; *the longe Bush* 1661, *Long ~* 1766A (*cf. Long Bush furlong* (MIDDLE FIELD)); *Longbuskenge* 1433 (ON **eng**); *le Longedyke* 1433 (OE **dīc**); *Lousy bush furlong* 1801; *Mill hill Furlong* 1785B, 1801; *Milnefurlonge* 1433 (OE **furlang**); *Nabwong'* 1406C, *Nabbewonge* 1433 (ON **vangr**; *cf. Nabbewongeende* (**Unspec. ts.**: WEST MEADOW)); *Redegate* 1433 (OE **geat**, ME **gate** or ON **gata**); *Redgate Furlong* 1785B, *Red-gate ~* 1801; *Reed-moor furlong, otherwise Mill head furlong* 1801; *the Roes or Rows Furlong* 1785B, *Roes ~* 1801; *le Roweswarde* 1433 (poss. OE **warod**); *Rushie nooke* 1661, *Rushey Nook* 1766A; *the Short Furlong* 1785B, 1801; *South Soap hill Furlong* 1785B; *Southcrofte wonge* 1406C (ON **vangr**); *the Sower Pasture* 1702 (*cf. Sour Pasture Close* (**Unspec. ts.**)); *Stony Hill* 1766A, *Stoney ~* 1816; *the Sweet Pasture* 1702; *Ye thirde Schortland'* 1406C (OE/ON **land**); *Thwyngwonge* 1406C (ON **vangr**); *Two Schortlandes* 1406C (OE/ON **land**); *Westospell'* 1433 (poss. ModE **hospital**); *Wett Furrows* 1766A, *Wet ~* 1785B (*cf. Westfurs* (**Unspec. ts.**: CHURCH MEADOW)); *Willow holt* 1785B; *Willow Holt Furlong* 1785B, *High Close, otherwise Willow holt, otherwise Boston-balk, furlong* 1801; *Windmill furlong* 1801; *Wolshaw* 1406C, *Wolbaa* 1433 (poss. OE **haga** or **sceaga**); *Woover Furlong* 1766A, *Woova ~* 1785B, *Woover furlong, otherwise Rushy end* 1801; *Wronglandes* 1433 (OE/ON **land**).

UNSPECIFIED LOCATION

(b) *Balker Close* 1766A, 1785B (*cf. Balk Acre* (MIDDLE FIELD)); *Barne Close* 1622, *Barn Close* 1655A, 1655B, 1709, 1719B, 1787, 1808A, 1808B, 1818, 1832C (ME **close**); *Barn Close Field* 1719, 1784; *the Bellman Close* 1766A, 1785B, *Bellman's ~* 1801; *Bottom Rail Close* 1821A, 1821B (*cf. Rails wong* (MIDDLE FIELD), *Rayle Close* (**Willoughby**); *Brick Close* 1828; *Brickyard Pits* 1828; *Broad Moor* 1828; *Bush Close* 1688B; *the care furlong* 1702; *Cottage Piece* 1828; *Far High Moor* 1828; *Far Low Moor* 1828; *far Mill Close* 1828; *Far Moor* 1828; *Freeman Yarde Close* 1622 (ME **close**); *Godfrey Close* 1622 (ME **close**); *Great Sand Close* 1828; *the Hacking Close* 1766A, *Hackings ~* 1785B (*cf. Hackings* (MIDDLE FIELD), *ye Westhackyng* (**Norwell Woodhouse**), *Hackings Road* (**Unspec. ts.**: ROAD), *Far Hackings* (**Unspec. ts.**)); *Halle's Close* 1653A, *Halles ~* 1653B, *Halls ~* 1710; *High Moor* 1828; *Land late Gilbert* 1688; *Little More Close* 1690; *Little Sand Close* 1828; *Lower Hill Close* 1821B, 1828; *Lower moor* 1828; *Lower Rudds* 1821B, 1828; *Meadow Close* 1766 x 79, 1811, 1816; *Mill Stand* 1828; *Miln Close* 1744, *Mill ~* 1757, 1766, 1785B, 1811, 1828, 1832A; *Moor meadows* 1828; *mylncroft* 1433B (OE **croft**); *mylnhill* 1433B (OE **hyll**); *Near Low Moor* 1828; *Near Mill Close* 1828; *Nether end close* 1688B; *Nether Rudds* 1690; *the New Closes* 1766, *New Close* 1785B, 1801; *Pasture Close* 1828, 1832A; *Reedmore* 1661; *the Rowes* 1766; *the Sandpit Close* 1766, *Sand pit ~* 1785B; *South field Close* 1828 (*cf.* Southfield House (BUILDING), SOUTH FIELD); *the Sower Pasture* 1702, *the Sour-pasture* 1707; *the Syke Closes*

1766; *Toprail Close* 1821A, 1821B; *the Touk-lea* 1707; *the Town-leas* 1707; *the Town-meadow* 1707; *Two little Closes* 1707; *Upper Hill Close* 1821B, 1828.

Norwell Woodhouse

FARMS, BUILDINGS, BOUNDARIES AND STRUCTURES

(a) Plough Inn 1880s*, 1921*.

WOODLAND

(b) *boscum de Ossyngton'* 1411B, *bosci de* ~ 1433A.

FIELD-NAMES

(b) *le Cotezerde* 1406D (ME **yerd**); *Land late Bradley* 1688; *Mathew place* 1406A, *Mathewplace* 1406D (ME **place**); *Norwell Woodhouse Common* 1832A; *Ridge close* 1816; *Robinson's Field* 1688; *le Schecotozerde* 1406C (ME **yerd**); *Ye Schortwonge* 1406C (ON **vangr**); *Twenty landes* 1406C (OE/ON **land**); *ye Westhackyng* 1406C, *le Westhakkyng'* 1406D (ME **hakking**; *cf. Hackings* (**Norwell**: MIDDLE FIELD), *the Hacking Close* (**Norwell**), *Hackings Road* (**Unspec. ts.**: ROAD), *Far Hackings* (**Unspec. ts.**)); *Woodhouse home close* 1801.

Willoughby

FARMS, BUILDINGS, BOUNDARIES AND STRUCTURES

(a) Willoughby 1880s*, 1921*; Willoughby Farm 1880s*, 1921*.

(b) *manor house of Willoughby* 1622; *Willoughby Hall farm* 1596 x 1741 (*cf.* Hall Yard, *le Halwonge* (both LE MOREFELD'), Hall Meadow (SOUTH FIELD)).

WAYS AND ROADS

(b) *the Lane* 1653B; *Willoughby Lane* 1688C, 1764A, 1832A, ~ *Lanes* 1687/8, 1690, 1785A, 1821A, 1821B.

WATERCOURSES AND WATER SOURCES

(b) *le Newdike* 1433A (OE **dīc**).

WOODLAND

(a) Osier Bed 1937.

(b) *Thirneclive* early 13th, *Tirneclive* 1237 x 43A, 1237 x 43B (OE **clif**).

FIELD-NAMES

CARLETON MEADOW
(1694).

(b) *the Mange Acres* 1694.

LE MYLNEFELD
(1433A: OE **feld**).

(b) *le Mylnehill'* 1433A (OE **hyll**); *Thorne Toft* 1433A (ON **topt**).

LE MOREFELD'
(1433A: OE **feld**).

(a) Hall Yard 1937 (*le Halleyerd'* 1433A: ME **yerd**; *cf. Willoughby Hall Farm* (FARM), *le Halwonge* (LE MOREFELD'), Hall Meadow (SOUTH FIELD)).

(b) *le Halwonge, Hallewonge* 1433A (ON **vangr**; *cf. Willoughby Hall Farm* (FARM), Hall Yard (LE MOREFELD'), Hall Meadow (SOUTH FIELD)); *le Longemor* 1433A (OE **mōr**); *Rilandes* 1433A, *Rilandes* [*and Rilandynge*] 1433B (OE/ON **land**; *cf. Ryeland Meadow*); [*Rilandes and*] *Rilandynge* 1433B, *Rilandynge* 1433A (ON **eng**); *Stonylandes* 1433A (OE/ON **land**).

***SOUTH FIELD**
(*Campus Australi* 1433A: Latin *campus,* almost certainly translating OE **feld**).

(a) Hall Meadow 1937 (*Halmedowe* 1433B: OE **mǣd**; *cf. Willoughby Hall Farm* (FARM), Hall Yard, *le Halwonge* (both LE MOREFELD')).

(b) *Endirthawe* 1433A (OE **haga**); *Highcrosse* 1433A (OE **cros**); *Holmedowe* 1433A (OE **mǣd**); *Milnecrofte* 1406C, *Milnecroft'* 1433A (OE **croft**).

UNSPECIFIED LOCATION

(a) Anderby Balk 1937 (*cf. Andersay* (**Norwell**: NORTH FIELD), *Andersay Close*); Beck Close 1937; Bottom Hawksmoor 1959 (1832B); Calf Close 1959 (1764B, 1821A, 1828, 1832A, *Calfe Close* 1690); Coney Green 1959 (*Coney grey* 1764B^{CT}, 1828, 1832A); Cowslip Close 1959 (1764A, 1821A, 1828, 1832A, *Ryeland Closes* 1687/7, 1688B, ~ *Close* 1690, 1687 x 1755, *Cowslip Close or Ryland Close* 1764B); East & West Andersey closes 1850 (*East Andersay Close and West Andersay Close* 1832A); Far Cow Close 1959 (1832B); Far half Parts 1959 (1832B; *cf. Great Halfpart*); Far New Field 1959 (1832B); Great Hawksmoor 1959 (1832B; *cf. Hauksmore Close*); Horse Close 1959 (1764A, 1764C^{CT}, 1821A, 1821B, 1828, 1832B); Lane Field, East 1937 (*cf. Lane Field*); Lane Field, North 1937; Lane Field West 1937; Little half Parts 1959 (1832B, *Little Halfpart* 1828); Middle Beck 1937;

Near Cow Close 1959 (1832B); Near half Parts 1959 (1832B); Near New Field 1959 (1832B); North High Field 1937; Osier Bed 1937; Rough Close 1959 (1828, 1832B, *Rushbye Close* 1622, *Rush Close* 1688A, 1687 x 1755, *Rushey Close* 1690^{CT}, *Rushy Close or Ruff Close* 1764C^{CT}, *Ruff Close* 1764A^{CT}, 1764B^{CT}, 1821A, 1821B, *Ruch close* 1687/8, *Rudd Close* 1821A, *Rushby Close (or Brickyard Close)* 1828: ME **close**); S. Andersey close 1850 (*South Andersay close* 1808D); South High Field 1937; Top Hawksmoor 1959 (1832B); West High Field 1937; Wheat Close 1959 (1701, 1764A, 1764B, 1764C^{CT}, 1821A, 1821B, 1828, 1832A, *Wheate Close* 1622, 1655A: ME **close**); Willoughby Close 1959 (1821B, 1828, 1832B, *Willoughby Closes (late Newfield)* 1821A).

(b) *Andersay Close* 1653A, 1653B, 1709, 1719A, 1784, 1787, 1808A, *Auderay Close* 1687 x 1755, 1688A (*cf. Andersay* (**Norwell**: NORTH FIELD), Anderby Balk); *Balletts Close* 1688B, 1687 x 1755, *Pond ~* 1687 x 1755, 1687/8, 1688B, 1690^{CT}, *Bassett's ~* 1764B^{CT}, *Pond Close or Barretts Close* 1764C^{CT}, *Bassetts Close* 1764A, *Barretts Close (or Pond Close)* 1764B, *Ballett's close* 1687/8, *Moat Close (formerly Barratts Close* [...]*)* 1821A, *Barratts Close* 1821A, *Moat ~* 1828;[146] *Butchers close* 1653B, *Corner, alias ~~* 1710, *Bucheres Close* 1744; *Carleton Pasture* 1694; *Colts close* 1710; *Cow Close* 1764B, 1821A, 1821B, 1828; *Ye cowpasture* 1406C, *the Cow Pasture* 1690 (ME **pasture**); *Cowpasture Close* 1622 (ME **close**); *the Cowpasture Leys* 1656, 1690, *the Cow Pasture ~* 1690^{CT}; *Cromwell Meadow* 1687 x 1755; *Cunnigree Close* 1622, *Cunny Grey Close* 1655A, *Coneygreys Close* 1699, 1701, *Coney Greys Close* 1701, *Conygrey ~* 1764C^{CT}, *Coney Green Close* 1821A, 1821B (ME **close**); *Cuthberts Close* 1688B, 1688B, 1687 x 1755, *Cutbirds Close alias Gervase Wongs Close* 1688A, 1693, *Cutbirds Close or Gervase Wongs Close* 1687 x 1755, *Cuthbert's close* 1687/8; *Fowracremore* 1433A (OE **mōr**); *Great and Little Half Part Closes* 1821A; *Great Cornfield* 1766B, 1766 x 79; *Great Cornfield Close* 1688B, 1693, 1687 x 1755, 1750A, *Great corn field ~*, 1687/8; *Great Halfpart* 1828 (*cf.* Far half Parts); *Green Close* 1821A; *Hall Meadow Closes* 1785; *Halleholme* 1406C (ON **holmr**); *Hauksmore Close* 1622, *Hawkesmore ~* 1622, 1655A, 1701, 1764C^{CT} *Hawkesmoor ~* 1764B^{CT}, 1821B, *Hawksmoor Closes* 1821A (ME **close**; *cf.* Great Hawksmoor); *Highcrossebuske* 1433A (OE **busc** or ON **buskr**); *Highfield* 1709, 1719; *Highfield Close* 1784, 1787, 1808A; *the Holmes Close* 1766 x 79; *Hopyard Close* 1764B, 1821A, 1821B, 1828; *Lane Field* 1653B, 1719B (*cf.* Lane Field, East); *Lane field close* 1787, *Land field close* 1808A, [*W. part of*] *Lane field close* 1832A; *Little Beck close* 1653B, 1710; *Little Half Part Close* 1821A; *the Little New Field* 1622 (OE **feld**); *Lower and Upper Hills* 1821A; *Lower hawksmoor* 1821A, 1821B, 1828; *Middle and Nether Rudds* 1687 x 1755; *Middle Beck close* 1653B, 1710; *Ye More* 1406C (OE **mōr**); *Neather Cow Close* 1694, *Nether ~~* 1735B; *the Nether End of the New Field Close* 1622, *the Nether End of the New*

[146] This enclosure is referred to as Barratt's Close (with various spellings), Pond Close and Moat Close, although there appears to be no clear chronological distinction which determines the use of each name. All variations on the name have been grouped together for comparative purposes.

Field 1655A, 1701, *close called Nether End of the New Field* 1596 x 1741, *Nether End of Great Newfield* 1687 x 1755, *Nether end of newfield called Half[?]ow close* 1764B, *Nether and close* 1687/8; *New Field close* 1687/8, *Newfield* ~ 1688B, 1687 x 1755, 1750A, 1766B, 1789, 1790, 1802, 1808C, 1832C, *Close called Newfield* 1766 x 79 (ME **close**); *Niedbrek* 1406C (OE **brēc**); *Northyng'* 1406B, 1406C, 1406D (ON **eng**); *novo prato* 1406C (likely translating OE **mǣd**); *Park Horse Close* 1690, *Half Part closes* 1764A, 1764B^{CT}, *Halfpart Closes* 1764C^{CT}, *Packhorse Close later called Halfpart Close* 1764B; *Pye close* 1653B; *Rayle Close* 1688B, 1687 x 1755, 1687/8, 1779, *Rail* ~ 1750A, *Top and Bottom Rail Closes* 1821A (*cf. Rails wong* (**Norwell**: MIDDLE FIELD), *Bottom Rail Close* (**Norwell**)); *Rudd/Rood* 1709, *Rudd* 1719, *(the) Rudds* 1764B^{CT}, 1764C^{CT}, 1832B, *Middle & Nether Rudd* 1687/8, *Middle Rudd, Nether Rudd* 1688B, [*Laws*] *Rudds* 1828; *Ryeland Meadow* 1688B, 1687 x 1755, 1687/8 (*cf. Rilandes* (LE MOREFELD')); *ryeland meadow closes* 1750A; *Sand Field* 1832A; *Shepherds yard* 1653B; *the Short Butt* 1694; *Skelton's close, Skeltons* ~ 1710; *Smeetons close* 1710; *le Smoleyng'* 1433A (ON **eng**); *Stocks Close* 1653A, 1711/2A, 1711/2B, 1719B, 1687 x 1755, 1750A, 1787, 1808A, 1808B, 1813B, 1818, 1821A, 1828, 1832A, 1832B, *Stocks alias Stocks Wood Close* 1779, *Stock Close* 1821B; *Stocks Nook* 1821A, 1821B, 1828; *Upper and Lower Hawksmoor* 1821A, *Upper Hawksmoor* 1821B, 1828; *Upper Rudd Close* 1622, *Upper Rud Close* 1655B (ME **close**); *Upper Rudds* 1690, 1821A, 1821B, 1828; *Wass Close* 1688A, 1687 x 1755, 1750A, 1750B, 1789, 1790, 1802, 1803, 1832C; *Weston Close* 1688B, 1687 x 1755, 1750A, 1750B, 1687/8, 1789, 1790, 1802, 1803, 1832C; *Wolfhaw* 1406C, *Woova* 1816 (OE **haga**); *Ybottwong', Ybottwonge* 1433A (ON **vangr**).

Middlethorpe

FARMS, BUILDINGS, BOUNDARIES AND STRUCTURES

(b) *Middlethorpe House* 1811, 1820, ~ *Farm* 1832A.

FIELD-NAMES

(b) *Back Orchard* 1811, 1820; *Calves Close* 1811, 1820; *Chappel Wong* 1811, 1820; *the East and old taken in Leigh Close* 1820; *Far Hen Becks* 1811, 1820; *the First Green* 1811, 1820; *First Hen Becks* 1811, 1820; *the First Long Field* 1811, 1820; *campo de Helshwa* 1406A; *Leys Close* 1832A; *the Long Meadow* 1811, 1820; *the Second Green* 1811, 1820; *the Second Long Field* 1811, 1820; *the Third Long Field* 1811, 1820; *the Twelve Acres* 1811, 1820; *the Under Acre* 1811, 1820; *the West new taken in Leigh Close* 1820; *Wintersets* 1811, 1820; *the Wintersets Meadow* 1811, 1820; *le Stokkes* 1406A, *the Stockes* 1653B, *The Stocks* 1687/8, 1688B, 1719A, 1784 (OE **stocc** or ON **stokkr**).

Unspecified township or shared

FARMS, BUILDINGS, BOUNDARIES AND STRUCTURES

(a) Flags Farm 1921* (*cf. le flagges* (WEST MEADOW), *Flaggs Meadow*).

(b) *le Kyrkbrigg'* 1406D (OE **brycg**); *Moat and Island* 1832A; *Norwell Lodge* 1832A; *Norwell Mill* 1832A; *Pasture Lane Bridge* 1832A (*cf. Pasture lane* (ROAD)); *Pea Leys Homestead* 1832A; *le Watermylne* 14th (OE **myln**).

WAYS AND ROADS

(b) *Bamford's Road* 1832A, 1832B; *Carlton Road* 1832A; *Caunton Park Close Road* 1832A; *Church Meadow Road* 1832A (*cf. Church Meadow Drain* (WATERCOURSE), CHURCH MEADOW); *Clover Lane* 1801, 1832A; *Cromwell Road* 1832A; *Eyre's Road* 1832A; *Ferryman Lane* 1749, 1832A (*cf. Ferriman Lane furlong* (**Norwell**: THE NORTH FIELD), *close at Ferryman Lane*); *Godfrey's Road* 1832A; *Green Road* 1832A; *Hackings Road* 1832A (*cf. Hackings* (**Norwell**: MIDDLE FIELD), *the Hacking Close* (**Norwell**), *ye Westhackyng* (**Norwell Woodhouse**), *Far Hackings*); *Hanging Hill Road* 1832A (*cf. Hengynghill'* (**Norwell**: MIDDLE FIELD)); *Hungar Road* 1832A; *Kaye Lane* 1832A; *Kneesal Road* 1832A; *Newark Road* 1832A; *Norwell Lodge Road* 1832A; *Ossington Road* 1832A; *Overdales Road* 1832A; *Pasture lane* 1801 (*cf. Pasture Lane Bridge* (STRUCTURE)); *Poors Road* 1832A; *Sandfield Road* 1832A; *South Woodhouse Lane* 1816; *Stocks Close Road* 1832A; *Town Street* 1832A; *West Meadow Road* 1832A (*cf. West Meadow Drain* (WATERCOURSE), WEST MEADOW, *West Meadow Close*); *Willoughebygate*, *Willoughbygate* 1433 (ON **gata**); *Willoughby Meadow Road* 1832A; *Woodhouse lane* 1801.

WATERCOURSES AND WATER SOURCES

(b) *le Bek'* 1433, *the Beck* 1785B (ON **bekkr**); *Church Meadow Drain* 1832A (*cf. Church Meadow Road* (ROAD), CHURCH MEADOW); *le Milnedam* 1411B (ME **damme**);[147] *Nether Moorlands Drain* 1832B; *Pasture Drain* 1832A; *Ridghills Drain* 1832B; *Upper Moorlands Drain* 1832B; *West Meadow Drain* 1832B (*cf. West Meadow Road* (ROAD), WEST MEADOW, *West Meadow Close*).

[147] Although it is possible that 'dam' refers here to the structure blocking the flow of water, it is more likely in the early fifteenth century that it is describing the mill pond. See Appendix 2 for more detailed discussion.

WOODLAND

(b) *Ash Holt* 1801, 1832A; *the Sallow Holt* 1811; *Sour Orchard* 1811; *Swinhaw Wood* 1757, *Swinhagh* ~ 1801, 1832A (*cf.* Swinnis Villa (**Norwell**: BUILDING), *Swynshaghwroo* (**Norwell**: THE NORTH FIELD), *Swinhaw Close(s)*).

FIELD-NAMES

CHURCH MEADOW
(1661, 1702, 1749, 1766A, 1785B, 1786, 1801, 1813A, 1816, 1832A; *cf. Church Meadow Road* (ROAD), *Church Meadow Drain* (WATERCOURSE)).

(b) *Close called Ballaber* 1661; *close in the Church Meadow* 1757; *House Hades* 1785B, 1801; *the Staking place* 1785B; *Westfurs* 1661 (*cf. Wett Furrows* (**Norwell**: SOUTH FIELD)).

LE KARRE
(1433: ME **ker**; *cf. Carr Furlong Close*).

(b) *Hulwell'* 1433 (OE **wella**); *Wrestmanhous'* 1433 (OE **hūs**).

WEST MEADOW
(1702, 1766A, *Westmedowe* 1433, *the west meadowe* 1661, *the West-meadow* 1707: OE **mǣd**; *cf. West Meadow Road* (ROAD), *West Meadow Drain* (WATERCOURSE), *West Meadow Close*).

(b) *Bullakhawe* 1433 (OE **haga**); *le flagges* 14th, 1433, *the Flags* 1661, 1785B, *Flaggs* 1832A (ME **flagge**; *cf.* Flags Farm (FARM), *Flaggs Meadow*); *Nabbewongeende* 1433 (OE **ende**; *cf. Nabwong'* (**Norwell**: SOUTH FIELD)).

UNSPECIFIED LOCATION

(a) Far Rudds 1959 (1832A; *cf. Rudd close*); Long Close 1937 (1653B, 1710, 1757, 1832A); Near Rudds and Narrow Close 1959 (1832A, 1832B).

(b) *Aspen Closes* 1832; *Barley Close* 1801; *Bellmans Allotment* 1832A; *Bottom Flaggs Close* 1829; *the Brawntree Close* 1811, *Brawn Tree Closes* 1832A; *Bull Close* 1832B; *the Bush* 1785B; *Butt* 1816; *Butt Close* 1757, 1801, 1832A; *Carr Furlong Close* 1757 (*cf.* LE KARRE); *Caunton Park* 1813A; *Caunton Park Nook Close* 1757; *Chapel Yard* 1832A; *Claxhill* 1816 (*cf. Claxilwonge* (**Norwell**: MIDDLE FIELD), *Claxilwonge* (**Norwell**: SOUTH FIELD)); *Claxhill Close* 1757; *Common Balk* 1816; *Common Close* 1832A; *Cow Furlong Close* 1757, 1832A; *Doctor's Yard* 1785B; *Far Field Close* 1832A; *Far Hackings* 1832A (*cf. Hackings* (**Norwell**: MIDDLE FIELD), *the Hacking Close* (**Norwell**), *ye Westhackyng* (**Norwell Woodhouse**), *Hackings Road* (ROAD)); *Far Stocks* 1832A; *Far Sweet Pasture* 1832A; *Far Willoughby Meadow* 1832A; *farr Pasture* 1801; *close at Ferryman Lane* 1749, *Ferryman Lane Close* 1757 (*cf. Ferriman Lane furlong* (**Norwell**: NORTH FIELD),

Ferryman Lane (ROAD)); *First Ginety-green Close* 1801; *Five Acre* 1816; *the Five Acre Close* 1811; *Flaggs Meadow* 1713/4, 1749, 1813A, *the Flagg* ~ 1786, *the Flags* ~ 1801 (*cf.* Flags Farm (FARM), *le flagges* (WEST MEADOW)); *Flintham close* 1816; *Four Acres* 1832A; *Genety Green Close* 1749; *Great Flash Wong* 1816; *Great Mill Close* 1832A; *Great Overdales* 1832A; *Great Rudhill* 1816; *the Green* 1801; *Gudrykwell'* 1406D; *Half Acre Close* 1757; *Half Mile Gap Close* 1757; *Hallewonge* 14th (ON **vangr**); *Hempyard, Hemp Yard* 1832A; *Hern Close* 1801, 1816; *High Closes* 1811; *Highthome wong* 1816; *Holme Close* 1766 x 79; *Hoo Yard* 1820; *Hop Yard* 1832A; *Hovel Close* 1832B; *Hungar* 1832A; *Hunger Close* 1757, 1801, *Hungar* ~ 1801, 1813A; *Hunger hill close* 1801; *Impyard Close* 1757; *jordanplace* 1406A (ME **place**); *Kaye Lane Close* 1832A; *Kettlecroft Wong* 1816; *Knapthorpp'* 1406D (ON **þorp**); *Little Flash Wong* 1816; *Little Green* 1832A; *Little Hawksmoor* 1832A; *Little Mill Close* 1832A; *Little Wood Close* 1757; *Long Mill Close* 1832A; *the Long Walk Close* 1811; *Long Walks* 1832A; *Lower Pasture* 1786; *Meadow(s)* 1832A; *the Middle Meadow* 1749; *the Middle Sick* 1749; *Moorlands Close* 1785B, 1801, *Morlands* ~ 1801; *le Mylnefurlong* 14th (OE **furlang**); *Near Stocks* 1832A; *Nether Moorlands* 1832A; *Nether Sike Close* 1786; *New Bridge Close* 1757; *Northwelle More* late 13thE, *le More* 1406B, 1406D (OE **mōr**); *Norwell Green* 1832A; *Ossington Wood Close* 1757; *Ovey Close* 1757; *Palesparke* 1455 (ME **park**; *cf.* Palis Hall (**Norwell**: BUILDING)); *Pea Ley(s) Close* 1801; *Pea Leys* 1832A; *Pool Hades* 1816; *Pool Hades Close* 1757; *Pricks Closes* 1832A; *Pybutts Close* 1832A; *Round Close* 1766A, 1785B; *Rudd* [*close*] 1719B, *Rud Close* 1744, 1766A, 1785B, *Rudd* ~ 1757, *Rudd or Rood* ~ 1784, *Rudd alias Rood* ~ 1787, *Rudd alias Rudderfield* ~ 1808A (*cf.* Far Rudds); *Rudd Hill Close* 1757; *Sand Pit* 1813A; *Shipmans Croft* 1786; *Sike* 1813A; *Six part Close* 1832A; *Sixteen Acre Closes* 1811; *Sixteen Acres* 1832A; *Smee Croft* 1832A; *Smithey Croft* 1816; *Sour Pasture Close* 1757 (*cf. the Sower Pasture* (**Norwell**: SOUTH FIELD)); *Southyng'* 1411A (ON **eng**); *Sweet Pasture* 1702, 1832A, *Sweet-pasture* 1707; *Sweet pasture meadow* 1801; *Swinhaw Close(s)* 1757, *Swinhay Close* 1786, *Swinnow* ~ 1811, *Swinhagh Closes* 1832A (*cf.* Swinnis Villa (**Norwell**: BUILDING), *Swynshaghwroo* (**Norwell**: THE NORTH FIELD), *Swinhaw Wood* (WOODLAND)); *Swynhaw* 14th (OE **haga**); *Swynhaghwro* 14th (ON **vrá**); *le Taunehale* 1341 (OE **halh**); *Tithe Yard* 1832A; *Top Cow Close* 1832A; *Top Flaggs Close* 1829; *Top Hackings* 1832A; *Townend Close* 1757; *Unwyksyke* 1406C, *Unwynsike* 1433 (OE **sīc** or ON **sík**); *Upper Cow Close* 1735B; *Upper Hacking Field* 1735B; *Upper Moorlands* 1832B; *Upper Sick Close* 1749; *le Walleyzerde* 1406A, *Walzerde* 1406D (ME **yerd**); *Wardplace* 1406D (ME **place**); *West Meadow Close* 1757 (*cf. West Meadow Road* (ROAD), *West Meadow Drain* (WATERCOURSE), WEST MEADOW); *West Meadow Nooking* 1832A; *West Pasture Nook* 1786; *Willow tree Close or west Syke Close* 1785B; *Willowby-meadow* 1707, *Willoughby Meadow* 1766A, 1785B, 1832A, ~ *meadows* 1817; *Wood Closes* 1832A; *Woodhouse Green* 1832A; *Woodlands Close* 1757.

Rolleston

The survey for Rolleston forms part of Chapter 5. See that chapter (pp. 290–363) for local history and the minor names of the parish.

South Muskham and Little Carlton

For discussion of the place-name Muskham, see North Muskham above (p. 174). Little Carlton was so-named to distinguish it from nearby Carlton on Trent (see that name for etymology, p. 82). The hamlet was within South Muskham in the Domesday Book.[148] South Muskham is a designated area of Major Archaeological Resource, and has 'the densest complex of cropmarks in the Trent Valley' dating from the Neolithic and Bronze Age.[149] Prehistoric human remains were found in the parish in the nineteenth century, along with earthenware fragments and animal bones.[150] More recent archaeological discoveries include a stone ring shaft or collar dated to the late eighth or early ninth century; due to this being a major crossing-place of the Trent, scholars have suggested that this artefact may be a remnant of a standing stone cross which stood at one end of this crossing.[151] As discussed under North Muskham, Bathley and Holme, crosses such as this would have functioned as both waymarkers and places for travellers to pray before and after attempting the crossing.

Early sources for the parish are few, and include those given in PN Nt. There is a single relevant grant in the White Book of Southwell from 1230, but many other attestations are from the seventeenth century or later. These include documents stored at the NCA from Tallents and Company solicitors, and some nineteenth-century surveys from the Middleton collection at UoN. There is no parliamentary enclosure award for the parish, and (a) and (b) forms are consequently separated at 1750.

FARMS, BUILDINGS, BOUNDARIES AND STRUCTURES

(a) Cold Harbour 1880s*, 1921* (*cf.* Cold Harbour Plantation (WOODLAND)); Burridge Farm 1880s*, 1921*; Church Lane Crossing 1921*; Debdale Hill Farm 1921* (*cf.* Debdale Hill); Elephant & Castle Public House 1841; Manor House 1880s*, 1921*; Muskham Bridge 1880s*, 1921*; Muskham Grange 1880s*, 1921*; St. Wilfrid's Church 1880s*, 1921*; Toll Bar House called Debdale Bar 1841; Woodhouse Farm 1880s*, 1921* (*Wodehouse, Wudehuses* 1472: OE **hūs**).

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[148] F. M. Stenton, 'Introduction to the Nottinghamshire Domesday', in VCH I, pp. 207–46 (p. 211).
[149] Bishop, 'Archaeological resources assessment', p. 2.
[150] Frank Granger, 'Early man', in VCH I, pp. 183–92 (p. 186).
[151] Everson and Stocker, *Corpus of Anglo-Saxon Stone Sculpture,* pp. 178–82.

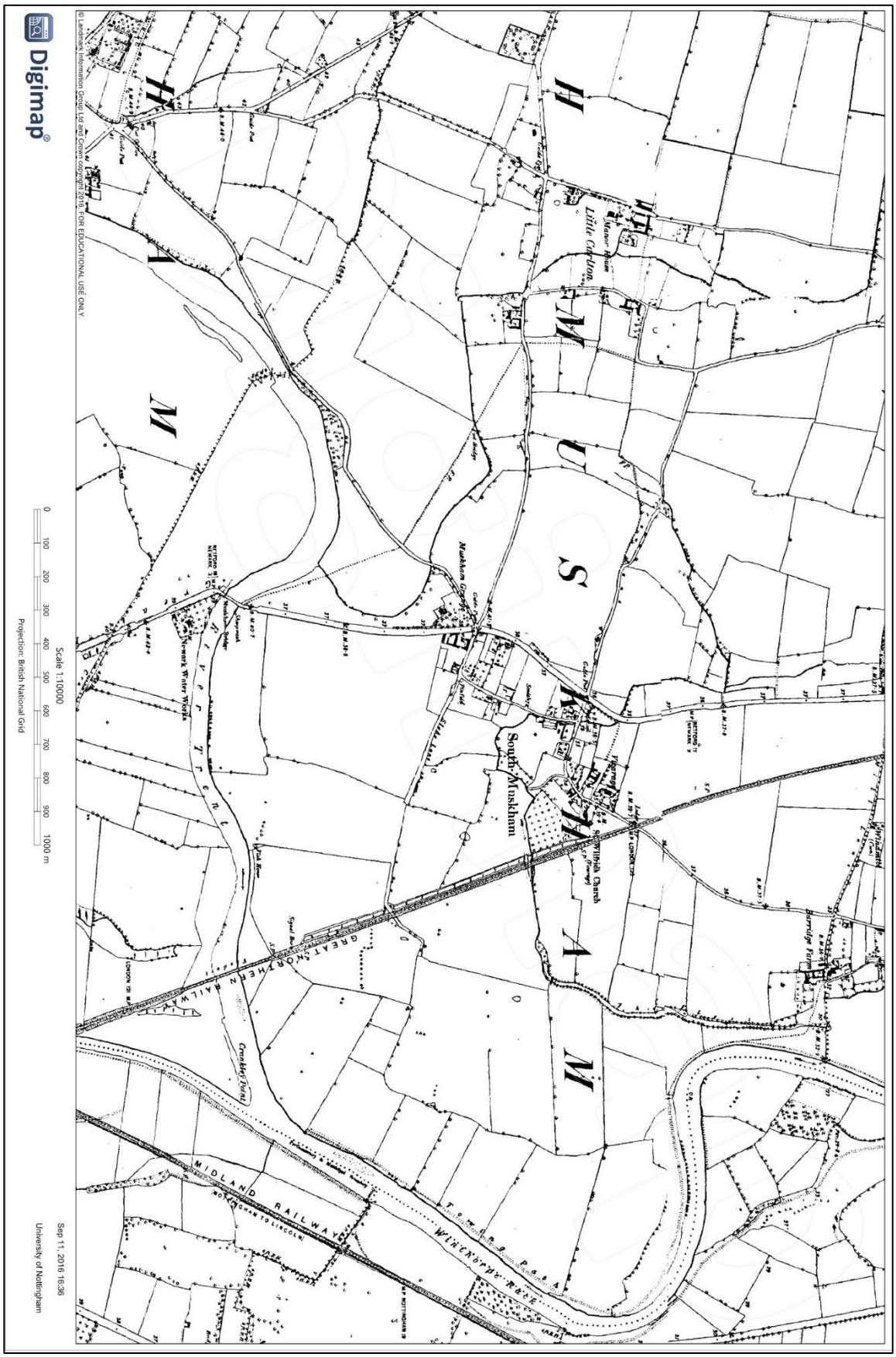


Figure 3.19: Map of South Muskham parish, with the settlement of Little Carlton (1880s).

(b) *Heybrigg'* 1301, *Haybrigg de Muskham* 1305, *le Heybrigge* 1364 (OE **brycg**); *Leales Cottage* 1750; *the parsonage house* 1696; *Spaffords Cottage* 1750.

WOODLAND

(a) Brickyard Plantation 1921*; Choulers Gorse 1880s*, 1921*; Cold Harbour Plantation 1921* (*cf.* Cold Harbour (BUILDING)); Dring Close Covert 1841 (*cf.* Far Dring Close); Dumble Plantation 1921*; Flosses Wood 1841; Fox Covert 1880s*; Hosse Wood 1864; Muskham Wood 1841, 1880s*, 1921*; Osier Holt 1841, 1864; Slake Orchard 1841 (*cf.* Slake Lane (ROAD), Slake Close(s)); Willow Holt 1841, 1864; The Wood 1837.

WAYS AND ROADS

(a) Allington Lane 1841; Bathley Lane 1841, 1977B; Calf Pits Lane 1841 (*cf.* Calf Pits); Carlton Lane 1841; Carr Lane 1864; Crab Lane 1841; Cranklow Lane 1841, Crankley ~ 1880s*, 1921* (*cf.* Cranklow, *Little Crankley Close*); Crow Lane 1841, 1880s*, 1921*; Fillington Road 1841; Great North Road 1841, 1880s*; Hopyard Lane 1841, 1880s*, 1921*, Hop Yard ~ 1841; Kelham Lane 1841; Mallender Lane 1841 (*cf.* Mallender); Mill Lane 1880s*, 1921*; Moor Lane 1841, 1864 (*cf.* Moor Close); Moorhouse Lane 1880s*, 1921*; North Muskham Lane 1841; Ollerton Road 1977B; Pattrops Lane 1841; Pinfield Lane 1841 (*cf.* Pin Field); Shackley Lane 1841; Shackley Road 1841; Slake Lane 1880s*, 1921* (*cf.* Slake Orchard (WOODLAND), Slake Close(s)); Town Moor Lane 1841; Town Street 1841; Warren Lane 1841.

WATERCOURSES AND WATER SOURCES

(a) The Fleet 1880s*; Hazle Dyke 1837; Newark Dike 1841; North Hazle Dike 1841; Old River Trent 1880s*; South Hazle Dike 1841.

(b) *Dokedyc* 1230 (OE **dīc**).

FIELD-NAMES

(a) Andersons Breathing 1841; Appletree Close 1841, 1864; Averham Common Pasture 1841; Balkers Hill Close 1864; Bell Moor 1841, 1864; Bell Pallate 1841, ~ Pallates 1864; Bottom Moor 1841, 1864; Bottom of Old Yard 1841; Bradley Yard 1837, 1841, 1864; Bramasick 1837, 1841; Breathing 1841; Bridge Meadow 1837, 1841; Broom Close 1837, 1841, 1864; Buck Leap, ~~ or Park Border 1841; Burgates 1841; Burtons Meadow / Little Holme 1841; Butt Close 1837, 1841; Calf Pits 1837, 1841, ~ Pitts 1864 (*cf.* Calf Pits Lane (ROAD)); Carlton Close 1837, 1841, 1864; Chapel Close 1837, 1841; Chapel Pits 1841, 1864; Church Close 1841, 1864; Church

Sand Close 1841; Clark Close 1841, 1864; Cliff 1841, 1864; Clover Close 1841, 1864; Coal Yard 1841; Coney Gray Hill 1841, Conney ~~ 1841, 1864; Corner Yard 1864; Cottage Moor 1837; Cottage Moor 1841, 1864; Cow Close 1841; Cow Pasture 1841; Crankley Point 1880s*; Cranklow 1837, 1841, the Crankleys 1864 (1740; *cf.* Cranklow Lane (ROAD), *Little Crankley Close*); Cranklow Pocket 1841; Debdale Hill 1880s* (*cf.* Debdale Hill Farm (FARM)); Deepdale 1837, 1841; Drings Hill 1864; Driver Hill 1841; Dumble Close 1841, 1864; East Home Close 1841, 1864; East Rough Close 1841, 1864; Eighteen Acres 1841; Englands Four Acres / Englands Sand Close 1841; Far Breathing 1841; Far Brook Close 1841, 1864; Far Broom Close 1841; Far Croft 1841, 1864; Far Deepdale 1841; Far Dring Close 1841 (*cf.* Dring Close Covert); Far High Cliff 1841; Far Hill Close 1841, 1864; Far Moor 1841, 1864; Far Over Close 1841, 1864; Far Petty Field 1841, 1864; Far Pit Furlong 1841 (1750); Far Sand Close 1841, 1864; Far Warr Cliff 1841; Fisher Close 1841; Fleet Close 1837, 1841, 1864; The Fleet 1841, 1864, 1921*; Four Acre Sand Close 1841; Curse Holme & Frith Close 1841 (*Frith Close* 1750); George Yard 1841, 1864; Great Bramasick 1841; Great Conney Gray 1841 (~ Coneygree 1750); Great Deepdale 1841; Great Hill Close 1841; Great Hill Meadow 1864; Great Pallate 1841; Hall Hills 1837, 1841, 1864; Hall Yard 1841; High Cliff 1841, 1864; Home Close 1841, 1864 (1750); Home Pallate 1841, 1864; Home Sand Close 1841; Home Yard 1837, 1841; Horse Close 1841, 1864 (1750); Horse Twelve Acres 1864; Hovel Twelve Acres 1841; Hoy field 1837, 1841; Kelham Thorne 1841; Ley Close 1841, 1864; Linnets Breathing 1841; Linnets Meadow 1841; Little Bramasick 1841; Little Cliff 1841, 1864; Little Close 1841; Little Conney Gray 1841 (~ *Coneygree* 1750); Little Hill Close 1841; Little Mallender 1841, ~ Mallind 1864; Little meadow 1841, 1864; Little Pallate 1841; Little Yard & Home Close 1841; Long Breathing 1841; Long Close 1841, 1864; Long Meadow 1841, 1864; Long Moor 1841, 1864; Long Twelve Acres 1841, 1864; Low Breathing 1841; Lower Breathing 1841; Make Close 1841; Mallender 1841, Mallinder 1864 (*cf.* Mallender Lane (ROAD)); Mare Furlong 1841; Marler Close 1864; Martin Land Close 1837, ~ Sand ~ 1841, 1864; Mather Hill 1841, 1864; Mather Pasture 1837, 1841; Mathers Wood Close 1864; Meadow Breathing 1841; Meadow Field 1864; Meadow Petty Field 1841; Middle Breathing 1841; Middle Broom Close 1841, 1864; Middle Hill Cranklow 1841; Middle Moor 1841, 1864; Middle Petty Field 1841, 1864; Middle Pit Furlong 1841 (1750); Middle Sand Close 1841; Mill Hill Close 1837, 1841; Mill Hill Meadow 1841, ~~ Mead 1864; Mill meadow 1864; Moor Close 1841, 1864 (*cf.* Moor Lane (ROAD)); Moor Lane Sand Close 1841; Muck Close 1841; Nanlamb Yard 1841; Near Breathing 1841; Near Butt Close 1841, 1864; Near Dring Close 1841; Near Over Close 1841, 1864; Near Peartree 1864; Near Peartree Close 1841; Near Peck Close 1841 (*cf. Nether Peck Close*); Near Pit Furlong 1841 (1750); Near Sand Close 1841, 1864; New Close 1841, 1864; Newton Close 1837, 1841 (*Crankley Close* 1694, ~~ *now called Newton Close* 1735); Nolson's Croft 1841; North Deepdale 1841; North Home Close 1841; North Home Close 1864; North Park Wong 1841, 1864; Osier Hill 1864; Pallate(s) 1841, 1864; Park Nook Close 1841, 1864; Parsons Plott 1837, ~ Plot 1841, Plot 1864;

Penny Pot Close 1841; Penny Pots 1864; Petty Field 1841; Pin Field 1841 (*cf.* Pinfield Lane (ROAD)); Pinfold 1841; Pinfold Close 1841; Platts Meadow 1841, 1864; Pond Close 1841 (1750); Pudding Poke 1841; Roe Close 1841; Rotten Moors / Longton Rotten Moor 1841; Rustle Holme(s) 1841, 1864 (*cf. Roskelhol'*); Sarton Twelve Acres 1841; Scrimshaw Bramasick 1841; Short Leys 1841, 1864; Six Acre 1841; Slake Close(s) 1837, 1841 (*cf.* Slake Orchard (WOODLAND), Slake Lane (ROAD)); South Deepdale 1841; South Park Wong 1841, 1864; Spring Wood Close 1841, 1864; Storey Close 1841; Sykes Cliff 1841; Sykes meadows 1841; Ten Acres 1841, 1864; Three Hills 1841; Top 'oth Hills 1841; Twelve acres 1837, 1841, 1864; Two Acre Close 1841; Under Cliff 1841; Under Mather Close 1841; Walkers Wood Close 1841; Walkers Yard 1841; Walnut Tree Close 1841, 1864; War Cliff 1841; Well Meadow 1841; West Rough Close 1841, 1864; Wilkinson Close 1864; Wilkinson Sand Close 1841.

(b) *Far Nether Deepdale* 1750; *Little Crankley Close* 1704/5, 1725/6 (*cf.* Cranklow Lane (ROAD), Cranklow); *Near Nether Deepdale* 1750; *Nether Peck Close* 1750 (*cf.* Near Peck Close); *Roskelhol'* mid-13th, *Roskelholm* late 13th (ON **holmr**; *cf.* Rustle Holme(s)); *Upper Deepdale* 1750.

Staythorpe

Staythorpe is a very small settlement, historically a township within Averham parish.[152] It is now better known for the gas-fired power station built here than for any other qualities or features. The manors of Averham and Staythorpe were held by the same man at the time of Domesday, but Staythorpe had its own mill despite its small size.[153] In later years much of the land in the township was held by Trinity College, Cambridge.[154] The settlement-name either derives from the ON personal name *Stari* with **þorp**, a name of the same type as Gunthorpe and Caythorpe to the south, or from ON **stǫrr** 'sedge'.[155]

There are no early sources for Staythorpe in the corpus, only the Tithe Award of 1841. Like Averham and Kelham, Staythorpe was privately enclosed between the seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries, so has no parliamentary Enclosure Award.[156]

FARMS, BUILDINGS, BOUNDARIES AND STRUCTURES

(a) Pingley Bridge 1921*.

WOODLAND

(a) Orchard 1841.

WAYS AND ROADS

(a) Outcome Lane 1841.

WATERCOURSES AND WATER SOURCES

(a) Car Dyke 1921*; Pingley Dyke 1880s*, 1921*.

[152] Youngs, *Local Administrative Units,* p. 368.
[153] Robinson, *Three Nottinghamshire Parishes,* pp. 5, 7.
[154] *Ibid.*, p. 39.
[155] PN Nt (196) and DEPN give the personal name; CDEPN and SSNEM (117) both prefer *stǫrr*.
[156] Robinson, p. 39.

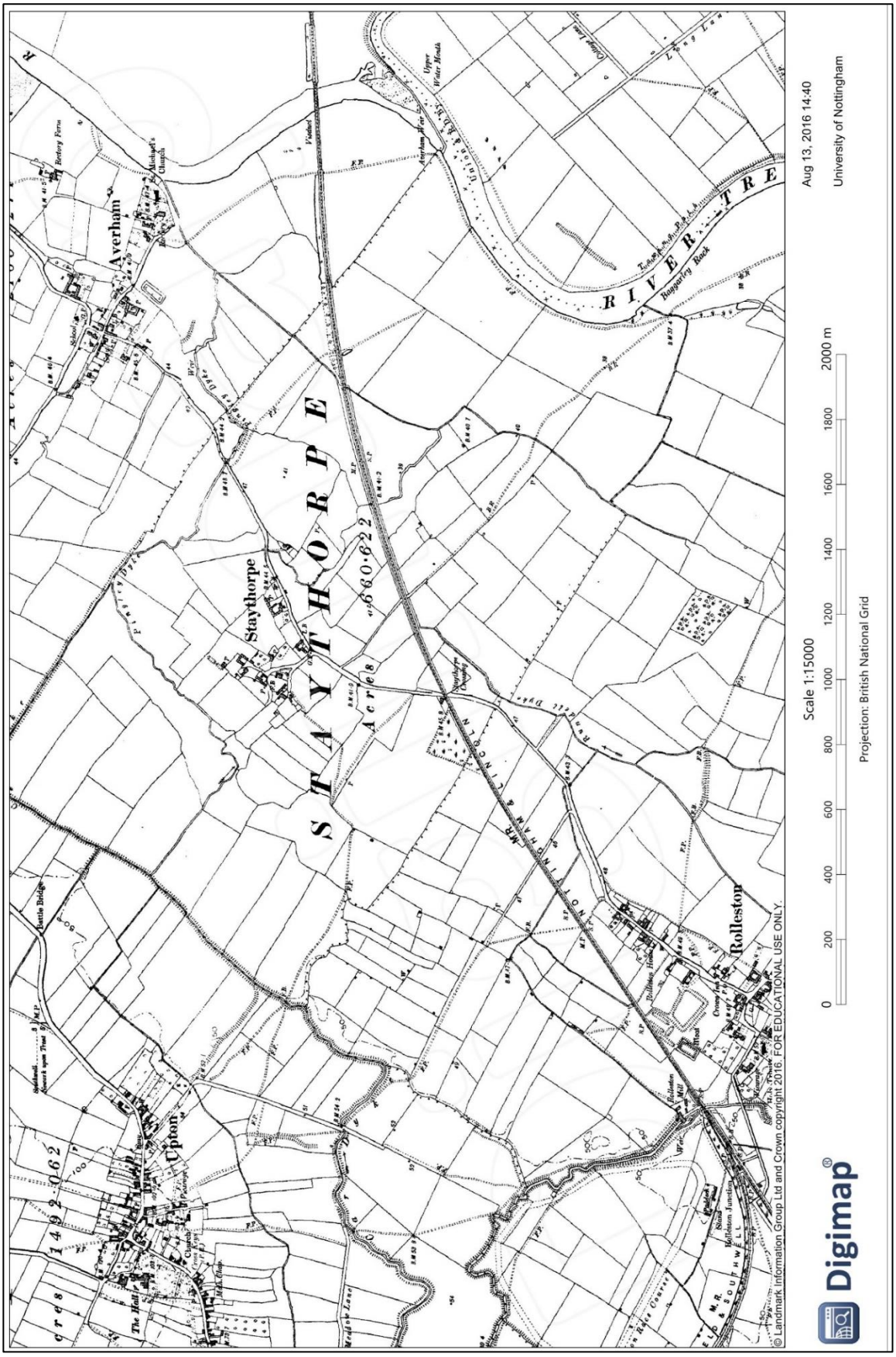


Figure 3.20: Map of Staythorpe parish (1880s).

FIELD-NAMES

(a) Baggaly Close 1841; Barn Close 1841; Bilby Close 1841; Birkitt Close 1841; Carr 1841; Chapel Close 1841; Clover Close 1841; Common Bank 1841; Cottage Meadow 1841; Cross Ley 1841; Dovecote Close 1841; Goss Gores 1841; Great Green 1841; Great Meadow 1841; Great Pingle 1841; Great Row 1841; Great Sancam 1841; Great South Field 1841; Green 1841; High Close 1841; Hill Close 1841; Home Close 1841; Home Row 1841; Horse Pool Close 1841; Hough Close 1841; Kirk Close 1841; Kitchen Close 1841; Little Green 1841; Little Pingle 1841; Little Row 1841; Little Sancam 1841; Little South Field 1841; Long Close 1841; Lousy Carr 1841; Marsh Green 1841; Miccle Holme 1841; Milking Close 1841; Near Close 1841; Nether Miccle Holme 1841; New Meadow 1841; Nine Acres 1841; Nixon Close 1841; Outcome 1841; Parnham Close 1841; Pingley Close 1841; Rhodes Close 1841; Robbin Row 1841; Row Bottom 1841; Sand Close 1841; Singleton Close 1841; Sixteen Acres 1841; Southfield Close 1841; Spellthorn 1841; Stack Close 1841; Stathorpe Meadows 1764[KH], Staythorpe Meadow, Meadow 1841; The Row 1841; Town Close 1841; Upper Miccle Holme 1841; Upton Close 1841; Weetman Close 1841; Witton Close 1841.

(b) *Eyngemer* 1218, *Yngmere* 1496 (OE **mere** or **(ge)mǣre**).

Sutton on Trent and Ossington

Sutton on Trent is one of the larger settlements in the study area. It lies close to the Trent, with Ossington further west away from the river. The first major name is from OE **sūð** and **tūn**: the directional term may be in relation to either Normanton to the north, or Weston to the north-west of Sutton.[157] Ossington is less straightforward a name, and Gover, Mawer and Stenton take it to be from a diminutive OE personal name such as **Ōs(i)ca,* also with **tūn**.[158] The history of land ownership is a complicated one, especially in Ossington: the holding of this manor was under some dispute in the twelfth century: Roger de Buron had granted the town to both the Knights Hospitallers and Lenton Priory at different times during his life. After his death, however, the original grant to the Hospitallers was eventually confirmed.[159] Later in its history, Ossington (and a great deal of land in nearby townships and parishes) was owned by the Denison family.

The White Book of Southwell contains a good number of twelfth-century attestations for these parishes. From the seventeenth century, documents can be found in the deposits of the aforementioned Denison family held at UoN. There is also a number of relevant documents in various deposits at the NCA dating from the late seventeenth century onwards. The Enclosure Award for Sutton on Trent is dated 1808, and for Ossington and Wadnall Field is dated 1845. The early sources do not always differentiate between the two parishes, making it impossible to separate all the forms into two sections. Consequently, a single date has been used to separate the attestations: that of the later Enclosure Award. (a) sections, therefore, contain names which are attested after 1845, while (b) sections contain names attested only up to and including that date.

[157] PN Nt 196; CDEPN 'Sutton' (43); DBPN 'Sutton'; DEPN 'Sutton'.

[158] PN Nt 195; CDEPN; DBPN. Ekwall takes it to a similar formation with a slightly different personal name (DEPN).

[159] Cox, 'Religious houses', p. 142.

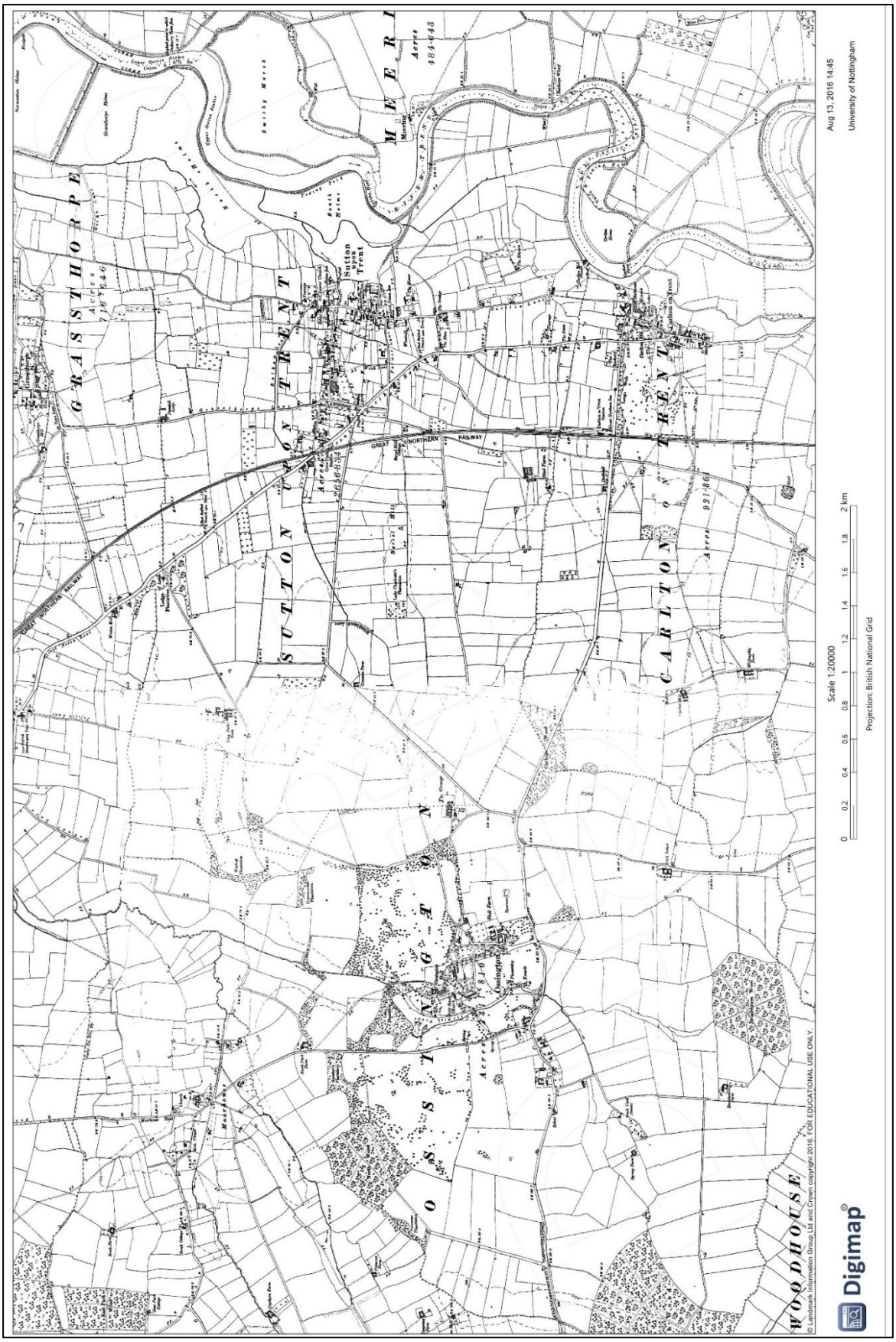


Figure 3.21: Map of Sutton on Trent and Ossington parishes (1880s).

Sutton on Trent

FARMS, BUILDINGS, BOUNDARIES AND STRUCTURES

(a) All Saints Church 1880s*; Barrelhill Cottage 1880s*, Barrel Hill ~ 1921* (*cf. Barrell Hill Drain* (WATERCOURSE), *Barre hill Furlong* (MILLFIELD), Barrel Hill); Carlton Steam Mill 1880s*, ~ Mill 1921*; Common Farm 1880s*, 1921*; Crow Park 1880s*, ~~ Farm 1921* (*the Crow parke* 1604: ME **park**; *cf. Crow Park Plantation* (WOODLAND), *Crow Park way* (ROAD)); Crow Park Station 1921*; Deadman's Cottage 1880s* (*cf. Deadman Lane* (ROAD), *Deadman Drain* (WATERCOURSE), *Deadmans Furlong* (MILLFIELD), *Deadman*); Deadman's Farm 1880s*, Stud ~ 1921*; Dunstall Lodge 1921*; The Elms 1880s*, 1921*; The Grange 1880s*, 1921*; Grasmere Farm 1921*; Hillside 1921*; Holme Inn 1880s*, 1921* (*cf.* Holme Lane (ROAD), the Holmes or Low Commons, *Holm Gates*); Lord Nelson and homestead 1866, Lord Nelson Inn 1880s*, 1921* (*alehouse known as the Sun* 1792, *the Sun public house* 1795, *the Sun and homestead* 1808A, *the Sun* 1808B, *pub. now called Lord Nelson* 1811); The Manor 1880s*, 1921*; Newbarn Farm 1880s*; The Pines 1921*; The Rhymes 1921*; Sternthorpe Farm 1921*.

(b) *Ancliffs House and Homestead* 1808C; *Mearing Ferry* 1808C; *molendin. de Sutton* 1286; *Newhams House and Homestead* 1808C.

WOODLAND

(a) Cocked Hat Plantation 1921*; Lady Charlotte's Plantation 1880s*, 1921*; Lodge Plantation 1880s*, 1921*.

(b) *Crowpark plantation* 1784[MH], *Crow Park* ~ 1788[MH] (*cf.* Crow Park (BUILDING), *Crow Park way* (ROAD)); *Ozier Holt* 1808C.

WAYS AND ROADS

(a) Brimblebeck Lane 1921* (*cf. Brimblebeck Road* (ROAD), *Brillebecdyk* (WATERCOURSE), *brymble becke Furlonge* (BUTT FIELD), *Brymblebeck*); Bulham Lane 1880s*, 1921* (1808C; *cf. Bulham Lane Road* (ROAD), *Bulham Lane Drain* (WATERCOURSE)); Carlton Lane 1921*; Church Street 1880s*, 1921*; Grassthorpe Lane 1921*; Great North Road 1880s*, 1921*; Hemplands Lane 1880s*, 1921*; High Street 1921*; Holme Lane 1880s*, Far ~~ 1921* (1808C; *cf.* The Holmes or Low Commons, *Holm Gates*); Ingram Lane 1880s*, 1921* (1808C; *cf. Ingram Lane Drain* (WATERCOURSE), *Ingram Lane Close*); Middle Holme Lane 1880s*, 1921*; Palmer Lane 1880s*, 1921* (1808C; *cf. Palmer lane Sick* (MILLFIELD), *Palmer Lane Close*); Station Lane 1921*; Sternthorpe Lane 1880s* (*Stanthorpe ~, Stern thorne* ~ 1808C); Sternthorpe Road 1880s*; Upper Holme Lane 1880s*, First ~~ 1921*; Witch Lane 1880s*, 1921*.

(b) *Brimblebeck Road* 1808C (*cf.* Brimblebeck Lane (ROAD), *Brillebecdyk* (WATERCOURSE), *brymble becke Furlonge* (BUTT FIELD), *Brymblebeck*); *Bulham Lane Road* 1808C (*cf.* Bulham Lane (ROAD), *Bulham Lane Drain* (WATERCOURSE)); *Bulwong lane* 1663 (*cf. Bull Wonge Furlng* (KING HARRY FIELD)); *Carstool Lane* 1808C; *Constable Sike Lane, ~ Syke ~* 1808C; *Crow Park way* 1808C (*cf.* Crow Park (BUILDING), *Crowpark plantation* (WOODLAND)); *Cuckstool Lane* 1808C (*cf.* Cuckstool Dyke (WATERCOURSE)); *Deadman Lane* 1808C (*cf.* Deadman's Cottage (BUILDING), *Deadman Drain* (WATERCOURSE), *Deadmans Furlong* (MILLFIELD), *Deadman*); *Dove furrows Lane* 1808C (*cf. Dove Furrows*); *Eaves Road* 1808C (*cf. the Heavels Closse*); *The Fox hole Lane* 1758 (*cf. The Fox hole Close*); *Galley Tree Syke Lane, Gallow ~ ~ ~* 1808C; *Grangergate Lane* 1808C; *Grassthorpe Road* 1808C; *Horse acre Syke Lane* 1808C (*cf. Horseacre Syke Drain* (WATERCOURSE), *The horse acres Furlong* (MILLFIELD), *Horseacre*); *Kent Road* 1808C; *Linelands Lane* 1808C (*cf. Line lands Furlong* (KING HARRY FIELD), *Lyne lands*); *Marnham Way* 1808C; *Meadow Road* 1808C; *Meering Road* 1808C; *Mill Road* 1808C; *Moody Lane* 1808C; *Moorhouse Road* 1808C; *Norwell Road* 1808C; *Ossington Road* 1808C; *Rose Bank Road* 1808C (*cf. Rosebank Drain* (WATERCOURSE)); *Ryeholme Syke Road* 1808C; *South Holme Lane* 1808C; *Syke Lane* 1808C; *Trent Road* 1808C.

WATERCOURSES AND WATER SOURCES

(a) Cuckstool Dyke 1880s*, 1921* (*cf. Cuckstool Lane* (ROAD)); Spring Head 1921*;[160] Upper Girton Stakes 1880s*.[161]

(b) *Barrell Hill Drain* 1808C (*cf.* Barrelhill Cottage (BUILDING), *Barre hill Furlong* (MILLFIELD), Barrel Hill); *Brillebecdyk* 1335, *Brimblebeck Drain* 1808C (OE **dīc**; *cf.* Brimblebeck Lane, *Brimblebeck Road* (both ROADS), *brymble becke Furlonge* (BUTT FIELD), *Brymblebeck*); *Bulham Lane Drain* 1808C (*cf.* Bulham Lane, *Bulham Lane Road* (both ROADS)); *Carlton Drain* 1808C; *Castle Willows Drain* 1808C (*cf. Castle Willowes*); *Cow acres Drain* 1808C (*cf. Cowe Acres*); *Deadman Drain* 1808C (*cf.* Deadman's Cottage (BUILDING), *Deadman Lane* (ROAD), *Deadmans Furlong* (MILLFIELD), *Deadman*); *Deadman Lane Drain* 1808C; *Dickinsons Drain* 1808C; *Drouts Drain* 1808C; *Duck Hole Drain* 1808C (*cf. Duck Hole*); *Dunstall Drain* 1808C (*cf. Dunstall* (BROAD OAK FIELD), *Dunstall close*); *Gall(e)y Tree Sike Drain* 1808C; *Hopyard Drain, Hop Yard ~* 1808C; *Horseacre Syke Drain, Horse acre ~ ~* 1808C (*cf. Horseacre Syke Lane* (ROAD), *The horse acres Furlong* (MILLFIELD), *Horseacre*); *Ingram Lane Drain* 1808C (*cf.* Ingram Lane (ROAD), *Ingram Lane Furlong*); *Kents Drain* 1808C; *Lamb Holme Drain* 1808C (*cf. Lamb Holme*); *The Leys Drain* 1808C; *Lingwong Drain, Ling Wong ~* 1808C (*cf. Ling wong* (MILLFIELD), *Ling Wong Close*); *Main Drain*

[160] Marked in the Trent.

[161] Marked in the Trent.

1808C; *Meadow Drain* 1808C; *Moor Leys Drain* 1808C; *Ossington Road Drain* 1808C; *Rosebank Drain, Rose Bank* ~ 1808C (*cf. Rosebank Lane* (ROAD)); *Ryeholme Syke Drain, ~ Sike* ~ 1808C; *Sandfield Drain* 1808C (*cf. Sand Field*); *Short Wong Drain* 1808C (*cf. short wong*); *Stanthorpe Drain* 1808C; *Syke Drain* 1808C; *Tudd leas ditch* 1663 (*cf. Tuddleas* (MILLFIELD), *Tudley Close*); *Whitehouse Leys Drain* 1808C (*cf. Whytehouse leyes*).

FIELD-NAMES

BROAD OAK FIELD
(1758, 1808C, *the Broad oake feld* 1587[CT], *Broadoake Feyld, Broad Nooke Feilde* 1604,[162] *Broadoake Field* 1648, *the broad Oake feild* 1649, *Broad Okefeild* 1663: OE **feld**; *cf. Broadoke furlong* (BROAD OAK FIELD)).

(b) *Blarkwong Butts Furlong* 1604 (OE **furlang**); *Broadoke furlong* 1604, *Broad Oak* ~ 1758 (OE **furlang**; *cf.* BROAD OAK FIELD); *Buttercomb Nether furlong* 1758; *Charter Wonge Furlong* 1604 (OE **furlang**); *Chrosse Furlong* 1604 (OE **furlang**); [*wong called*] *Conylandes* 1649 (OE/ON **land**; *cf. Conye lands Furlong* (MILLFIELD)); *Dunstall* 1663 (*cf. Dunstall Drain* (WATERCOURSE), *Dunstall close*); *Dunstall Nook* 1758; *Halleyarde Furlong* 1604 (OE **furlang**; *cf. Hall Yard*); *the Hawthorns* 1604 (OE **hagu-þorn**); *The hollowe Furlong* 1604 (OE **furlang**; *cf. the hollow close*); *Horscroft Meadow* 1604 (OE **mǣd**); *Horse croft* 1648, ~ *Crofts* 1808C (OE **croft**); *The Kirke Towen End Furlong* 1604 (OE **furlang**); *Lammas Close* 1604 (ME **close**); *The little furlong at Guildhouse Ditch* 1604 (OE **furlang**); *Longwranglands* 1604 (OE/ON **land**); *Mill Rye Halin furlong* 1758; *Milne Berke* 1604 (poss. OE **balca**); *The Milne hill Furlong* 1604 (OE **furlang**); *Milne Ryeholme* 1663; *Mooreleyes Furlong* 1604 (OE **furlang**); *Morehill Furlong* 1604 (OE **furlang**); *Mylnye Holme Furlong* 1604 (OE **furlang**); *Neather Blarkwong* 1604 (OE **vangr**; *cf. Blackwong Close*); *Nether Dunstall Furlong* 1604 (OE **furlang**); *Nether Farre Furlong* 1604, ~ *faire furlong* 1663, ~ *far* ~ 1758 (OE **furlang**); *Shortwranglands* 1604 (OE/ON **land**); *Upper Blarkwonge* 1604 (ON **vangr**); *Upper Dunstall Furlong alias Guildhouse Ditch Furlong* 1604 (OE **furlang**; *cf. The little furlong at Guildhouse Ditch* (BROAD OAK FIELD)); *The upper farre Furlong* 1604, *Upper faire* ~ 1663, ~ *far* ~ 1758 (OE **furlang**); *White Crofte Furlong* 1604 (OE **furlang**); *Wyte bushe Furlong* 1604 (OE **furlang**).

[162] This appears to be an error for *Broadoake*, as it appears at the end of the corresponding section of the 1604 survey.

BUTT FIELD
(1808C, *The Butte Field* 1604: OE **feld**; *cf. the Butt close*).

(b) *Brymble becke Furlonge* 1604 (OE **furlang**; *cf.* Brimblebeck Lane, *Brimblebeck Road* (both ROADS), *Brillebecdyk* (WATERCOURSE), *Brymblebeck*); *Crookeness Furlong alias Leyes* 1604 (OE **furlang**, ME **ley** or OE **lǣs**; *cf. Crook'd Nest*).

KING HARRY FIELD
(1808C, *Kyng henry feld* 1587[CT], *King Harrie Field* 1604, *~ Henry feild* 1649, 1663, *~ Harrys Field* 1808C: OE **feld**).

(b) *Bull Wonge Furlng* 1604 (OE **furlang**; *cf. Bulwong lane* (ROAD)); *The Fifteene Ridges' Furlong* 1604 (OE **furlang**); *The Furlong at [?]odge Croft* 1604 (OE **furlang**); *Line lands Furlong* 1604 (OE **furlang**; *cf. Linelands Lane* (ROAD), *Lyne lands*); *The long Moore Furlong* 1604, *~ Moor ~* 1758 (OE **furlang**); *Mear Pit furlong* 1758 (*cf. Meare hill*); *Meare Cliffe Furlonge* 1604 (OE **furlang**); *The Owtegong's Side Furlong* 1604 (OE **furlang**; *cf. the Outgang*); *Rodge Croft furlong* 1758 (*cf. Rodge Croft*); *The Short line lands* 1604 (OE/ON **land**); *The Shorte Thorney Furlong* 1604 (OE **furlang**); *The Shorte lands* 1604 (OE/ON **land**); *The Sowthe Furlong of linelands* 1604 (OE **furlang**); *The Stumpe Oake* 1604 (OE **āc**); *Thornie Wong Furlong* 1604 (OE **furlang**); *Thorny Wood furlong* 1758; *Whitcrosse Furlonge* 1604, *furlong called Whitecrosse* 1627A, 1627C, *furlong called whytecrosse* 1627B (OE **furlang**).

MILLFIELD
(1808C, *the myln feld* 1587[CT], *The Milne Field* 1604, *Millfeild* 1648, *Sutton milnefeild* 1649, *~ Milne field* 1663, *Milnefield* 1664, *Miln Field* 1758, *Mill ~* 1804, 1808C, 1817: OE **feld**).

(b) *Barre hill Furlong* 1604, *Barrell ~ ~* 1808C (OE **furlang**; *cf.* Barrel Hill Cottage (BUILDING), *Barrell Hill Drain* (WATERCOURSE), Barrel Hill); *the Bray* 1663; *Brerye wong* 1587[CT], *Briery Wonge* 1649, *~ wong* 1663 (ON **vangr**); *Carlton Cross furlong* 1758; *the Cliff* 1587[CT], *the Cliffe* 1649 (OE **clif**); *Cliffe hill Furlong* 1604, 1758 (OE **furlang**); [*wong called*] *Cony Lande* 1587[CT], [*~~*] *Coney lands* 1663 (OE/ON **land**); *Conye lands Furlong* 1604, *Coney ~~* 1758 (OE **furlang**; *cf. Conylandes* (BROAD OAK FIELD)); *Cross furlong* 1758; *Deadmans Furlong* 1604 (OE **furlang**; *cf.* Deadman's Cottage (BUILDING), *Deadman Lane* (ROAD), *Deadman Drain* (WATERCOURSE), *Deadman*); *East furlong* 1758; *The farre end of long Leyes* 1604 (ME **ley** or OE **lǣs**); *the Hanging Nook* 1758; *The horse acres Furlong* 1604 (OE **furlang**; *Horseacre Syke Lane* (ROAD), *Horseacre Syke Drain* (WATERCOURSE), *Horseacre*); *The Inhammes Furlong* 1604 (OE **furlang**; *cf. the Inham feild*); *Ladie Herne* 1604 (OE **hyrne**); *Ling wong* 1587[CT], 1663 (ON **vangr**; *cf. Lingwong Drain* (WATERCOURSE), *Ling Wong Close*); *Little Wong* 1758; *Long Wong furlong* 1758; *The Longe Leyes Furlong* 1604, *Long Leys ~* 1758

(OE **furlang**); *Nether Wood Hill furlong* 1758; *Nether woodhill* 1663 (*cf. woodhill*); *The North ende of Wood hill* 1604 (OE **ende**); *The ouldfeilde Furlong* 1604 (OE **furlang**; *cf. the ould feld*); *Palmer lane Sick* 1663 (*cf.* Palmer Lane (ROAD), *Palmer Lane Close*); *The Rest of the Wongs* 1758; *Rye Holme Furlong* 1604, *Ryeholme Furlonge* 1627A, *Ryholme* ~ 1627B, *R*[*ye*]*holme furlong* 1627C, *Rye Holm Furlonge* 1758 (OE **furlang**; *cf. Ryholm'*); *Rye nooke* 1663, ~ *Nooking* 1758 (*cf. the Ry Nooken*); *The Rye Nooke Furlong* 1604 (OE **furlang**); *Tud lodge leys Furlong* 1758; *Tuddleas* 1663 (*cf. Tudd leas ditch* (WATERCOURSE), *Tudley Close*); *Willeyghbye Meares* 1604 (OE **mere** or **(ge)mǣre**); *woodhill* 1587[CT] (OE **hyll**); *Woodhill Furlong* 1604 (OE **furlang**); *The Walke Leye* 1604 (ME **ley**).

SUTTON MEADOW

(1758, 1808C, *Sowthing* 1587[CT], *Sutton Meadow / Southinge* 1604, *Sutton Southing* 1619A, 1663, *Sutton Sowthinge* 1619B, *the Southyng* 1627A, *the Sowthinge* 1627B, *the Southing* 1627C, 1649, *the South Ing* 1649, *the Meadows* 1772: ON **eng**, OE **mǣd**).

(b) *The Croft Close nooke furlong* 1604 (OE **furlang**; *Crofclose*); *The Ferrie Doales* 1604 (OE **dāl**); *The Low Furlong* 1604 (OE **furlang**); *Mickledall Furlonge* 1604 (OE **furlang**; *cf. Mickledale*); *Middle Dale* 1758; *Newgate furlong* 1758; *the Second furlong* 1758; *Short Rood furlong* 1758; *Southing gate furlong* 1758; *the furlong by the Trent side* 1758; *Under Hades furlong* 1758; *Wand Holt furlong* 1758; *Wanyates Peese* 1604 (ME **pece**).

UNSPECIFIED LOCATION

(a) Barrel Hill 1880s*, 1921* (c. 1825*; *cf.* Barrel Hill Cottage (BUILDING), *Barrell Hill Drain* (WATERCOURSE), *Barre hill Furlong* (MILLFIELD)); Barrell Hill close 1870, 1897B, 1897C (1817), Barrel ~ ~ 1875; Barrell Hill Field close 1868A, 1868B; Cherry Holt close 1897A, 1897C; Hardwork's Old Yard 1848; the Holmes or Low Commons 1857 (1792, 1804), the Holme 1902[GT], 1911 (1706, 1808C, *the Holmes* 1808C, 1815A; *cf.* Holme Inn (BUILDING), Holme Lane (ROAD), *Holm Gates*); North Holme 1880s*, 1921* (1629, 1808C); South Holme 1880s*, 1921* (1629, 1808C).

(b) *Barrell Nook Close* 1808C; *Betneys Yard* 1808C; *the blacke Oke Closses* 1588, *Blackoke Closes* 1619A, 1619B, *Blackoake* ~ 1627A, 1627C, *Blackoak* ~ 1627B (ME **close**); *Blackwong Close*, *Black Wong* ~ 1808C (*cf. Neather Blarkwong* (BROAD OAK FIELD)); *Bottom Eaves Close* 1808C; *Bradlands Close* 1808C; *Brigg Close* 1808C; *Brymblebeck* 1627B (ON **bekkr**; *cf.* Brimblebeck Lane, *Brimblebeck Road* (both ROADS), *Brillebecdyk* (WATERCOURSE), *brymble becke Furlonge* (BUTT FIELD)); *Brymblebeck closes* 1627A, 1627C, *Brimblebeck Close* 1808C (ME **close**); *Broome Wong*, *Broomye* ~ 1604 (ON **vangr**); *Browne wonge* 1604, *Brownie wonge* 1627B, 1627C (ON **vangr**); *Browning* 1649 (ON **eng**); *Bucklers Nook Close* 1808C;

Butcher Close 1663; *Butler's Nook* 1808C; *the Butt close* 1604, 1808C (ME **close**; *cf.* BUTT FIELD); *the Butte Leyes* 1604 (ME **ley** or OE **lǣs**); *Butthow close* 1649 (ME **close**); *Carlton Cross Close* 1808C; *Carlton Dike Common* 1808C; *Carlton Dyke ley feild* 1627B (OE **feld**); *Carlton Dykes close* 1627B, 1627C, *~ Dyke ~* 1772, 1808C, *~ Dike ~* 1808C (ME **close**); *Cartwright Close* 1663; *Castle Willowes* 1604 (OE **wilig**; *cf. Castle Willows Drain* (WATERCOURSE)); *Clapper Close* 1663, 1758; *Coney Grey Close* 1815A; *Corn Eaves close* 1627A, *Corneaves ~* 1627B, [?] *Eaves Close* 1627C (ME **close**); *Cow Acres Close* 1808C; *Cowe Acres* 1649, *Cow ~* 1758, 1772 (OE **æcer**; *cf. Cow acres Drain* (WATERCOURSE)); *Crofclose* 1619B, *Crofts close* 1627A, 1627B, 1627C (ME **close**; *cf. The Croft Close nooke furlong* (SUTTON MEADOW)); *Crook'd Nest* 1808C (*cf. Crookeness Furlong* (BUTT FIELD)); *Cross Close* 1772; *Crow Nebb* 1663; *the Dam* 1627A, 1627B, 1627C, 1808C, *The Damm* 1808C (ME **damme**); *Dark Close* 1649 (ME **close**); *Dawson's Long Ley Close* 1772; *Deadman* 1808C (*cf.* Deadman's Cottage (BUILDING), *Deadman Lane* (ROAD), *Deadman Drain* (WATERCOURSE), *Deadmans Furlong* (MILLFIELD)); *Deadman Close* 1808C; *Deadman Field* 1808C; *Deadman's Grave* 1828; *Dike Closes* 1808C; *Dove Furrows* 1808B (*cf. Dove furrows Lane* (ROAD)); *Drouts* 1808C; *Duck Hole* 1808C (*cf. Duck Hole Drain* (WATERCOURSE)); *Duck Hole Close* 1808C; *Dunstall close* 1617, 1808C, *Dunston Close* 1706 (ME **close**; *cf. Dunstall Drain* (WATERCOURSE), *Dunstall* (BROAD OAK FIELD)); *East Rye Nooking Close* 1758; *Far Audley's Close* 1832; *Far Old Field Close* 1808B; *Fetherbedd wonge* 1627B (ON **vangr**); *footemans bridge Closse* 1588, *Footmans brigge Close* 1627B (ME **close**); *The Fox hole Close* 1758 (*cf. The Fox hole Lane* (ROAD)); *Gall(e)y Tree Sike* 1808C; *Gally Tree* 1808C; *Gildhowse close* 1627A, *Gildhouse ~* 1627B, 1627C (ME **close**); *Girtons Close* 1604 (ME **close**); *Gorbolds* 1604, *Gorbroads* 1706 (ME **garbrede**); *Grange Gate Close* 1832; *Grangy gate field* 1663; *Grassethorpe field* 1663; *Great Eaves Close* 1808C; *the Hades* 1663; *Hall Close* 1815A; *Hall Yard* 1604 (ME **yerd**; *cf. Halleyarde Furlong* (BROAD OAK FIELD)); *the Haugh* 1604 (OE **halh**); *the headland* 1649 (OE ***hēafod-land**); *the Heavels Closse* 1588, *the Heaves ~* 1618A, *Aves closes* 1627B, *Eaves Close* 1688, 1808C, 1815A, 1816B^{GT} (ME **close**; *cf. Eaves Road* (ROAD)); *hell hole* 1663; *the High Close* 1663, 1758; *Hobb Close* 1619A, 1619B, 1627A, 1627B, 1627C, 1808C, 1815A (ME **close**); *Holderslark* 1627B (poss. OE **lacu**); *the hollow close* 1604 (ME **close**; *cf. The hollowe Furlong* (BROAD OAK FIELD)); *2 Holm Gates* 1789, *Holme Gates* 1808C (*cf.* Holme Inn (BUILDING), Holme Lane (ROAD), The Holmes or Low Commons); *Hop Yard* 1808C; *Hop Yard Close* 1808C; *Horse Acre Close* 1808C; *Horseacre* 1808C (*cf. Horseacre Syke Lane* (ROAD), *Horseacre Syke Drain* (WATERCOURSE), *The horse acres Furlong* (MILLFIELD)); *the Hovell Closse* 1588, *Nether Close or Hovell Close* 1619A, 1619B, *Neths close or Howell close* 1627A, *Netherclose or ~~* 1627B, 1627C (ME **close**); *the Inham feild* 1649 (OE **feld**; *cf. The Inhammes Furlong* (MILLFIELD)); *Ingram Lane Close* 1808C (*cf.* Ingram Lane (ROAD), *Ingram Lane Drain* (WATERCOURSE)); *Innston* 1627B; *Jack close* 1831; *Lamb Holme, the Lambholme* 1808C (*cf. Lamb Holme Drain*

(WATERCOURSE)); *Laps Close* 1815A; *the Laps* 1808C; *Ley(s) Close* 1808C; *the Leys Feild alias thornhams Feilde* 1604, *Ley Field* 1758 (OE **feld**); *Ling Wong Close, Lingwong* ~ 1808C, *Lingwhong* ~ 1814 (*cf. Lingwong Drain* (WATERCOURSE), *Ling wong* (MILLFIELD)); *Little Dunstall* 1808C; *little meddow close* 1604 (ME **close**); *Little Thorne Close* 1815B; *Little Trent* 1808C; *long Coltmore* 1627A, *longe Coaltmore* 1627B (OE **mōr**); *Lowe More* 1627B (OE **mōr**); *Lukas Lane end* 1627A, *little close at* ~~~ 1627B, *Lucas Lane end* 1627C (OE **ende**); *Lye Close* 1649 (ME **close**); *Lyne lands* 1627A, *Lynelandes* 1627B, *Lynelonds* 1627C (OE/ON **land**; *cf. Linelands Lane* (ROAD), *Line lands Furlong* (KING HARRY FIELD)); *the Meadow* 1804, 1808C; *the Meadowe Closse als Pingle* 1588, *the meadowe or pingle Close* 1619A, *Meadow Close* 1764, 1772, *Meado Closes* 1772 (ME **close**); *Meare hill* 1627A, 1627B, 1627C (OE **hyll**; *cf. Mear Pit furlong* (KING HARRY FIELD)); *Meare hill Furlong* 1604 (OE **furlang**); *Mickledale* 1663 (*cf. Mickledall Furlonge* (SUTTON MEADOW)); *Mill Beck Stone Close* 1831; *the Millhill* 1627A, *the Mill hill* 1627B, 1627C (OE **hyll**); *Moody Lane Garden* 1808C; *Moor* 1808C; *Moore Leyes, Mooreleyes* 1604 (ME **ley** or OE **lǣs**); *More meadowe* 1649 (OE **mǣd**); *Mos(e)leys Croft* 1808C; *neths Fairfurlonge* 1627A, *Nether fayrfurlonge* 1627B, *nethsfaire furlonge* 1627C (OE **furlang**); *The North East Coney Lands* 1758; *North Holme Pasture* 1808C; *Northfield* 1664; *the old feld* 1587[CT] (OE **feld**); *Ossington Moor* 1808C; *the ould feild* 1627A, 1627B, 1627C (OE **feld**; *cf. The ouldfeilde Furlong* (MILLFIELD)); *the Outgang* 1808C (*cf. The Owtegong's Side Furlong* (KING HARRY FIELD)); *Outgang Close* 1808C; *the Outgang Common* 1808C; *Outgang Pingle* 1808C; *Over Closes* 1808C; *Paceys Yard and Homestead* 1808C; *Palmer Lane Close* 1808C (*cf.* Palmer Lane (ROAD), *Palmer lane Sick* (MILLFIELD)); *Palmer Syke Lane Close* 1808C; *Palmers Garden* 1808C; *Palmers Homestead* 1808C; *parsonage wonge* 1627B (ON **vangr**); *Parsons acre* 1627B (OE **æcer**); *Pasture Lane Close* 1789; *Pinfold Garden* 1808C; *the Pingle* 1627A, 1627B, 1627C (OE **æcer**); *Pye Oak Close* 1671 x 1807[CT]; *Richardsonns close* 1627A, *Richardsonse* ~ 1627B, *Richardsons* ~ 1627C (ME **close**); *Rodge Croft* 1808C (*cf. Rodge Croft furlong* (KING HARRY FIELD)); *Rowe als Roe* 1627A, 1627B, 1627C (ON **vrá**); [*Here ends the*] *Ruffe Fielde* 1604 (OE **feld**);[163] *the Ry Nooken, ~ nookin* 1649 (EModE **nooking**; *cf. Rye nooke* (MILLFIELD)); *Ryholm'* 1312, 1323D, *Ry holm* 1587[CT], *Ryeholme* 1619A, 1619B, 1663, 1815A, *Ryholme* 1627B, 1627C, 1649 (ON **holmr**; *cf. Rye Holme Furlong* (MILLFIELD)); *Ryeholme Close* 1808C, 1815A; *Ryeholme sick* 1627A, 1627C, *Ryholme* ~ 1627B, *Ry(e)holme Syke* 1808C (OE **sīc** or ON **sík**); *Ryeholme Syke Common* 1808C; *the sand close* 1627A, 1808C, *Sand Closes* 1772 (ME **close**); *Sand Field* 1663 (*cf. Sandfield Drain* (WATERCOURSE)); *Sand Field Leys* 1808C; *Sandfield Close* 1808C; *the Scotte close* 1587[CT], *Scott* ~ 1619A, 1663, 1758, *the Srotte* ~ 1649 (ME **close**); *Shepherd Bord Nook Close* 1808C; *Short Furlong* 1627A (OE **furlang**); *shortt Wonge Closse* 1588, *Short* ~

[163] This name is only attested once, in this form, at the end of a section of the 1604 survey. It is therefore possible that the name is an error, but it has been included as this is speculation only.

Close 1619A, 1627B, 1627C, *Shortwong ~* 1619B, 1627A, 1627C, *Shong Wong Close, Short ~ ~* 1808C (ME **close**); *short wong* 1587[CT], 1649, *Shortwong* 1604, 1627B, 1627C (ON **vangr**; *cf. Short Wong Drain* (WATERCOURSE)); *Smeemarsh* 1627A, 1627C, *Smeeth Marshe* 1627B, *Smithie ~* 1629, *Smithy Marsh* 1808C (OE **mersc**); *South Cliffe* 1627B (OE **clif**); [*wong called*] *Sowth Cony Lande*, [~~] *South Conylands* 1649 (OE/ON **land**); *Southgate furlong* 1804; *SouthHall Close or greate Close* 1619A, *South* [?] *or great close* 1619B, *the greate close* 1627A, 1627C, *Southhall close or the greate close* 1627A, 1627C, *Sowth hall close or the great Close* 1627B (ME **close**); *the Srotte Close* 1649 (ME **close**); *The Stack Close* 1758; *the Start Close* 1663; *Stony wonge* 1627B (ON **vangr**); *stott wonge* 17[thCW] (ON **vangr**); *Sturtivant Hedge Close* 1808C; *Sutton close* 1764B[CT], 1764C[CT], 1831; *Sutton Common* 1808C; *Sutton field* 1663; *Sutton Innlue feild* 1649 (OE **feld**); *Sutton Moor* 1721/2, 1808C; *Syke close* 1831; *S*[?]*y wong* 1649 (ON **vangr**); *Ten landes wong* 1649 (ON **vangr**); *Tenter Leyes* 1604 (ME **ley** or OE **lǣs**); *Thorne Close* 1604 (ME **close**); *the Tonge Closse* 1588 (ME **close**); *Tudley Close* 1671 x 1807[CT], *Tudleys ~*, *Tudley's ~* 1808C (*cf. Tudd leas ditch* (WATERCOURSE), *Tuddleas* (MILLFIELD)); *Tudlodge Leys Close* 1758; *Tythe Allotment* 1808C; *Upcroft Close* 1808C; *Upcrofte* 1627B (OE **croft**); *UpperFaire furlong* 1627A, *upper fayrfurlonge* 1627B, *upp Faire furlong* 1627C (OE **furlang**); *The West Rye Nooking* 1758; *Westing meddow* 1604 (OE **mǣd**); *Weston Close* 1808C; *Whitehouse Leys Close* 1792; *Whytehouse leyes* 1627B (ME **ley** or OE **lǣs**; *cf. Whitehouse Leys Drain* (WATERCOURSE)); *Wong Closes* 1772; *woodhill* 1649 (OE **hyll**; *cf. Nether woodhill* (MILLFIELD)); *The* [?] *Close* 1604 (ME **close**); *The* [?] *Wong* 1604 (ON **vangr**); *the wrangle* 1627A, 1627B, 1627C (ON **vrangr**).

Ossington

FARMS, BUILDINGS, BOUNDARIES AND STRUCTURES

(a) Brick Yard 1921*; Broadwaters Farm 1880s*, 1921* (*cf.* Broadwaters Wood (WOODLAND), *Broadwater Close*); The Grange 1880s* (*Ye Graunge* 1626: ME **grange**); Hall Farm 1880s*; Highland Cottages 1921*; Highland Farm 1921*; Holy Rood Church 1921*; Home Farm 1921*; Hopbine Farm 1921*; North Park Farm 1880s*, 1921*; Ossington Hall 1880s*, 1921* (*Hall* 1786); Park Lidget 1880s*, 1921* (*~ Lidgate* 1626, *Parklidget* 1764); Spring Farm 1921*; St. Mary's Church 1880s*.

WOODLAND

(a) Broadwaters Wood 1880s*, 1921* (*Broadwaters* 1626, *Broad Waters* 1764, 1786; *cf.* Broadwaters Farm (FARM), *Broadwater Close*); Carlton Wood 1880s*, 1921*; Commonside Plantation 1880s*, 1921*; High Wood 1880s*, 1921*; Lady Elinor's Plantation 1921*; Lake Plantation 1880s*, 1921*; Long Plantation

1921*; North Wood 1880s*, 1921* (1786, *Norwood* 1626: OE **wudu**; *cf. Norwoodend* (WOODLAND), *Norwoodend Close*); Primrose Plantation 1921*; Speaker's Plantation 1880s*, 1921*; Wadnall Plantation 1880s*, 1921*.

(b) *Newark Hagg* 1764, 1786; *Norwoodend* 1764 (*cf.* North Wood (WOODLAND), *Norwoodend Close*); *Woodhouse Field head* 1764, *Wood House* ~ ~ 1786.

WAYS AND ROADS

(a) Wadnall Lane 1902[GT].

(b) *the Lane* 1721/2; *Long Lane* 1764; *Pingle Lane* 1764.

FIELD-NAMES

COMMON FIELDS[164]

Condy Rud 1764; *East Field* 1764; *North Field* 1764; *West Field* 1764.

UNSPECIFIED LOCATION

(b) *Austin Close* 1764; *Bell Beck* 1844; *Boney Yard* 1764; *Broadwater Close* 1764 (*cf.* Broadwaters Farm (FARM), Broadwaters Wood (WOODLAND)); *Button Park* 1764; *Condy Rud Close* 1764; *Cowshot hill* 1764; *David* [?] 1764; *Downhillhole* 1764; *Eapslade & Close* 1764; *Farm Close* 1764; *the Flash* 1721/2; *Good Close* 1764; *Gooslays* 1764; *Hall Field* 1764; *Halwong Close* 1764; *Hill Close* 1764; *Hilton Yard* 1764; *Inham Close* 1764; *Lane Close* 1764; *Lanefield Close* 1764; *Lanury Wood Close* 1764; *Lescroftend* 1764; *Long whong* 1764; *Meadow Close* 1764, 1772, *Meado Closes* 1772; *Miller Bridge Close* 1764; *Moor Close* 1764; *Moorhouse Close* 1764; *New Close* 1764; *Norwoodend Close* 1764 (*cf.* North Wood, *Norwoodend* (both WOODLANDS)); *Ossington Meadow* 1721/2; *Parson Close* 1764; *Pingle Field* 1764; *Rud Close* 1764; *Scrithan* [?] 1764; *Sherif Meadow* 1764; *Smith Close* 1764; *Sowcroft* 1764; *Tatterbeck* 1764; *Thorney Bottom* 1764; *Townend Close* 1764; *Twein Towns* 1764; *Wadnal Close* 1764; *Wadnall Field* 1695, 1831[NT], 1844, 1845; *Wadnall Stile* 1721/2; *Watering Close* 1764; *Wood Close* 1764.

[164] On the 1764 map a calculation is made of the amount of land in the open fields already enclosed. Unfortunately there is no indication of which names in the accompanying key refer to land formerly in the open fields.

Unspecified parish or shared

WATERCOURSES AND WATER SOURCES

(b) *aquam de Sutton'* 1323A.

FIELD-NAMES

(a) East Field 1851.[165]

(b) *the Brecke* 1587^{CT} (OE **brēc**); *Conyngeslound'* 1312, *Gonyngeslound'* 1323D (ON **lúndr**, OE/ON **land** or poss. ME **launde**); *Croswong* 1312, *le ~* 1323B, 1323C, 1323D (ON **vangr**); *the Lyn close* 1587^{CT} (ME **close**); *the scar close* 1587^{CT} (ME **close**); *le Vinerwong* 1323C, 1323D (ON **vangr**).

[165] This may simply be Ossington East Field.

Thurgarton

Thurgarton parish lies mostly on the flat plain of the river valley, but Hoveringham comes between it and the Trent. As is typical of this region, the majority of the arable land was on the higher, clay ground to keep the crops as safe as possible from flooding, with the riverside land reserved for meadow and grazing.[166] Part of the parish on the highest ground, however, remained predominantly wooded until the late seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries.

The settlement-name derives from a personal name, attested as an anglicised form of ON *Þorgeirr,* with OE **tūn**, and might be termed a 'Grimston-hybrid'.[167] Horspool, the location of which Domesday manor is now lost, is *Horspol* in 1086. Foulds locates the settlement in the south of the parish, close to the boundary with Hoveringham, with part of its land in what is now Bleasby parish.[168] In 1086 Horspool was included under Thurgarton, but it was 'distinctive enough' as a sub-settlement of Thurgarton in the fourteenth century to be given a separate section in the Thurgarton Cartulary. This may be as a result of patterns of land ownership.[169] The settlement may have begun to decay in the fifteenth century when Thurgarton priory acquired the land, and was certainly gone by the eighteenth.[170]

As with much of this area, there is archaeological evidence for pre-Anglo-Saxon settlement: there was a third-century Roman villa, and there is a possible Roman road on the north ridge of the valley. [171] In 1086 Walter, the first Baron Deyncourt, held all of Thurgarton.[172] The whole of Thurgarton was granted to the priory in the twelfth century, but there were certainly families owning land in the parish and transferring land between themselves without the prior's apparent involvement. After the dissolution, land was held by William Cooper of Westminster, and more granted to Trinity College Cambridge.[173]

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[166] TC 1.

[167] PN Nt 178; CDEPN; DBPN; DEPN; SSNEM.

[168] PN Nt 178.; TC 31.

[169] TC 2, 31.

[170] *Ibid*., 31–32.

[171] *Ibid*., 1. The villa site was excavated in the 1950s but unfortunately no report has ever been published. Some of the unpublished findings (held by the University of Nottingham) are discussed in a blog post by Ellis Morgan: 'Roman Thurgarton', Thurgarton History, 2011 <http://thurgartonhistory.co.uk/2011/03/roman-thurgarton/>.

[172] TC 2.

[173] TC 2–3.

As is to be expected, many sources for both Thurgarton and Horspool are from the Thurgarton Cartulary, dating from the twelfth century onwards. Later documents are relatively few in comparison with other parishes; there was no parliamentary enclosure and no Tithe Award. (a) and (b) forms are, therefore, divided at the year 1750.

FARMS, BUILDINGS, BOUNDARIES AND STRUCTURES

(a) Bankwood 1880s*, 1921* (*cf.* Bank Wood (WOODLAND)); Checkers 1880s*, 1921*; Coneygre Farm 1880s*, 1921* (*cf. Conigree*); Magadales Farm 1880s*, 1921*; New Farm 1921*; Priory 1880s*, 1921* (*cf.* Priory Dumble (WOODLAND)); Priory Farm 1921*; Red Lion Inn 1880s*; Scar Gap 1880s*, 1921*; Southerwood Barn 1880s*, 1921* (*cf.* Souther Wood (WOODLAND)); Spital 1921* (*cf.* Spitalwood Dumble (WOODLAND), *Spittle Plot*); St. Peter's Church 1880s*, 1921*; Thurgarton Hill Farm 1880s*, 1921*; Thurgarton Quarters 1880s*, 1921*.

(b) *Barelmyln'* 1200 x 42, 1258 x 80B*, molendino super Doverbek' quod vocatur Barell'* 1200 x 42, *molendino de Doverbec qui vocatur Baroll'* 1258 x 80B (OE **myln**); *crucem quæ vocatur Maggot* c. 1250 (*cf. Maggadale*); *Horspol Grange* 1677B^{BB} (ME **grange**).

WOODLAND

(a) Bank Wood 1777 (*Bankwood* 1684B^{BB}; *cf.* Bankwood (BUILDING)); Foxhole Wood c. 1825*, 1880s*, 1921*; Priory Dumble 1921* (*cf.* Priory (BUILDING)); Souther Wood 1880s*, 1921* (*South Wode* mid/late 12thB, early/mid-13th, mid-13thA, *Southwode* c. 1200*, *Suthwode* 1280: OE **wudu**; *cf.* Southerwood Barn (BUILDING)); Spitalwood Dumble 1921* (*cf.* Spital (BUILDING), *Spittle Plot*).

(b) *bosco de Eperston', ~~ Epirston'* 1304; *Halton Wode* 1536B (OE **wudu**); *the Intak* 1537 (ON **intak**); *Rossell Wod* 1536B (OE **wudu**).

WAYS AND ROADS

(a) Willow Lane 1921*.

(b) *viam molendini* 1140 x 72.

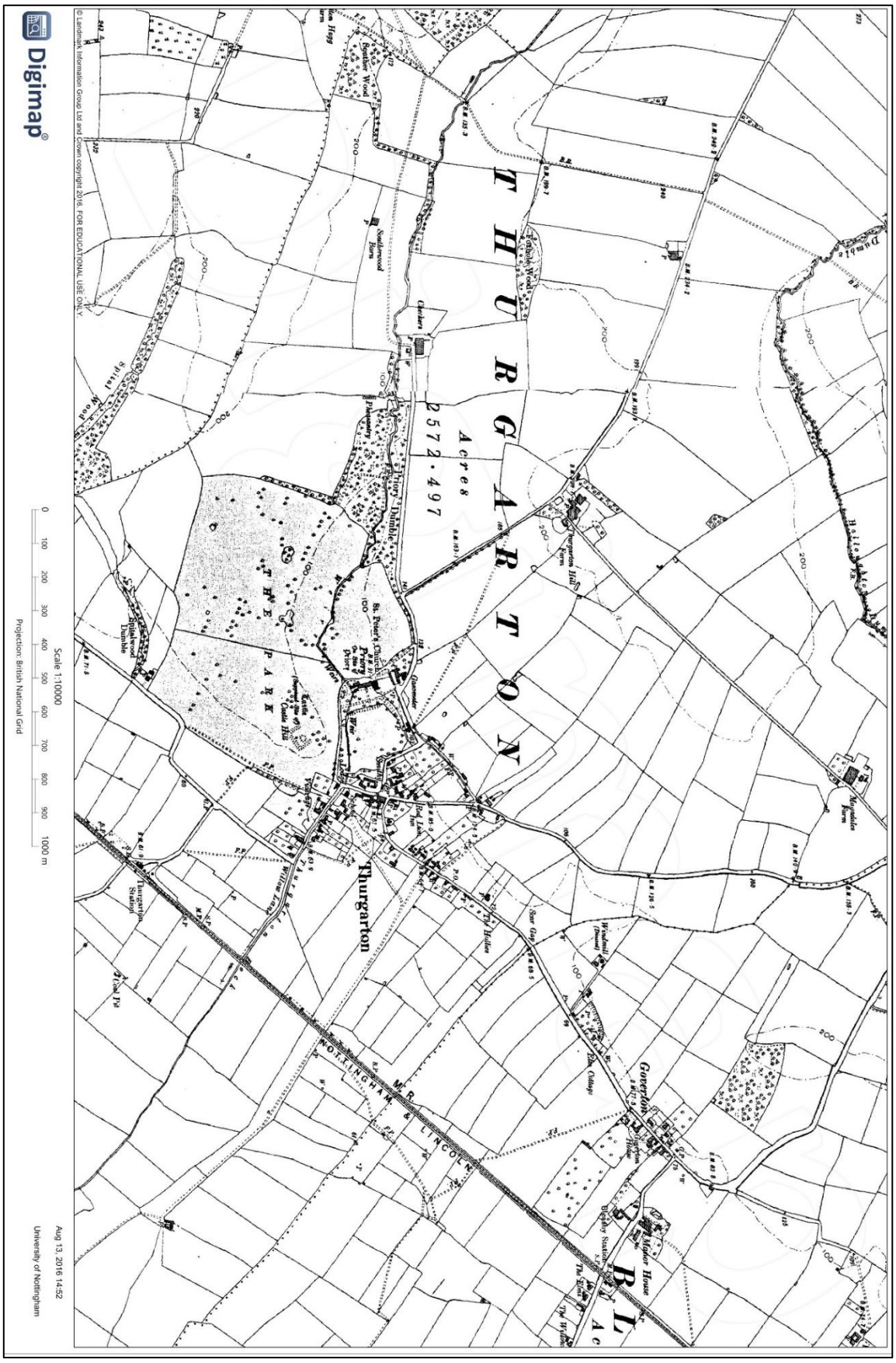


Figure 3.22: Map of Thurgarton parish (1880s).

WATERCOURSES AND WATER SOURCES

(a) Causeway Dyke 1921*; Halloughton Dumble 1880s*, 1921*; Thurgarton Beck 1921*.

(b) *le Beck'* 1257 (ON **bekkr**; *cf. Bekfurlong* (HORSPOOL)).

FIELD-NAMES

HORSPOOL

(b) *Bekfurlong* 1280 x 1316B (OE **furlang**; *cf. le Beck'* (WATERCOURSE)); *Dunnesbriggefurlong'* 1280 x 1316A (OE **furlang**); *Kyrielwong'* 1258 x 80D (ON **vangr**); *Milnegate* 1280 x 1316B (OE **geat**, ME **gate** or ON **gata**); *Odedicfurlong'* 1280 x 1316A, *Oddedicfurlong'* 1280 x 1316B (OE **furlang**); *Odedyk'* mid-13thI (OE **dīc**); *le Outgong'* 1258 x 80C (OE **ūtgang**); *Sandes* mid-late 13th (OE **sand**); *le Scortewang'* 1258 x 80E (ON **vangr**); *Stiwordesike* 1280 x 1316A, 1280 x 1316B, *Stiwordesik'* 1280 x 1316A, 1280 x 1316B (OE **sīc** or ON **sík**); *le Wellesike* 1258 x 80E (OE **sīc** or ON **sík**); *le Wodehill'* 1263 x 78 (OE **hyll**).

THURGARTON

(b) *Acartcroft* 1304 (OE **croft**); *Aldemor* 1257 (OE **mōr**); *Arkelhil', Arcelhill'* 1257 (OE **hyll**); *Beneland'* 1140 x 72 (OE/ON **land**); *Bradyl* 1257, *le Breddele* 1349 x 79 (poss. OE **hyll**, ON **dalr** or **deill**, or OE **dæl**); *le Briggesike* mid-13thB (OE **sīc** or ON **sík**); *Brigsicediche* 1536A (OE **sīc** or ON **sík**); *the Butyard, ~ Buttyard* 1536A (ME **yerd**); *the collpytt* 1536B (OE **pytt**); *Copelthorn* 1257 (OE/ON **þorn**); *Cott More* 1536B (OE **mōr**); *Cressewell'* 1304 (OE **wella**); *Dalby Close* 1536A (ME **close**); *Estelittelholm'* mid-13thD (ON **holmr**); *Fiverod'* 1140 x 72, *Fifrode* 1258 x 80A (OE **rōd**); *Glasebek* mid-13thC, *Glasbek* 1349 x 79 (ON **bekkr**); *Greyland'* 1257 (OE/ON **land**); *le Hill'* mid-13thB (OE **hyll**); *Holfures* 1257 (OE **furh**); *le Holriskes* 1258 x 80E, *H*[*o*]*lres*[*s*]*he* 1349 x 79 (OE **risc**);[174] *Horskeyth* mid-13thI, *Horscharth'* 1258 x 80A (ON **skeið**); *Hoverleies* mid-13thG (ME **ley** or OE **lǣs**); *prato Keriell* 1349 x 79 (likely translating OE **mǣd**); *Lambecroft* 1258 x 80A, *Lambcroft* 1349 x 79 (OE **croft**); *Lavedyhock'* 1304 (poss. OE **hōc**); *Leirpittes* mid-13thH (OE **pytt**); *Littleholm* 1140 x 72, *Littleholm'* mid/late 13th, late 13thB, *Littelholm* late 13thC, *Littelholm'* late 13thD (ON **holmr**); *Longeland'* 1140 x 72, late 12thB, *Longelandes* mid-13thA, mid/late 13th, 1258 x 80A (OE/ON **land**); *Longhorsketch'* 1349 x 79 (poss. ON **skeið**; *cf. Horskeyth*); *Mannesheved'* 1257 (OE **hēafod**); *Mauninchem'* 1140 x 72; *le Medoucrofte* 1258 x 80C, *le Medocroft* 1349 x 79 (OE **croft**); *Melddol*[*e*] 1349 x 79 (OE **dāl**); *Middlebek'* 1257 (ON **bekkr** or OE **bæc**);

[174] In this case, the letters in square brackets have been suggested by the editor of the published edition.

Middeldeil' 1257 (ON **deill** or **dalr**, or OE **dæl**); *Milnesty* 1140 x 72 (OE **stīg**); *Mothonifurlong* mid-13thF (OE **furlang**); *Mothonseke*, *Moth*[*orn*]*sike* 1349 x 79 (OE **sīc** or ON **sík**); *le Netherleis* mid-13thE (ME **ley** or OE **lǣs**); *le Neþermedo* 1349 x 79 (OE **mǣd**); *Northeng* 1257 (ON **eng**); *Nyhverod'* 1257 (ME **rōde**); *Pinchecroft* mid-13thB (OE **croft**); *Polfurlong'* 1257 (OE **furlang**); *Polvevedem* 1349 x 79 (poss. OE **hēafod**); *Redpol* 1140 x 72 (OE **pōl**); *le Ridding* mid-13thB, *le Ridding'* 1258 x 80A (OE ***rydding**); *the Roundelle* 1536A, *the Rowndelles* 1536A (ME **roundel**); *Shortebrocc'* 1257 (poss. OE **brōc**); *the Slirypole* 1536A (OE **pōl**); *Smeeng* 1140 x 72 (ON **eng**); *Smethefeld'* 1257 (OE **feld**); *Smething* 1140 x 72 (ON **eng**); *Steyncroft'* 1257 (OE **croft**); *Stretefurlong* 1257 (OE **furlang**); *Thorneberg'* 1257 (OE **beorg**); *le Thwait* mid/late 12thB, *Thwait* late 12thA, *þe Thwait* mid-13thA (ON **þveit**); *the Tylehouse Close* 1537 (ME **close**); *Windemilnehil* 1257 (OE **hyll**).

UNSPECIFIED LOCATION

(a) Barker Meadow 1777; Castle Hill 1777, 1880s*, 1921* (*Castlehill* 1684B^{BB}); Hall Field 1777 (*the Halfeld* 1536A); Hall Yard 1777; Middle Slade 1777; Nether Slade 1777; Orchard Hill 1777; Park Hill 1777 (*Parkhill* 1684B^{BB}); The Park 1880s*, 1921* (*parke of Thurgarton* 1536B: ME **park**).

(b) *Bollyngalley* 1536A (ME **alei**); *Conigree* 1684B^{BB} (*cf.* Coneygre Farm (FARM)); *the Conynggre Close* 1536A, *Conyggar* ~ 1551 (ME **close**); *the Coneyggre leis* 1536C, *the Conynggre* ~ 1536A (ME **ley** or OE **lǣs**); *le Hill* c. 1200*; *Horspolhou* c. 1200*, late 13thA (OE **hōh** or ON **haugr**); *Maggadale* 1551, 1684B^{BB} (ON **dalr** or **deill**, or OE **dæl**; *cf. crucem quæ vocatur Maggot* (STRUCTURE)); *Priors Parke* 1540 (ME **park**); *Seningholm'* 1280 x 1316A, *Seninngholm'* 1280 x 1316B, *Sennyngholm* 1349 x 79 (ON **holmr**); *Spittle Plot* 1684B^{BB} (*cf.* Spital (BUILDING), Spitalwood Dumble (WOODLAND)); *Tocroft* 1172 x 99, mid-13thB (OE **croft**).

Chapter 4. Element case studies

4.1 Introduction

Naming elements have, over their many centuries of use, been adapted and developed to better suit the changing nature of the English agrarian economy. The use of the element which became ModE *field* demonstrates this perfectly: beginning as OE **feld**, meaning 'open country', more intensive cultivation of land and its consequent reorganisation meant that the term was then adapted to mean 'unenclosed land used for agriculture', often in reference to the common arable land belonging to a settlement; indeed, a comparable but opposite development exists with the sense of Danish *vang*, which evolved from an enclosure word to one denoting the great open fields around a settlement.[1] The more or less gradual process of enclosure rendered this sense of the term almost entirely redundant in England, and so a modern *field* indicates an enclosed arable unit of almost any size.[2] It is reasonable to envisage a similar semantic development for other naming elements, and consequently to suggest that further investigation of this topic may prove fruitful.

If we take semantic development to be linked to development in farming practices, as is evidently the case with *feld* in England and *vang* in Denmark, then it is possible, or even likely, that this development may occur on a geographical as well as a chronological basis.[3] It has been demonstrated to great effect by various scholars that farming practices developed in significantly different ways in different areas of England, and so, when considering semantic development in naming elements, it is crucial to acknowledge the possibility of those elements acquiring a specificity which might only be applicable in certain regions, whether those regions be great or small.[4]

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[1] Gillian Fellows-Jensen, 'English field-names and the Danish settlement', in *Festskrift Til Kristian Hald: Navneforskning, Dialektologi, Sproghistorie*, ed. Poul Andersen *et al*. (Copenhagen: Akademisk Forlag, 1974), pp. 45–56 (p. 50); Bent Jørgensen, *Danske Stednavne* (Copenhagen: Gyldendal, 2008); Ole Widding and Kristian Hald, 'Vang', in *Kulturhistorisk Leksikon for Nordisk Middelalder* (Copenhagen: Rosenkilde og Bagger, 1975), pp. 485–88.

[2] The development of this element is briefly summarised in HEFN, 10–11.

[3] *Ibid*.; Widding and Hald, pp. 485–88.

[4] Examples of publications which explore this theme are: Baker and Butlin, *Studies of Field Systems*; Banham and Faith, *Anglo-Saxon Farms and Farming*; Howard Levi Gray, *English Field Systems*, Harvard Historical Studies 22 (Cambridge, MA: Harvard UP, 1915); Roberts and Wrathmell, *Region and Place*; Rowley, *The Origins of Open Field Agriculture*, esp. Campbell, 'Commonfield origins'; Taylor, *Fields in the English Landscape*.

In order to conduct a thorough investigation into this kind of development, the terminology used must be clear and precise; the typical terms used in discussion of place-names can, however, be problematic. The most common vocabulary employed by onomasts to demarcate the role of elements within a place-name, for example, are 'generic' and 'specific', but others have used terms such as 'classifier' or 'qualifying element', and Van Langendonck's place-name hierarchy also incorporates articles and suffixes into his formal structure.[5] Quite aside from scholarly inconsistency, while generic and specific elements may perhaps be sufficiently clear in deconstructing many major names, they do not convey the nuanced and often highly precise use of elements within microtoponyms. Fellows-Jensen's labelling model (adapted below in Figure 4.1), itself following Weise and Sørensen, allows much greater precision when discussing the role of a naming element, and her terminology will therefore be used, with minor adaptation, in the case studies which follow.[6] Categories CPE (the central primary element) and CDE (the central determinative element) are, respectively, most like the 'generic' and 'specific' labels usually found.[7] These are the core elements within a name, forming a 'root' name, and variation in these elements would produce a different name, whereas variation in the peripheral and final elements simply produces a variant or derivative of the same name.[8] There are also prefixed and suffixed peripheral elements (here labelled PPE and SPE), along with a 'final element' category (here FE). This model has great significance for the question of longevity, as it suggests that names where a derivative remains while the root form no longer exists as a standalone toponym

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[5] 'Classifier' is used by John M. Anderson in *The Grammar of Names* (Oxford: Oxford UP, 2007), p. 319; 'qualifying element' by Carole Hough in '"Find the lady": the term *lady* in English and Scottish place-names', in *Names in Multi-Lingual, Multi-Cultural and Multi-Ethnic Contact: Proceedings of the 23rd International Congress of Onomastic Sciences, August 17-22, 2008, York University, Toronto, Canada*, ed. Wolfgang Ahrens, Sheila Embleton, and André Lapierre (Toronto: York University, 2009), pp. 511–18 (p. 511); Van Langendonck's place-name hierarchy can be found in 'A typological approach to place-name categories', in *Proceedings of the XIXth International Congress of Onomastic Sciences, Aberdeen, August 4-11, 1996*, ed. W. F. H. Nicolaisen, 3 vols. (Aberdeen: University of Aberdeen, 1998), pp. 342–48; see also the somewhat simpler place-name categories in Willy Van Langendonck and Mark Van de Velde, 'Names and grammar', in *The Oxford Handbook of Names and Naming*, ed. Hough, pp. 17–38 (p. 34).

[6] Fellows-Jensen, 'English field-names and the Danish settlement', p. 51; Lis Weise and John Kousgård Sørensen, 'Om strukturen af stednavne med særligt hensyn til marknavne', in *Marknavnestudier: Festskrift Til Anders Bjerrum*, Navnestudier 3 (Copenhagen: Gad, 1964), pp. 1–9.

[7] The acronyms will be used from this point onwards.

[8] Anderson refers to optional and non-optional classifiers, the latter being roughly equivalent to Fellows-Jensen's CDEs and the former to any peripheral elements: p. 319.

PPE	CDE	CPE	SPE	FE
	Ri- -land-	-ynge		
	Long-	-busk-		-enge
	Long-	-busk-		-wong
	Lamley-	-dale-		-feld
Litil-	-gres-	-wong		
	Ryddyng-	-wong	iuxta Swynhaw	

Figure 4.1*:* Field-name constituent elements, following Fellows-Jensen; acronyms have been altered. Example field-names are all taken from the case studies in this chapter.

can still be thought of as the same name, thus extending the continuity of that name, in some cases by several centuries. It also requires replacements and modifications of the CPE, which appear to be less common in minor names than they are in some major names, to be considered new or separate names. Based on this structured approach, it is possible to be more methodical and precise when considering the issue of change and longevity than would otherwise be the case. One issue, however, which this framework does not provide for, is that of 'implied' place-name elements: for example, it would not be unusual to have a name such as 'Longbusk' used as a post-enclosure field-name. The literal meaning is something like 'long thicket', but in its context the implication is 'land containing the long thicket', or 'land near the long thicket'. These additional aspects of the definition are implied by the name but are not made explicit. In the same way that the name of a city can encompass the people of that city (e.g. 'Paris' used to indicate 'the citizens of Paris'), the name of a field, by its very nature, has the connotation of agricultural land. These connotations and 'facets of meaning' do not have a part in this framework, but must not be disregarded.[9]

As David Parsons emphasises in his statistical treatment of Norfolk field-names, CPEs (termed 'generic' in his study) are almost always the easiest place-name elements to identify, and occur more often than many CDEs or peripheral elements do. For these reasons he believes that CDEs are 'better suited to a more

[9] Van Langendonck and Van de Velde, 'Names and grammar', pp. 31–32.

or less objective statistical comparison' of microtoponyms, and by extension those qualitative studies which make some use of numerical analysis, although he also acknowledges the problem of terminology, stating that 'a few names can be analysed as having more than one generic'.[10] The difficulties this can create in interpreting meaning and emphasis make it all the more important to have precise terminology as given above. These multiple generics may in some cases both be considered CPEs, but more frequently it will be the case that an element commonly found as a CPE is in fact functioning as a peripheral element.

In addition to the information which elements may provide about locally-specific agricultural practice and economy, there are broader questions of regional and ethnic identity which can be addressed using linguistic material. Matthew Townend, in his sociolinguistic discussion of contact between ON and OE speakers, discusses loanwords from Scandinavian languages into OE or ME. His questions are pertinent not only to the more traditional textual evidence to which he initially refers, but also to onomastic material. He asks: 'Why should these Norse-derived loans occur in this particular text? What is their status? Are they still perceived as foreign words or phrases, or are their origins forgotten so that they function and develop like long-established native words?'[11] If the word 'text' here is replaced with 'name' (and indeed, a name is a text with multiple variations and iterations), then the same series of questions can be asked of place-name elements. The first question is a general one, and must be answered in relation to the others. The second is comparative: is a Norse word intentionally used instead of an English one? Is there a deliberate statement being made, or is this simply a case of monolingual English name-formation using a loan word no longer seen as Norse?[12] The third question fleshes out the second, and in the context of place-names requires a deeper investigation into the acquired specificity of naming elements in order to determine whether the choice of element is dependent on its meaning, thereby implying a thorough absorption

[10] 'Field-name statistics', p. 167. Fellows-Jensen also emphasises the complexity of field-name structure and grammar in 'English field-names and the Danish settlement', esp. pp. 51–52.

[11] 'Viking Age England as a bilingual society', in *Cultures in Contact: Scandinavian settlement in England in the ninth and tenth centuries*, ed. Dawn M. Hadley and Julian D. Richards, Studies in the Early Middle Ages 2 (Turnhout: Brepols, 2000), pp. 89–106 (p. 92).

[12] Monolingual name formations using loanwords, as opposed to strictly hybrid names, are discussed in the context of Orkney by Berit Sandnes: 'Describing language contact in place-names', in *Language Contact in the Place-Names of Britain and Ireland*, ed. Paul Cavill and George Broderick (Nottingham: EPNS, 2007), pp. 123–35 (p. 127).

into the local vocabulary and intelligibility by name users; or whether it is determined instead by the identities or motivation of the name users themselves. If the former is the case, and these loan-words become a part of the linguistic sub-system used to create place-names (termed 'onomasticon' by Nicolaisen and others)[13], then it has been argued by Townend that this would demonstrate a greater level of language learning and competence in ON on the part of the English-speakers than is the case with other kinds of loan-words.[14] It is not always possible to make a clear distinction between meaning and motivation, nor is it always helpful to do so. It is difficult to imagine any evidence which would unequivocally demonstrate unselfconscious use of functional vocabulary regardless of its origin; however, use of an element in an English context based on a specific sense also found in ON would seem to demonstrate that a word and its precise meaning was fully understood by its English-speaking borrowers, thereby supporting Townend's ideas of linguistic competence mentioned above.

To clarify the concept of specificity, it has been suggested that the Scandinavian settlers brought with them their own laws, administration and farming practices, and that these were imposed in those regions controlled by Scandinavians, thus shaping the character of the Danelaw.[15] While it has been shown that in fact many of these features – such as the large numbers of Domesday sokemen in Lincolnshire – have parallels in areas not settled to any significant extent by Scandinavians, thereby negating those previous claims,[16] the notion of new ideas being brought into the English landscape in various forms cannot be similarly discounted.[17] Even if acculturation were quick and especially thorough, those settlers arriving in the Danelaw would have nevertheless done so in possession of their own preconceived methods of farming and rural

[13] 'Are there connotative names?', *Names* 26.1 (1978), 40–47 (p. 46); Nyström, 'Names and meaning', p. 41.

[14] Townend, p. 96.

[15] F. M. Stenton set out these ideas in *Anglo-Saxon England,* 3rd edn (Oxford: Oxford UP, 1971), p. 519 (1st edn published 1943); Banham and Faith have recently described this 'tendency to attribute innovation to newcomers' as 'far from clear': *Anglo-Saxon Farms and Farming*, p. 47.

[16] These ideas began to be reconsidered as early as the 1950s, in R. C. H. Davis, 'East Anglia and the Danelaw', *Transactions of the Royal Historical Society,* 5th series, 5 (1955), 23–39, pp. 29–30.

[17] D. M. Hadley, *The Vikings in England: Settlement, society and culture*, Manchester Medieval Studies (Manchester: Manchester UP, 2006): Hadley's chapter on 'Scandinavian rural settlement' is particularly relevant to this debate (pp. 81–144), and she clearly sets out her reasons for re-examining existing scholarship and evidence relating to rural settlement on p. 81, emphasising 'small-scale, day-to-day relationships over the kinds of sweeping changes historians have sometimes tried to identify as 'Scandinavian'.

industry. They would also have had their own vocabulary to describe their day-to-day activities, even if those activities were similar or identical in nature to those of the existing English population. Where there are similarities, it is perfectly possible that the settlers adopted English terminology for shared concepts, but where practices were different, they may have retained their own vocabulary, and this vocabulary may have been adopted by English-speakers with whom the Norse-speakers came into contact. Alfred Wollmann uses the term *Fremdwörter* to refer to loan-words borrowed in this context, and although his primary concern is those Norse words used in the *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle*, the principle surely remains the same in an onomastic context.[18] Where a concept or idea is brought into an existing (speech-)community, if there is already a term for that idea or concept which can be conveyed from speaker to speaker, even if those speakers are predominantly speaking different languages, then it is natural to adopt that term rather than introduce a new one.[19] In other words, speakers will more readily borrow a word from a language with which they have contact than invent a new one, especially where the new concept which needs describing is associated in some way with the culture of the other speech-community. In a Norse-English context, if they didn't already have an appropriate word of their own, English-speakers would tend to use an ON word for a new 'Norse' concept or item rather than adapting an OE word or creating a new one for that purpose.

A key factor to investigate is whether those CPEs which are derived from ON have a particular meaning which does not appear to be shared by another element in use in the local onomasticon: whether they fit the pattern described above. To this end, the subsequent analysis will take the form of comparisons between elements which appear to share a narrow semantic field. Naturally the field-names in this corpus do not date back to the initial period of Scandinavian settlement and language contact, or even to the centuries immediately following it in which ON may still have been a living language in the Danelaw. However, as one of the aims of this study is to detect trends in dialect and language use following the Scandinavian settlement rather than to attempt to precisely locate

[18] 'Scandinavian loanwords in Old English', in *The Origins and Development of Emigrant Languages: Proceedings from the Second Rasmus Rask Colloquium, Odense University, November 1994*, ed. Hans Frede Nielsen and Lene Schøsler, North-West European Language Supplement 17 (Odense: Odense UP, 1996), pp. 215–42 (p. 238).

[19] He offers further discussion of loan words as technical terms in the context of the Scandinavian settlement, p. 92.

Scandinavians and the places they came to call home, this chronological separation will actually have allowed those elements of the ON language which were adopted into the local onomasticon to become a secure part of it, and may even eliminate some anomalous ON forms which may otherwise be visible. It will, in fact, provide a more reliable picture of a regional onomastic dialect in the late medieval period. It is conceivable that some fossilization of names may have occurred by the twelfth century when my earliest forms appear, and where names still show evidence of fluidity this may demonstrate the extent of the linguistic competence on the part of the name users.[20] To provide as accurate a representation as possible of Scandinavian influence in what might be called the 'post-diasporic period' nomenclature in this part of Nottinghamshire, I will limit the initial selection of elements to those attested before 1500. It is, of course, perfectly plausible that some of these names could have been in existence during the initial Scandinavian settlement period, but there is simply no evidence which could confirm this. Other studies have been usefully conducted using material from a similar time period, as well as those which are earlier, and in each case the study's author has emphasised the possibilities created by further field-name research in investigating Scandinavian influence.[21]

I will examine the ways elements are combined to create microtoponyms, and detect any patterns of language derivation: for example, is an ON-derived element combined more frequently with other Norse words, or with English ones? I will also investigate whether CDEs can elucidate the precise meaning of some of the most common CPEs, or the context in which they are an appropriate choice of naming element. Where it is relevant, suitable examples will also be drawn from other periods or geographical regions in order to establish whether there are elements used in this area which are not generally found, or not found in the same context, elsewhere in England. This will form the initial part of each

[20] For further discussion on bilingual competence and toponomastic evidence for it, see Sandnes, 'Describing language contact', p. 130.

[21] Among them John Insley, 'Field-names and the Scandinavian settlement of England: a comparative study of the evidence provided by the English Place-Name Society's survey of Northamptonshire', in *Gießener Flurnamen-Kolloquium*, ed. Rudolf Schützeichel (Heidelburg: Carl Winter, 1985), pp. 113–28; Victor Watts, 'Medieval field-names in two South Durham townships', *Nomina* 25 (2002), 53–64; Kenneth Cameron, 'The minor and field-names of the Holland division of Lincolnshire', in *The Vikings*, ed. Thorsten Andersson and Karl Inge Sandred (Uppsala, 1978), pp. 81–88; and most recently Eleanor Rye, 'Dialect in the Viking-Age Scandinavian Diaspora: the evidence of medieval minor names' (unpublished PhD thesis, University of Nottingham, 2016).

of two case studies, and will answer to a considerable extent the questions posited by Townend about the usage of Norse loan-words in English.

The second aspect of each case study will examine the afterlife of these medieval naming elements. It will discuss the longevity of the names first recorded pre-1500, and the new post-medieval coinages of names containing these elements. It will seek to discover whether the precise definitions of the elements appear to be adapted to changing agricultural practice and land use, or whether they retain their medieval meanings throughout their productive life. It will shed light on the particular circumstances which cause change within the vocabulary of naming, for example the enclosure movement, proximity to a river, and abandonment or creation of settlements. It will also examine the later productivity of the elements, and in doing so will seek to establish whether these elements have formed a more or less permanent part of the local onomasticon, or whether language evolution has left them an obsolete remnant of a language contact period in the distant past: 'post-language death monuments' with little relevance to post-medieval identity or local dialect.[22]

Following this specification, the four elements which form my two case studies meet all the following criteria:

1. They are found in more than ten minor name attestations before 1500
2. They are in all, or almost all, cases acting as a CPE
3. Their attested form (often ME) can be attributed with little doubt to an OE or ON element.

A full list of the names and attestations referred to in each case study is given at the beginning of the case study itself. Where possible to identify a name's constituent elements, each name is glossed according to the CDE and to any peripheral elements present. An existing definition of each element discussed is also given, although it must be clarified that much of the existing scholarship on defining place-name elements is focused primarily on major names, and does not often examine usage in a local context; in some cases, therefore, I will suggest more precise definitions than those given by other scholars.[23]

[22] Townend, 'Viking Age England', p. 96.

[23] A notable exception is the work so far published on VEPN, which incorporates a large body of evidence and extensive discussion on cognate elements and their usage as discussed in Chapter 1 (pp. 27).

4.2 Case studies

Feld and *eng*

Feld (OE)

The usage and meaning of this element are generally agreed to differ between major and minor names, and to vary according to the period in history in which a name was coined. Its original sense was 'open country', and could refer to pasture or arable land, and later indicated 'unenclosed land held in common for cultivation'.[24] EPNE gives no indication as to when this semantic development occurred, but Gelling and Cole suggest that the change came about in the second half of the tenth century, possibly as a result of Scandinavian settlement and resultant increase in demand for arable land.[25] This theory is mirrored in the dictionaries of OE and ME, with the 'open land' definition being the major one in OE sources, and a specifically agricultural meaning attested from the early twelfth century.[26] The sense usually found in major names is the earlier one, while field-names generally reflect either the interim 'open field' meaning, or the modern sense of 'an enclosed or fenced-in plot of land'.[27] The latter became especially common after the formal enclosure movement of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. This semantic development can also be traced through the HTE, which places *feld* in multiple categories: the 'open (level) land' and 'level place/plain' sense reflects the original OE use which is commonly found in major names, and also falls under 'Land suitable for cultivation'; later senses are reflected in 'enclosed land/field' and its subcategory 'with reference to what grows on it'.[28]

[24] EPNE; Gelling and Cole are in accordance with this sequence, although emphasise that the term had 'no special connotation of arable': LPN 270.

[25] LPN 270.

[26] BTD 'feld'; DOE 'feld'; MED 'fe̱ld'. It is common for place-name evidence to predate that in other documentary sources, so a twelfth-century attestation of a particular usage does not preclude that sense being in use in place-names in the preceding century or so.

[27] EPNE; Cox gives ME *felde* as a sub-entry to OE *feld* in the elements sections of the survey to indicate this interim meaning: PN Le **5** 258. That approach will not be adopted here, however, as it requires assumptions to be made about the date of coinage and the precise meaning of the element which would be counterproductive to this analysis.

[28] HTE. The category numbers are, in the order presented above: 01.01.04.04.03|01; 01.01.04.04.03|03; 01.07.03.02.02.01; 01.07.03.02.02|16; and 01.07.03.02.02|16.01.

PRE-1500 ATTESTATIONS

1. *Aldefelde* 1222 x 30 (FM: Fiskerton)[29]

OE **ald**: probably either 'unenclosed land left unused', or 'unenclosed land which has been cultivated for a long time', possibly indicating worn-out or fallow land.[30] It has been suggested that this compound could be a marker of ancient common land, perhaps reflecting some of the first cleared pasture in an area.[31] In this Nottinghamshire context, however, where grazing land was plentiful, the cleared land may have had a different purpose.

2. *Midilfeld* mid-13th (KH)

OE **middel**: 'middle unenclosed land', presumably defining its location in relation to *Norfeld'* (3) and *le Suthfeld* (4) as one of the common fields of Kelham.

3. *Norfeld'* mid-13th (KH)

OE/ON **norð**: 'northern unenclosed land', see 2.

4. *le Suthfeld* mid-13thE, *le Suthfield* mid-13thL (KH)

OE **sūð**: 'southern unenclosed land', see 2.

5. *Sudfeld'* c. 1240–43 (NB: unspecified township)

OE **sūð**: 'southern unenclosed land', defining its position in relation to another field or feature.

6. *Smethefeld'* 1257 (TG)

OE **smēðe**: 'smooth, level unenclosed land'.

[29] Each field-name will be followed by the parish abbreviation in brackets and, where appropriate, indication of which section of that parish survey entry contains the name.

[30] 'unenclosed land' seems to me the least problematic translation of the element in ME field-names.

[31] Oosthuizen, 'Field-names in reconstructing late Anglo-Saxon agricultural land-use', pp. 323, 335.

7. *Haytefeld* 1316 (CT)

OE **hæð** / ON **heiðr**: 'unenclosed land characterised by heath or heather'; it is impossible to know which element was originally found in the name, but the ON form may well have influenced the OE element. Either way, the meaning would appear to be identical.

8. *Northfelde* 1316, 1317 (NM)

OE/ON **norð**: 'northern unenclosed land', in this case defining its position in relation to *Normantonfeld'* (5) and *Mydelfelde* (11) as one of the common fields of Normanton on Trent.

9. *Normantonfeld'* 1317 (NM)

'Unenclosed land belonging to Normanton'.

10. *Mydelfelde, le Mydilfeld'* 1406, *Midelfeld'* 1433 (NW: Norwell)

OE **middel**: 'middle unenclosed land', presumably defining its position in relation to *the North Felde* (11) and *the South Felde* (12) as one of the common fields of Norwell.

11. *the North Felde* t. Hy 4, *Northfelde* 1406, *Campus borialis* 1433 (NW: Norwell)

OE/ON **norð**: 'northern unenclosed land', see 10.

12. *the South Felde* t. Hy 4, *Southfelde* 1406, *Campus Australis* 1433 (NW: Norwell)

OE **sūð**: 'southern unenclosed land', see 10.

13. *le Westefeld* 1419 x 30 (LG: Caythorpe)

OE **west**: 'western unenclosed land'.

14. *le Mylnefeld* 1433 (NW: Willoughby)

OE **myln**: 'unenclosed land near or associated with a mill'.

15. *Mydelfelde* mid-15th (NM)

OE **middel**: 'middle unenclosed land', perhaps in relation to *Normantonfeld'* (9) and another common field.

Discussion

The first striking point about these names is the frequent compounding of cardinal directions with **feld**. This is not unexpected, however, given the frequent use of *feld* in the names of the great fields belonging to a settlement during this period. As John Field makes plain, these great open fields would only be named to distinguish one from another, and as 'Compass directions and reference to landmarks would be habitual to outdoor workers', these appear to have been the first port of call in assigning CDEs as part of a field-name.[32] Richard Jones has also drawn contrast between the frequent use of cardinal directions in early medieval great field-names and the striking absence of them in furlong-names, suggesting that the great arable fields were more likely to be named by manorial authorities than peasant farmers, the latter being far less likely to have an understanding of compass points at an early date.[33] North and south are the dominant directions in the above attestations, and it is reasonable to suggest, as Field does, that additional directions (*le Westefeld,* 13) or 'middle' fields (2, 10, 14, 15) may indicate the incorporation of new ground into the existing arable land, to form the typical three-field 'Midland' system.[34] Jones believes that such geographic naming of the open fields may have 'offered a very simple way to structure their fallow rotation', a theory which can be extended beyond cardinal directions to other locative elements.[35]

There is a handful of names which buck this trend for directional naming, but both *le Mylnefeld* (14) and *Normantonfeld'* (9) could reasonably be argued to contain CDEs referencing landmarks, as Field suggests.[36] These landmarks are not natural topography, but are existing features of what might be termed 'human geography' which would have been well-known and easily located by

[32] HEFN 11.

[33] 'Directional names in the early medieval landscape', in *Sense of Place in Anglo-Saxon England*, ed. Jones and Semple, pp. 196–210 (p. 198).

[34] HEFN 11.

[35] 'Directional names', p. 199.

[36] He refers to this as the 'referential stage'. HEFN 11.

those working the land. This may represent a different process of naming from one in which manorial authorities designated names based on cardinal points. It is worthy of note that for most parishes within the corpus, the River Trent would have been the most significant natural feature nearby, but it is not referred to in any early *feld* names. I believe, however, that this is simply because the land nearest the river would have been so prone to flooding and so potentially waterlogged that it did not lend itself to ploughing. Indeed, the land nearest the Trent in many parishes, and especially that land in meanders of the river, was referred to (and frequently still is) as the Holme (from ON **holmr**), indicating waterlogged land best used as meadow and pasture; the entire settlement of Holme in North Muskham parish takes its name accordingly. The remainder of the *feld* names indicate something about the nature of the land. *Haytefeld* (7) indicates vegetation, and *Smethefeld'* (6) indicates an inherent physical characteristic, while *Aldefeld* (1), although somewhat ambiguous, indicates the field's ongoing part in land management within the parish. The OE element **smēðe** will be discussed further under *ENG* below (pp. 246–47).

There appears to be little in these attestations which contradicts the idea that *feld* in the medieval period is used to indicate an expanse of land used for communal agriculture. Five of these eleven names are attested after 1500, with *Haitfeld* (7) in the seventeenth century; Normanton Field (9) used for the name of a building in 1921; Middle Field in Norwell (10) attested frequently until the Tithe Award of 1832; Norwell's South Field (12) attested in 1832; and *South Field* in North Muskham (5) attested in both 1720 and 1816. It is clear from these examples that where these *feld* names survive, they can do so for centuries. However, we must allow for the possibility that *feld* names existed in the early period for parishes other than those for which there is documentary evidence. To confirm the pattern, we can include the examples of *feld* as CPE first attested between 1500 and 1600, which gives us:

16. *Halfeld* 1536 TG
17. *Esthill feld* c. 1550 GC
18. *Inhallam feld* c. 1550 GC
19. *lamley dalefeld* c. 1550 GC
20. *Myddel feilde* 1555 CM
21. *The parke fielde* 1555 CM

22.	*The Conyngrye fielde* 1555	CM
23.	*Norwell feild* 1555	CM
24.	*the Bekfeld* 1573	GS
25.	*the neytherfeld* 1573	GS
26.	*Lodge feild* 1590	HV
27.	*Thurgarton field* c. 1600	BB
28.	*Fiskerton feildes* c. 1600	BB
29.	*Smithfield* c. 1600	BB
30.	*Midlefeild* c. 1600	BB

Aside from Thurgarton, none of the parishes above (Bleasby, Cromwell, Gonalston, Hoveringham, Gedling, Carlton and Stoke Bardolph) were represented in the first list. Therefore, these fifteen additional attestations add significantly to the picture of how *feld* was being used across the study area. There are no cardinal directions as CDEs, but 20, 25 and 30 fall into the same broad 'directional' category. The 'referential' category is represented by a larger number of names (16, 17, 19, 21, 22, 23, 24, 26, 27, 28), some of which use parish names as CDEs, others using existing landscape or man-made features: the former include ON **bekkr** ('stream') in 24 and OE **hyll** in 17, while the latter range from a ME **coninger** ('rabbit warren', 22) to a lodge (26). The pattern of directional names is echoed in the nearest part of Leicestershire, with the majority of 'great field' names containing 'simple directional adjectives', and others being named from topographical features, just as in the Nottinghamshire examples.[37]

The sixteenth-century attestations, then, do not point to any significant change in usage from those names found pre-1500, and it can be reasonably deduced that the 'great field' sense was generally attributed to *feld* at least until that point in time. The additional attestations above may only be the first documentary evidence for much older names, or they may be names which were coined in the years immediately prior to the attestations, in either case representing continuity in the environment or context of naming. The former seems more likely at this date, as even 'in *c.*1300 around two thirds of the population lived in common-field townships', and it would therefore be expected that, for the most part, at least two great fields (and consequently great field

[37] PN Le **2** 330.

names) would be in existence in each parish or township, and in some cases three or four.[38] It is possible, however, that some of the post-medieval attestations will be in the former group of pre-existing names and that some will be later coinages. It may be argued, nevertheless, that any 'new' attestations remain suggestive of the continued productivity of the element in its 'common land' sense until at least 1600.

Despite the apparent flexibility of the ModE word *field* in describing enclosed agricultural land, after 1750 only 215 separate names are attested containing this element out of 4073.[39] Only a small handful of these names are not previously attested as names of great arable fields. In a number of cases a name in *feld* or *field* has an affix of **close**: *New Field close* and *Great Cornfield Close* in Willoughby (NW, pp. 197–98) and Sandfield Closes in Rolleston (p. 327) are several such names. Taken together, these facts indicate that the word *field* had developed into so general a term by this point that it was no longer as precise and descriptive a field-name element as was once the case. Its presence in the *close* examples may merely represent late memories of the earlier common fields. While it might be accurate to describe an enclosure as a *field* in the late eighteenth century, it would also be accurate to describe a parcel of meadow or pasture land as a *field*, regardless of shape, size, function, ownership, or history. Simply put, a name in *field* was no longer specific enough to provide sufficiently detailed information to be useful to name-users. By contrast, the names containing *close* post-1750 total over 1,500. This is largely due to the process of enclosure, by which the number of enclosed fields drastically increased, and for which fields the term *close* was an ideal descriptor. While *field* no longer specified a set characteristic of the land, being highly flexible in its usage, a *close* at least indicated part of its nature, in both physical traits (it had fenced or hedged boundaries) and ownership (it was, in later centuries, privately owned and sometimes tenanted).

[38] Bailey, 'Beyond the Midland field system', p. 154.

[39] The number of attestations is, of course, significantly higher due to multiple forms of the same name.

Eng (ON)

There appears to be no doubt among scholars that **eng** indicates a pasture or a meadow, and that the element derives from ON.[40] It is 'very common in ME f.ns. in some Danelaw counties', and so it is no great surprise that the element appears in some of the earliest field-names in my Nottinghamshire corpus.[41] The element usually appears as <ing> in its ME form, although the spellings which represent the element can vary quite widely.[42] The size, significance or particular purpose of the land indicated by *eng* is not discussed in the dictionaries, and it is therefore unclear whether it is used equally to refer to meadowland or pasture, or whether there is a tendency towards one or the other. The HTE places *ing* in the same semantic category as OE *flōdmæd* 'meadow at a stream, or meadow liable to flooding' and *wise* 'marshy meadow', and to ModE *water-meadow*.[43] In a Trent-side context this association with water may be a significant factor in the frequent choice of *eng* as CPE, although it must be noted that this is an element used distinctly from ON **holmr**, which unambiguously indicates a water-meadow.

PRE-1500 ATTESTATIONS

1. *Smeeng* 1140 x 72 (TG)

Possibly OE **smēðe**, in which case see 2. However, the occurrence of the two markedly different spellings in the same time period makes this less than certain; for this reason, 1 and 2 are treated as separate names.

2. *Smething* 1140 x 72 (TG)

OE **smēðe**: 'smooth, flat meadow'.

[40] EPNE; EFN 270.

[41] EPNE.

[42] EFN 271; MED 'eng'.

[43] HTE, 01.07.03.02.02.03 | 04.01.01; for *flōdmæd*, see DOE; the word *wise* is not found in this form in any of the standard dictionaries of OE, but I believe it corresponds to the postulated form **wisse* discussed in LPN 286.

3. *Aldeng'* c. 1215–28 (KH)

OE **ald**: 'meadow land which has been in use for a long time', or possibly 'former meadow'. *cf. Neuheng'* below (4).

4. *Neuheng'* mid-13th (KH)

OE **nīwe**: 'new meadowland', either in the sense of being newly enclosed, or newly made use of. This may be in contrast to *Aldeng'* above (3).

5. *Eyngemer* 1218, *Yngmere* 1496

This appears to be a rare instance of *eng* as a CDE, with either OE **mere** or **(ge)mǣre** as CPE: 'pool by or in the meadow', or 'boundary by the meadow'.

6. *Smetheng*, *Smetheng'* mid-13th, *Smething* 1282 x 1317 (FM: Fiskerton)

See 2.

7. *Sueteng'* mid-13th (HV)

OE **swēte**: 'pleasant meadow', or 'fertile meadow'.

8. *Torfordheng* mid-13th (HV)

The CDE/s is/are far from transparent. OE **ford** may be present here, in which case 'meadow by a ford', but this leaves the remaining element unexplained.

9. *Smetheng'* 1250 x 82, *Smething'* late 13th, late 13th x early 14th, *Smething* 1250 x 82 (BB)

See 2.

10. *Northeng* 1257 (TG)

OE/ON **norð**: 'northern meadow', either in relation to the settlement or to another meadow.

11. *Estenge* 1316 (CT)

OE **ēast**: 'eastern meadow', see 7.

12. *le Oldeng* 1334, *le Oldhenges* 1353, *the Old Ynge* 1358 (KH)

See 3.

13. *Northyng'* 1406 (NW: Willoughby)

See 7. May be named in relation to *le Smoleyng* (14) or *Rilandynge* (13).

14. *Southyng'* 1411 (NW: Norwell)

OE **sūð**: 'southern meadow', see 7.

15. *Longbuskenge* 1433 (NW: Norwell)

OE **lang**, **busc**, or ON **buskr**: probably 'meadow near to the long thicket' (*cf. Longbuskwong*, which appears to be named from the same feature, *Longbusk*). In this case, *eng* appears either to function as a FE, with *lang* and *busc*/*buskr* as CDE and CPE respectively, or as CPE with *Longbusk* as CDE.

16. *Rilandynge* 1433 (NW: Willoughby)

EModE **rye-land**: 'meadow next to the land where rye is grown' or 'meadow formerly used for growing rye'. *Riland* could, like *Longbusk* above (15), have been a pre-existing place from which the meadow was named.

17. *le Smoleyng* 1433 (NW: Willoughby)

Possibly OE **smol(e)**: 'fragment of meadow'; or OE **smæl**: 'narrow meadow'; otherwise 'small meadow'.

Discussion

Like **feld**, several of the early **eng** names are locative, coupled with compass points (7, 8, 10, 11) or possibly with an existing minor name (12, 13), indicating proximity to the named piece of land. *Longbuskenge* and *Rilandynge,* although they may be descriptive rather than locative, have the associated names *Longbuskwong'* (NW 1406), *Long Bush* (1766) and *Long Bush Furlong* (1713/4, 1766); and *Rilandes* (NW 1433), *Ryeland closes* (1687/8), *Ryeland Meadow* (1687 x 1766) and *ryeland meadow closes* (1750). The existence of these names which apparently all refer to the same feature (and in the case of *Long Bush* and *Rilandes*, may be the original name) is highly suggestive of the *eng* names being locative, with a pre-existing toponym functioning as a naming element in its own right: this pre-existing name can function as CDE with *eng* as CPE, the former indicating the location of the meadowland. At the time of coining, then, at some time prior to the first attestations (so in the thirteenth century or earlier), *eng* had a specific enough meaning to be useful as a CPE or FE defining the use of a particular piece of land.

The *Oldeng* attestations (9) are similarly ambiguous to the *Aldefelde* attestation above, although the context is slightly different. A compound with **ald** and *eng* could have a range of meanings, but there are two main implications of this compound: firstly, that the unit of land had existed for a significant period prior to the attestation; secondly, that it was thought of as an *eng* for at least part of that time. The remaining *eng* names provide a description of the land: its appearance (1, 2, 3, 6), quality (4), or size and shape (14). The multiple occurrences of the **smēðe** + *eng* compound in this period are striking, as is the fact that these are among the earliest *eng* names recorded in the county. This compound receives no special mention in either the general field-name dictionaries, or in PN Nt.[44] In PN Le **2** both *eng* and *smēðe* are discussed, but not in combination.[45] However, the part of Leicestershire covered by that volume (Framland Hundred, in the north-east of the county bordering Nottinghamshire) has a recurring compound with similar meaning, ON **sléttr** + *eng,* 'level meadow or pasture'.[46] It has been noted in relation to major names that these kinds of

[44] EFN; John Field and Paul Cavill, *Dictionary of Field-Names* (EPNS, forthcoming) [DFN].
[45] 370–71, 328.
[46] *Ibid*., 328.

recurrent compounds may have some special significance.[47] Those which refer to land management and natural resources are discussed by Alexander R. Rumble, who defines these names as 'nominal compounds which recur in the corpus frequently enough to suggest that in fact they were standard descriptive terms rather than separate coinages in each instance.'[48] While this explanation is intended to apply to major names, it does not seem problematic to extend it to minor names, particularly where patterns are clear in a small geographical area. These Nottinghamshire and Leicestershire *eng*-formations appear to indicate possible patterns of naming where these compounds have become lexical items in and of themselves, a productive part of the local onomasticon in each case. What is significant to note, however, is that while some major 'name-types', as Hough puts it, cover relatively broad geographical areas, this does not appear to be the case with *Smething*; it must be noted, however, that it would be unsurprising for microtoponyms to be subject to repetition on a smaller scale than settlement-names. PN Db ascribes few names to *eng*, noting that even where it is found, it is not found early.[49] In those areas where *eng* is present in Derbyshire and in the volumes of the Leicestershire survey so far published, there is no suggestion that it frequently combines with *smēðe.* The absence of the compound in the country-wide dictionaries is also indicative that the pattern does not continue outside Nottinghamshire. The compound is not noted in PN Nt, but given that the EPNS survey does not contain a thorough treatment of field-names, this cannot be taken as evidence either way.[50] This volume does, however, contain a slightly more specific definition of *eng,* giving 'meadow, low-lying grass-land'; it is impossible to determine the reason the authors opted for the phrase 'low-lying', as the survey predates Smith's EPNE and can therefore not be said to be altering his definition, or even to have been subject to it in any way.[51] They may have observed a particular tendency in Nottinghamshire towards use of *eng* for lower-lying ground, or the definition may be speculative. That being said, there is nothing identified in my research which contradicts their

[47] See articles by Carole Hough: 'Commonplace place-names', which discusses recurrent naming compounds more generally, while 'The name-type Fritwell', *JEPNS* 42 (2010), 87–89, and 'The name-type Maidenwell', *Nomina* 33 (2010), 27–44, each treat one name-type.

[48] 'The landscape of place-name studies', in Higham and Ryan, *Place-Names, Language and the Anglo-Saxon Settlement,* pp. 23–50 (p. 48).

[49] **3** 724.

[50] *Smēðe* is discussed under ME *smethe* on p. 290 of EPNE.

[51] PN Nt 280.

interpretation; the proximity of most of the meadowland in the study area to the river means it is lower-lying, and also that the association with water suggested by the HTE holds some weight here.

The logical progression of this hypothesis is that there must be something significant about either the elements themselves, or about the land they describe, which has caused them to be paired in this way. To begin with the latter, it has already been demonstrated that there is no particular characteristic of the other *eng* names which sheds any light on the *Smething*s, other than that there is often a need to locate them either within the parish, or in relation to another feature; there are no apparent pairs of *eng* names (e.g. north and south), so it is perhaps more likely that they are located in relation either to the settlement or to the parish boundaries. Unfortunately there are no maps early enough to locate the *engs*, nor any documents which describe their position in sufficient detail for one to be able to do so. If *eng* is assumed to be the most appropriate CPE for all these names, there are surely other CDEs which could be employed, as the Leicestershire *sléttr* examples demonstrate. However, *smēðe* appears to be the element of choice, once in combination with *feld* as well as multiple occurrences with *eng,* which likely reflects naming habit and tradition in the region. With the lack of available information about the land itself, it may be possible to glean some insight about the choice of CPE by considering the alternatives to *eng* with which the name-givers were faced.

	eng	**mǣd**	**pasture**
Attestations before 1500	24	6	1
Attestations 1500–1600	5	14	6

Table 4.1: Attestations of *eng*, *mǣd* and *pasture* before and after 1500.

The first of the two potentially equivalent elements, **mǣd**, is attested six times before 1500, so is vastly outnumbered by *eng*.[52] In the following century, however, *meadow* seems to have overtaken *eng* as a naming element; there are

[52] The usual form *mǣd* takes in my corpus is *meadow*, from the OE oblique cases (EPNE), and it will be referred to hereafter as such. Attestations are: *Gedling meadow* GC 1258, *Halmedowe*, *Holmedowe*, *Westmedowe* NW 1433, *le Neþermedo* TG 1349 x 79, and *le Medoucrofte* TG 1258 x 80.

fourteen attestations of *meadow* in the sixteenth century, but only five of *eng*.[53] Several of these *meadow* names feature the element in FE position, such as *westclife medowe* and *North holme medowe* (CM 1555) – and it seems likely that one or more of these is formed of a pre-existing place-name with *meadow* – and while one seems likely to feature the element as a CPE (*Hallemedow* HV 1562), it is unclear what part *meadow* plays in the remainder of the names. Where it features as a CPE in a dithematic name, it is of course possible that it has replaced an earlier *eng* or other element. Indeed, in Willoughby (Norwell) there are four attestations between 1687 and 1766 of *Ryeland Meadow*, which could quite feasibly be the same piece of land as *Rilandynge* (13). There is a strong indication in the name *Smeething Meadow* (BB c. 1600), where *eng* is the CPE and *meadow* a SPE, that *eng* may by this time have ceased to be transparent to the local population. The requirement to add *meadow* to the name suggests that *Smeething* may have been recognised, as has been suggested above, only as a name rather than as a meaningful descriptive compound.[54] The same combination occurs in Rolleston in 1627, with *smethinge medowe*; although slightly later, it is likely that this reflects an earlier *smēðe* + *eng* name with additional *meadow* as in the Bleasby example, illustrating that this is not an anomalous occurrence. The recurrence of *smēðe* + *eng* across multiple parishes may, of course, have accelerated the process of familiarisation and fossilization. It is worthy of note that in 1604, the same piece of land in Sutton on Trent is referred to as both *Sutton Meadow* and *Southinge*, indicating perhaps that by the beginning of the seventeenth century, the latter name could no longer be seen as usefully descriptive.

Similarly, there is only a single attestation of ME **pasture** before 1500 (*Ye cowpasture* NW 1406), yet six in the sixteenth century. An increase in attestations is to be expected due to the greater number of sources available, but when compared to the number of attestations of *eng*, the difference is striking. The proportion of *eng* attestations to *pasture* pre-1500 is 24:1, but in the following century this becomes 5:6. The same pattern is followed with *meadow* attestations,

[53] It is impossible to know whether these names are post-1500 coinages or survivals or modifications of earlier names, but as each demonstrates use of the elements which form the name, this is of little consequence.

[54] This requirement for transparency is evidence that the idea of names as 'meaningless marks' discussed in Chapter 2 (p. 50) simply cannot be applied to microtoponyms, even in the early modern and modern periods.

with proportions of 4:1 becoming 5:14. To return to the possible association between *eng* and water, it must be noted that ON **holmr** is the more usual element for 'water-meadow' in this area, and it is attested frequently before 1500:[55] *holmr* and *eng* must therefore have had different, although closely related, meanings. The difference may be one of proximity, with *holme*s adjacent to the water and *eng*s a step removed, but this can only be speculation based on the later location of *holmr* names.

It is apparent that *eng* was superseded by these alternative elements in the early modern period, and that while it remained present in some names, its meaning seems not to have been transparent much beyond the turn of the seventeenth century. The reason for this is difficult to determine, but it is perhaps reflective of a more widespread trend of local dialect words being replaced by more universally-understood terms. Any influence of Scandinavian language-speakers would have vanished centuries before, and this change of element choice can only be seen as a ME/ModE linguistic change, not one of Norse to English in any real sense. An interesting contrast is that of *holmr* names, which survived in Nottinghamshire in significant numbers due to that element being widely adopted into ME. This is a very different process of borrowing from ON, in which a *holme* became perceived and used as an English term rather than a Norse one; perhaps *eng* never lost its 'Norseness'. However, there is no evidence to suggest that *eng* was functioning as an ON element by the time of the attestations in my corpus: there is only a single compound which is likely to contain another ON element (*Longbuskenge,* 12), and even this may be a Scandinavianised OE **busc** rather than ON **buskr**. None of the grammatical features of any of the above names suggest name-coinage in ON, and it must be assumed, therefore, that the element had been borrowed into the local onomasticon long enough before these attestations for it to have acquired a precise meaning and to have become not only productive, but a term of choice for a particular type of land. While Scandinavian language is not demonstrably present, Scandinavian influence certainly is.

[55] 'Water-meadow' in this landscape refers to waterlogged meadow, not to managed water-meadow as is sometimes the case elsewhere in England.

Vangr and croft

In contrast to the previous section, the analysis of **croft** and **vangr**-names will be conducted together; reasons for this will become apparent below. As before, the established definition of *croft* will be discussed, followed by a glossed list of those names attested pre-1500 containing the element. This pattern will repeat for *vangr*, followed then by a combined discussion. It should be noted that etymologies are suggested based on the forms given here, and on any later forms of such names which survive beyond 1500, where appropriate.

Croft (OE)

A croft is frequently deemed to refer to a 'small enclosure', sometimes with the added quality of being near a house.[56] EPNE specifies that the enclosure can be either arable or pastoral, and PN Nt states that the element is 'very common' in the county.[57] The element appears to have been in use in this sense from the OE period until at least the late nineteenth century, although evidence of its presence in field-names is most commonly found in the ME period and later.[58] The OED comments that although the sense of land adjacent to a farmhouse is a common one 'in the north', this does not apply universally; although late, there is an 1880 attestation from Cornwall in which the term indicates 'a small common'.[59] Senses specified by the HTE include late use as a 'small holding' and relationships with 'farm tenure' alongside the category of 'small field/enclosure'.[60] Evidently there is the possibility that a *croft* may have other senses in field-names in addition to the one most commonly given by place-name scholars; the development of common field farming and the relationship between *croft*s and other elements must be borne in mind throughout.

[56] EPNE; EFN 268; MED 'croft'; PN Nt 278.
[57] PN Nt 278.
[58] EPNE; the OED gives attestations from as early as 969, and as late as 1880: 'croft'.
[59] OED 'croft, *n*.1', 1.a.
[60] HTE. Categories: 01.07.03.02|04 n; 03.05.15.02.01.02|14 n; and 01.07.03.02.02|16.02 n.

PRE-1500 ATTESTATIONS

1. *Thortescrofteswang'* 1146 x 54E, 1146 x 54F, *Thortescrofteswangie* c. 1200 x 11, *Chortescroftewong* c. 1240 x 50 (KH)

This name is challenging based on the above spellings. Mistranscription of <c> for <t> is not uncommon, and certainly occur in the published edition of the Rufford Charters. [61] If these spellings were all taken to represent an initial <th> the most likely derivation would be from a personal name *Thorth,* perhaps from a Scandinavian *Þórðr*, evidenced in place-names in both Lincolnshire and Yorkshire.[62] There is a *Tored* and a *Toret* attested in the Domesday Book for Nottinghamshire, and multiple other individuals bearing the same name across the country.[63]

A less likely CDE would be OE **sceort** 'short', but this relies firstly on spellings in <*ch*-> (which is attested in the MED but not in place-names)[64], and secondly on repeated mistranscription of <ch-> as <th-> as discussed above. Given the lack of parallels and a convincing alternative in the form of a personal name as CDE, this derivation seems implausible.

The relationship between *croft* and **vangr** in this name and others which follow is problematic: it is unclear whether *Chortescroft* may have been a pre-existing name to which *vangr* was appended, or whether the two elements were used in conjunction from the name's first coinage.

2. *Dodescroft* 1146 x 54C, c. 1175 x 84, *Doddescroft* 1146 x 54I (KH)

Either OE ***dod**: 'small enclosure containing or characterised by a hill or hills with rounded summit(s)'; or the personal name *Dodda* or *Dudda*: 'Dodda's small enclosure'. Both are equally plausible, and often indistinguishable in major names.[65] *cf.* Dodisholme in Rolleston (pp. 306–7).

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[61] C. J. Holdsworth (ed.), *Rufford Charters*, vol. 3, Thoroton Society Record Series XXXII (Nottingham: Thoroton Society, 1980), p. 562.

[62] Gillian Fellows-Jensen, *Scandinavian Personal Names in Lincolnshire and Yorkshire* (Copenhagen: Akademisk Forlag, 1968), p. 302.

[63] PASE, 'Thorth 5'.

[64] MED 'short'; EPNS, *Survey of English Place-Names*: a search was run for names with attested spellings in <Chort->, and none of the search results were names from OE *sceort*.

[65] Gillian Fellows-Jensen, 'English place-names such as Doddington and Donnington', *Sydsvenska ortnamnssällskapets årsskrift* (1974), 26–65 (pp. 37–38). There is also a surname *Dodd* derived from the personal name (FaNBI, 'Dodd').

3. *Dodecrosdale* 1146 x 54G, *Dodescroftdale* c. 1184 x 1200, *Dodecroftesdale* 1186 x 1200, *Dodescroftesdale* 1196, 1202 x 1206, *Doddecroftdale* c. 1200 x 6, *Dodescroftdale* c. 1206 x 48B, *Dodcroftdal* c. 1240 x 57, *Dodegroftdale* mid-13thB, *Dodcroftdale* mid-13thK, *Dodecroftdale* 1250 x 57A (KH)

Apparently derived from 2, with the addition of OE **dæl**, **dāl**, ON **deill** or **dalr**. A 'share of Dodescroft' with *dāl* or *deill* is perhaps more likely in context than 'Dodescroft valley' with *dæl* or *dalr*.

4. *Dodescrofteswang* 1146 x 64D, c. 1210 x 27A, c. 1210 x 27B, *Dodescroftesuuang* c. 1175 x c. 1200 (KH)

The same difficulty with *croft* and *vangr* as in 1, but there is more evidence in this instance for *vangr* being appended to a pre-existing name due to the existence of *Dodescroft* as a standalone name in 2.

5. *Dodescroftdall'wong* 1400 (KH)

'*Wong* at Dodecroftdale': as with 4, evidence for a standalone place-name makes *vangr* more likely to be appended to a pre-existing name.

6. *Prestescrofteswang* 1146 x 64D, c. 1190 x 1209, c. 1210 x 27B, *Prestescroftewang* c. 1175 x c. 1200, c. 1210 x 27A, *Prestcroftwonge* 1400 (KH)

OE **prēost.** Based on the formations of 3 and 4, the likely interpretation is '*wong* at Prestcroft', with a pre-existing name meaning 'priest's small enclosure'.

7. *Wetecroft* 1170/1216, 1170 x 1216 (NB: Bathley)

OE **hwǣte:** 'small enclosure associated with the growing of wheat'.

8. *Tocroft* 1172 x 99, mid-13th (TG)

Obscure.

9. *Langlinecroft* c. 1206 x 48A, c. 1220 x 43B, *Langlynecroft* c. 1210 x 40 (KH)

The CPE is likely to be OE **līn** or ON **lín**: 'small enclosure associated with the growing of flax', with OE/ON **lang** added as a PPE. Although *croft*

could feasibly be acting as a SPE in this position, *līn*/*lín* is generally found as a CDE rather than CPE, making *Langline* unlikely as a pre-existing name. *Līn*/*lín* + *croft* is a compound attested in several other counties, however, and would be unproblematic as a standalone name here.[66]

10. *Ulvecrofte* 1222 x 30 (FM: Fiskerton)

ON personal name *Úlfr*: 'Ulf's small enclosure'. There is a parallel in North Bierley, West Riding of Yorkshire (1318).[67] Alternatively ON **úlfr**: 'small enclosure associated with a wolf or wolves'.

11. *Caluecroff* c. 1240 (NB)

OE **calf:** 'small enclosure where calves are kept'.

12. *Gyldecrofte* c. 1240 x 50 (KH)

With only a single spelling there are several possibilities here. OE ***gylde** would give 'small enclosure where golden flowers are found'; ME **gild(e)** would give 'small enclosure associated with a guild'; or there could be a link to OE **gild** 'sacrifice' or 'payment'. Kelham is only a short distance from Newark, where by the late medieval period there were certainly a number of established religious and tradesmen's guilds.[68] This is perhaps the most likely derivation for the name. *cf. The little furlong at Guildhouse Ditch* in Sutton on Trent (p. 215).

13. *Wardecroft* c. 1240 x 48 (NB: North Muskham)

Perhaps from OE **weard**, or a connected surname such as *Ward,* which has early bearers in various parts of the country.[69] A 'small enclosure associated with a watch-place' would be plausible, although a ME **wardein** can be any kind of keeper or guardian, even in terms of farming.[70]

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[66] Field and Cavill, 'The Linacre'.
[67] *Ibid.*, 'Ulvescroft'.
[68] William Dickinson, *The History and Antiquities of the Town of Newark, in the County of Nottingham* (London: Longman, Hurst, Rees, Orme and Brown: 1819), pp. 26–27.
[69] FaNBI, 'Ward'.
[70] MED.

14. *Pinchecroft* mid-13th (TG)

The traditional interpretation of *Pinch-* names is that they are derogatory, from ME **pinche**, possibly referring to poor soil quality.[71] However, *pinch*-compounds are attested in literature only from the fifteenth century, and Hough has argued convincingly that this instance of *Pinchecroft* likely derives from OE ***pinc(a)** or its ME reflex, either literally or metaphorically.[72]

15. *Steyncroft'* 1257 (TG)

ON **steinn**, or Scandinavianised OE **stān:** 'small enclosure characterised by a stone or stones'.

16. *Esecroft* c. 1258 x 77B (KH)

A difficult name to decipher with only a single form, but perhaps from either OE **ēast** or **esc** (perhaps influenced by ON *eski*). The former would give 'eastern small enclosure', the latter would be 'small enclosure characterised by ash-trees'. Although the final consonant in *esc* is not represented in the spelling, the initial <c> of *croft* would not necessarily be distinct from the final <c> of *esc,* especially if Scandinavian influence on the pronunciation were present. Nevertheless the name remains problematic, and it is difficult to account for the medial <e> based on either of these potential CDEs.

17. *Lambecroft* 1258 x 80, *Lambcroft* 1349 x 79 (TG)

OE/ON **lamb**: 'small enclosure reserved for lambs'. Alternatively, this could be a personal name from ON *Lambi,* or a surname *Lamb.*[73]

18. *le Medoucrofte* 1258 x 80, *le Medocroft* 1349 x 79 (TG)

OE **mǣd**: 'small enclosure of meadow land'.

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[71] EFN 167.

[72] OED, 'pinch-, *comb. form*'; this and other possible formations with *pinca are discussed by Carole Hough in 'Pinch Park and Pinch Croft', *Notes and Queries New Series* 51.3 (2004), 228–31.

[73] Fellows-Jensen, *Scandinavian Personal Names in Lincolnshire and Yorkshire*, p. 183; see also Mats Redin, *Studies on Uncompounded Personal Names in Old English* (Uppsala: Akademisk Forlag, 1919), p. 130, 'Lambe'; FaNBI, 'Lamb'.

19. *Wlstancroft* mid-13thA (KH)

OE personal name *Wulfstan*: 'Wulfstan's small enclosure'.

20. *le Hycroft* mid-13th, *le Hiecroft* mid-13th, *le Heycrofte* late 13th x early 14th, *le Hycroftes* 1282 x 1317 (BB)

Spellings suggest either OE **hēg**, in which case 'small enclosure mown for hay'; or, less likely, OE **(ge)hæg**: 'small piece of land enclosed by hedges'. Either of these seems contextually possible, but *(ge)hæg* more usually results in *hay* or *hey* spellings than *hy* or *hie*.[74]

21. *Benecrof', Benecroft'* late t. Hy 3 (NB: Bathley)

OE **bēan**: 'small enclosure associated with the growing of beans'.

22. *Brunecroft* c. 1176 x 1206KH, 1202 x 1206KH (NB: unspec. loc.)

OE **brūn**: 'brown or dark-coloured small enclosure'; or perhaps ON **brunnr** or **brún**: 'small enclosure by a well or spring' or 'small enclosure on the edge or brow of a hill or ridge'.

23. *Wolmerecrofth* c. 1278 x 88 (KH)

Possibilities for this name include OE **welm** 'welling up or surging of water', which often refers to springs in place-names; or a combination of OE **wulf** 'wolf' or a personal name containing *Wulf-* with **mere** or **(ge)mære** 'pool, wetland' or 'boundary'; the combination of *wulf* and *mere* is found in Woolmer, Hampshire.[75] Alternatively, this could be an uninflected OE personal name *Wulfmær*; there are several instances in the Nottinghamshire Domesday of this name in the form *Vlmar* and *Vlmer*.[76]

[74] EFN 270.
[75] EPNE 281.
[76] 'Wulfmær 31', PASE.

24. *le Bechecroftes* late 13th (BB)

OE **bæce**: 'small enclosure by a stream' (*beche* is the usual East Midland form); or OE **bēce:** 'small enclosure by or containing a beech tree or trees'.[77]

25. *Leyncroft* late 13th (BB)

ME **leyn**, perhaps 'small enclosure within a tract of arable land'.

26. *Helbecroft* 1290/4 (GC)

This is a challenging name: the most immediately likely possibility is that *croft* has been added to a pre-existing name, but there are no similar names recorded in the parish. There is a *Helbeck Close* (1726, 1736), *Litlehelbecke's Close* (1618) and a *Long* and *Short helbeck Furlong* (c. 1600) in Bleasby, which may suggest a pattern of 'Helbeck' names. There is also a Holbeck Farm in nearby Southwell, and it may be possible that the 'Helbeck' names derive from the same root, as does the parish name Holbeck (OE **holh** + **bekkr**, 'stream in a hollow').[78] Although these names are found a significant distance apart, and are not connected by any single watercourse, streams in narrow valleys or hollows are commonplace in the area, giving rise to the dialect term *dumble* (from OE ***dumbel**), often specifically referring to such a stream running through woodland.[79]

There are instances of stream names in ON **hella** 'flat stone, flagstone' in the North Riding of Yorkshire and in Westmorland which would suggest that this is a possible alternative compound; the <e> rather than <o> spellings might indicate this is more likely than derivation from Holbeck, either as a name-type or from a topographical surname.[80] A third possibility is derivation from a personal name, in the form *Hebbe*, but given the spelling <lb> rather than <bb> (also the case in the Bleasby examples), this seems less likely.

[77] EPNE 22.
[78] PN Nt 83. Holbeck is in the north of the county, close to Worksop.
[79] EDD; Edwards, *The Land of Britain,* p. 432.
[80] PN NRY 259; PN We **1** 62.

27. *Leirikroft* late 13th x early 14th (BB)

Possibly ON **leirr**, in which case 'small clayey enclosure'. Alternatively a personal name.

28. *Acartcroft* 1304 (TG)

Perhaps from ON **akr** / OE **æcer**, in which case 'small enclosure of an acre in size' or 'small arable enclosure'; or the name could include either the ME personal name *Acard,* which has documented early bearers in both Lincolnshire and Leicestershire,[81] or the surname which derives from the personal name, found in the West Riding of Yorkshire in the fourteenth century.[82] While OE **cræt** 'cart' is a possibility, this would not explain the initial <A>.

29. *Harecroft* 1316 (CT)

OE **hara**: 'small enclosure in which hares were seen'.

30. *Dounecroftdale, Donnecroft Dale* 1330 (GC)

Most likely OE **dūn** with ON **dalr** or OE **dæl** as FE. Could indicate either lower-lying land in relation to the enclosure, or perhaps the enclosure of pasture being at the top of a valley of some kind. Alternatively, *dūn* could have the sense 'down' here. The name is not possible to locate, but the parish certainly contains some undulating land in the areas further away from the Trent, including Lambley Dale, which survives in a modern street-name. The OE word **dunn** 'dull brown' An OE personal name or ME surname *Dunn* is also a possibility for the CDE.[83] There are no documented early bearers of either the personal name or surname in Nottinghamshire, but that does not preclude its presence here.

[81] *Family Names of the United Kingdom* (FaNUK): references to this project are to information provided to me in personal communication by Dr Harry Parkin, extracted from the project database. The resultant publication from the project is now available from Oxford UP (FaNBI). For the personal name, *Acardus* de Lincolnia (c. 1150 Danelaw Documents, Lincolnshire), *Achardus* de Sproxton' (1207 Curia Regis Rolls, Leicestershire).

[82] *Ibid*.: Robertus *Achard'* (1379 Poll Tax, West Riding of Yorkshire).

[83] See PASE, esp. 'Dunn 5' which gives name-bearers in the Domesday Book; also 'Dunn', FaNBI.

31. *Ryecroft* 1339 (GC: Carlton)

OE **ryge**: 'small enclosure associated with the growing of rye'.

32. *Bedmancroft* 1400 (KH)

Surname *Bedman*: 'Bedman's small enclosure'. This surname was mainly found in Leicestershire in 1881, but has early bearers in multiple counties.[84] It is an occupational surname, and could quite feasibly have occurred in Nottinghamshire in this period.

33. *Wardell Crofte* 1400 (KH)

There is also a *Wardelwode* or *Wardhillwode* attested in Kelham (p. 157), strongly suggesting a pre-existing *Wardhill,* from OE **weard** and **hyll** 'lookout hill'. This name would then be 'small enclosure by Wardhill'. A surname is also possible here: there are early bearers of the name *Wardle* in Lincolnshire, and it remains in the East Midlands into the nineteenth century.[85] *cf. Wardecroft* (13).

34. *Milnecrofte* 1406, *Milnecroft'* 1433 (NW: Willoughby, South Field)

OE **myln**: 'small enclosure near the mill'.

35. *Southcrofte wonge* 1406 (NW: Norwell, South Field)

Problematic: 'southern small enclosure' is straightforward, with OE **sūð**, but the FE *vangr* seems either to be tautologous, or to be relating to a different piece of land from the original enclosure. It is possible that a name containing both elements indicates one smaller enclosure (perhaps the *croft*) being within a larger one (the *wong*), but this can only be speculation. The best translation is perhaps '*wong* called *Southcrofte*', although this relies on element order for sense, which is not always reliable.

[84] 'Beadman', FaNBI.
[85] 'Wardle', FaNBI.

36. *Catelcroftewonge* 1406 (NW: Norwell, South Field)

Like 1, problematic combination of *croft* and *vangr*. Original name presumably ME **cat(t)el** + *croft*: 'small enclosure for cattle', with *vangr* as FE. Perhaps '*wong* called Catelcroft'.

Vangr (ON)

Establishing an existing definition of **vangr** in its field-name context is a complex exercise, not least because it is not entirely certain that *wang* and *wong*-names even derive from this element. The alternative element from which these names could stem is OE **wang**, but it has been convincingly argued by Fellows-Jensen that examples in field-names are more likely from *vangr*:

> [S]ince there are few certain recorded instances of *wang* as a f.n. element … and f.ns. in *-wang, -wong* are most common in the Danelaw, it is generally assumed that the element is of Scandinavian origin. It is possible, of course, that the distribution of f.ns. in *-wang* reflects an OE dialect distribution rather than the distribution of a Scandinavian element but it seems likely that the Scandinavian element must at very least have reinforced the use of the OE element.[86]

Indeed, the OE usage of *wang* is confined almost entirely to poetry, in which it has a very general sense of 'land' or 'ground'.[87] It is also categorised by the HTE as 'grassland', but in addition rather than contrast to the general sense.[88] Rye acknowledges in her cautious investigation that although *vangr* and *wang* are phonologically indistinguishable, the OE word is 'perhaps only rarely' found in place-names.[89] If it is accepted that the Nottinghamshire *wong*-names are derived (if not directly, then in terms of meaning and usage) from *vangr*, then the meaning of this element in its English context can be investigated. It is pertinent, however, to consider the Danish development of the element in order to establish whether any parallels may exist between the Danish and English

[86] 'English field-names and the Danish settlement', p. 50. Smith also asserts that *wang* 'is rare', although declines to suggest whether this or *vangr* is a more likely etymon for wong-names: EPNE 245.
[87] BTD 'wang'.
[88] HTE, categories 01.01.04.04.03|03 n and 01.01.04.04.06.01|01 n.
[89] 'Dialect in the Viking-Age Scandinavian diaspora', p. 126.

usage; similarities in application would in turn lend credence to the Scandinavian root of *wong*-names.

Derived in Danish originally from a term meaning 'bending' or 'curve', *vangr* had by the thirteenth century acquired a general sense of an 'enclosure'. In documents from this period the element described arable, cultivated land (presumably enclosed), resulting in the specific meaning of the common arable land of a village, enclosed within two or three great fields, as was the case in the Midland system in England. From these origins, the element was by the seventeenth century most commonly found as the CPE in the names of these Danish great fields, much as *feld* is in many English field-names.[90] At this time *vangr* was also used in some settlement-names and wood names, suggesting that the term was used originally for a variety of enclosed areas, including woods, pasture, meadows and arable land.[91]

In a purely English onomastic context, *vangr* is most often defined as 'a garden, an in-field', a definition which appears to originate in EPNE. This seems to have formed the basis for most scholars' treatment of the element in place-name surveys, including those more recent EPNS volumes which give the most thorough coverage of field-names. PN Le, although it contains numerous instances of *vangr*, does not provide discussion of the element beyond that found in EPNE, and does not question the 'in-field' definition.[92] No further insight is offered, either, in the articles published by Kenneth Cameron based on his work on PN L **1** and **2**.[93] Fellows-Jensen's discussion, while broader in geographical concern than these studies, mentions the Danish usage of the term in names of the great open fields, and is consequently less definite about the 'in-field' translation, giving instead the broader '"field", particularly "in-field"'.[94] John Field's dictionary, as might be expected, gives a more precise – or perhaps more flexible – definition than EPNE; he adds to 'in-field': 'piece of land near a house', and 'enclosed land among open strips'.[95]

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[90] See case study discussion above (pp. 236–42).

[91] For fuller discussion of the Danish word and its usage, see Jørgensen, *Danske Stednavne*; also Widding and Hald, 'Vang'.

[92] For example PN Le **6** 399.

[93] 'The minor and field-names of the Holland division of Lincolnshire'; 'The Scandinavian element'; 'The Danish element in the minor and field-names of Yarborough'.

[94] 'English field-names and the Danish settlement', pp. 49-50

[95] EFN 274.

While the Lincolnshire and Leicestershire surveys give no more locally-nuanced information than is available in EPNE and EFN, Nottinghamshire's discussion of the term differs considerably. Before too much is inferred from this difference, however, it must be noted that PN Nt predates EPNE by more than a decade, and that there was therefore no 'standard' definition of the word in a place-name context for the authors to draw upon.[96] Nevertheless, this lack of a thorough place-name element reference work might mean that Gover, Mawer and Stenton drew instead on their observations of local usage in defining *vangr*: they give '*wong*, piece of meadowland, specially piece of unenclosed land in the open field system'.[97] The reasons behind this definition are not supplied by the authors, but the italicised *wong* does suggest that they view this as a dialect term found within Nottinghamshire field-names. Perhaps more significantly, their definition is almost entirely contradicted by Field. The only consensus which can be tentatively taken from this range of interpretations is that *vangr* has some special significance in terms of the enclosure of land, and perhaps in relation to common arable farming, although whether it indicates enclosed or unenclosed land is less than transparent.

PRE-1500 ATTESTATIONS

1. *Buggewang'* 1146 x 54B, 1146 x 54C, 1146 x 54H, 1146 x 54I, c. 1184 x 1200, *Bugghewang* 1146 x 54A, c. 1175 x c. 1200, *Bugghewang'* 1146 x 64D, *Bukewang* c. 1170 x 96, *Bugewang* c. 1175 x 84; *Buggewant* c. 1175 x 96, c. 1190 x 1200, *Bugwang* c. 1190 x 1209, c. 1218 x 48, c. 1240 x 48^{NB}, mid-13thH, mid-13thR, *Bukewang'* 1196, c. 1205 x 43, *Bugkewang* 1196 x 1200, *Bugeuuong* c. 1210 x 27A, 1227 x 48, *Bugwong* c. 1210 x 27B**,** *Bucgwang'* c. 1220 x 43A, *Burgwang* c. 1250 x 57A, *Hugewang* c. 1258 x 77A, *Bugwonge* 1400 (KH)

This may be OE **bucc** or **bucca** or ME **bugge**, or a personal name such as *Bucga.* The alternatives are, respectively, '*wong* associated with male deer', '*wong* associated with male goats', '*wong* associated with boggarts or

[96] Although *vangr* is given in Allen Mawer's introductory list of English place-name elements, its definition is simply *campus*, and the editors note that the Swedish cognate is used to refer to a cultivated field. *The Chief Elements Used in English Place-Names*, EPNS 1.2 (Cambridge: Cambridge UP, 1924), p. 62.

[97] PN Nt 292.

hobgoblins', or 'Bucga's *wong*'. The spellings could support any of these etymologies; however, the relatively few spellings in <k> might suggest that *bugge* is a more likely etymon.

VEPN's earliest attestation of ME *bugge* is from 1236, almost a century later than the first spelling listed above, but the same publication suggests that the term may have had an OE antecedent which is found in charter bounds: *on bucgan ford* and *to bugganete*.[98] Use of such an element in the twelfth century would not, therefore, be unexpected. There are two possible senses to ME *bugge*: either 'hobgoblin' or 'scarecrow'. The sense 'scarecrow' is attested in the MED from *c.* 1395 and would seem plausible in association with *vangr.* The element is related to ModE *boggart*: Simon Young's exploration of 'boggart' minor names notes that many of those names are first attested in the nineteenth century, but this does not indicate that a tradition of boggarts in minor names does not date back to the medieval period.[99] It is not, however, explored in Field's dictionary.[100] VEPN emphasises that the interpretation of *bugge* as either 'hobgoblin' or 'scarecrow' can be influenced by topography, with names of pieces of arable land being more likely to contain the latter sense. This is not, however, a diagnostic distinction.

The personal name *Bucga* would certainly be possible here.[101] However, it must be noted that the name is only thought to appear in six names in the current EPNS corpus (Bognor, Sussex; Buckden, Huntingdonshire; Buxworth, Derbyshire; Great Bowden, Leicestershire; and Lower Budbrook, Devon), one of which (Lower Budbrook) has since been reassessed in VEPN based on nearby charter bounds (*on bycgan ford*).[102] Neither is the name attested frequently outside place-names: PASE has only two instances, both dated to 675 x 704 and both apparently relating to the same individual.[103] As a surname, *Bugg* can be traced back to a nickname from ME *bugge*, and is attested from 1169 in Lincolnshire, where it was still frequently found in 1881.[104] This is an instance of

[98] Citing S:996 and S:1434.
[99] 'What is a Boggart Hole?', *Nomina* 37 (2014), 73–108.
[100] EFN; FND.
[101] Redin, *Studies on Uncompounded Personal Names in Old English*, p. 115, 'Bucge'.
[102] This is the charter bound referred to above, which implies the existence of a corresponding OE lexical item.
[103] PASE, 'Bucga 1' and 'Bucga 2'.
[104] FaNBI, 'Bugg'.

a surname or byname predating the first lexical use, which is not seen as problematic by scholars of such names.[105]

Morphologically, the predominance of medial <e> in the spellings would point towards a weakened <an> or <en> genitive or dative inflection of a weak masculine OE or ME name or noun as the CDE. From the above forms and the known distribution of personal names and surnames, it seems most likely that the CDE is either a ME surname or byname *Bugge*; or ME *bugge* or an OE antecedent. An OE personal name *Bucga* is linguistically possible but perhaps less likely based on the available attestations of such a name.

2. *Thortescrofteswang'* 1146 x 54E, 1146 x 54F, *Thortescrofteswangie* c. 1200 x 11, *Chortescroftewong* c. 1240 x 50 (KH)

See p. 252.

3. *Dodescrofteswang* 1146 x 64D, c. 1210 x 27A, c. 1210 x 27B, *Dodescroftesuuang* c. 1175 x c. 1200 (KH)

See p. 253.

4. *Dodescroftdall'wong* 1400 (KH)

See p. 253.

5. *Langhillewang'* c. 1206 x 43A (KH)

OE **lang** and OE **hyll**: 'long hill *wong*', or *vangr* as a SPE to a pre-existing *Langhill.* It is possible that this name is a confusion with 7, as there is only a single letter different between them, and both are attested around the same time.

[105] Peter McClure, 'Middle English occupational bynames as lexical evidence: a study of names in the Nottingham Borough Court Rolls 1303–1455', *Transactions of the Philological Society* 108.2 (2010), 164–77 (p. 171).

6. *Lingwang'* 1146 x 54G, *Linkywang* c. 1170 x 1200, *Lingewang* c. 1175 x 96, mid-13thB, c. 1258 x 77A, *Lingwang* c. 1190 x 1200, late 12th x early 13th, *Linghiwang* c. 1200 x 6, *Lingiwang* early 13th, *Lingeuuong* 1227 x 48, *le Lingewanges* mid-13thC, *Lyngwonge* 1400 (KH)

ON **lyng**: '*wong* in which heather grows'.

7. *Linghillewang* c. 1205 x 43 (KH)

ON **lyng** and OE **hyll**: '*wong* on the hill where heather grows', or *vangr* as a SPE to a pre-existing *Linghill*. *Cf. Langhillewang'* (5).

8. *Prestescrofteswang* 1146 x 64D, c. 1190 x 1209, c. 1210 x 27B, *Prestescroftewang* c. 1175 x c. 1200, c. 1210 x 27A, *Prestcroftwonge* 1400 (KH)

See p. 253.

9. *Kokewang* c. 1223 x 34 (KH)

Most likely OE **cocc**[2]: '*wong* where (wood)cocks are kept or found', *cf.* 10 and 15 for other bird names. OE **cocc**[1] is also possible, however: '*wong* near or containing a heap or hillock'. This element may be influenced or reinforced by ON **kokkr**.

10. *Gosewong'* early 13th, *Gosewong* t. Hy 3, *placea de Gosewong'*, *placea que vocatur Gosewong'* late t. Hy 3 (NB: Bathley)

OE **gōs**: '*wong* where geese were pastured'.[106] This name refers to a grange of Dale Abbey, but it is reasonable to assume that the name of the grange was transferred from the name of a piece of land at that location.

11. *Carterewong* early t. Hy 3 (NB)

ME **carter**, probably an occupational surname: 'Carter's *wong*'. The surname is very widespread in the medieval period, with over a thousand instances in the fourteenth-century poll tax returns alone. Nottinghamshire

[106] Following PN Nt, *vangr* is translated in this section as *wong*, with no presumptions made about the meaning of this term.

bearers include Hugo *Carter* of Thorpe, Thomas *Carter* of Broxtow, and Johanne *le Carter* of Wollaton.[107]

12. *Kyrielwong'* 1258 x 80 (TG: Horspool)

Surname, referring to ownership by Ricardus *Kyriel / Criol*.[108]

13. *le Scortewang'* 1258 x 80 (TG: Horspool)

OE **sceort:** 'short *wong*'.

14. *Croswong* 1312, *le Croswong* 1323 (SU)

OE **cros:** '*wong* by a wayside cross', or '*wong* near a crossroads or running across or perpendicular to another feature'.

15. *Henwonges* 1316/7 (RL)

OE **henn:** '*wong*(*s*) associated with either domestic fowl or game birds'. Alternatively from the surname *Henn,* which is mainly West Midland in 1881, but which has an attested early bearer in Nottinghamshire.[109]

16. *le Vinerwong* 1323 (SU)

ME **viner**: 'vineyard *wong*'. Alternatively from the occupational ME surname, attested in various parts of the country in the fourteenth century.[110]

17. *Shortwong* 1329 (GC: Carlton)

See 4.

[107] FaNUK. The first two names are from 1377 Poll Tax, and the latter two years later in 1379.

[108] This information is apparent from the document containing the attestation.

[109] Johannes filius *Henn*, Hundred Rolls (1275), FaNBI 'Henn'.

[110] FaNUK. For example, Willelmus *Vynore* (1381 Poll Tax) in Beverley, East Riding of Yorkshire; Johanne *Vyner'* (1379 Poll Tax) in Eaton Socon, Bedfordshire; Lionel *Vinour* (1379 Poll Tax) in Higham Ferrers, Northamptonshire.

18. *Hallewonge* 14th, *le Halwonge, Hallewonge* 1433 (NW: Willoughby)

OE **hall**: '*wong* attached to the hall, or within the lord's demesne'. The final two attestations are specified as being in Willoughby, one of which is in the Moorfield; but the first is not.

19. *Midelwonge* 1400 (KH)

OE **middel**: '*wong* in the middle'.

20. *Appulton' wong* 1406 (NW: Norwell, North Field)

OE **æppel-tūn:** 'orchard *wong*'. This is usually an element found in major names, but there is a handful of field-name examples, including *Appeltonefelde* in Essex of a similar date (1411).[111] There is no nearby settlement bearing the name Appleton. As a surname, Appleton is widespread, with some medieval examples in the East Midlands, so this is also a possibility.[112]

21. *Catelcroftewonge* 1406 (NW: Norwell, South Field)

See p. 260

22. *Claxilwonge* 1406 (NW: Norwell, one each in Middle and South Field)

Claxil certainly appears to be a feature and name in its own right: Claxhill is attested in 1816, and there is a *Claxhill Close* in 1727. The existence of two *Claxhilwonge*s in two separate great fields might suggest that the hill was between or on the boundary of the two fields. '*Wong* by or on Claxhill', Claxhill from ON **klakkr** + OE **hyll**, either as a tautological compound or describing a particular shape of hill; also possibly a byname, *Klak* or *Klakkr,* from the ON word.[113]

[111] EFN 5.
[112] FaNUK. e.g. Geoffrey de *Appelton'* (1364 Feet of Fines) of Edlington, Lincolnshire.
[113] See Long Clawson, PN Le 2 89.

23. *Dedmans wong'* 1406 (NW: Norwell, North Field)

ME **dede-mann**: '*wong* where a man died, or where a dead body was found'. Possibly related to *Galowtrewong'* (26).[114]

24. *Fforewong'* 1406 (NW: Norwell, Middle Field)

OE **fore**: '*wong* in front', presumably at the front of the field as viewed from a particular point such as the village or a road.

25. *Gaderedwonge* 1406 (NW: Norwell, North Field)

Possibly OE **gadrian:** 'accumulated *wong*', possibly in the sense of once-separate pieces of land gathered together, or '*wong* where people or animals gather'. *Gadered* is a typical ME spelling of this word at the turn of the fifteenth century, and there are multiple comparable spellings in the MED.[115] This is not a formation paralleled in other ME field-names. There is a *Gatherstones* in Berkshire; this is not, however, attested until 1848.[116] A closer parallel would be *the Gathering Furlong* in Lincolnshire, attested in 1709; attention is drawn in treatment of this name to the possibility of *gathering* referring in some way to ridge-and-furrow ploughing.[117] The possibility of a *wong* being arable land means that this interpretation should also be borne in mind for a name apparently containing *gadrian*.

26. *Galowtrewong'* 1406 (NW: Norwell, North Field)

OE **gealg-trēow**: '*wong* at the site of a gallows'.

27. *Landethorne wong'* 1406 (NW: Norwell, Middle Field)

The most straightforward possibilities are OE/ON **land** and OE/ON **þorn**, but it is unclear what the meaning of this combination would be; the three elements taken together, disregarding the spacing, could indicate

[114] See Jeremy Harte, 'Down among the dead men', *Nomina* 36 (2013), 35–52 for the possible significance of 'Deadman' place-names. There is a possible connection between names of this type in Norwell and in Sutton on Trent, located near the boundary between the two parishes. These particular examples are further discussed in Rebecca Gregory, 'Some Nottinghamshire dead men', *Nomina* 38 (2015), 85–92.

[115] 'gaderen'.

[116] PN Brk **2** 338.

[117] PN L **4** 140–41.

'*wong* consolidating ridges of the open-field strips distinguished by a prominent thorn-tree' or similar, but this can only be a suggestion. There is a *Langthornes* in Hampshire from OE **lang** + OE/ON **horn**, and it is possible that either of these elements might be in use here, but with only one attestation and no apparently related names, little further can be determined.

28. *Litilgreswonge* 1406 (NW: Norwell, Middle Field)

OE **gærs** or ON **gres**, with *Litil* functioning either as a second CDE or as a PPE: it is impossible to determine which without any attestations of connected names. 'Small grass *wong*'.

29. *Longbuskwong'* 1406 (NW: Norwell, Middle Field)

OE **lang** + ON **buskr** or Scandinavianised OE **busc.** It is probable that *Longbusk* existed as a name in its own right prior to the coinage of *Longbuskwong*, as there are also attestations of *Longbuskenge* (1433), Long Bush (1766), and Longbush Furlong as late as 1801. In this case, *vangr* is functioning as the FE or SPE to a pre-existing place-name. 'Long thicket *wong*', with the *Longbusk* presumably functioning as a locative indicator.

30. *Nabwong'* 1406, *Nabbewonge* 1433 (NW: Norwell, South Field)

ON **nabbi:** '*wong* on or by a knoll or hillock'.

31. *Newcross wong'* 1406 (NW)

OE **nīwe** + OE **cros**. See 6, with addition of *nīwe* possibly functioning as PPE. There are no other *cross*-names attested in Norwell, however, so it is impossible to know to which element (*cros* or *vangr*) the *nīwe* primarily relates.

32. *Oatewong'* 1406 (NW: Norwell, North Field)

OE **āte**: '*wong* associated with the growing of oats'.

33. *Polewong'* 1406 (NW: Norwell, North Field)

Possibly OE **pōl**: '*wong* containing or adjoining a pool'.

34. *Runseliwong'* 1406 (NW: Norwell, Middle Field)

A difficult name. Perhaps ME **rounci**: 'horse *wong*', indicating land set aside for grazing horses, but the medial <l> is problematic. More likely is ON **selja**, and perhaps a *Seliwong* 'willow *wong*' has acquired a PPE here. Quite what the initial <Run> represents is obscure, and without knowing the meaning of this first element, it is impossible to know the overall meaning of the name and the functions of its constituent elements.

35. *Ryddyngwong iuxta Swynhaw* 1406 (NW: Norwell, Middle Field)

OE ***rydding**: 'clearing *wong*', presumably '*wong* in or by a clearing'. As in 40, the position is described in relation to *Swynhaw*, from which woodland the land may have been cleared.

36. *Ye Schortwonge* 1406 (NW: Norwell Woodhouse)

OE **sceort**: 'short *wong*'.

37. *Southcrofte wonge* 1406 (NW: Norwell, South Field)

See p. 259.

38. *Swetopwong'* 1406 (NW: Norwell, Middle Field)

Possibly OE **swēte** + **topp**, although there is no straightforward meaning for this as 'productive top' seems unlikely.. Norwell does have a number of small hills, slopes and ridges to which this name could refer.

39. *Thwyngwonge* 1406 (NW: Norwell, South Field)

OE **þweng** / ON **þvengr**: 'narrow, strip-like *wong*'.

40. *ye Wong' under Swynhaw* 1406 (NW: Norwell, North Field)

Simplex; although the name is simply *Wong*, there was clearly a need to differentiate this *wong* from others, which is achieved here by relating it to another feature. It may be that the name later acquired a CDE, but there is no way of identifying it with other *wong*-names. *Swynhaw* (from 1350) is OE **swīn**

+ **haga**, and survives as a wood name into the nineteenth century.
cf. Ryddyngwong iuxta Swynhaw (35).

41. *Kyngeswong* 1419 x 30 (LG: Gunthorpe)

OE **cyning**: '*wong* held by the king', or more likely from the surname, which was very widespread in the medieval period, or the less common, earlier personal name.[118]

42. *longwonge* 1419 x 30 (LG: Gunthorpe)

OE **lang**: 'long *wong*'.

43. *Souter Wong* 1419 x 30 (LG: Caythorpe)

Probably the occupational surname, from ME **soutere** 'shoemaker'. There are examples in both Kegworth and Loughborough in Leicestershire, and Tinwell in Rutland from the fourteenth century.[119]

44. *Nabbewongeende* 1433 (NW: Norwell, West Meadow)

ON **nabbi**, with OE **ende** as FE: 'the end of the *wong* on/by a knoll'.

45. *Ybottwong', Ybottwonge* 1433 (NW: Willoughby)

Could be derived either from the ME personal name (a diminutive form of *Ibb*, usually a pet form of *Isabel*) or the surname, which is now most common in Cambridgeshire, Bedfordshire and Huntingdonshire.[120]

[118] FaNUK. A Nottinghamshire example is Rogerus *Kyng* of Woodborough (1377 Poll Tax).
[119] FaNUK. Respectively, 1377, 1379 and 1377 Poll Tax.
[120] *Ibid*. As a personal name, *Ibbota* Nalle is given in the 1381 Poll Tax returns in Wormhill, Derbyshire.

Discussion

As has been seen, the definition of *vangr* is somewhat problematic, and that of *croft* far less so at first glance; far more interesting than these individual definitions, however, is the relationship between the two elements, one deriving from OE and the other from ON. According to Field, the scholar who has made a point of studying English field-names in their entire breadth, if not always depth, a *croft* is a 'small piece of land, frequently attached to a house, and almost invariably enclosed', while a *wong* is a 'garden, in-field; piece of land near a house; enclosed land among open strips'.[121] Although there are differences (a *croft* is necessarily small in size, a *wong* can be named in relation to field systems), there seems nevertheless a significant overlap in the meanings of the two elements.

While it is only natural that two or more words in the English vocabulary might indicate the same type of land or feature, it has been demonstrated to great effect – most notably by Gelling, although also by others – that the vocabulary of English settlement-names which refer in some way to land or landscape is astonishingly precise in nature.[122] While this is certainly true of English major names, it has also been demonstrated, in a study of twentieth-century Rhode Island names which predates Gelling's major works, that use of common CPEs, or 'favorite [*sic*] terms is ordinarily very efficient – they do not overlap or coincide in their referents. In Rhode Island, beside the 191 *brooks*, there are 21 *creeks*, but all of the *creeks* are salt-water inlets, while almost all, if not all, of the *brooks* are fresh-water.'[123] This appears to be, then, a phenomenon which relates to the process of naming rather than to the type, location, or date of features being named, and it is reasonable to suggest that English minor names, too, are unlikely to contain synonymous elements which are similarly productive in the same period of time. As Gelling puts it, 'Study of topographical names in relation to the actual landscape has made it clear that groups of words which can be translated by a single modern English word … do not contain synonyms.'[124]

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[121] EFN 268, 274.

[122] Her work on this subject was first compiled in *Place-Names in the Landscape* (London: Dent, 1984); and then refined with Ann Cole in LPN. For more detailed accounts of her contribution to place-name and landscape-studies, see Cullen, 'English place-names and landscape terminology'; and Della Hooke, 'Landscape and place-names: review and prospect', *JEPNS* 46 (2014), 82–94.

[123] Celia M. Millward, 'Universals in place-name generics', *Indiana Names* 3 (1972), 48–53.

[124] LPN xiii.

If either *croft* or *vangr* were demonstrably more productive than the other, then there would be less cause to question the established definitions, as this might represent a stage in the gradual replacement of one element by the other as a 'favorite' CPE, as Millward's Rhode Island study goes on to discuss.[125] However, given that each element is amongst the most common CPEs in use in Nottinghamshire before 1500, it seems unlikely that a small piece of land near a house could be named equally appropriately using either element. The remainder of this discussion, therefore, will attempt to establish what the differences are between a *croft* and a *wong*, if any, and whether the usage of these elements is dependent on a precise definition; on the CDEs with which they are combined; on the date of the attestation; on the location of the piece of land; or on any other factor which may emerge.[126]

The simplest way, it seems, to detect any trends in the usage of these elements, is to designate categories into which the CDEs appear to fall. I have devised seven broad categories, which will be discussed in turn: arable, primarily consisting of reference to crops; pastoral, consisting either of domesticated animals or specific references to pasture-land; topographical, indicating landscape features; vegetation, either on or around the land; locative, either in relation to a pre-existing place or a position in relation to an unspecified feature; ownership, consisting mainly of personal names; and other descriptive names, covering size and shape, quality or type of land, wild animals, and other miscellaneous references. This last category is the broadest one, but it is necessarily so. Where a name has more than one likely meaning, it is counted in both categories. There are a few names which are obscure, and are therefore not included in the count. The intention here is not necessarily to place each name in a single rigid category, but to give a general impression of the kinds of CDEs and peripheral elements being used in the names as a group.

The arable names are perhaps the simplest to spot: of the *croft* names, there are six which may appear in this category. *Wetecroft* (7), *Langlinecroft* (9), *Benecrof'* (21) and *Ryecroft* (31) refer to crops, and it is possible that *Acartcroft* (28) and *Leyncroft* (25) refer to arable land in a less specific sense. Of the *wong*

[125] Millward, 'Universals in place-name generics', p. 50.

[126] While the date of attestation is in itself is an arbitrary measure, as this does not indicate a date of coinage, the pattern of continuing usage or lack of such will provide further insight into possible trends of increasing or decreasing popularity of each element.

names, only one is certainly referring to a crop (*Oatewong'*, 32), while *Landethorne wong'* (27) might possibly be referring to ploughed strips in an open field.

The pastoral names are also relatively unproblematic. Of the *croft*s, *Caluecroff* (11) and *Lambecroft* (17) appear to refer to grazing animals, while *Catelcroftewong* refers to cattle and will be counted in both categories (36 and 21). *le Medoucrofte* (18) and *le Hyecroft* (20) also have potential pastoral meanings. Of the *wong*s, *Runseliwong'* (34) and *Gosewong'* (10) are possibly pastoral, and an argument could be made for *Henwonges* (15) being included in this category also. *Litilgreswonge* (28) certainly refers to pasture or meadowland.

The topographical category is used for names which refer to landscape features that do not appear to have their own pre-existing name. For the *croft*s, these are *Dodescroft* (1), *Steyncroft'* (15), *Brunecroft* (22), *le Bechecroftes* (24), and *Dounecroftdale* (30). There are two *wong* names which fit this category: *Nabwong'* (30) and *Polewong'* (33).

References to naturally-occurring vegetation may be found in three *croft* names: *Gyldecrofte* (12), *Esecroft* (16) and *le Bechecroftes* (24). A slightly higher number of *vangr* names might refer to such vegetation: *Lingwang'* (6), *Landethorne wong'* (27), *Longbuskwong'* (29), *Runseliwong'* (34), and *Ryddingwong'* (35).

The locative names form a more complex category, which is made especially problematic by the difficulty in determining whether *croft* or *vangr* has been appended to a pre-existing place-name, or whether a name containing more than two elements was coined in this form. There are four names which contain both *croft* and *vangr,* with *vangr* in final position, and these have been included in this category on the basis that each may be a *vangr* name derived from a pre-existing *croft* name: *Thortescrofteswang'* (CROFT 1, VANGR 2), *Dodescrofteswang* (CROFT 2, VANGR 3), *Dodsecroftdall'wong* (CROFT 5, VANGR 4), *Prestescrofteswang* (CROFT 6, VANGR 8), *Southcrofte wonge* (CROFT 35, VANGR 37), and *Catelcroftewonge* (CROFT 36, VANGR 21). The *croft* names which fall into this category are *Esecroft* (16), possibly referring to a cardinal direction, *Helbecroft* (26), *Milnecrofte* (34) and *Wolmerecrofth* (23), all of which may refer to pre-existing, named places. There are far more *wong*s in this category: *Midelwonge* (19) and *Fforewong'* (24) have directional CDEs, while *Langhillewang'* (5),

Linghillewang' (7), *Claxilwonge* (22), *Croswong* (14), *Hallewonge* (18), *Appulton' wong* (20), *Galowtrewong'* (26), *Longbuskwong*' (29), *Newcross wong'* (31), *Ryddingwong'* (35) and *ye Wong under Swynhaw* (40) appear to locate the names in relation to pre-existing features, either named or otherwise.

Many of the ownership names contain possible personal names or surnames, but there are a handful which refer to a different kind of ownership or association. Of the *croft* names, *Dodescroft'* (1), *Ulvecrofte'* (10), *Lambecroft* (17), *Wlstancroft* (19), *Wolmerecrofth* (23), *Acartcroft* (28), *Bedmancroft* (32) and *Wardell Crofte* (33) may refer to individuals, while *Gyldecrofte* (12) appears to have an association with an organisation rather than with an individual. *Prestescrofteswang* (6, 8) contains both elements and likely refers to ongoing ownership by the church, while *Thortescrofteswang'* (1, 2) probably contains a personal name. Of the *wong* names, *Buggewang'* (1), *Carterewong'* (11), *Kyrielwong'* (12), *Henwonges* (15), *Appulton' wong* (20), *Kyngeswong* (41), *Souter Wong* (43) and *Ybottwong'* (45) may all refer to individuals, while *Hallewonge* (18) might indicate land which forms part of the lord's demesne.

Of the remaining *croft* names, several might refer to wild animals (*Ulvecrofte*, 10; *Pinchecroft,* 14; and *Harecroft,* 29), two to quality of land (*Leirikroft,* 27; *Steyncroft*', 15), two possibly to colour (*Dounecroftdale*, 30; *Brunecroft,* 22); while *le Hycroft* (20) might describe the nature of the land's enclosure. There are some *wong*s, too, which may refer to wild animals (*Henwonges,* 15; *Kokewang',* 9), several describe size and shape (*le Scortewang'*, 13; *Ye Schortwonge*, 36; *longwonge,* 42; *Thwyngwonge,* 39); while the remainder might describe other features, aspects, or connotations of the land (*Buggewang'*, 1; *Dedmans wong',* 23; *Newcross wong',* 31; *Swetopwong',* 28; *Gaderedwonge,* 25).

It must be emphasised again that these categories have been devised for the purpose of comparing *croft* and *vangr* names, and that many names fit equally well into more than one category. Using the names and categories detailed above, a calculation has been made of the percentage of names in either *croft* or *vangr* which might fit each category. Names which occur in more than one category are included in every appropriate section. Names which contain both *croft* and *vangr* are counted in both columns where they are included in the discussion above. Percentages have been calculated according to the total number of entries in the table below for *croft* and *vangr*, and rounded to the nearest whole number,

disregarding the fact that some names are counted at least twice. These percentages should therefore be used only to facilitate comparisons between the elements, and not for any other statistical purpose: they are a means of identifying patterns for use in further qualitative analysis, not for drawing conclusions on a quantitative basis, and any findings will be explored and supplemented in the following discussion.

	CROFT		**VANGR**	
ARABLE	6	**14%**	2	**4%**
PASTORAL	5	**11%**	5	**9%**
TOPOGRAPHICAL	5	**11%**	2	**4%**
VEGETATION	3	**7%**	5	**9%**
LOCATIVE	4	**9%**	19	**35%**
OWNERSHIP	13	**30%**	10	**19%**
OTHER DESCRIPTION	8	**18%**	11	**20%**
TOTAL	44		54	

Figure 4.3: Possible categorisation of *croft* and *vangr* names attested before 1500.

There are several striking points which can be seen from these numbers alone, and they will be dealt with one by one. It must first be noted, however, that a large proportion of the *wong*-names are from the same parish, and from a small selection of fifteenth-century documents: those relating to Norwell in the White Book of Southwell.[127] This may mean that they are not representative of usage across a broader geographical area; later and more widely distributed

[127] WB. More information on the documents which provide these attestations (dated 1406 and 1433) is available in the Norwell section of the survey and in Appendix 2.

examples will be examined to test the validity of any findings based on this limited dataset.

Within the early *croft* names, it seems that there is no particular pattern as to the CDEs employed, except that names are more likely (although not dramatically so) to refer to ownership or tenure than to any other kind of usage or description. This may indicate that many *croft*s were, indeed, near houses, as Field suggests, and the personal names found in *croft* names reflect the names of the individuals or families who owned or inhabited those houses. However, this is more problematic than it might first seem, as it seems unlikely that reference to an owner would be a helpful distinction in identifying a *croft* if that *croft* were automatically in the tenure of whomever inhabited the house. This may have more to do with landholding patterns, however, than with naming practice, and cannot be satisfactorily explained based on this evidence. The relatively even number of arable and pastoral names suggests that *crofts* were not characterised by their purpose but, as the earlier discussion concluded, by their size. It is worth noting here that none of the descriptive *croft* names discussed above describes the size or shape of the land, lending further credence to the suggestion that the size was indicated clearly enough by calling land a *croft*. The relatively few locative names also indicate that location was not a sufficiently useful distinguishing characteristic for *croft*s: perhaps, again, because they were overwhelmingly near houses. However, the fact that names also describe topography, vegetation and other features of the land point to the situation being somewhat more complex than Field's definition would suggest. Such descriptions would not be necessary or perhaps even useful if a *croft* were always simply a small enclosure attached to a house.

From the categorisation given above, it is possible to detect differences between the CDEs used with *croft*s and *wong*s. *Wong* names are, unlike crofts, most likely to be locative, i.e. to locate the land in relation to another feature. If the 'garden' definition suggested by some scholars for *wong* were generally applicable in this period, with small enclosures near houses or farms, then a description relating a *wong* to that house or its owner would seem a more obvious candidate for a CPE than placing it near to another type of feature. We would expect, too, to see a similar pattern of naming in both the *croft* and *wong* names if the two elements were roughly synonymous. This is not the case, however, with

the only roughly comparable categories being 'vegetation' and 'other description'; all the other categories, most importantly the 'locative' and 'ownership' types, show significantly different usage.

We can also learn something significant about the *wongs* in particular from one of the Norwell documents. It seems to tell us that *wong*s were frequently either a part of one of the open fields, or associated with them in some way. A sworn list of holdings in the fields of Norwell parish dated 1406 is divided into the open fields and meadows, and the land under *Northfelde* is given as follows:

> **Northfelde**
> Item dicunt quod in le Northfelde est una cultura vocata Polewong' continens in se v acras terre.
> Est ibidem una alia cultura vocata Eghtenrygges continens iii acras terre.
> Et alia cultura ibidem vocata Appulton' wong' continens viii acras terre.
> Et alia cultura ibidem vocata Oatewong' continens xxx acras terre.
> Et alia cultura ibidem vocata Odlandes continens iii acras terre.
> Et alia cultura ibidem vocata Embreke continens ii acras dimidiam terre.
> Et alia cultura ibidem vocata Galowtrewong' continens viii acras terre.
> Et alia cultura ibidem vocata Nicolbrekhardy continens v acras terre.
> Et alia cultura ibidem vocata Gaderedwonge continens ii acras terre.
> Et alia cultura ibidem vocata ye Wong' under Swynhaw continens iii acras terre.
> Et alia cultura ibidem vocata Dedmans wong' continens viii acras terre.
> Summa lxxvii acre dimidia terre.[128]

Each piece of land under the name of the great field is described as a *cultura*, including several names which do not contain *vangr*. This term has a number of meanings in Latin which are largely dependent on context. The *Dictionary of Medieval Latin from British Sources* gives the meanings 'ploughland', 'strip of ploughland, 'furlong', 'strip of meadow', and 'agricultural settlement', all in relation to agriculture.[129] Rather more simply, Eileen Gooder gives 'piece of cultivated land; furlong' as the most pertinent definition for local historians.[130] The idea that a *cultura* signifies a furlong is, at first glance, problematic. If *wongs* are being described using this term, then it is natural to assume that a *wong* is simply an alternative name for a furlong (in its sense of a group of ploughed

[128] WB 375.
[129] ed. R. E. Latham, D. R. Howlett and R. K. Ashdowne <http://www.dmlbs.ox.ac.uk/>, 'cultura'.
[130] *Latin for Local History: An introduction*, 2nd edn (Harlow: Longman, 1978), p. 131.

strips), and may not be either enclosed or permanent. However, in another Norwell document from two decades later, the following information is given regarding arable land: *cultura vocata Nabbewonge* is first described, and then in very close proximity *Milnefurlonge* is listed, with no qualifying descriptor in Latin.[131] It appears, then, that a name containing *furlang* was sufficiently transparent to the document's author and its intended audience not to require any further explanation, but that a *wong* was not so recognisable a term by this time. It would be tempting to suggest that lack of transparency indicated that the element was not fully borrowed into ME, and that it might instead represent linguistic transfer between OE and ON speech communities on a localised basis. However, *Bullakhagh*, *Redegate* and *le Roweswarde* are all described in the same portion of the document using *cultura*, so it seems that other CPEs also required explanation, regardless of their linguistic provenance.

The contextual information gleaned from these documents might lead us to believe that a *wong* could be an enclosure of land which was kept separate from the common arable land, either because it was not ploughed, because it was sown with a different crop, or because it was privately owned. The table above supports these suggestions in a number of ways. The relatively high number of references to ownership suggest land not farmed in common; the number of pastoral references compared to arable (bearing in mind that *Landthorne wong'* , 27) is unlikely to be an arable name, leaving only one certain instance) indicates a tendency towards unploughed land; and some of the names possibly characterised as locative (*Appulton' wong,* 20; *Galowtrewong',* 26) may in fact be describing the use of the land within the enclosure, rather than a feature nearby; it is very difficult to know which, in many cases. It is worthy of note that many enclosures of pastoral land were created during the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries for grazing sheep, with 2,400 of the 2,500 enclosed acres in Nottinghamshire in 1517 being pasture.[132] The frequency of descriptive names might also suggest that a *wong* did not have to be a particular shape or size, unlike the *crofts*: there is a *Litilgreswonge* (28), three short *wongs* (13, 17, 36), a *longwonge* (42) and a *Thwyngwonge* (39).

[131] WB 388.

[132] From a report of the commissioners of Henry VIII, discussed by Edwards, *The Land of Britain,* p. 516.

The one *wong* name from this period which would seem to upset the theory of land separated from the common arable and enclosed is the single certainly arable name above, *Oatewong'* (32). Oats formed a vital part of Nottinghamshire's agricultural economy, becoming gradually more so through the earliest period of open field farming and into the fourteenth century.[133] Beckett's discussion of the agricultural history of the East Midlands suggests that oats were more important than other grains in Nottinghamshire, in which case the question which must be considered is: Why would oats be grown in a separate enclosure from the main crop if they are so important to the agricultural economy?[134] There are many potential answers to this question, although none can be either proved or disproved. The name could, for example, refer to the main purpose of the arable land which surrounded it, rather than the crop grown within the enclosure. It could be a reversal of a usual trend, in which arable land might have been enclosed within a generally pastoral area, perhaps closer to the river where most of the meadow and pasture was found.[135] Indeed, this could be a reflection of what Elliott terms the 'swing from arable towards pasture or meadow following the crises of the fourteenth century', perhaps indicating the continued growing of the most important crops, but on a smaller scale than had previously been the case.[136] It is certainly true that the balance of arable and pastoral land fluctuated within this period, but as archaeological evidence for these changes is limited, they may perhaps be detectable instead in patterns of field-names.[137]

Based on the medieval field-name evidence available, then, some tentative suggestions can be made. The CDEs combined with *croft* are varied, and seem to some extent to reflect the pattern of personal ownership which might be expected for an enclosure which was always next to a cottage or farmhouse. It is far from certain, based on this evidence, that a *croft* was always such, but it is certain that in some cases a *croft* had this sense. A medieval *croft*

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[133] J. V. Beckett, *The East Midlands from AD 1000*, Regional History of England (London and New York: Longman, 1988), p. 51.

[134] *Ibid.*, p. 51.

[135] I. B. Terrett, 'Nottinghamshire', in *The Domesday Geography of Northern England*, ed. H. C. Darby and I. S. Maxwell (Cambridge: Cambridge UP, 1962), pp. 233–77 (p. 261).

[136] Lee Elliott, Howard Jones and Andy J. Howard, 'The Medieval Landscape', in *Trent Valley Landscapes: The Archaeology of 500,000 Years of Change*, ed. David Knight and Andy J. Howard (King's Lynn: Heritage, 2004), pp. 153–92 (p. 161).

[137] *Ibid*.

in Nottinghamshire was a small enclosure (no evidence suggests otherwise) which could be used for a variety of purposes. Where it was located is uncertain, as is its ownership status. We can be, I think, a little more specific about a *wong*. Evidence suggests that a *wong* may indeed have been part of an arable field, as John Field alone suggested, and it seems plausible that such a piece of land would have been enclosed in order to separate it from the rest of the arable. The size or shape of a *wong* does not seem to have been set in stone, and neither does its function, although there appears to be a tendency towards pastoral usage.

If we move slightly later in time, there is some cartographic evidence which adds weight to this suggestion. A survey of Sherwood Forest in 1609 was accompanied by maps of each parish concerned, which marked some of the larger pieces of land.[138] An edition of this survey was published by the Thoroton Society, and the maps have been painstakingly redrawn. This survey is over a century later than the cut-off point for my medieval names, but it seems reasonable to suggest that land boundaries and the names of fields might reflect those of the late medieval period, especially as it is larger pieces of land which are recorded.[139] Among those parishes with *wong*-names marked on the accompanying maps, the overwhelming impression is of these pieces of land being carved out of the open field. The survey covers a number of parishes not within my study area, but there are several examples of *wongs* within the study area, depicted in Figures 4.4–4.6.

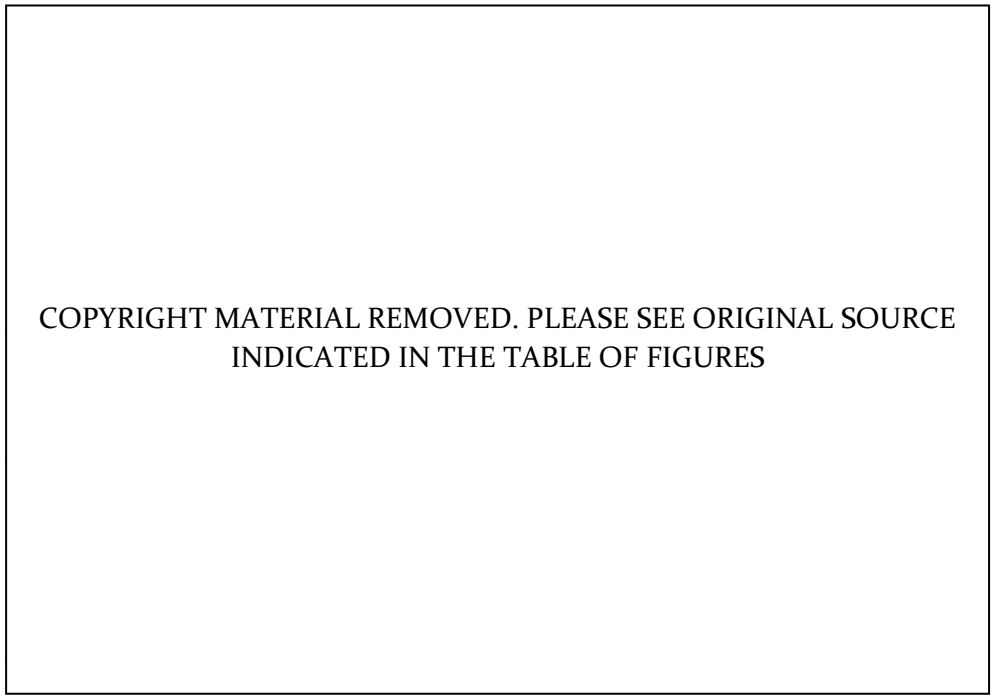


Figure 4.4: *Burr Wonges,* in the corner of Burstye Hill Field, Burton Joyce.

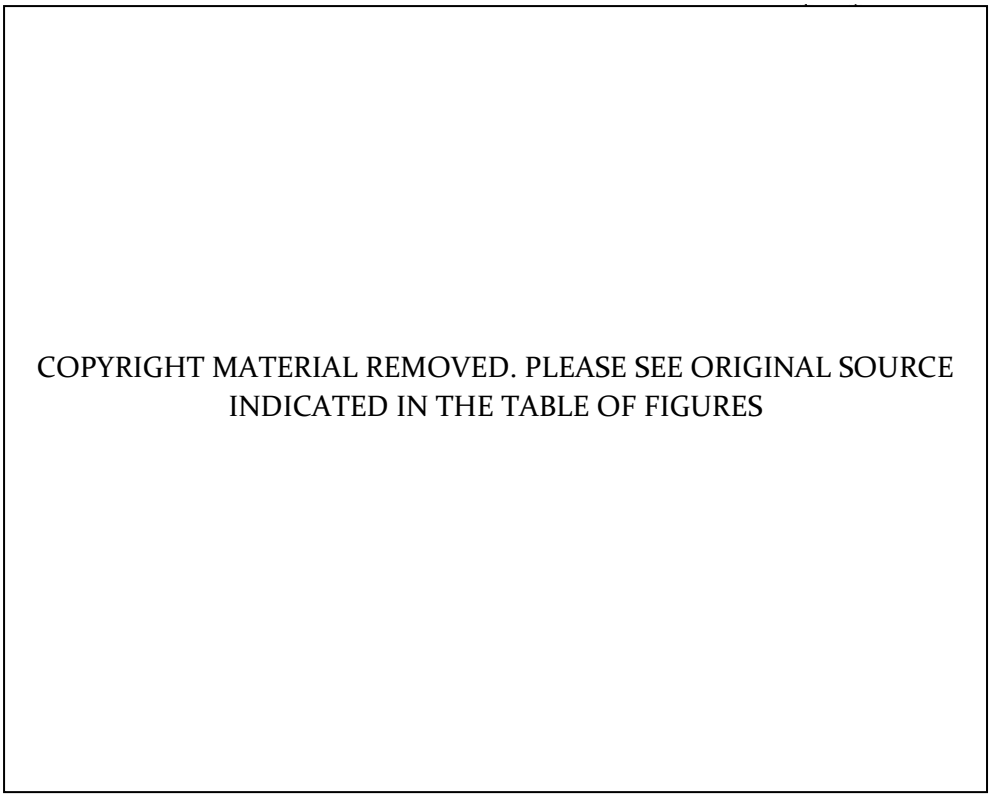


Figure 4.5: *Oulde wonges*, in the corner of *The Moore feilde*, Stoke Bardolph.



Figure 4.6: *Halle wonge*, in the corner of *Ratclifdale felde*, Gedling.

The position and shape of these *wong*s appears as though they are indeed within the boundaries of the open fields. They are also in the corners of these fields, which would allow enclosure and use of the land in these areas without disruption of the ploughing of the remainder of the arable strips. The nature of the enclosure appears to vary, with the boundaries of *Halle wonge* and *Burr wonges* clearly containing trees, and the edge of *Oulde wonges* marked with a dotted line which, in these maps, usually indicates a track or path, and may in this case be demarcating a ditch or other less permanent boundary. The shapes of these *wong*s would be consistent with them formerly having been ploughed furlongs in the arable fields: this cannot be proven, but the evidence from the 1406 Norwell terrier, in which *wong*s and furlongs are distinct types of land but nevertheless grouped together, supports this theory. Furlongs were not always regular in shape or size, being generally made up of strips running parallel and of roughly the same length, but not necessarily rectangular: see Figure 4.7 for a representation of irregular furlong-shapes. The *wong*s in Figures 4.5 and 4.6 have the same slightly tapering shape which can be seen in Figure 4.7, caused by strips of varying width.[140] None of the three mapped *wong*s correspond to names in the list above, and it is clear, therefore, that either the element remained productive up to the seventeenth century, or that these are attestations of names coined

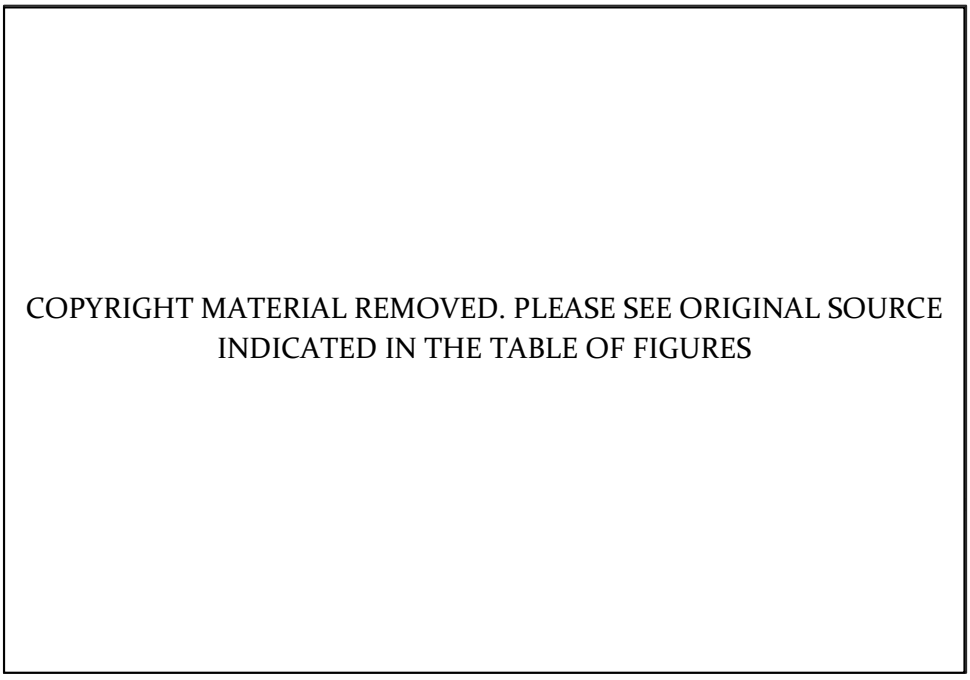


Figure 4.7: Irregularly-shaped furlongs at Higham Ferrers, Northamptonshire.

[140] See Chapter 5 for discussion of common arable fields and their constituent parts (pp. 342–43).

earlier but not previously recorded. There are, in fact, fifty-five *wong*-names in the corpus attested before 1600, increasing the count by twenty in that century alone.

The descriptive names above referring to length (*le Scortewang'*, 13; *Shortwong,* 17; *Ye Schortwonge*, 36; *longwonge*, 42) may have been enclosures of particularly long or short strips, and the *Thwyngwonge* (39) might have been an especially narrow furlong made of few strips, or even the enclosure of a single strip.[141] This may also provide an explanation of the two names in OE **cros** (*Croswong*, 5; *Newcross wong'*, 21), which may have been enclosures which disrupted the patterns of ploughing, perhaps not in line with the shape of a furlong but transecting ploughed strips instead. If *Gaderedwonge* (15) came from OE **gadrian** it could, perhaps, have been made up of more than one furlong, or have incorporated additional strips into the enclosure, but the etymology of this name is far from certain.

What happened to the *wong*s, then, as the field systems continued to change and adapt? The vast majority of the names attested before 1500 do not appear to survive the medieval period (at least, there is no evidence that they are in use later), with only two out of the thirty-five names attested in their original form in the following centuries. *Henwonges* (15) features repeatedly in documents until 1846, and is the longest-surviving microtoponym in the corpus. The other surviving name is *longwonge* (42), which is *Long Wong* in 1766. Given that another thirty-three names appear to have fallen out of use, a sensible explanation is that the enclosures called *wongs* might in many cases not have been long-term or permanent ones. The land may have been enclosed at times when the populations of parishes were too small to plough all the land, or when there was a particular need for, or economic benefit in, extra pasture or meadow. This is in accordance with the changes in population and in agricultural practice we know took place between around 1300 and 1600.[142] Those names which do survive in their root forms are most likely enclosures which were made permanent.

We might expect to see some relationship between *wong*-names and furlong-names, if a *wong* was returned to the open field after a brief period of

[141] These kinds of enclosures are discussed by Taylor: *Fields in the English Landscape*, p. 113.
[142] Taylor discusses the demographic and economic factors in detail in his chapter on 'Late medieval fields': *ibid.*, pp. 107–17.

enclosure. This is by no means always the case, but four of the above names do seem to be reflected in the later names of furlongs: *Croswong* (14) might have become *Cross furlong* in Mill Field, attested in 1758; *Longbuskwong'* (29) is almost certainly *Long Bush furlong* in 1713/4 and *Longbush Furlong* in 1801, and may also be *the Longe Bush* of 1661 and *Long Bush* of 1766; *Ye Schortwonge* (36) could be either of two Short Furlongs at the turn of the nineteenth century (one in Middle Field, one in South Field), although this name is common enough that the *wong* and the furlongs may be entirely unconnected; *Kyngeswong* (41) becomes a rather straightforward *Kings Wong Furlong* by 1736. None of these developments is certain, as information about the location of these pieces of land is scarce, but three of the names are unusual in the corpus (the exception being *Schortwonge*) and these connections can therefore be made with more confidence. It would seem that the names of *wong*s and furlongs were sometimes related to one another, which adds further weight to the assertion that *wong*s were enclosures within the open field. There are a further three names from the above list which may have a connection with modern field-names: *Hallewonge* (18) might be the same land as *Halle's Close* of 1653, which certainly survives until at least 1710; *Dedmans wong'* (23) is so named in 1406, but in 1433 there is a *Dedmangrave* which becomes *Deadmans grave close* by 1653; *Polewong* (33) may be connected to Pool Hades (1816) and *Pool Hades Close* (1757), although a feature such as a pool probably inspired a number of names without there having to be a direct connection between them. All the modern names are certainly enclosures (see ME **close**), and it is possible, although impossible to prove, that one or more of them may reflect a permanent enclosure which has undergone replacement of the CPE in its name. By Fellows-Jensen's model, this requires them to be labelled as new names, although this does not prevent any connections being made.

While the physical characteristics of a *wong* can be discussed with some degree of confidence, its nature as a loanword is less straightforward. Although it has been accepted as a Scandinavian-derived term, it seems to have been borrowed early and to have become, to all intents and purposes, an English naming element by the twelfth century. Out of forty-one names, only nine have possible ON CDEs or peripheral elements: *Lingwang'* (6), *Linghillewang* (7), *Kokewang* (9), *Claxilwonge* (22), *Landethorne wong'* (27), *Litilgreswonge* (28), *Longbuskwong'* (29), *Nabwong'* (30), *Thwyngwonge* (39), and *Nabbewongeende*

(44). Of these, *Linghillewang, Claxilwonge, Landethorne wong', Longbuskwong'* and *Nabbewongeende* are most likely to use pre-existing place-names as CPEs, so these are poor evidence for compounding of ON elements with *vangr*. In any case, several of the names contain elements which may be either OE or ON, and which cannot reliably be distinguished in ME spellings, while several more may only exhibit Scandinavian influence on the pronunciation of OE elements. In fact, the only certain compounds containing two ON-derived elements are *Lingwong'* and *Nabwong'*. Out of forty-one medieval names, the presence of only two entirely ON compounds indicates that *vangr* was probably being used by English speakers to coin almost every *wong*-name attested in the corpus. This does not, of course, indicate that earlier names were not have been coined by ON speakers, or that the attestations here could not have undergone replacement of certain elements, but there is no explicit indication that this was the case. *Vangr,* then, appears to have been a borrowing into English, albeit on a restricted geographical basis. The geographical restriction is a strong indication of contact between separate linguistic communities in Nottinghamshire, although does not provide any insight into ON survival or the nature of contact between OE and ON speakers.

4.3 Conclusions

This pair of case studies set out with several aims in mind. It has explored the specificity of four CPEs used frequently in medieval field-names in this area of Nottinghamshire, and traced their semantic development, as far as evidence allows, from OE or ON roots through the medieval, early modern and modern attestations containing those elements. It has sought to determine how precise and specialised these naming elements were, especially in the medieval period, and whether the previously-established definitions could be refined in a regional context. The CPEs used with these common CDEs have also been explored, in an attempt to gain insight not only into the meanings of the compounds created, but also into the linguistic origins of the names. Those elements derived from Scandinavian roots (**eng** and **vangr**) have been examined in this context in order to establish whether they are found alongside other ON elements more frequently than OE or ME ones, and whether there is any evidence of

Scandinavian influence on the specific definitions they appear to have had or acquired.

The question of Scandinavian influence is, in this case, the simpler one to answer. There is no evidence that *eng* and *vangr* were more frequently combined with ON-derived CPEs than **feld** or **croft** were, at least in the period examined here. This does not preclude the possibility that earlier field-names might have shown different results, but the observations made here are limited by the data available. Neither is there any trace of ON grammar in any of the compounds, although fossilization of names can obscure this kind of evidence very efficiently. In some instances the attestations suggest Scandinavianised pronunciation of English elements, for example *busk* for OE **bush**, *steyn* for **stān** (*Steyncroft'*, p. 225), or *brigg* for **brycg**. This is not an unusual pattern in Nottinghamshire place-names, however, and can be clearly observed in the settlement names in the study area: Fiskerton is one such example. There is the possibility of an ON personal name in *Ulvecrofte* in that parish (p. 107), although this is of course not indicative of Scandinavian ancestry or ethnicity of the name-bearer.

The semantic specificity of *eng* and *vangr* is clear, and each element appears to occupy a niche in the onomasticon for which there was no medieval synonym. In the case of *eng* especially, this niche was later occupied by other words (*meadow* and *pasture*), and the productivity of the older element decreased rapidly. This development can be connected with the lack of transparency of the word *eng,* but whether the decreased understanding led to the decrease in use, or the use of alternative terms meant a lack of awareness of the older word, is impossible to determine. Quite possibly a combination of the two processes led to the change in element usage. *Vangr* appears to have retained its specialised usage for longer, but again this is no indicator of prolonged Scandinavian language use; instead, it appears that the specialised term was not replaced by an alternative, and that the type of land referred to continued to be a part of the local landscape. Shared features in agricultural systems are more likely to result in a widespread adoption of terminology over a greater geographical area, such as the meadows and pastures mentioned above, but more regionally-specific features are more likely to retain an onomastic dialect word as their descriptor. In short, the answer to this question must be that while Scandinavian influence is evident, the field-names of this part of

Nottinghamshire provide little more detail as to the nature or extent of that influence than has already been observed in its major names. The terminology which is borrowed into the ME onomasticon from ON roots is borrowed to serve a particular purpose, as is the case with the majority of loan words, and the use of such terms cannot be used as explicit evidence for late linguistic contact. *Vangr* especially, however, with its close connections to the Danish usage and variance from the closest OE word (*wang*), indicates a contact period of undetermined length between farming communities speaking ON and OE, with some level of mutual understanding between the speakers.

The issue of semantic specificity, then, must be dealt with on an element-by-element basis, but it is possible to say that each of the four terms examined here does appear to have a precise meaning, which in some cases develops through time, and which in some cases causes the element to fall out of use as alternatives emerge. The established definitions for *feld* and *eng* indicated that these were elements used for different types of land. A *feld* was (when used in field-names, at least) a word for agricultural land, either enclosed or otherwise. An *eng* appeared, by contrast, to be a meadow or pasture, with a possible connection to water. Despite this difference in meaning, there were some similarities in the CDEs employed: both elements were often used alongside cardinal directions, and with pre-existing place-names and other locative indicators. This is perhaps because the two elements are both used to indicate areas relatively large in size. Investigation seems to point to *feld* being used mainly to indicate the great arable fields in the medieval period, and to this sense of the term continuing to be employed into the modern period. Although the word is in frequent use in the modern lexicon, this is not the case with the onomasticon, a distinction probably related to the lack of specificity the modern word *field* now possesses. An *eng* seems to have been used of either meadow or pasture (and there may have been little distinction between the two, if any), but falls out of use once the terms *meadow* and *pasture* begin to be employed with any frequency. Indications are that by the seventeenth century *eng* was not a transparent naming element, and therefore was of no use to those working the land as a part of their onomasticon. Both it and *feld* fell out of onomastic use, but *field* remained part of the lexicon while *eng* did not.

Croft and *vangr* were selected for study because they appeared, based on existing definitions, to occupy the same semantic field more or less contemporaneously, an occurrence which is at odds with usual naming practice. Both seemed to be enclosures close to buildings, the only possible distinction being that a *croft* was usually described as small in size. Investigation has suggested that the two elements in fact have distinct meanings, with a *croft* being a small enclosure of any agricultural purpose and no fixed location (although it is certainly the case that some *croft*s were akin to personal plots or gardens adjoining houses), while a *vangr,* or *wong*, was an enclosure taken from the open arable field, either to allow cultivation of a different crop, to leave the land to grass, or to provide additional pasture. The more general usage of *croft* may reflect the tendency of this kind of enclosure to be found across the country, regardless of its arable field system, while a *wong* must necessarily be found in areas with common arable fields divided into furlongs or similar divisions. A *wong* was the term of choice for this type of enclosure in this part of Nottinghamshire, and it may be the case that alternative terms are in use in other areas, or it may be that this pattern of land use was uncommon elsewhere.

These case studies have proven, therefore, that field-name elements are no less precise than those used to coin major names. While only a handful of elements have been discussed in this chapter, it is clear that similar analysis of other pairs or groups of elements has the potential to be equally rewarding; this need not be restricted to medieval names, but could be used to illuminate farming practices at various points in time, so long as a sufficient number of field-name attestations is available.

Chapter 5. Parish case study: Rolleston

5.1 Introduction to Rolleston

Rolleston parish lies about five miles south of Newark on the banks of the River Trent, which meanders through this part of Nottinghamshire creating an irregular boundary to the parish. The modern course of the Trent leaves a significant proportion of the parish hemmed in by the snake-like coils of the river, resulting in areas of grassland and meadow which have historically been encroached upon by the flooding which regularly occurs. The village itself lies slightly inland from the river, away from the areas of frequent flooding; there are records, however, which describe flooding reaching as far as the village church in 1588.[1] Parts of the other boundaries of the parish are also determined by watercourses, from the River Greet in the west to the Car Dyke in the north. The settlement-name is from a Scandinavian personal name, *Hróaldr*, and is a 'Grimston-hybrid' with OE **tūn**.[2]

There has been a church in the village since Anglo-Saxon times, and the Domesday Book describes Rolleston then having both a church and a priest. There were three Domesday manors here, all of which changed hands as a result of the Norman Conquest. The manor given to Odo, Bishop of Bayeux, transferred to the ownership of the Rolleston family in the thirteenth century, one of whom married into the Neville family, taking the manor with her as dowry. The Nevilles held the land until the reign of Elizabeth I, when it was sold; the Suttons subsequently inherited the lands, and retained them for many years. The records of the Manners-Sutton family consequently provide a significant number of attestations for Rolleston's minor names, as will be discussed below.

The site of the manor house is still visible, with some ridge and furrow nearby and the imprints of the moat and fish ponds remaining in the landscape.

[1] An extract from the parish register for this year reads: 'On Saturday the XXII of June such abundance of raine came that neither the Sunday nor midsom[er] day I could get to the church without boots [? boats]', quoted in Longhurst, *A Short History of the Village & Church of Rolleston*. The editorial suggestions are Longhurst's.

[2] PN Nt 173; CDEPN; DBPN; SSNEM 193. The earliest attestation is *Roldestun* in 1086.

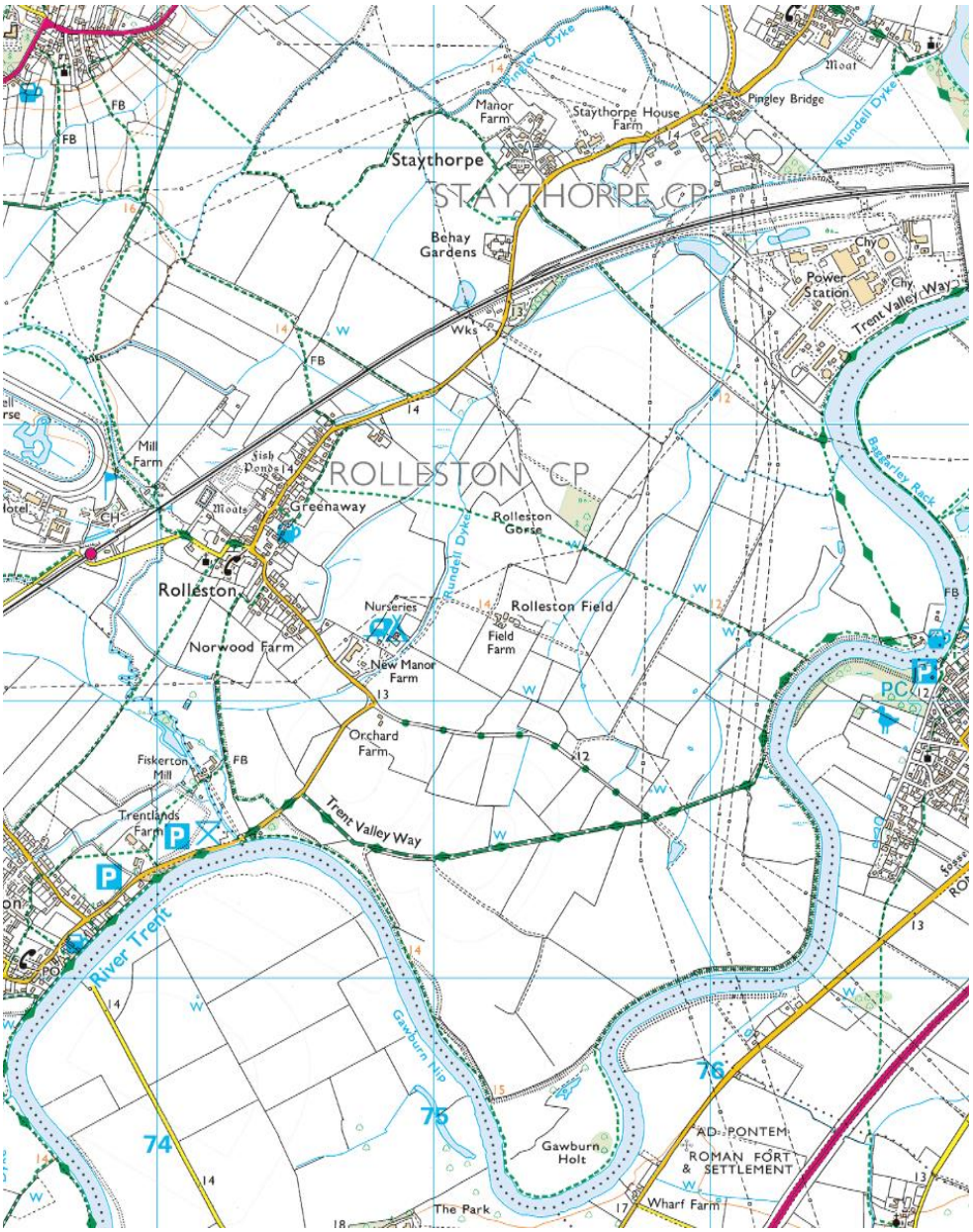


Figure 5.1: Rolleston parish, from the Ordnance Survey 1:50,000 scale map (June 2016). The parish boundary is depicted as a black dotted line, as shown in the legend below. Boundaries have altered slightly since the first edition of the Ordnance Survey map of the county (1875–85), but this is predominantly as a consequence of the straightening of watercourses.

Boundaries	
National trail	
County	
Unitary authority or District	
Parish	
National park	

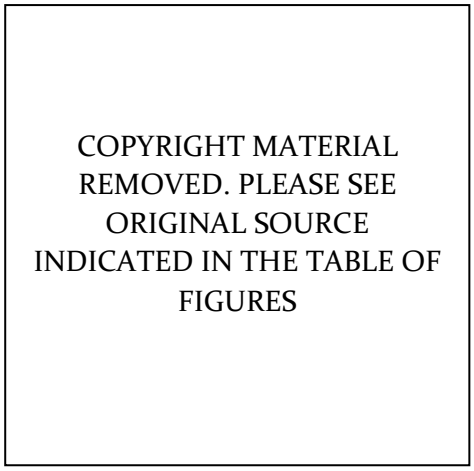


Figure 5.2: Drawing of the inscription on the Anglo-Saxon cross at Rolleston, c. 1916.

The parish also contains the remnants of no fewer than three stone crosses, one of which is certainly Anglo-Saxon.[3] This cross was discovered in the parish church at the end of the nineteenth century, having been dismantled and used as building material. Three pieces of the cross shaft remain, along with an inscribed panel giving the name of the sculptor (see Figure 5.2).[4] The cross is thought to date from the eleventh century, and has been labelled by Philip Sidebottom as part of an 'East School' of Anglo-Saxon stone sculpture, with features in common with crosses from Kneesall, East Bridgford, Hawksworth, Screveton, Shelton and Stathern.[5] The authors of the *Corpus of Anglo-Saxon Stone Sculpture* draw comparisons between the iconography on this cross and many others in Anglo-Scandinavian areas, but state that it 'stands to one side of the main tradition of Hiberno-Norse-inspired sculpture'.[6] Also in Rolleston are remains of grave covers dating to the late tenth or early eleventh centuries, along with fragments of interlace dating to the eleventh century which may once have formed parts of another cross-shaft.[7] The other two crosses in the parish are undated; the first now stands at the former manor site, and was probably originally a boundary cross or waymarker; only the base of the second remains in the centre of the village, and may be an indication of a market being held in this location.[8]

[3] A. de Boulay Hill, 'Pre-Norman churches and sepulchral monuments of Nottinghamshire', *The Archaeological Journal* 73 (1916), 195–206 (p. 199); Alfred Stapleton, *A Catalogue of Nottinghamshire Crosses* (privately published, 1916); Everson and Stocker, p. 144.

[4] The inscription reads *Radulfus me fec*[*it*]; there is no suggestion in discussions of the inscription that the sculptor is connected to the personal name in Rolleston's place-name.

[5] 'Schools of Anglo-Saxon Stone Sculpture in the North Midlands' (unpublished PhD thesis, University of Sheffield, 1994), pp. 97–99 <http://etheses.whiterose.ac.uk/1807/1/DX189197.pdf>.

[6] Everson and Stocker, p. 144.

[7] *Ibid*., pp. 148–49.

[8] Stapleton, no pagn.

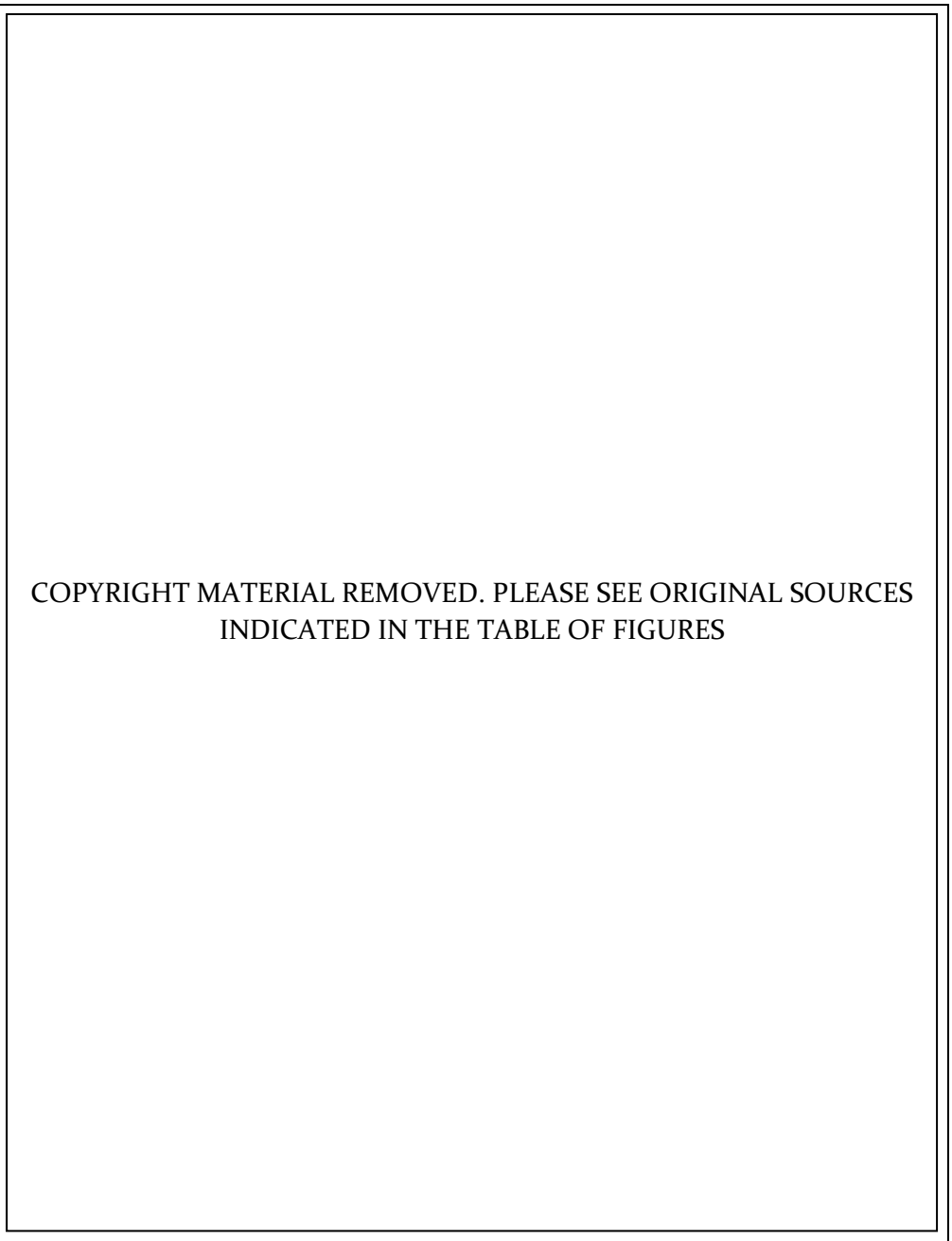


Figure 5.3: The remains of the Anglo-Saxon stone cross in Rolleston church. Photographs are of the cross in c. 1916 (left) and 2006.

5.2 Survey of Rolleston

The minor names (other than field-names) for Rolleston are presented below in the same manner as those in Chapter 3. The field-names, however, are presented in a different way to allow for glossing and discussion. An 'original' form is identified for each name, and the most modern form of that name is used as a headform, identified in bold caps.[9] This headform is selected purely on the basis of date, and no further inference should be drawn. Further forms of that original name are given immediately below. The name is then interpreted as far as possible, with brief discussion of context. In many cases it has been possible to connect these original names with their 'derivatives' or secondary formations, the latter usually adding a prefixed or suffixed peripheral element such as **close** to a pre-existing name. Where names are given as derivatives, this decision has been made for one or both of two reasons: either there is sufficient evidence to suggest that they are used to refer to land in the same location as the original name; or they are sufficiently unusual combinations of elements for multiple occurrences of that compound within a parish to be highly unlikely. These apparently derivative forms of each name are given at the end of each entry, divided into (a) and (b) forms as in Chapter 3 and glossed as appropriate.[10]

All etymologies are suggestions only, but many are supported either by parallel examples in other parishes or counties, or by topographical and historical context. Any definition given in inverted commas is an interpretation based on aspects either explicitly stated or implied by the elements which form that name. For example, HASSOCKS (p. 312) literally means 'clumps of coarse grass', but the definition given is '[land characterised by] clumps of coarse grass'. Where possible, implied aspects of the name are contained within square brackets in this way. The element glossary in Appendix 1 (pp. 390–455) should be consulted for further information on the elements given here in bold. Where an element is used in a name only attested post-1750, and where that element is being used in the same sense as its usual ModE form, it has not been glossed. For example, CHURCH BRIDGE CLOSE (p. 303) is only glossed with ME **close**, as *church* and *bridge* are being used as straightforward ModE words.

[9] This 'original' form is determined based on the elements which are likely to have been present in the first form of the name to be attested, and the attestation given should not be seen as indicative of the name's form at the date it was coined.

[10] See pp. 62–65 for fuller discussion of the division into (a) and (b) forms.

The sources available for the parish of Rolleston come from three broad time periods: the first is late medieval, with a number of deeds from the White Book of Southwell and from the deposits of the Foljambe family of Osberton, held at the NCA and accessed using the National Archives' Discovery tool. The second batch of material is from a seventeenth-century survey conducted on behalf of the Earl of Devon by William Senior. The survey is dated 1626, and there is an accompanying map of 1627. An edition of the survey has been produced by the Derbyshire Record Society, and a digital version of the accompanying map has been made available to me by the Chatsworth Archives, where the survey and maps are currently housed.[11] This map is provided as Appendix 3. There are two documents from the late eighteenth century which predominantly relate to Kelham, and are therefore listed under the sources for that parish (1764^{KH} and 1775^{KH}).[12] These are from the deposits of Hodgkinson and Beevor of Newark held at the NCA, in a collection of documents relating to the property of the Manners-Sutton family of Kelham. The main nineteenth-century source, providing the thorough coverage which would be expected, is the Tithe Award of 1846 and accompanying map, also held at the NCA. I have mapped field-names from the Tithe Award onto the first-edition Ordnance Survey map using GIS software, and this is provided as Appendix 4. The single 1862 document is also from the Hodgkinson and Beevor deposits. The source references are presented in the same way as in Chapter 3, immediately following each attestation, and the corresponding detailed information can be found in Appendix 2.

[11] D. V. Fowkes and G. R. Potter (eds), *William Senior's Survey of the Estates of the First and Second Earls of Devonshire c. 1600-28*, Derbyshire Record Society 13 (Chesterfield: Derbyshire Record Society, 1988).

[12] The 1764 document exhibits a range of peculiar spellings, and where these appear to be anomalous relative to other attestations and suggested etymologies they are treated as aberrant accordingly.

FARMS, BUILDINGS, BOUNDARIES AND STRUCTURES

(a) Crown Inn 1921*; Ferry house 1846; Flowers Farm House 1764[KH]; Holy Trinity Church 1921*; Mill dam & Banks 1846; Rolleston Field 1921*;[13] Rolleston House 1921*; Rolleston Mill 1764[KH], 1921*; Rolleston Race Course 1921*; Trent Sailing Club 1921*.

(b) *Cart Bridge* 1627 (OE **brycg**).

WOODLAND

(a) Gawburn Holt 1921*; Oak Plantation 1846; Old Osier Bed 1846; Osier Bed 1846; Holt of Osiers 1764[KH], Hosier Holt, Osier ~ 1775[KH]; Rolleston Gorse 1921*.

WAYS AND ROADS

(a) News Road 1846; Occupation road 1846; Swillow Lane 1921*.

WATERCOURSES AND WATER SOURCES

(a) Beck Dyke 1921*; Car Dyke 1921*; Fish Stews (ancient) 1921*; old Fish Ponds 1775[KH]; River Greet 1921*; Rundell Dyke 1921*; Snipe hole pond 1846.

(b) *Estorpe ker diche* t. Hy 3 (OE **dīc**); *Fulwudebec'* 1201 x 36 (ON **bekkr**).

FIELD- NAMES

ADAM ROWS 1846

Adams ~ 1764[KH] (*Adam rowe* 1627).

ON **vrá**: 'Adam's nook of land'.[14] This element is topographically appropriate given the land's position in the northern corner of the parish, bounded on three sides by the Car Dyke. Variations refer to the size and shape of subsequent enclosures and divisions of this land.

(a) Great Adam row(s) 1846; Great Adams 1764[KH]; little Adam Row 1775[KH] (~~ *Rowe* 1626); Little Adams 1764[KH]; Long Adam row 1846 (~~ *Rowe* 1626).

(b) *far Adam Rowe* 1626.

[13] This is marked as a building on the 1921 map.

[14] <rowe> is a usual ME or later reflex of vrá, as given in EFN 274.

***AMERLANDES* 1201 X 36**.

OE **amer**, OE/ON **land**: 'land where buntings can be found'. Parallels are found in a number of counties, and *land* is a recurring CPE with *amer*.[15] Buntings are known to avoid wooded ground, preferring furrows and stubble on arable land, which seems to act as confirmation that this name indicates part of an arable field, as the CPE already implies.

***BARRS* 1627**
([*meane*] *barrs* 1626).

Perhaps from OE **bere** 'barley', but the spellings in *~s* suggest a personal name may be more likely. *Bere* is not generally found as a simplex name. The 1626 attestation marks the land as common (OE **(ge)mǣne**). An alternative is OFr **barre** 'bar, barrier, obstruction'; the meaning of this as a simplex name is unclear, but could refer to a number of different things.

(a) Barrs close 1764[KH], 1775[KH], 1846 (*Bars ~, Barr* ~ 1626: ME **close**).

BEADSHILL CLOSE 1764[KH].

Perhaps the same root as BIRD HILL below. If not, the first element is opaque (OE **hyll**, ME **close)**.

***BEHIND MILNE* 1626.**

OE **behindan**, **myln**: '[land] behind the mill'. This refers to the mill on the Greet to the north-west of the village.

(a) Hint Mill Closes 1764[KH], Hind ~~ 1775[KH] (ME **close**).

***BENCLAND* c. 1300**.

OE **benc**, OE/ON **land**: either 'land by or on an embankment', or 'land on a ridge or terrace'. This may refer to the bank of a watercourse. This ME spelling may reflect Scandinavian influence on pronunciation (the <c> here may represent a hard /k/ as opposed to the soft /tʃ/ that would be expected from the OE word; *cf.* ME **banke**), or may be indicative of an ON derivation from

[15] FND, 'Amber Acre'; David Parsons and Tania Styles, 'Birds in Amber: the nature of English place-name elements', *JEPNS* 28 (1996), 5–31 (pp. 13, 24, 26).

benkr.[16] It is plausible, although impossible to prove, that this was land next to an artificial flood embankment, of which there have been many on the flat alluvial ground in this region.

BIRD HILL 1846.

OE **bridd**, **hyll**: the most obvious meaning is 'hill [frequented by] birds'. The same problem presents itself here, however, as in THE HILLS below; Rolleston has little ground of height which could be described as a hill, unless smaller hills are referred to.

(a) Bird hill Close 1775^{KH} (ME **close**).

BLACKWELL 1846.

OE **bæc-hūs**, ME **close**: 'enclosure near the communal bakehouse'. The Tithe Award forms of many names in this parish seem to omit an earlier *close* from the name, and the location of Blackwell is identical to that of *Backhouse close* in 1627. The Black House Wong referred to in 1775 is likely the same piece of land termed The Wong in other documents (see pp. 336); this is adjacent to *Backhouse close* in 1627. The village bakehouse is still referred to in parish accounts of 1811.[17]

The development of the name appears to be from an original *Backhouse close* to Black House Close with an intrusive <l> (it must be assumed that it was referred to in this way before the 1775 attestation), only a small change; from this, *house* appears to have become *hall* which, although not a natural phonological development, involves two ModE words in the same semantic field and is therefore not an unreasonable substitution. Nevertheless it is an unusual change; the substitution would take place more readily if there were a well known local place-name or surname *Blackwell* with which there was confusion, but no evidence of this is apparent.

Hall then appears to have become *well,* which is at first glance equally difficult to explain. A comparable but opposite development takes place in Laxton, Nottinghamshire, where *Cruchewelle* (1232), *Crouchwell* (1625) becomes

[16] See Appendix 1 for more on this point; also VEPN 'benc'.
[17] Longhurst, *History of the Village & Church of Rolleston,* p. 7.

Crouch Hill.[18] The likely explanation for this kind of variation seems to be a pronunciation /blækəl/ being interpreted as a name ending in <well>, just as the villages of Southwell, Norwell and Cromwell all have vernacular pronunciations in /əl/.[19] In the case of *Cruchewelle,* a /kraʊtʃəl/ pronunciation could quite feasibly result in interpretation of the CPE as *hill*.[20]

The chronology of spellings remains problematic, as for this series of developments to take place, the *house* to *hall* substitution must have taken place before the 1764 attestation, but it is possible that the 1775 document reflects spellings taken from an earlier source. Despite the difficulties, however, this series of incremental changes remains the most likely explanation for the development of what is clearly the same name.

(a) Blackhall Close 1764[KH], the Black House Close [and Wong] 1775[KH] (*Backhouse close* 1626: ME **close**, ON **vangr**).

THE BOATSMENS PASSAGE 1764[KH].

The nature of the land is not specified in the source document, so it must be assumed that this is a piece of ground through which boatmen passed en route to the Trent.

BORDER CLOSE 1764[KH]
(*Bawder* ~ 1626).

If the 1764 spelling is assumed to be reliable, then perhaps ME **close** with ModE *border*: 'enclosure on the edge of the manor or parish'. Although mentioned in the 1626 survey, this enclosure is not present on the accompanying map and its location is therefore unknown. Otherwise, the name might derive from the ME class-term **border**: 'enclosure held by a cottager'.

[18] PN Nt 299.
[19] PN Nt 175, 185, 193.
[20] Pennifold does not explain this name in her article on Laxton field-names: 'The field-names of Laxton, Nottinghamshire', p. 62.

THE BORDERIDGE CLOSE 1775[KH].

Possibly related to BORDER CLOSE above. ME **close**, perhaps with OE **hrycg**: 'enclosure on a ridge at the edge [of the manor or parish]', or 'enclosure on a ridge near [the land known as] *Border*'.

BOTTOMS 1846.

Usually this name is a straightforward 'land at the bottom', typically of a valley, but in this area it tends to mean 'land nearest the stream': OE **botm**. There is, of course, frequently a valley through which a stream runs, although in microtoponyms such a valley is often barely distinguishable from the surrounding ground. This would not, perhaps, negate the use of *botm* to refer to such a valley.[21] This field is next to the Rundell Dyke, but also on the parish boundary with Staythorpe, and there may be some association between *botm* and parish boundaries. However, the frequent use of watercourses as boundaries means that it is difficult to distinguish borders from streams as far as semantic associations are concerned. See the discussion below (pp. 351–53) for more detail on the land's location.

BRATTS 1846
(*brat,* [*meane*] *Bratt* 1627).

ON **brot**, **broti**: 'small enclosure or allotment'**.** On the 1627 map one enclosure is owned by Edward Noble, and one is marked as common. The plural <s> seems to have been added after this date, and may indicate confusion with a surname. The surname Bratt is found chiefly in the West Midlands, and is unlikely to occur here.[22]

(a) Bratts Close 1764[KH] (*Brat close* 1626: ME **close**).

THE BRICKILN CLOSE 1775[KH]
Brick Mill Close 1764[KH] (*Brick Kilne* ~ 1626).

ME **brike-kiln**, **close**: 'enclosure containing or near to a brick kiln'.

[21] Ann Cole has expressed agreement that such a small valley or dip in the landscape may still be called a *botm.* Personal comment, 11 March 2017.
[22] FaNBI, 'Bratt'.

(a) Great Brick Kiln close 1846; Kilne Close 1764[KH]; Little Brick Kiln close 1846; North Brick Kiln Close 1846.

BYESTYE 1846

(*Bystal* 1320A, 1321, *Byestowe* 1627).

There is no indication topographically as to the meaning of this name, and the spellings are less than straightforward. Part of the land previously named such is now Rolleston Gorse, an area of woodland, but part is arable. The most sensible suggestion based on the earliest spellings is OE **bī**, **stall**: '[land] by the cattle shed'. The apparent change in the CPE from *stall* to *stye* may have been as a result of reinterpretation of that element, with the *stow* forms supporting this. Whether or not *stow* and *stye* were perceived as meaningful elements in the name is unknown, as the changes could simply be due to replacement of less familiar sounds with more common ones. This land is close to areas of stinted pasture on the 1627 map and not far from the area then known as *Carflandes*.

(a) By Stow Close 1764[KH], *the Bye Stye* ~ 1775[KH] (ME **close**).

CAL CROFT CLOSES 1775[KH].

Either OE **cāl** or **calf** with **croft**, ME **close**: 'small enclosures where cabbage is grown', or 'small enclosures where calves are grazed'. *Calf* + *croft* is a compound attested elsewhere in my corpus. The addition of *close* to an original name in *croft* may indicate subdivision of the land, or may mean that *croft* no longer had a clear meaning to the name users.

CALF LANDS 1764[KH], 1846.

OE **calf**, OE/ON **land**: 'land where calves are grazed': See COTTAGERS COWS PASTURE for discussion of land used for calving.

(a) Calf Land Close 1764[KH], ~ Lands ~ 1775[KH] (ME **close**); great Calf Lands Close 1775[KH]; little Calf Lands Close 1775[KH].

(b) *The over and nether Carflandes* 1627.

***CARFURLONG* 1390/1.**

ME **ker**, ON **kjarr**, OE **furlang**, 'marsh furlong', or 'furlong next to the marsh'. Alternatively the furlong could have been named from the Car Dyke, in which case 'furlong next to the Car [Dyke]'. It seems likely that *Car Dyke* was a recurring stream-name based on the feature which flows through Lincolnshire and Cambridgeshire.[23]

CARTBRIDGE CLOSE 1764[KH], 1846

Cart Bridge ~ 1775[KH], 1846 (~ *brig* ~ 1626).

OE **cræt**, **brycg**, ME **close**: 'enclosure next to the cart bridge' (see *Cart Bridge* 1627, in FARMS, BUILDINGS, BOUNDARIES AND STRUCTURES, p. 295). There is a bridge over the Greet close to its confluence with the Trent, which may be the location of the bridge mentioned in this name. This bridge also forms the route from Rolleston into neighbouring Fiskerton, with the Greet as the natural parish boundary.

(a) Cartbridge Leys 1764[KH] (OE **lǣs** or ME **ley**).

CAUSEWAY CLOSE 1764[KH], 1775[KH], 1846.

ME **cauce-wei**, **close**: 'enclosure containing or adjoining a causeway', in the sense of a raised track in marshy ground.

CHEETHAM'S MEADOWS 1846.

OE **mǣd** with a surname: 'meadows belonging to Cheetham'. This surname is found frequently in Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire in 1881.[24]

(a) Cheetams Meadow Close 1775[KH] (ME **close**).

[23] For discussion of this name, see Richard Coates, 'Shoreditch and Car Dyke: two allusions to Romano-British built features in later names containing OE *dīc*, with reflections on variable place-name structure', *Nomina* 30 (2007), 23–33 (pp. 25–33).

[24] FaNBI, 'Cheetham'.

CHURCH BRIDGE CLOSE 1764[KH], 1775[KH], 1846.

ME **close**: 'enclosure by the Church Bridge'. The Church Bridge is so named because it crosses the Greet on the way from Fiskerton to the church at Rolleston.

CLAY PITS 1846

Clay Pudd 1764[KH].

OE **clǣg**, **pytt**: 'pit where clay is dug'.

(a) Clay Pits Closes 1775[KH] (ME **close**).

THE COBLERS YARD 1775[KH].

ME **cobeler**, **yerd**: 'yard belonging to the cobbler', or Cobbler as an occupational surname. The surname is uncommon, but has bearers in Leicestershire and Northamptonshire in 1881.[25]

***CONDY CLOSE* 1626.**

ME **conduit**, **close**: 'enclosure near or containing a water channel'. There are various dykes and drains to which the name could refer.

CONEY GREEN 1846

(*le Conyngare* 1390/1, *The Cunygre* 1626).

ME **coninger**: 'rabbit warren'. The names below are enclosures on the same land. Both Coney Green and Coney Greaves are common ModE field-names, either derived directly from *coningre* or reinterpreted as elements such as OE **grēne** 'green place, village green' or **grǣfe** 'grove, copse, thicket'.[26]

(a) Coney Greaves Close 1764[KH], ~ Green ~ 1775[KH] (ME **close**).

[25] FaNBI, 'Cobbler'.

[26] See PN Ch **5** 141.

COOPER CLOSE 1846

the Coopers ~ 1775[KH], 1846.

ME **couper**, **close**, or the corresponding occupational surname: 'enclosure belonging to Cooper', or 'enclosure belonging to the cooper'. The surname was common across the country in 1881.[27]

COTTAGE ALLOTMENTS 1846.

ModE **allotment**: 'arable land allotted to cottagers'. This land is along the Staythorpe Road to the east of the village, adjoining the cottages themselves. It is divided into multiple narrow strips, which may reflect previous patterns of ploughing on this land.

COTTAGE MEADOWS 1846.

OE **mǣd**: 'meadow land for the use of cottagers'. This land is amongst other enclosures labelled as meadow, separate from the COTTAGE ALLOTMENTS and COTTAGERS COWS PASTURE. It is divided into strips like the Allotments, which is not an ideal layout for grazing, so emphasis may have been on haymaking in this small area instead.[28]

COTTAGERS COWS PASTURE 1846.

ME **pasture**: 'pasture land on which cottagers grazed their cows'. This land adjoins the COTTAGE ALLOTMENTS, but is not subdivided as they are. Land close to the village which was demarcated as pasture may have been designed for grazing cows and calves, and would have allowed closer supervision of the animals in the vulnerable period either side of calving. Figure 5.4 demonstrates the use of such pastures in modern farming. See also CALF LANDS above.

[27] FaNBI, 'Cooper'.

[28] The question of distinction between meadow and pasture land is discussed under *eng* in Chapter 4 (pp. 148–250).



Figure 5.4: Tweets demonstrating the differentiation between exposed grazing land (the 'high allotment') and the cow pasture which is more suitable for cows preparing to calve.

COTTON CLOSE 1764[KH], 1846

(*Cottam* ~ 1626).

Perhaps ME **close**, with dative plural of OE **cot**: 'enclosure at the cottages'. If this were the case, it would be likely that a simplex name existed before the addition of *close* (*cf.* Cottam, Nt, for a similar formation), as the dative OE inflection would have fallen out of use before *close* became a productive naming element.[29] More probable is a locative surname from Cotham, only a short distance from Rolleston: Joh'e *de Cotum* de Stok' is recorded in a deed of 1315 and Joh'e *de Cotum* in the 1332 Subsidy Roll for Nottinghamshire, so the surname was certainly present in the area.[30]

(a) little cotton close 1846.

CREW PIECE 1764[KH].

ME **pece**, possibly with OE **crāwe**, in which case 'piece of land frequented by crows', but this would be an unusual spelling. Possibly more likely is derivation from ModE **crew**, a dialect word for a fold or pen, especially for cattle. It is attested in a compound form *crew-yard* in Nottinghamshire and various parts of Lincolnshire, so seems plausible here.[31] Perhaps, then, 'piece of land near or containing a pen or fold'.

CROWHILL 1764[KH].

OE **crāwe**, **hyll**: 'hill frequented by crows'. See THE HILLS in relation to the problems with *hyll* in this parish.

***DODISHOLME* 1316/7.**

ON **holmr**, perhaps with OE ***dod**: 'rounded summit of a hill in marshy ground', but this is topographically unlikely unless the hill were especially small. The first element is more likely either a personal name or the related surname, especially given the medial <is> representing a ME genitive singular

[29] PN Nt 29.

[30] Forms provided by Dr Peter McClure, in personal correspondence. The 1315 deed is from the Smith Bromley of East Stoke Manuscripts at UoN, while the Subsidy Roll reference is E179/159/5, m. 12.

[31] EDD, 'CREW(E'.

inflection: 'Dodd's / Dodda's water meadow'.[32] In 1332 there is a Rad'o *Dode* in Newark, demonstrating the presence of the surname in the region.[33] There is also a *Dodholme* in Carlton on Trent in 1633 (p. 87), which may indicate a pattern of this compound. However, that name is significantly later, and the existence of two similar compounds does not necessarily require a connection between the two. The latter name may be more likely to contain a topographical first element, as there is no surviving evidence of a genitival inflection.

DOUBLE BANK MEDDOW 1764[KH].

ME **banke**, OE **mǣd**: 'meadow characterised by two banks', in this case probably the banks of two watercourses: the Trent, and a small drain which forms the opposite border of the enclosure from the river in 1846. Although there is no proof that the *close* below is the same piece of land as the *meddow* in 1764, this is such an unusual name that it seems likely to refer to the same area.

(a) Double Bank Close 1846 (ME **close**).

***DRAPER CLOSE* 1626.**

ME **close**: 'enclosure belonging to Draper', with the occupational surname; the name was widespread in 1881 and has earlier bearers across the country.[34]

EANINGS 1846

the Hen Ings 1764[KH], Hemmings 1764[KH], the Heanings 1775[KH] (*Henings, Heynings, The heymigs* 1626).

This name is problematic due to the variation in its spellings. The nineteenth-century spelling would point to OE **(ge)ēane**: 'land on which lambing ewes were kept', with spellings in *h*~ possibly resulting from confusion with HEN WONG below.[35] The OED gives **yeaning** (ModE) as both a noun and

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[32] P. H. Reaney and R. M. Wilson, *A Dictionary of English Surnames*, 3rd edn (Oxford: Oxford UP, 1995), 'Dod, Dodd, Dodds, Dods'.

[33] Information provided by Dr Peter McClure, in personal correspondence. Form from the Subsidy Roll for Nottinghamshire (E179/159/5, m. 12).

[34] FaNBI, 'Draper'.

[35] Field gives a parallel example under 'Eaning Close', EFN 68.

adjective derived from *yean,* attested from 1574.[36]

However, a possible alternative is ON **hegning** 'enclosure', which is attested elsewhere in the Danelaw although found only once in Nottinghamshire in available published sources.[37] For further discussion of the element, see the section on Scandinavian influence below (pp. 356–61, esp. p. 359–60). The land is very close to the village, so could indicate enclosures for personal use, but the CALF LANDS are only slightly further away, so this does not seem to preclude the possibility of the former explanation.

There is a personal name *Hemming* which could also be found here, although the early attestations do not support this. The Nottinghamshire surname *Hemming* is found in Nottingham, Mansfield and Langar in the medieval period, but does not survive into modern times.[38] The later attestation of Herrings Close may be due to popular etymology: there are certainly instances of names apparently referring to herrings which have been shown to derive from other elements.[39]

(a) Herrings Close 1764[KH] (ME **close)**; Little Eanings 1846.

FAR MEADOW 1846.

OE **mǣd**: 'far meadow'. This land is a good deal closer to the village than many other *meadow* names, so it is unclear to what the CDE relates.

THE FAR WAYS CLOSE 1775[KH]

Farrways ~ 1764[KH].

ME **close**. Without a mapped example, it is impossible to be certain of the etymology here. It seems likely to be connected to the Ways names (see LE WEZ), but could alternatively be from OE **weg**. There is no clear chronology of peripheral elements, giving no indication of when land might have been subdivided, so there could have been a 'Far Ways' which was then enclosed, or a 'Ways Close' which was subdivided into 'Near' and 'Far'. The fact that only *far* survives might indicate that the former suggestion is more likely, but so much

[36] 'yean, *v.*'.

[37] Rye, 'Dialect in the Viking-Age Scandinavian diaspora', pp. 131–32.

[38] Information provided by Dr Peter McClure in personal correspondence.

[39] David N. Parsons, 'A note on herrings in place-names', *JEPNS* 36 (2004), 83–84; Paul Cullen, 'A further note on Domesday herrings', *JEPNS* 36 (2004), 85.

depends on chance in field-name survival that this suggestion cannot be made with any certainty.

(a) Great Farrways Close 1764[KH]; Little Farrways Close 1764[KH].

FARROWS CLOSE 1775[KH], 1846.

Usually this would be from OE **furh** and ME **close**: 'ploughed enclosure', but in this instance proximity to the land known as the Ways may indicate a corruption of the name Farrways Close (see above). Alternatively, OE **fearh** might be present here, in which case 'piglet enclosure'; the word *farrow* is still used in ModE to refer to a sow giving birth to piglets, and the enclosure may be one used to keep sows with young. *Cf.* COTTAGERS COWS PASTURE for similar management of young livestock. Alternatively, *Farrow* could be the occupational surname, which is found in Lincolnshire from the medieval period to the late nineteenth century, and could feasibly also occur here.[40]

FEATS CLOSE 1775[KH]
the Feathis Close 1764[KH].

ME **close**. This name is unexplained.

FERRY CLOSE 1764[KH], 1775[KH], 1846 (1626).

ME **close**, ON **ferja**: 'enclosure by the ferry'.

FIRST FARMERS CLOSE 1846.

ME **close**: 'first enclosure belonging to a farm or its occupant' (*cf.* ME **ferme**). Possibly 'first piece of land enclosed by the farmer'. The sense of this name is unclear, and it may be a corruption of adjacent PALMERS CLOSE. *Farmer* could also be a surname, common in much of England in the nineteenth century.[41]

[40] FaNBI, 'Farrer'.
[41] *Ibid.,* 'Farmer'.

FLEETLANDS see LORDS PLOT.

FLEET 1846

the Fleets 1764[KH] (1626, 1627, *fleete* 1626, *fleot* 1627).

OE **flēot**: '[land beside a] stream'.

(a) Fleet Close 1764[KH], the Fleets ~ 1775[KH] (ME **close**); Fleet Mead 1764[KH] (OE **mǣd**).

FOALS CLOSE 1846.

ME **close**: 'enclosure in which young horses are pastured'.

***FULWUDECLIVE* 1201 x 36.**

This name appears to contain OE **fūl**, **wudu**, and **clif**, perhaps in the form of a pre-exisiting *Fulwude* with *clif.* The compound *fūl* + *wudu* is attested as a wood-name in Sutton in Ashfield, Nottinghamshire; there is no apparent link between this name and land in Rolleston, but it does indicate that the compound may have been a recurring one in this wider region.[42] Hough has identified the possible OE compound **fūlwudu* as a 'black alder wood', noting the repeated pattern of this type of formation in wood-names.[43] Alternatively, the name could contain OE **fugol**, giving 'bird wood' as the pre-existing minor name. The existence of a *Fulwudebec'* at the same date (see WATERCOURSES) lends credence to *Fulwude* being a pre-existing place-name, although it is not attested in this corpus, and the proximity of a watercourse to the *Fulwude* would be in accordance with the typical environment in which black alder thrives.[44] 'Cliff by the black alder wood' or 'cliff by the foul wood' seems likely, with *clif* possibly having the sense of a stream-bank.

[42] PN Nt 134. There is also an example of the same compound in Lincolnshire: LPN 259.

[43] 'Place-name evidence for Anglo-Saxon plant-names', in *From Earth to Art: The many aspects of the plant-world in Anglo-Saxon England*, ed. C. P. Biggam, Costerus New Series 148 (Amsterdam: Rodopi, 2003), pp. 41–78 (pp. 57–58).

[44] *Ibid.*, p. 58.

FURTHER NEW PITT PLOTT 1764[KH]

Nether new Pitt Plott 1764[KH].

OE **nīwe**, **pytt**, **plot.** These two names either derive from a single pre-existing name, or refer to two pieces of land created or named contemporaneously. 'Small piece of ground where a new pit was dug', or 'small, newly enclosed piece of ground where there is a pit'.

***GLANTHWORTH* 1321**

Glanteword c. 1300, *Glantworth* 1320A, 1390/1.

Possibly OE ***glente**, **worð**: 'enclosure frequented by birds of prey'. This compound is attested as a major name in Lincolnshire. Spellings of Glentworth are *Gle-* rather than *Gla-*, but Glentham contains the same CDE and has spellings in /a/.[45]

GREAT CLOSE 1764[KH].

ME **close**: 'large enclosure'.

***GRETA* 1626, 1627.**

Presumably named from the River Greet: all mappable enclosures bearing this name are adjacent to the river. The river-name is from OE **grēot**, giving 'gravel[ly river]'.[46]

(a) Greete Close 1764[KH], Greet Close 1775[KH], 1846 (ME **close**).

THE HALF CLOSE 1764[KH].

ME **close**: 'half enclosure', possibly indicating subdivision of a previous enclosure.

***HALLTHON'* 1201 x 36.**

OE **hall**, OE/ON **þorn**: either 'thorn-tree near the hall', 'thorny land near the hall', 'thorn-tree in the lord's demesne' or 'thorny land in the lord's

[45] Kenneth Cameron and John Insley, *A Dictionary of Lincolnshire Place-Names*, EPNS Popular Series 1 (Nottingham: EPNS, 1998): Glentham is *Glantham* or *Glandham* in 1086.

[46] Eilert Ekwall, *English River-Names* (Oxford: The Clarendon Press, 1928), p. 185; PN Nt (pp. 4–5) concurs with Ekwall's etymology.

demesne'. Alternatively, it could derive from OE **hagu-þorn**, in which case '[land with a] hawthorn tree'.

HASSOCKS 1846

the Hassacks 1764[KH] (1626, *Hassocke, the Hasocks* 1626, *Hassockes* 1627).

OE **hassuc**: '[land characterised by] clumps of coarse grass'.

(a) the Hassacks Close 1775[KH] (ME **close**).

HECK CROFTS 1764[KH].

The name certainly refers to small enclosures (OE **croft**), but the first element could either be a personal name (a form of Hector), could be OE ***hæcce** 'fence', or might refer to slatted gates, either in a stream or on land (ME **hacche** or ModE **heck**). Either explanation seems plausible. *Heck* could also be a euphemistic form of *hell*, but this usage is not attested until the late nineteenth century, so appears highly unlikely.[47]

HEMPLAND see HOME CLOSE

THE HENDAL CLOSE 1775[KH].

Possibly from OE **henn** and ON **dalr** with ME **close**, in which case 'enclosure in the valley where hens are found', or from the surname *Henn* (*cf.* Hen Wong below). The same problem exists with a valley name as with hills in this parish, however: see THE HILLS for discussion. Alternatively, OE **dāl** could be present, in which case 'portion of land where hens are found', with *close* added later as SPE. However, *dāl* would usually result in a <dole> spelling at this date.[48] Such a late, single attestation makes any etymological suggestion

[47] OED, 'heck, n.3'.

[48] The vowel shift from OE *ā* began in the first half of the twelfth century at the latest, with spellings in <o> in Lincolnshire and Leicestershire from c. 1300 (Gjertrud Flermoen Stenbrenden, 'The development of OE *ā*', in *Long-Vowel Shifts in English,* c. *1050–1700: Evidence from spelling* (Cambridge: Cambridge UP, 2016), pp. 37–77 (p. 58 and table of spellings on p. 68)). Although place-names have a tendency 'to preserve forms that have receded or fied out in speech' (James Milroy, 'Middle English dialectology', in *The Cambridge History of the English Language. Volume II 1066–1476*, ed. Norman Blake (Cambridge: Cambridge UP, 1992), pp. 156–206 (p. 184)), the lesser degree of fossilization in minor names means that retention of an <a> spelling by the late eighteenth century seems highly unlikely.

uncertain. There is also a possible association with either of the following two names.

HEN INGS see EANINGS

HEN WONG 1764[KH], 1775[KH], 1846
(1627, *Henwonges* 1316/7).

OE **henn**, ON **vangr**: 'enclosure associated with hens', either domestic or game birds. Alternatively from the surname *Henn,* which is a modern West Midland surname, but which has an attested early bearer in Nottinghamshire.[49] *cf.* the discussion of this name on pp. 265.

(a) Great Hen Wong 1764[KH]; Little Hen Wong 1764[KH].

***THE HIE & LOWE SWYNNOWS* 1627**.

Originally OE **haga**, OE **swīn**: 'enclosure where pigs were pastured'. This compound is also found in Norwell, where it remains the name of woodland. Banham and Faith have noted that the isotopic evidence suggests Anglo-Saxon pigs, in the countryside at least, had a predominantly vegetable diet consistent with living on wood-pasture, rather than on the domestic waste which has often been assumed.[50] This, perhaps, is the reason *swīn* are found in the name of an enclosure which was a considerable distance from the village. The two variations of the name apply to a single piece of land on the 1627 map, but may imply that it either had been subdivided or was still seen as two separate areas. The area referred to in 1846 as Swinnows hill may have been the *hie swynnows* of the seventeenth century. No woodland is in evidence, but neither is it depicted elsewhere in the parish. Pasturing pigs in woodland is by no means an antiquated practice: Figure 5.5 shows pigs in an oak and beech wood in Wales in 2016. There is no explicit indication in Rolleston that this land was wooded, but it seems likely, based on the parallel Norwell names and the suitability of woodland for pig grazing, that this might have been the case.

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[49] Johannes filius *Henn*, Hundred Rolls (1275), FaNBI 'Henn'.

[50] p. 126. See also B. D. Hull and T. C. O'Connell, 'Diet: recent evidence from analytical chemical techniques', in *Oxford Handbook of Anglo-Saxon Archaeology*, ed. H. Hamerow, D. A. Hinton, and S. Crawford (Oxford: Oxford UP, 2011), pp. 667–87 (p. 163).



Figure 5.5: Pigs grazing in woodland in Wales. The sow in the foreground is a Mangalitza, an eastern European forest pig similar to the Lincolnshire Curly Coat, a native English breed.

(a) Swinnah Close, Swinnale ~ 1764[KH], Swinnows ~ 1846 (ME **close**); Swinnows hill 1846 (OE **hyll**).

THE HILLS 1764[KH]

(*Hillis* 1200 x 30B, 1200 x 30C, 1200 x 30F).

This name would seem to be a straightforward plural of OE **hyll**, in which case 'the hills', but this etymology is topographically problematic. The land here is entirely flat, and there is no sign of even the smallest amount of raised ground to which the name might refer. However, there are several possible explanations for this. The first is that the name could refer to small hills since destroyed by ploughing, such as ant or mole hills.[51] The second is an ironic naming; this is also difficult to accept, however, as the ground across most of the parish is equally flat, so it would be difficult to suggest why this area had been singled out to be named as such. The third possibility is that the land is named from the hills at East Stoke, in direct sight across the Trent. In such a flat landscape they are a striking feature, and this would have been one of the places in the parish from which they were most visible. See Figure 5.6 for

[51] ME *hille* is used to refer to anthills from 1400: MED 'hil(le'.

a photograph of the view from the approximate area of THE HILLS. A fourth suggestion is that topographical names relating to hills or valleys in this riverine parish might reflect the propensity of that land to flood. It is certainly the case that a matter of inches can make the difference between arable land being submerged or crops being safe from the river's incursions. See *THE HOLE FURLONG* for further discussion. It is worthy of note that THE HILLS is one of the longest-lived names in the parish, surviving for more than 600 years. It is possible that *Hillis* was a furlong name, as it is described as *in campo de Roldeston'* in the thirteenth century.

(a) Hill Close 1764[KH], 1775[KH], Hills ~ 1846 (ME **close**); the little Hills Close 1775[KH].

(b) *The hills furlong* 1627 (OE **furlang**).

***THE HOLE FURLONG* 1627**.

Perhaps from OE/ON **hol** with OE **furlang**, in which case the name might be marking a slope or depression in the ground. The neighbouring furlong is *The hills furlong*, so it is possible that the two names exist in contrast to one another. If the final suggestion made about THE HILLS above is extended to this name, then perhaps the contrast is made on the basis of which of the two furlongs is first to be encroached upon in the event of the river flooding. It is unusual in the study area for arable land to be immediately adjacent to the river, as both these furlongs are on Senior's 1627 map, and the flooding of this land must have been of great concern to those farming it.

HOLME 1846.

ON **holmr**: 'water meadow'. Usually land with this name in my study area is situated next to the Trent. However, the land bearing these names in 1627 and 1846 is alongside the Rundell Dyke.

(a) Great Holmes 1764[KH]; Holmes Close 1764[KH], Holme ~ 1764[KH], 1775[KH] (1626, *Helme* ~ 1626: ME **close**); Holmes Mead 1764[KH] (OE **mæd**); Little Holmes 1764[KH]; Long holme 1846.

(b) [*Meane*] *holme furl.* 1627 (OE **(ge)mǣne**, **furlang**).



Figure 5.6: Photograph taken from the approximate position of The Hills, looking beyond the Trent to East Stoke.



Figure 5.7: Photograph taken from Kirk Crofts, with the church clearly visible on the skyline towards the left of the picture.

HOME CLOSE 1846

Hempland 1764[KH], the Home Close or Hempland 1775[KH].

OE/ON **land**: 'land on which hemp was grown'; and ME **close**: 'enclosure closest to the farmstead or village'. Hempland would seem to be the earlier name, and the development may have been inspired by either a change of ownership or of land use; it is clear, however, that there was a transitional period between the two names in which name-users were aware of the alternative name forms.

THE HORSES CLOSE 1775[KH].

ME **close**: 'enclosure where horses are kept'.

***ILSUKWRO* 1407**

Ilsickewro t. Ed 1B.

The final element is certainly ON **vrá**, although the remainder of the name is less transparent. The combination of OE **igil** and **sīc** or ON **sík** would be a sensible one if the former were interpreted as 'leech', giving 'nook of land by a stream where leeches are found'. No certainty is possible, however.

JULIAN CLOSE 1846

Jennings ~ 1764[KH], Jellilands ~ 1775[KH] (*Gillian* ~ 1626, *Gillion* ~ 1627).

ME **close**: 'Julian's enclosure'. Either an allusion to St. Julian the Hospitaller, or a reference to a given name or surname. In 1881 Julian is predominantly a Cornish surname, but there are some bearers in Nottinghamshire, and there are several early bearers of the name as either a given name or surname in Lincolnshire.[52]

***KEYFURELONGE* 1627.**

The first element combined with OE **furlang** here may be as transparent as it looks, but what *key* would mean in this context is unclear. It is worthy of note, however, that this piece of land is, in 1627, an elongated L-shape which could possibly have inspired a comparison with a key. There is also the

[52] FaNBI, 'Julian'.

possibility that OE ***cæg** 'stone, gravel' might be the CPE, although a single relatively late form makes it impossible to be sure. Perhaps most likely to be present here is a variant of the surname Kay, which is found in Newark and Halam, both close to Rolleston, in the seventeenth century.[53]

KIRK CROFT 1846

Kircrofts 1775[KH], Kirkcroft 1846 (*Kirk croftes* 1627).

ON **kirkja**, OE **croft**: 'small enclosure belonging to the church', or 'small enclosure near the church'. There are multiple enclosures bearing this name in 1846, all within the larger piece of land named *Kirk croftes* in 1627. See Figure 5.7 for the proximity of this land to the village church. Kirk may also be a surname, *cf.* THE KIRKSHOLME.

(b) *Little Kirk crofts* 1627.

KIRKBYS YARD 1764[KH].

ME **yerd**: 'yard belonging to Kirkby'. William Kirkbie was a tenant in the 1626 survey, and appears to bear a locative surname.

THE KIRKSHOLME 1764[KH].

ON **kirkja**, **holmr**: 'water meadow belonging to the church', or 'water meadow near the church'. The former meaning seems more likely as the church is not in close proximity to any *holmr* names. Kirk could also be a surname.[54]

LAND FORDS 1764[KH].

Perhaps from OE **lang** and **ford**. Despite the generally late attestations, this is a common compound in major and minor names in England, and it seems reasonable to suggest that this name might predate the seventeenth century (see *Langford landes* below). Although this land is next to the Rundell Dyke, this stream is neither deep nor wide, so the need for a designated fording place does not seem plausible; however, Gelling and Cole point out that

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53 Alice *Key* 1606 (Newark), Edward *Key* 1610 (Halam), both found in International Genealogical Index data contained in the FaNUK database. Information provided by Dr Peter McClure in personal correspondence.

54 FaNBI, 'Kirk'.

compounds of these two elements sometimes 'refer to causeways over marshy ground on either side of a stream crossing'.[55] Such an explanation seems more topographically appropriate in this area than the usual meaning of *ford*, and may reflect a time before the dyke was cut and managed for drainage. There are several examples of major names in which *lang* and OE/ON **land** were featured in different spellings, so the 1764 forms do not seem problematic.[56]

(a) Langfords Close 1764[KH], longford Closes 1775[KH], Langford close 1846 (ME **close**); Little Langford 1846.

(b) [*meane*] *Langford landes* 1627 (OE/ON **land**).

***LANGERSTONE* 1627**

Langerston 1626, 1627.

This may be from OE **lang** and OE **gāra** with **stān**. There is a Langar parish in south-east Nottinghamshire, which may have resulted in a surname which could be present here. Alternatively there could be a single CDE in the form of either ON **langr,** or OE **lang** in a comparative or an oblique weak adjectival form, each meaning 'stone(s) by the long piece of land'. This land is marked 'meane' on the 1627 map (OE **(ge)mǣne**), and the names below represent enclosures and subdivisions of this area, preserving the original name. OE **gærs-tūn** 'grass enclosure, paddock' would be a possible compound here, with *lang* or *land* as a PPE; this formation of *gærs-tūn* + qualifier is parallelled in field-names such as Great & Little Garson in Cranleigh; Great Garsden in Godalming, both Surrey.[57] Perhaps, then, 'long paddock', which may tie in with its seventeenth-century status as common land.

(a) Farr Langistone Close 1775[KH] (ME **close**); Langersons Close(s) 1764[KH], Langinstone Close 1775[KH], Langstone close 1846; Long Langistone Close 1775[KH]; Middle Langistone Close 1775[KH].

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[55] LPN 72.

[56] *Ibid*. 78; PN Nt 205.

[57] FND, 'Ganson'; Richard Coates discusses this compound in '"Agricultural" compound terms and names in tūn like Acton and Barton', in Sense of Place in Anglo-Saxon England, ed. Jones and Semple, pp. 211–37.

***LEEK MARSH* 1627**.

The CPE, OE **mersc**, clearly refers to marshy ground; the CDE could be OE **lēac** (wild garlic certainly thrives in moist ground, although more often in woodland; alternatively, the more general 'vegetable' sense could be used here), possibly ON **lœkr**, or could be a locative surname from the number of places called Leake or Leek in Nottinghamshire and beyond. There are examples of such a surname close to Rolleston in the early seventeenth century.[58]

LEES CLOSE 1775[KH], 1846

Lee ~ 1764[KH].

ME **ley** or OE **lǣs**, ME **close**: 'enclosure of grassland'.

LITTLE CLOSE 1775[KH].

ME **close**: 'small enclosure'.

THE LITTLE CROFT 1764[KH].

OE **croft**: 'small enclosure'. In fact, the addition of *little* seems to indicate 'especially small enclosure'.

LITTLE LANDS 1764[KH].

OE/ON **land**: 'small pieces of land', the plural perhaps indicating an amalgamation of several small holdings.

LONG CLOSE 1764[KH], 1846 (1627).

OE **lang**, ME **close**: 'long enclosure'. The appropriateness of this name can be seen on both the 1627 and 1846 maps; the shape of the land has changed little, and the reason for the longevity of this enclosure amongst large swathes of grazing land has not been determined.

[58] William *Leeke* 1603 (Halam), James *Leeke* 1608 (Newark), both from IGI data, provided by Dr Peter McClure in personal correspondence.

***LONG MARSHE LEIES* 1626**.

OE **lang**, **mersc**, ME **ley** or OE **lǣs**: 'long piece of marshy grassland'. Alternatively, *Marshe Leies* could be a pre-existing place-name, in which case 'long [field called] Marshe Leies' as a subdivision or variant of *Marshe Leies*.

LONGBANK 1764[KH].

OE **lang**, ME **banke**: 'long piece of land next to a bank or embankment'. Without a location it is impossible to be more specific.

LONG HEADLAND 1846

Longhead Lands 1764[KH] ([*meane*] ~~ 1627).

OE **lang**, ***hēafod-land**: 'long headland'. This is in contrast to *short headlands* immediately to the east.

(a) Great long headland 1775[KH], 1846; the little long Headland 1775[KH]; the longheadland Close 1775[KH] (ME **close**).

LORDS PLOT 1846

~ Plott 1764[KH] (*fleetlande* 1627).

Originally OE **flēot**, OE/ON **land**: 'land beside a stream'. This field is in the north-east of the parish, separate from the names below. This name had changed by 1764, possibly partly due to confusion with THE FLEETS. 'Land belonging to the lord of the manor', or the surname *Lord* with OE **plot**.[59]

MARSH 1846

(*The marshe* 1627).

OE **mersc**: 'the marsh'. This land is subdivided into several fields between 1627 and 1846, but the names refer to the same area. The seventeenth-century enclosures are small ones within the larger *marshe*, but clearly derive from the same original name for the land.

[59] *Lord* was widespread across England by the late nineteenth century: FaNBI, 'Lord'.

(a) Marsh Close 1764[KH], 1775[KH] (1626, *marshe* ~ 1626, *marshclose* 1627: ME **close**).

MARSH CLOSE MEADOW 1764[KH].

OE **mersc**, ME **close**, OE **mǣd**: perhaps 'meadow by the marshy enclosure'.

***MAWD FARTHINGE* 1626**.

OE **feorðung**, with a personal name or with a past participle of ME **mouen** or ModE *mow*, either 'small piece of mowed land' or 'small piece of land belonging to Maud'. Maude or Maud as a surname is unlikely to occur here as it is mainly restricted to Ireland and northern England.[60]

THE MEADOWS 1846.

OE **mǣd**: 'meadows'. The other pieces of land named in 1846 are all adjacent to one another, and presumably derive from the same original meadows.

(a) Meadow Close 1764[KH], 1775[KH], 1846 (ME **close**); the Meadow Close and Hill 1775[KH], Meadows hill 1846 (OE **hyll**).

MILL CLOSE 1846
(*Milne* ~ 1626, 1627).

OE **myln**, ME **close**: 'enclosure by the mill', or 'enclosure owned by the mill'. This refers to the mill to the north-west of the village, on the River Greet.

MONTFORD HILL 1846
Montforedale 1764[KH].

OE **hyll**: Simon *de Montfort* was given the manor of Lowdham in the reign of Henry III, and members of the same family also owned the manor of Gunthorpe. It seems likely that this is the same surname. It is possible that the

[60] FaNBI, 'Maud', 'Maude'.

CPE here is ON **dalr** or OE **dæl** based on the 1764 spelling, and the 1775 variant is different again, suggesting ON **eng**.

(a) Montfording Close 1775[KH] (ME **close**).

NETHER NEW PITT PLOTT, see FURTHER NEW PITT PLOTT.

NEVILS CLOSE 1846

Neavill ~ 1764[KH], Nevills ~ 1775[KH] (*Nevell* ~ 1626).

ME **close**: 'enclosure belonging to Neville', possibly referring to the Neville family who held the manor of Rolleston from the early thirteenth century until it was sold in the reign of Elizabeth I. The name here does not necessarily relate to that family, but the surname may have been common locally beyond the sixteenth century.[61]

***NEWE CLOSE* 1626, 1627**.

OE **nīwe**, ME **close**: 'newly enclosed land', 'new enclosure'.

NORTH CAR 1846

~ Carrs 1764[KH], ~ Carr 1764[KH] (1627, *Northcarr* 1626).

OE **norð**, ME **ker**, ON **kjarr**: 'northern *carr*'. The ON word simply means 'brushwood', but the ME term came to indicate marshy ground characterised by brushwood, and sometimes by water-loving trees such as alder and willow. The North Carr names are in the north corner of the parish along the appropriately-named Car Dyke, while South Carr Close is on the banks of the Greet near the Trent in 1846 (see *SOWCAR* below).

(a) the North Carr Close 1775[KH] (ME **close**).

ONE HUNDRED ACRES PIECE 1764[KH].

Taking into account the use of ME **pece** as SPE (an element used generally for a small piece of land) and the size of the various enclosures on Senior's 1627 map, it seems almost certain that this is not a literal name. It may

[61] There is no particular concentration in Nottinghamshire in 1881, but the name has bearers across the country: FaNBI: 'Neville'.

either be metaphorical, meaning 'very large piece of land', or ironic, applied to a 'very small piece of land'. The possibility of ironic naming is also discussed under THE HILLS. *Acre* is being used here in its sense of a measurement, not as a general term for arable land (OE **æcer**).

***THE OULD HILLS* 1627**.
(*Aldehill'* 1200 x 30B, 1200 x 30C, *Aldehill* 1200 x 30D).

OE **ald**, **hyll**: 'old hills'. It is difficult to determine what would be 'old' about this land, but the shape of the land in the 1627 map suggests it might have been an enclosure by this time; if this reflects an ancient enclosure, the name might perhaps mean something like 'old enclosure characterised by a hill or hills'. The land is referred to as arable in the thirteenth-century documents, and the implication is that it is within an open field, and thus less likely to be an enclosure. The hill or hills referred to could, therefore, be ant hills, mole hills, or other natural features now obscured by ploughing; in this sense, the name could mean 'former hills'. See also the possible interpretations of THE HILLS.

***LE OVERFORLONGE* 1320B**.

OE **ofer**, **furlang**: 'upper furlong'.

***PADOC PIT* 1200 x 30B**
Paddokpro 1200 x 30C, *Padokpitt* 1200 x 30D.

OE ***padduc**, **pytt**: 'toad hole', either literally a place where toads can be found, or as a metaphor for waterlogged ground. The *~pro* spelling is unexplained. In one of the thirteenth-century documents the land is described as *sicham que vocatur Padokpitt*, indicating a streamside location and lending credence to this etymology (OE **sīc** or ON **sík**).

PALMERS CLOSE 1764[KH], 1846.

ME **close**: 'enclosure belonging to Palmer'. The surname is common in Nottinghamshire, and there is a John *Palmer* named as a juror in an inquisition relating to Rolleston in 1482.[62]

(a) little Palmers Close 1775[KH].

PARNHAM CLOSE 1846.

ME **close**: 'enclosure belonging to Parnham'. There is a William Parnham mentioned in parish accounts in 1736.[63]

THE PASTURE WAYS 1764[KH].

ME **pasture**. This may be a reversal of the elements in *LE WATHIS,* where Waithes Pasture is a derivative form, but if not, then the FE here is probably OE **weg**, in which case 'pasture by the roads or tracks'.

PASTURE PLOTT 1764[KH].

ME **pasture**, OE **plot**: 'small piece of pasture land'.

PINFOLD CLOSE 1846.

OE ***pynd-fald**, ME **close**: 'enclosure containing or adjacent to the village pinfold'.

(a) Pinfold Green Close 1862 (OE **grēne**).

PONTIKES MEADOW 1764[KH].

OE **mǣd**, perhaps with a surname. I have found no corresponding surname in other sources, however there are several surnames which could have had a variant or corrupted form resulting in *Pontike,* including *Pont,*

[62] From the Inquisitions *Post Mortem*. Form provided by Dr Peter McClure in personal correspondence.

[63] Longhurst, *History of the Village & Church of Rollston,* p. 7.

Ponter and *Ponder*.[64] Alternatively, the first part of the name could be a compound in OE **dīc** / ON **dík**, perhaps with ME **ponde** 'pond'.

POUCHES 1846.

Possibly derived from Poucher as an occupational surname.[65] This name has a heavy concentration in Lincolnshire in 1881.[66]

(a) the Poucher Close 1775[KH] (ME **close**).

***RULANDES* 1627**

Ryland late 13th, *Rielands* 1626.

OE **ryge**, OE/ON **land**: 'ground suitable for growing rye'. PN Ch gives the compound **rye-land** as EModE, but use in the thirteenth century here suggests that it may have been a productive part of the onomasticon much earlier than this.

SAND CLOSE 1846

Sandalls 1764[KH], the Sand Close called the Hills 1775[KH], Sand hills 1846.

Originally OE **sand** with **hyll**: 'sandy hills'; then ME **close**: 'sandy enclosure'. In 1846 Sand Close was separated from THE HILLS by a road, and this proximity may mean that part of that original land later became known as Sand Close or Sand Hills to differentiate it from Hills Closes across the road. The 1764 spelling seems to be a contraction of Sand Hills, which may indicate that the name predates the attestation quite significantly. In relation to THE HILLS and the possibility of reference to flooding, it is perhaps worth noting that sandy soil does not retain moisture and remain waterlogged for as long as the clay ground does.

(a) little Sandhill Close 1775[KH].

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[64] Reaney and Wilson, *Dictionary of English Surnames*.

[65] *Ibid.*

[66] FaNBI, 'Poucher'. *Pouch* is also a surname arising from a nickname, but is concentrated in Worcestershire in 1881 and is therefore less likely to occur in a Nottinghamshire name: *ibid.*, 'Pouch'.

THE SANDFIELD NOW DIVIDED INTO FIVE CLOSES 1764[KH].

OE **sand**, **feld**: originally 'open, sandy ground'; later ME **close**. May be connected to the land described immediately above.

***SAND-WERKE* 1627**

Sandweeke 1626.

OE **sand**, ModE **work**: '[land containing a] sand pit'.

***SEGDALE* 1627**

Seggisdale 1200 x 30A, *Seggesdale* 1200 x 30B, 1200 x 30C, 1200 x 30D, 1200 x 30E, *le Sekedel* 1320A, *le Segdel* 1321.

OE **secg**, with **dæl**, ON **dalr** or **deill**: 'valley growing with sedge', or 'share of the common field growing with sedge'. The spellings suggest Scandinavianised pronunciation of the CDE, which could be combined with an ON CPE.

SHAWS CLOSE 1846.

ME **close**, with a surname: 'enclosure belonging to Shaw'.[67] The name is common in Nottinghamshire in 1881.[68]

***SHEPCLOSE* 1626**.

OE **scēpe**, ME **close**: 'enclosure where sheep are grazed'.

***SHORT & LONGE WITHAMS* 1627**.

This may originally be a simplex name, '[land characterised by] willows', from OE **wiðig** in a dative form, or from ME **withen** 'willow tree'. However, Witham on the Hill in Lincolnshire may derive from OE ***wiht** 'a bend' with **hamm**, and this seems a plausible alternative here. Although not immediately adjacent to the river on Senior's map, this does not preclude a riverside location in former times – the Trent has shifted its course many times over the centuries – and the combination of **wiht* and *hamm* would be an appropriate one for land

[67] Reaney and Wilson, *Dictionary of English Surnames*.
[68] FaNBI, 'Shaw'.

enclosed by a meander, either of the river or a smaller stream.[69] *Wiðig* could also be combined with *hamm* to create a meaning 'land containing willow-trees enclosed by a watercourse'; this is equally plausible, topographically speaking. Witham could, of course, be a surname derived from a place-name, but such a name is usually confined to Essex and the surrounding counties.[70] The two forms contain OE **sceort** and **lang**.

SHORT HEADLAND 1846
([*meane*] *short headlands* 1627).

OE **sceort**, ***hēafod-land**: 'short headland'. This is in contrast to *Long headlands* immediately to the west. The 1627 form also contains OE **(ge)mǣne**, indicating common land.

(a) Short headland Close 1764[KH] (ME **close**).

SICK 1846.

OE **sīc** or ON **sík**: 'streamside land'.

SKYDER GATE 1846.

There are numerous possible derivations for this name, and the topography provides no insight. *Gate* could be from either ON **gata** or OE **geat**, or ME **gate**, although the seventeenth-century attestation indicates pastoral usage and therefore might support the presence of one of the English elements.[71] No particular road or trackway runs near the land, and no other roads in the parish are named from *gata*. Perhaps the most likely first element is OE ***scitere** in its sense of an open sewer or stream used as such: this could feasibly be combined with any of the above suggestions for the CPE, and there is a parallel compound in Skitter Beck, Lincolnshire[72] There is clear evidence of Scandinavianised pronunciation here, as the initial spelling indicates a /sk/ pronunciation.

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[69] Cameron and Insley, *Dictionary of Lincolnshire Place-Names*.
[70] FaNBI, 'Witham', 'Withams'.
[71] For more information on the three elements, see the Glossary of Elements in Appendix 1, pp. 417–18.
[72] PN L **2** 292.

(a) Skittersgate Close 1764[KH], Skidegate ~ 1862 (ME **close**).

(b) *skitergate leys* 1627 (ME **ley** or OE **lǣs**).

SMEETHING 1846

Sheepswalk 1764[KH], Sheep Walk 1764[KH], 1846, the Smeathings or Sheepwalk 1775[KH].

ModE **sheep-walk**: 'unfenced sheep pasture'**;** and OE **smēðe**, ON **eng**: 'smooth, flat meadow'. Given the late interchangability between these names, and their respective positions adjacent to one another on the Tithe Award map, it seems likely that each was used to refer to the same, large, area. The compound *Smeething* is discussed in Chapter 4 (pp. 246–47), and is a common and early formation in this area. For this reason I would suggest that it is likely to be the earlier of the two alternative names, but that alternatives were employed particularly when the land was subdivided. *Sheepwalk* is not present on the 1627 map, but seems to appear some time between this and the mid-eighteenth century. *Smeething* appears only to survive in a single field-name by 1846.

(a) Great Sheep Walk 1775[KH], 1846, Great Sheepwalk 1846; Little Sheep walk 1775[KH], 1846; Sheep walk hill 1846 (OE **hyll**).

(b) *smethinge medowe* 1627 (OE **mǣd**); *smethings poole medow* 1627.[73]

***SOWCAR* 1626**

Suthker 1317, *sow car*, [*meane*] *sow carr* 1626.

OE **sūð**, ME **ker**, ON **kjarr**: 'southern *carr*'. See NORTH CARRS above for discussion.

(a) the South Carr Close 1764[KH], 1846 (ME **close**).

SPICKS MARSH 1846.

OE **mersc**: 'marshy ground belonging to Spick'. The Spick family are referred to in parish accounts between 1685 and 1719.[74]

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[73] A pool is visible within this piece of land on the 1627 map.

[74] Longhurst, *History of the Village & Church of Rolleston,* p. 7.

***STANHILL* 1627.**

OE **stān**, **hyll**: 'stony hill'. In 1627 this appears to be an island in the river. The position of the enclosure in 1775 is unknown; the first Trent Navigation Act was passed in 1783, but was concerned with the cutting of canals rather than increasing the depth of the river, so it is certainly possible that an island existed in the shallows of the river in 1775.

(a) the Stan Hill Close 1775[KH] (ME **close**).

***THE STEANERD* 1626.**

Difficult to explain. There is a Steanard Lane and Stennard Well in the West Riding of Yorkshire, thought to derive from OE **stǣner** with influence from ON **steinn**.[75] If this is the etymology here, the meaning is 'stony, rocky ground'.

***TASSIL HOLME* 1627.**

Certainly ON **holmr**, but the first element is less transparent. Perhaps 'water meadow where teasels grow', from OE **tǣsel**. Teasels are found in 'damp grassland', which would be topographically appropriate.[76]

TEN ACRES 1846.

OE **æcer**: 'piece of land measuring ten acres'. It is likely, given the tendency of the Tithe Award forms to omit *close*, that the forms below are of exactly the same name.

(a) Ten Acre Close 1764[KH], the Ten Acres ~ 1775[KH] (ME **close**).

***THORNLANDS* 1626.**

OE/ON **þorn**, **land**: 'land characterised by thorn trees or thorny undergrowth'. This is the ground to the left of the embankment in Figure 5.8, which remains scrubby today.

[75] PN WRY **2** 151. Stennard Well is *le Litle Steaner* in 1600.
[76] The Wildlife Trust, 'Teasel, Dipsacus fullonum' <http://www.wildlifetrusts.org/species/teasel>.



Figure 5.8: The approximate area of Thornlands.



Figure 5.9: Willow Holmes.

(a) Great thornlands 1846; Little thornlands 1846; The Thornlands Close 1775[KH] (ME **close**).

THREE BRIGGS 1846.

Likely 'land containing or adjoining three bridges', OE **brycg** with Scandinavian influence. The land marked with this name in 1846 is accessed via a footbridge, with a further two footbridges crossing dykes which transect the field. Whether these bridges are in the same locations as those referred to in the name is not certain, but it is probable that similar bridges would have been required in order to traverse the land. The three modern bridges can be seen in Figures 5.10 and 5.11. The 1846 attestation may have intentionally omitted the word *close*, as seems to be the case in other names; the form below may not, strictly speaking, be derivative.

(a) the Three Briggs Close 1775[KH] (ME **close**).

TOMHORN 1846.

OE **tūn**, **hyrne**: 'corner of land belonging to the town'. In 1846 this piece of land is adjacent to the Townend closes, so the name sits well in the context of common enclosures. *Tom* is a modern reflex of *tūn* in some Cheshire field-names.[77] Alternatively, this could simply be a personal name as CDE.

(a) Tomhorne Close 1764[KH] (ME **close**).

TOWN END PLOTT 1764[KH]

Townend ~ 1764[KH].

OE **tūn**, **ende**, **plot**: 'land at the edge of the village'. The ME **close** variants below are likely to refer to the same land given the lack of duplication within each document.

(a) great Townend close 1846; Little Townend Close 1846; the Town end Close [late Shittlewood] 1775[KH],[78] Town end Close 1846.

[77] EFN 235.

[78] In this document, 'late' refers either to a former owner or a former name, and it is not always clear which is the case.



Figure 5.10: The bridge accessing Three Briggs Close from the direction of the village.



Figure 5.11: Two further bridges within Three Briggs Close, crossing a dyke which forks in this part of the field.

TRENT ARAM 1764[KH], 1846 (1626, 1627).

This name is obscure. It may be connected to the settlement-name Averham (pronounced /ˈɛərəm/) either directly or by assimilation. The derivation of the settlement-name is also uncertain: see p. 65.

THE TRENT MEADOW CLOSE 1764[KH].

OE **mǣd**, ME **close**: 'enclosure of meadow by the Trent'.

UNDER ACRE 1846.

OE **under**, **æcer**: 'lower acre', or 'lower arable land'.

WEST CLOSE 1764[KH], 1775[KH], 1846.

ME **close**: 'western enclosure'.

***LE WATHIS* 1321**

le Wez t. Ed 1A, *the Wayes* 1316/7, *le Ways* 1320A.

Although names with early spellings containing *way* are often derived from OE **weg**, that etymology is topographically inappropriate for this piece of land. It refers to a relatively large area in 1627, which was then used as pasture. The spellings in <th> make a derivation from OE **waroð** possible, in which case the name would mean 'marshy streamside meadow'.[79] The location of Causeway Close adjacent to the Ways Closes in 1846 confirms the waterlogged nature of the ground, although also the presence of a routeway nearby. Alternatively, if the orthography of different periods is taken into account, a derivation from ON **vað** may be more likely. In the ME period <3> might have feasibly been used to represent a <ð> or <þ>.[80] This may then have become <y>, and this

[79] See Banham and Faith, *Anglo-Saxon Farms and Farming* (p. 176) for discussion of this element and its usage in a coastal context.

[80] Merja Stenroos has gone so far as to state that 'thorns and yoghs in Late Middle English texts seem to relate to each other in some kind of systematic way', being part of large and complex substitution sets ('A Middle English mess of fricative spellings: reflections on thorn, yogh and their rivals', in *To Make His English Sweete upon His Tonge*, ed. Marcin Krygier and Liliana Sikorska (Frankfurt am Main: Peter Lang, 2007), pp. 9–35 (pp. 11, 14). The variety of orthographic practices of ME scribes is also discussed by Emily Runde in relation to the Auchinleck Manuscript, where Scribe 3 consistently uses <3> for <ð> in particular contexts: 'Scribe 3's literary project: pedagogies of reading in Auchinleck's Booklet 3', in *The Auchinleck Manuscript: New perspectives'*, ed. Susanna Fein (York: York Medieval Press, 2016), pp. 9–35 (p. 72).

variation would allow all these spellings as renderings of a name in *vað*. The seventeenth-century spellings with <i> may be indicative of a pronunciation more usually associated with *weg* names, but it is possible that these themselves are transcriptions from earlier sources, rendering <y> as <i>. A 'ford' meaning may well be appropriate for this land, as it sits alongside both the River Greet and the Beck Dyke, either or both of which could have been fordable here; it is possible, too, that the name may have been plural rather than singular, indicating multiple fords or causeways.

(a) Waithes Pasture 1764[KH] (*waies* ~ 1626: ME **pasture**); Waithes Close 1764[KH], the Waithers ~, The Ways ~ 1775[KH], 1846, East Close or Ways Close 1775[KH] (*waies pingle and close* 1626, *waies close* 1627: ME **pingel**, **close**).

***WHABS* 1626, 1627**.

This is a relatively large area of stinted pasture in 1627, bordered by the Rundell Dyke on its southern side. From a single form an etymology is difficult to determine, but it may derive from ME **quabbe**, in which case 'boggy land'.

WHOLE CLOSE 1764[KH].

Perhaps OE/ON **hol** with ME **close**: either 'whole enclosure', or 'enclosure in a hollow'. If the former, this may be in contrast to THE HALF CLOSE (P. 310); or if the latter, it may be related to *THE HOLE FURLONG* (P. 314).

WILLOWS HOLME 1846

the Willow Holmes 1764[KH] (*Wylenholm* c. 1300, *willoholme, willowholme, willow holme* 1626, 1627, *willowe* ~ 1626).

OE **wilig**, ON **holmr**: 'marshy ground where willow trees grow'. The form in *ley* below may be referring to contemporary usage rather than perceiving this as part of the name itself, but it is impossible to be sure. The appropriateness of this name even today can be seen in Figure 5.9 above.

(b) *Willowholme Leys* 1627 (ME **ley** or OE **lǣs**).

WILSONS CLOSE 1764[KH].

ME **close**: 'enclosure belonging to Wilson'. There are Williamsons in the parish from 1627 until at least 1811, and this may be a shorter variant of that name.[81]

***WINEHALNAKER* 1200 x 30B, 1200 x 30C**.

ME **whin**, OE **half**, **æcer**, ON **akr**,: 'half acre containing gorse'; or perhaps a personal name or surname as CDE. The latter etymology seems more probable as the documents referring to the land depict it as part of the arable field system; gorse would be less likely on such ploughed land. Many *Han-* names with a derivation from *half* are from the OE oblique case: one example is *Hanacrehill* (1720) in Derbyshire.[82]

THE WONG 1846
(*Wonge* 1627).

ON **vangr**: '*wong*'. See Chapter 4 (pp. 260–84), for detailed discussion of this element. It is likely that the attestations below refer to the same piece of land, as the only other instance of *vangr* in the parish is that of HEN WONG.

(a) Wongfield 1764[KH] (OE **feld**).

(b) *Wong close* 1626 (ME **close**); *Wong crofte* 1626 (OE **croft**).[83]

***LE WROO* 1427**
le Wro 1320B, *le Wroe* 1376/7, *the Wroo* 1421.

ON **vrá**: 'the corner of land', possibly an outlying or secluded place.

***YARD ENDES* 1627**.

ME **yerd**, OE **ende**: '[land at] the end of the yards': the 1627 map shows this land on the south side of the cottages on the Staythorpe Road.

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[81] Longhurst, *History of Rolleston Village & Church,* p. 7; both *Wilson* and *Williamson* are common surnames across the north of England in 1881: FaNBI, 'Williamson', 'Wilson'.
[82] DFN '(The) Half Acre'.
[83] The combination of *croft* and *vangr* is discussed in Chapter 4, p. 251.

5.3 Analysis of Rolleston's field-names

The medieval toponymy

The oldest names

The names recorded before 1500 are as follows; for those with multiple medieval attestations, only the first is given:

1. *Aldehill* (1200 x 30)
2. *Amerlandes* (1201 x 36)
3. *Bystal* (1320)
4. *Bencland* (c. 1300)
5. *Carfurlong* (1390/1)
6. *le Conyngare* (1390/1)
7. *Dodisholme* (1316/7)
8. *Fulwudeclive* (1201 x 36)
9. *Glanteword* (c. 1300)
10. *Hallthon'* (1201 x 36)
11. *Henwonges* (1316/7)
12. *Hillis* (1200 x 30)
13. *Ilsickewro* (t. Ed 1)
14. *le Overforlonge* (1320)
15. *Padoc Pit* (1200 x 30)
16. *Ryland* (late 13th)
17. *Seggisdale* (1200 x 30)
18. *Suthker* (1317)
19. *le Wez* (t. Ed 1)
20. *Winehalnaker* (1200 x 30)
21. *Wylenholm* (c. 1300)
22. *le Wro* (1320).

Of these twenty-two names, ten appear to be topographical: that is to say, they depict a feature of the landscape (1, 7, 8, 10, 12, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20). A further nine are concerned with land management, indicating either the usage of a piece of land

or its place within the field system (2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 9, 11, 14, 19).[84] The remaining two names are the ON **vrá** names, both of which likely describe position, and possibly also the shape of the land. Two of the above names are simplex: *le Wro* (21) and *Hillis* (12); these must have been distinctive enough, therefore, not to require a CDE. The only enclosure term present is ON **vangr**, and this is in relation to the common field system. Broadly speaking, then, the trend is towards the recording of names which are of relevance to a large number of people: either because that land is part of a shared system, or because they refer to a feature in the landscape which is obvious and relatively permanent. This suggestion (although broad and subjective) agrees with Baines' findings in his study of field-name longevity: that in general earlier recorded names were those of more important features.[85]

Name survival

It might be thought that field- and minor names are generally short-lived, and that medieval minor names would therefore be of limited use in determining influences on language in the centuries preceding their attestation. Recent studies have challenged this assumption, however, and the perspective that is steadily emerging is one of much greater longevity, in some cases at least.[86] In addition to the medieval sources, there are two relatively complete and reliable sources for Rolleston's field-names: Senior's seventeenth-century survey, and the nineteenth-century Tithe Award, each with accompanying map; the addition of maps is invaluable, as it allows a greater degree of certainty that an apparently similar name does indeed refer to land in the same location. The table below gives each medieval field-name (as listed above), along with a corresponding form, if present, from Senior's survey and/or from the Tithe Award. If more than one attestation from each source is available, only one has been given here for simplicity; all of these are provided in the survey section above. The names under the 'medieval' heading are all attested before 1400, so those still present in 1626/7

[84] Several *land* names are included in this category, as they seem most likely to refer to land in its sense of arable ploughland.

[85] Arnold H. J. Baines, 'The longevity of field-names: a case study from Sherington', *Records of Buckinghamshire* 38 (1996), 163–74.

[86] For example, Baines; Della Hooke, 'The survival of pre-Conquest place-names (mostly minor) in Worcestershire', in *Names, Places and People,* ed. Rumble and Mills, pp. 166–81; Parsons, 'Field-name statistics'; Watts, 'Medieval field-names in two South Durham townships'; and most recently Rye, 'Dialect in the Viking-Age Scandinavian diaspora', pp. 26–30.

have a minimum lifespan of 226 years.[87] Those still present in the Tithe Award have a lifespan of at least 446 years. Conveniently, Senior's survey was conducted almost exactly halfway between 1400 and the Tithe Award of 1846.

	Medieval field-name	**Senior's survey (1626/7)**	**Tithe Award (1846)**
1.	*Aldehill*	*The ould hills*	—
2.	*Amerlandes*	—	—
3.	*Bencland*	—	—
4.	*Bystal*	*Byestowe*	Byestye
5.	*Carfurlong*	—	—
6.	*le Conyngare*	*The Cunygre*	Coney Green
7.	*Dodisholme*	—	—
8.	*Fulwudeclive*	—	—
9.	*Glanteword*	—	—
10.	*Hallthon'*	—	—
11.	*Henwonges*	*Hen Wong*	Hen Wong
12.	*Hillis*	*The hills furlong*	Hills close
13.	*Ilsickewro*	—	—
14.	*le Overforlonge*	—	—
15.	*Padoc Pit*	—	—

[87] Taking into account the fact that some names were recorded long before 1400, and that they may have been in existence for a number of years before and after they were first and last attested.

16.	*Ryland*	*Rielands*	—
17.	*Seggisdale*	*Segdale*	—
18.	*Suthker*	*Sowcar*	the South Carr Close
19.	*le Wez*	*waies pasture*	The Ways Close
20.	*Winehalnaker*	—	—
21.	*Wylenholm*	*Willowholme*	Willows Holme
22.	*le Wro*	—	—
	Percentage surviving:[88]	45%	32%

Figure 5.12: Medieval field-name survival in the seventeenth and nineteenth centuries.

These numbers are not directly comparable to calculations made by other scholars, as the dates used are determined by the sources available. However, Baines' study gave a percentage of 25% for those names surviving from c. 1300 to 1950.[89] Rye's calculations based on the EPNS survey volumes for her study areas in the Wirral and in Westmorland gave a survival rate of 38% for those names recorded before 1500.[90] Extending these calculations over my whole corpus could be illuminating, but would not be reliable, given the variation in source material over the parishes concerned. However, this single-parish example demonstrates that Baines' and Rye's findings are more or less replicated in an entirely different locality: the implications of these kinds of calculations of longevity have great significance, and may indicate, as Rye has pointed out, that ME minor names may be more useful as evidence for naming in earlier centuries than has sometimes been assumed.

[88] To the nearest whole number.
[89] pp. 164–67.
[90] pp. 28–29.

Arable land and the common field system

Unlike many parishes in the study area, there are no source documents for Rolleston which preserve the names of open arable fields. There is a complete absence of the OE element **feld** in the medieval names in the corpus, although this does not indicate that there were no such names in use. It is not uncommon for the names of modern farms and other buildings to preserve the names of open fields, and there are two such possibilities in Rolleston: Mill Field Cottage and Rolleston Field [Farm], to the north-west and south-east of the village respectively. These are depicted in Figure 5.13. Their relationship to the names of open fields is, of course, only speculative, but they concur with the possible field system layout which will be discussed below, and would be names consistent

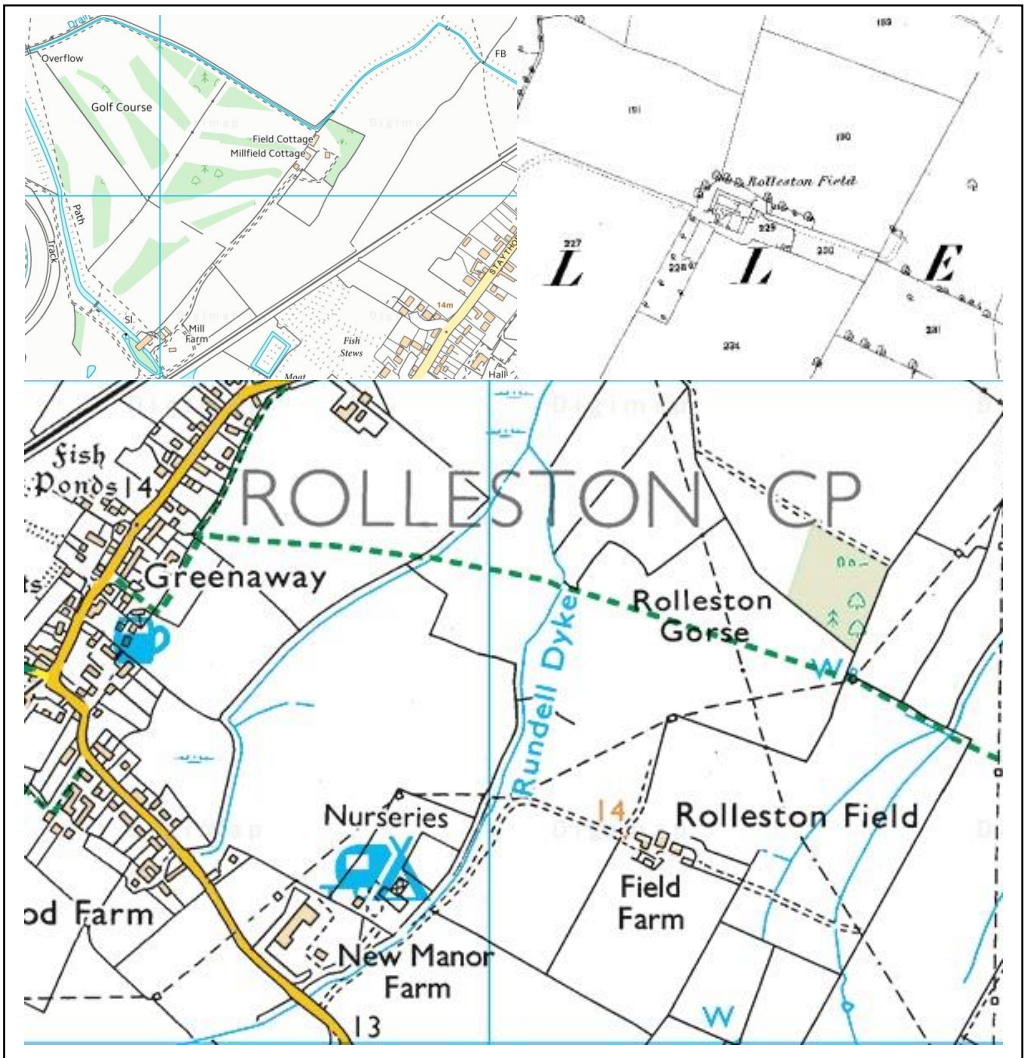


Figure 5.13: Clockwise from top left: Millfield Cottage 2016, Rolleston Field [Farm] 1880, 2016.

with the 'typical' open field names found in this area; Mill Field is common, as is a field named from the parish itself. There is also a thirteenth-century reference to the *campo de Roldeston'* in the singular, which may refer to a field by that name, or may simply be a more general description.[91] The prospect of an arable field to the north of the village (perhaps the Mill Field) would also be consistent with the ridge and furrow which remains in evidence close to the site of the former manor house.

Given the limited evidence for the names of the open fields themselves, we must look elsewhere for evidence of an open field system being present in the parish. There are elements which typically label the features of an open field system of the 'Midland' style, and these are represented in Figure 5.14. The ridges created by ploughing are known generally as ridges (OE **hrycg** or ON **hryggr**) and furrows (OE **furh**), and the term *land* (OE/ON **land**) can be used either to refer to one of these strips, or to several parallel strips treated as one ploughing unit. Triangular-shaped strips are termed *gores* (OE **gāra**), and the land where the plough was turned at the end of each strip is known as the *headland* (OE ***hēafod-land**); this land was sometimes also ploughed for arable use. Multiple parallel strips of the same length were often treated as a unit called a *furlong* (OE **furlang**), and these furlongs together made up the great common

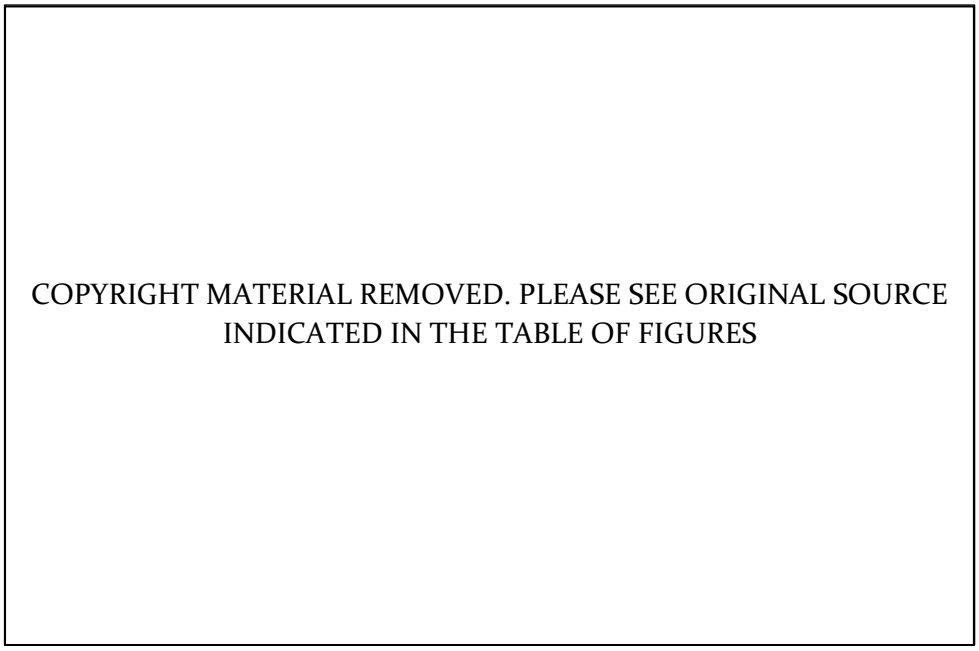


Figure 5.14: Diagram of ploughed strips in a typical 'Midland' arable field.

[91] WB 242.



Figure 5.15: Simplified diagram of strips and furlongs lying within a great arable field.

arable fields (see Figure 5.15). It is, therefore, these terms in field-names which indicate that a Midland-style farming system may have been in place in a given area, especially when those names are early.[92]

Despite the lack of early *feld* names, then, there is evidence of *lands*, *headlands* and *furlongs* in Rolleston. The latter are generally straightforward: *Carfurlong* (1390/1) and *le Overforlonge* (1320) both date to the period at which we would expect an open field system to be established, although not necessarily to have taken its 'final' form. These names cannot be precisely located, but are nevertheless indicative of one or more open fields being formed of furlongs, themselves comprising strips of arable ploughland. Additional furlong names can be found in the seventeenth century, and while not direct evidence for a medieval field system, it is likely that they preserve earlier names and, consequently, land use patterns. They seem highly unlikely to have been formed beyond the period when an open field system was in use. *The hills furlong*, *The hole furlong* and *Keyfurlonge* are all found on Senior's 1627 map of the parish, with the former two pieces of land adjacent to one another.

[92] For summaries of the use of these terms, see Oosthuizen, 'New light on the origins of open field farming?', p. 165; also Banham and Faith, *Anglo-Saxon Farms and Farming,* p. 69. Banham and Faith are cautious, however, and emphasise that the use of these terms alone should not be taken as evidence for an open-field arable farming system being in place.

The land at the end of the strips is referred to in a number of names: *Long headland* and *short headlands* are first depicted in 1627 and labelled as common; each also has a number of derivative names from later centuries.[93] The strips themselves do not generally feature in Rolleston's field-names, except possibly in the form of *lands* as discussed above. However, the element *land* can be used both for the purpose of describing arable ploughland and to depict land in its more general sense of 'ground', with no particular implication in relation to the common field system. There are three medieval names which use this element (*Amerlandes* 1201 x 36, *Bencland* c. 1300, *Ryland* late 13th), and several more from the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries (*Fleetlande* 1627, *Hempland* 1764, *Little Lands* 1764, *Thornlands* 1626). The later names are, I believe, less likely to indicate labelling of ploughed strips of land, and *Ryland* is a compound found elsewhere in Nottinghamshire to refer to a larger piece of ground.[94] *Amerlandes* and *Bencland* may be indicating arable strips, but there is no evidence which can determine this either way.

Another term which has a dual meaning is OE **æcer** / ON **akr**. This is used firstly in its sense of a measurement of land, but can also refer more generally to arable land use. *Winehalnaker* (1200 x 1300) is an early example of this element in Rolleston, and the document in which it is found lists parcels of land within Rolleston's arable fields, of which *Winehalnaker* appears to be one. There are no names referring to crops which seem in any way to relate to an open field farming system.

All that can be said, then, from Rolleston's field-names, is that some kind of Midland farming system seems to have been in place by the early fourteenth century. Given that we only have two furlong names from this time, this could have been anything from a single-field system with crop rotation by furlong, to an established two- or three-field system. By the seventeenth century, there were certainly furlongs to the south-east of the village, and we therefore know that at some point before this date there must have been an arable field in this area. It seems likely, based on the advantageous location away from flooding, and on the name of Rolleston Field farm, that there was also an arable field to the north of

[93] Senior uses the word *meane* to prefix the names of land held in common, from OE **(ge)mǣne**.
[94] e.g. Beeston Rylands, a name still in existence today: PN Nt 139.

the village, although there is no necessity for these two fields (and field-names) to have been contemporaneous.

Pasture and meadow

Like many parishes in the study area, Rolleston contains an OE **smēðe** + ON **eng** compound. *Smeething* is attested from 1627, and either this is a late coinage of a name-type present in the local onomasticon, or it is a late attestation of a significantly earlier name; the name-type was certainly present in the medieval period, as is discussed in Chapter 4 (pp. 245–47). The *smethinge medowe* and *smethings poole medow* are found on the flat land close to the river on Senior's map, as would be expected from the meaning of the name. From the late eighteenth century this land is known as Sheep Walk, indicating its continued pastoral usage, but one smaller section of the area previously known as Smeething retains its name in 1846. This appears to be an example of the limited survival of names which were used before subdivision and enclosure took place on a greater scale.

The terms **pasture** (ME) and *meadow* are both in use from the seventeenth century onwards, and seem sometimes to be part of the name and sometimes appended to it as a description of land use. The word **ley** (ME) is used in a similar way on Senior's map,[95] and there must presumably, therefore, be a difference between the meanings of these three words in a seventeenth-century farming context. It is worthy of note that there is a single term, 'arable', used to label the ploughland, as opposed to the three different terms in use for non-arable land. It can be reasonably assumed that a pasture was used for grazing while meadow was mown for hay; *leys* can simply refer to grassland, but can also indicate such land which was once arable and has been intentionally given over to grass.[96] This definition would seem a reasonable one, although some of the *ley*s are on such waterlogged ground close to the river that it is difficult to imagine them ever having been pieces of arable land. Perhaps these were, instead, areas of grassland which were being used for no specific purpose at the time of Senior's survey: land which had been grazed and was left to rest, or land

[95] ME *ley* is used in this discussion, but the element is difficult to tell apart from OE **lǣs** in the context of meadow.

[96] OED 'lea | ley | lay, n.2'.

which was so waterlogged that it could not be mown. Banham and Faith have identified a system of grazing and mowing on frequently-flooded land which exploits its potential effectively: after winter flooding has subsided, 'Young stock benefited from the "early bite" of new grass', and cattle in particular would have 'relished' young alder shoots when these were present; if the ground was rested and protected sufficiently following this first grazing, it could then provide a supply of grass or other vegetation which could be mown and dried for winter fodder.[97] This may be the kind of use to which *leys* were put; there is no definite answer here, but the extent of the non-arable land in the parish is striking.

Of the earliest names discussed above, only the ON **holmr** names are in any way indicative of pasture or meadow. This element is taken in major names to mean 'islet' or 'island in marshy ground', but in microtoponyms it can have the added meaning of 'water meadow': not in the sense of managed, intentional flooding, but of land which is periodically and naturally flooded by a watercourse.[98] There is further discussion of this element below (p. 319). Rolleston has Willow Holme by the Trent, attested from the turn of the fourteenth century to the nineteenth, *Tassil holme*, attested a single time in 1627, *the Kirksholme* (1764), and the multiple enclosures known as Holme in 1846, themselves relating to the name of a furlong of the open arable field in the seventeenth century. Given the dichotomy between flooded meadow land and arable ploughland, it is likely that the furlong-name is locative, i.e. 'the furlong next to the *holme*'. Land which was too waterlogged for ploughing or too much in danger of inundation and destruction of crops was, therefore, demonstrably labelled as such and set aside for grazing or mowing as the landscape and the weather permitted.

There is some possible evidence, too, of woodland being used for pasture, as was common in the later medieval and early modern periods. A compound attested in other parishes within the corpus, OE **swīn** + **haga** indicates an enclosure used for pasturing pigs, possibly within woodland but with no explicit reference to the type of land, here present from 1627 in *The hie & Lowe swynnows* but probably predating this attestation by some years. This may suggest a

[97] Banham and Faith, *Anglo-Saxon Farms and Farming,* pp. 153, 262.

[98] It is worth noting the similarity between the Nottinghamshire *holme* names and the 'moors' of Lincolnshire which appear to serve a similar purpose, although in a different type of landscape. *Ibid*., p. 262.

separation of the pigs from the sheep and cattle which were grazed on the flat grassland near the river and referred to in some names; however, as it is a recurring compound it may have been treated as a name-type, like *Smeething*, and may not have been directly related to pig husbandry at all. A note on a burial in Rolleston in 1590 describes the deceased as the 'pinder and swinheard' of the parish, demonstrating the presence of swine in the village at that time.[99]

Use of the words *meadow* and *pasture* are perhaps to be taken less literally by the late eighteenth and nineteenth centuries than in Senior's earlier survey. In some cases these words will have fossilized as elements within field-names, regardless of contemporary land use. Many of the areas previously named as meadows or pasture were enclosed by 1846, and there are numerous Meadow Closes in the Tithe Award. The importance of access to both pastoral and arable land even after enclosure is demonstrated, however, by the land given over to the cottagers: there are Cottage Allotments, divided into strips for arable farming; the Cottagers Cow Pasture, a large piece of (presumably shared) grazing land immediately adjacent which may have facilitated manuring of the allotments which could not be rotated; Border Close, possibly tenanted by a cottager or cottagers; and the strips of Cottage Meadows amongst the other meadow land closer to the river, set aside for mowing. The common arable and pasture land had been largely enclosed and redistributed by the nineteenth century, but both were still equally necessary to sustain the village and its inhabitants.

Enclosures

The terms *croft* and *wong* are both present in Rolleston, as in the majority of other parishes in the study area. However, *croft* first appears in the seventeenth century (*Kirk croftes* 1627), while *Henwonges* is attested in 1316/7. This does not, of course, indicate that *croft* was not a productive element in the parish in the medieval period, but there is no evidence for its usage. It appears in the eighteenth century (the Little Croft 1764, Cal Croft Closes 1775), and the latter example may be indicative of an earlier name with **close** appended as FE. Neither of these examples indicated any other usage than that discussed in Chapter 4. In addition to Hen Wong, there is also a simplex *Wonge* in 1627 along with a *Wong*

[99] Longhurst, *History of Rolleston Village & Church,* p. 6.



Figure 5.16: *The Hen wong* next to *The hole furlong* (cropped from Senior's 1627 map).



Figure 5.17: The *Wonge* next to *backhouse close*, 1627. Also cropped from Senior's map.

close in the accompanying 1626 survey which is likely to refer to the same land. *Wong* is clearly being used in conjunction with enclosures, and the positioning of the two pieces of land in 1627 may support the suggestion that *wongs* are comprised of land at the edges or corners of great arable fields, consisting of previously arable land redesignated for particular purposes.

The Hen wong (see Figure 5.16) is a piece of land adjacent to *The hole furlong*, itself next to *The hills furlong*. If it can be assumed that the two latter furlongs were part of an open arable field at one time, then it seems plausible that the land forming *The Hen wong* may have been part of that same field. It may even have been a furlong within that field which was subsequently enclosed and separated. From the land boundaries on the 1627 map it would appear that *The Hen wong* may have been in the corner of the open field. At the same point in time, the *Wonge* closest to the village was owned by Mrs Willmson [*sic*] (see Figure 5.17). It is not as obvious a candidate as Hen Wong for having been part of an arable field, but this remains a possibility. It was certainly in the corner of an area of land which was used for both arable and pastoral purposes by 1627, and some of the enclosures visible on the map may have encroached on land which was previously common; there is no way to be certain. It is evident, however, from Senior's use of the term *meane,* that some land in the parish remained common while other land in his survey was privately tenanted. The necessity to differentiate suggests that, at this stage, it was not immediately evident from the layout or naming of land whether or not it was farmed in common: we can safely assume, therefore, that the land in the 1626 survey represents an intermediate stage in the process between a Midland common farming system and the kind of post-enclosure landscape now found in Nottinghamshire and some of its neighbouring counties.

Rolleston did not undergo parliamentary enclosure as the majority of the parishes in the study area did; instead, it underwent enclosure by agreement, which is likely to have taken place over a number of years. Even in the medieval names there is evidence of piecemeal enclosure, from the *wong* near the Trent to *Winehalnaker* which may indicate the size of a piece of land enclosed for personal use. *le Conyngare* (1390/1) is likely also to have been enclosed, in this instance to prevent unauthorised access to the warren.

By the seventeenth century a significant amount of enclosure had taken place. This can be seen on Senior's map, but is also represented in the field-names. This is the earliest source in which ME **close** is a frequently occurring element, and it is generally used in combination with locative terms. There are several which do not conform to this pattern, however: *Newe close* indicates the creation of an additional enclosure (it is worth noting that this name is only attested in the 1626 and 1627 survey and map, presumably acquiring an alternative name in later sources if it still existed); *Nevell Close* indicates ownership or association, in this case likely with the Neville family who held the manor for several centuries in the late medieval and early modern periods; *Shepclose* appears to indicate pastoral use of an enclosure, but this is a single attestation and may suggest a temporary enclosure. The names in *close* which appear in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries more frequently contain surnames and indicate ownership, as would be expected during and following a process of enclosure.

An additional enclosure term which may be found in the parish is **hegning**, from the ON word. For discussion of this element, see pp. 319–24 below on the Scandinavian contribution to naming in the parish.

Perceiving the landscape

In addition to the preoccupation with the use and purpose of land, which is only to be expected in a mixed agricultural economy, there are two aspects of the naming in Rolleston which deserve mention. Both of these reflect a trend in the names of the parish which is neither universal nor expected, and it represents something of the cognitive processes associated with the landscape: in other words, the names indicate the way in which Rolleston's inhabitants perceived the land within their parish.

The first of these two aspects is an explicit awareness of boundaries and edges. These take several different forms, the most practical of which is a labelling of land on the routes in and out of the parish. Cartbridge Close and Church Bridge Close (both 1764 onwards) relate to main trackways leading to Fiskerton parish, and *Ferry Close* (from 1626) indicates the crossing of the Trent, along with the related Boatsmens Passage (1764). These names indicate an ongoing understanding of both boundaries and connections, concerned not only

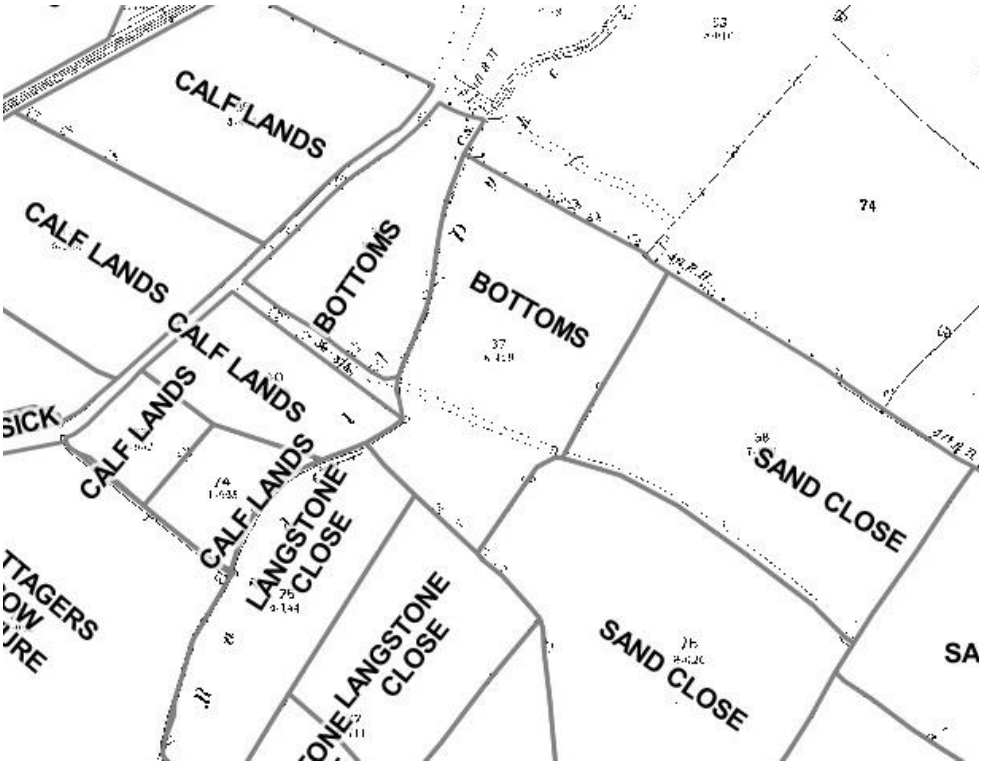


Figure 5.18: The two fields called Bottoms, recreated from the 1846 Tithe Award map. They sit either side of the Rundell Dyke and adjacent to the parish boundary with Staythorpe.

with the interior of the parish, but also with the means of accessing places outside the parish borders. Possible causeways are also mentioned in several names, which may or may not indicate significant routeways.

Other names may have a more insular focus: *Bawder Close* (1626) and Borderidge Close (1775) may emphasise the limits of the parish rather than the land beyond them. The land called three Briggs (1846), or Three Briggs Close (1775), may be a representation of this semantic field on a much smaller scale: the bridges described on p. 293 provide access to land bounded and restricted by watercourses. Townend Plott (1764) and Town end Close (1775) relate to the limits of the settlement rather than the parish, but the cognitive process is the same.

There is one element which, although not typically related to borders at all, seems to have such a meaning in this corpus. OE **botm**, literally 'bottom' in general usage, frequently has the sense of 'land by a watercourse', and such watercourses often form parish boundaries; whether the waterside meaning is the primary one, or whether the boundary sense is more significant is impossible to know from the source material. However, there is a clear association in a number of parishes between *botm* and boundary streams; a term which

previously referred to a stream-valley could, in this way, have come to indicate land at a boundary, whether or not a stream was present. In Rolleston, too, Bottoms is a name given to two fields which adjoin the Rundell Dyke and the parish boundary with Staythorpe (see Figure 5.18).

ON **vrá**, too, is not (strictly speaking) a boundary term, but it has implications of edges and borders. It refers to a nook or corner of land, which could simply be a description of shape, but frequently also indicates 'far-flung' land, in liminal, marginal areas relative to the main farming land of the parish. The locatable example, Adam Row, is indeed in the most northern corner of the parish (and, potentially, of an arable field), hemmed in on two sides by the boundary stream. *Vrá*-names are present amongst the earliest recorded names in Rolleston, and it can be inferred that the apparent place of boundaries and edges in the consciousness of the name-givers was present even at a very early date.

In and of themselves, none of these names are especially surprising, but in combination they paint a picture of name-givers who were constantly aware of the landscape of their parish, of its possibilities and its limitations. Such limitations were not restricted to physical boundaries, however, but in a certain sense were inherent in the land itself.

The alluvial soils of the Trentside parishes were undoubtedly fertile, and supported a successful mixed farming economy from the Romano-British period to the modern day. The parishes of this region, however, were shaped in more ways than this by the presence of the river: it formed, in many cases, their eastern boundary, and its many tributaries formed others. It is generally accepted that where a feature is ubiquitous in a landscape (in this case, the presence of the river), that feature will not merit inclusion in the place-names of that landscape. Nevertheless, the waters of the Trent are referred to in a large proportion of Rolleston's field-names, in sometimes highly precise and nuanced ways. The vocabulary used to refer to watery landscapes is both varied and specific, and draws on different semantic fields in order to label the landscape in a way which generates names unique and accurate enough to be useful to the name-givers and name-users of the locality.

There are locative names which describe land in relation to the courses of dykes and streams, as well as to the rivers Greet and Trent. Bottoms (1846) is

discussed above in this respect; also in this field are *condy close* (1626); *fleetlande* (1627) and *fleete* (1626); *Greta* (1626/7), referring to the Greet; the names containing **sīc**/**sík** (*Ilsickewro,* t. Ed 1; Sick 1846); *Longbank* (1764); *Trent Aram* (from 1626); the Trent Meadow Close (1764); and possibly *Leek marsh* (1627). These kinds of names span the full chronological range of the Rolleston corpus, indicating the permanence both of the watercourses and of their place in the consciousness of the local population.

Water is represented in names not only in these explicit locative terms, but also in more subtle ways. A selection of elements is used to describe marshy or waterlogged ground, from the OE **mersc** of Spicks marsh (1846), Marsh Close Meadow (1764), *Long marshe Leies* (1626), *The marshe* (1627) and *Leek marsh* (1627) to the wooded marshland **ker**s (ME) of *Carfurlong* (1390/1), *Estrope ker diche* (t. Hy 3), *Suthker* (1317) and *Northcarr* (1626). The ON **holmr** names are discussed above and below, and indicate water meadow, thereby implying a purpose as well as a description of the land. Land with names which refer to willow trees (*Short & longe withams,* 1627; *Wylenholm,* c. 1300) are normally either wet or adjoining a watercourse, and there are other, less common elements which also describe soggy ground: OE **waroð** (*le Wez,* t. Ed 1) and ME **quabbe** (*whabs,* 1626/7) are two such. *Padoc Pit* (1200 x 30) is perhaps a metaphorical name for a similarly waterlogged hollow.

It becomes perfectly apparent, then, on examination of Rolleston's field-names, that the river was not a feature which was taken for granted. Despite the permanent and unavoidable presence of water, Rolleston's microtoponyms nevertheless refer to it consistently and repeatedly throughout each period of name coinage represented in the documentary sources. The ability of the name-givers to do so and still create (almost without failure) unique labels for their landscape is dependent on their variety of vocabulary and their knowledge of the temperament of the local watercourses and the qualities of the land they worked. The river was not only unpredictable, but also dangerous: flooding in 1588 destroyed an artificial flood bank, inundating a 'hundred acres' of meadow and arable land, and the incumbent vicar at the time noted the risk of starvation for people and their livestock; his description of the flooding is interspersed with his heartfelt dismay for the fates of his congregation:

> [An] abundance of raine fell on weddensday the xvn of Julie wch raised such a floud both by land & by meanes of the Trent that the new banke made the summer beefore wth great paines, beeinge a deare yeare with poore men, rie beeinge — Vs. IIII*d.* — barlie and peason IIII*s.* VIII*d.* the strike & dearer, was the most of it taken away & all the hay & gras … in the meadowes mowne, aboove a hundred akers I am sure … marshe Willowholme, Smeethinge, Key, Withames … [illegible] …. fleet landes quite carried away, no hay to speake on gotten … of continuall raine & unseasonable weather the medow so … that I feare it bee utterlie … favour toward us againe that wee may finde grace when wee come to appeare beefore His iudgmt seat, that our saviour may receiue us into blisse from the miseries of this world. Rolston thy faire feeldes never more plentifullie enriched wth blessing from god ar now consumed, thy great, thy two great store of horses halfe pininge poore mens cattle, wth thy beaste & sheepe will now be pined to death & thou thy self wilt bee famished; beethinke thee therefore how thou maist obtaine godes favour settle thy harte aright, let mercie & faithfullnes alway p'serve thee, that god may bee thy god unto the end & in the end. Amen, &for ever & ever.[100]

It could not be clearer that the Trent and its tributaries have governed not only the physical outline of the parish but also the ways in which the land has been farmed, divided, and managed throughout its documentary history. The place of water in the consciousness of Rolleston's residents (both historically and in modern times) is, therefore, understandably paramount.

The problem of personal names

Like many other parishes, Rolleston has its share of personal names apparently appearing in its minor names. This is to be expected, especially in times when the land began to be enclosed for private farming or farming in severalty rather than in common. However, personal names can be problematic as far as the analysis of such minor names is concerned. The majority of individuals who appear in minor names are referred to by their surnames (or indeed, the family as opposed to an individual may be the referent in some cases), but there is a handful of possible given names in this parish, especially in the early-attested field-names.

[100] Longhurst, *History of Rolleston Village & Church,* p. 6.

Given names, especially those recorded in early sources, may refer either to an individual known locally, or to an individual with more widespread, spiritual, or metaphorical significance. The Adam of *Adam rowe* (1627) may be the Biblical one; the referent in Jennings Close may be an inhabitant of Rolleston or may, as is often the case, be St. Julian the Hospitaller. In both these cases there are at least enough attestations to be confident of the form the name originally took. By contrast, *Dodisholme* (1316/7) may contain a name such as *Dodd*, but with only a single attestation it would be unwise to insist on such. Where diminutive forms of given names are concerned, they are often difficult to distinguish from similar words: Heck Crofts (1764), for example, could contain a short form of Hector, or might not be a personal name at all.

Surnames frequently derive either from occupations or from place-names, which makes them equally difficult to distinguish in a field-name context. Palmers Close (1764) and Pouches (1846) may be such cases, to name but two, and it is likely that Montfordale (1764) relates to the well-known *de Montfort* family. In some instances we are fortunate enough to have surviving parish registers or deeds which refer to inhabitants of the village bearing surnames found in the local field-names: Parnham Close (1846) and Spicks Marsh (1846) are two such names; while other field-names contain common surnames, for example Wilsons Close (1764) or Shaws Close (1846). It is sometimes possible, then, to be certain that a minor name contains a surname, but at other times we are left to wonder.

Where a surname is discernible, however, this causes its own dilemma. In cases where there are multiple attestations of a field-name containing a surname over several decades or more, it seems reasonable to accept that this indeed forms a name. The Cooper(s) Close, attested in 1775 and again in 1846, is one such example. However, where only a single attestation containing a particular surname is found, it is impossible to determine whether that surname was perceived to be part of the field-name, or whether it was appended to that field-name to indicate ownership at a fixed point in time. The name *Sandweeke* in the 1626 survey, for example, corresponds to that land marked on the 1627 map as *Bettinson and Whittons sand-werke*. Should those two surnames be counted as part of that field-name? In this instance I believe not, based on the fact that the surnames are not part of the field-names in the survey, and appear to have

been optional qualifiers at most, but it is rare to have such corresponding documents from which to glean contextual information. It is plausible, however, that it was necessary to use a surname as part of some names, in order to avoid a simplex and ubiquitous field-name such as 'Close' being used. Perhaps the name changed as ownership did, or perhaps these enclosures were sometimes also referred to in other ways. The use of surnames to mark ownership may have depended on the purpose of a document: Senior's map, which recorded those lands owned by the (then) Earl of Devon, would have been more useful with contemporary land ownership recorded; a document concerned with a change of ownership might find this less relevant.[101]

In short, then, the names of individuals and families can be something of a minefield, but are nevertheless invaluable in recording things like the ownership or tenancy of land, especially in a landscape undergoing an unstructured and relatively spontaneous enclosure process. There is no simple answer to the question of when a personal name or surname should or should not be considered part of a place-name: this seems to be largely dependent on circumstance and context, and such names should in either case ideally be recorded precisely as they are presented in documentary sources.

The Scandinavian contribution to Rolleston's naming vocabulary

There are a number of ways in which Scandinavian language is agreed to have influenced place-names, in a major as well as a minor-naming context. What at first glance would appear to be the most straightforward of these is through loanwords: that is to say, words borrowed from one language into another and adopted into the vocabulary of users of that target language. This is not as straightforward as it would seem, however, and the acceptance or otherwise of ME or ModE lexical items as Scandinavian in origin has been much-discussed by scholars; in an onomastic context, the issue has been most recently explored by Rye in her doctoral research.[102] The particular problem with OE- and ON-derived terms is that these two cognate languages are already very similar; it is difficult

[101] The Earls of Devon are now the Dukes of Devonshire.

[102] 'Dialect in the Viking-Age Scandinavian diaspora': there is a summary of this section of Rye's research on pp. 141–42.

to establish whether an apparently Norse term is, in fact, borrowed, or whether its pronunciation or usage has simply influenced that of the cognate term.

This latter concept, then, is the second way in which Scandinavian speakers may have contributed to the onomasticon: either by altering the pronunciation of OE elements, or by changing the way in which they were used. The influence on pronunciation is, perhaps, easier to spot, as long as spellings of names remain consistent. The usage of elements is much more difficult to investigate, as so few studies have been conducted on individual elements, and even fewer in a microtoponymic context. The semantic precision of particular elements can be so specific and localised that even those studies undertaken by other scholars are not always especially illuminating when applied to a different geographical or historical context. As revealed in Chapter 4, elements must be considered in their local milieu in order to determine their exact meaning, where it is possible to do so, and even when such work has been completed many conclusions must remain tentative.

Amongst the medieval minor names of Rolleston there are a number of elements which may be derived from Scandinavian roots. Each of these will be examined in turn, followed by the evidence for Scandinavian influence on either pronunciation or usage, and some overall observations will then be offered by way of conclusion. The first of these elements will be among those deemed impossible by Rye to attribute to either an OE or an ON origin in their ME forms.[103]

Land appears in three medieval field-names: *Amerlandes* (1201 x 36), *Bencland* (c. 1300) and *Ryland* (late 13th). The form of this element is identical in OE and ON, and neither is there any semantic differentiation between the two languages. Only the last name survives into the seventeenth century, with *Amerlandes* and *Bencland* attested a single time each. Similarly, OE and ON **þorn** cannot be distinguished, so *Hallthon'* favours neither derivation. OE **æcer** and ON **akr** are orthographically indistinguishable, and although there is a <k> spelling in *Winehalnaker* (1200 x 30), this is not indicative of the ON word; we would normally expect an unpalatalised /k/ in the OE element. *Seggisdale* (1200 x 30) may derive from ON **dalr** or OE **dæl** according to its spellings; however, given the generally flat nature of the landscape, perhaps this instance

[103] Rye, 'Dialect in the Viking-Age Scandinavian diaspora', pp. 62–128.

is more likely to contain the OE sense of 'pit, hollow' rather than a valley.[104] All landscape features are relative, however, and the 'valley' sense may have applied to something as topographically undramatic as a stream valley or **dumble**, so this semantic differentiation is not diagnostic. The forms of **dīc**/**dík** and **sīc**/**sík** which have a final /k/ such as *Ilsickewro* (t. Ed 3) and Sick (1846) cannot be ascribed an ON or OE origin due to the lack of palatalization in some inflected OE forms.[105] The spelling of *Estorpe ker diche* (t. Hy 3) may be indicative of an OE origin, but a <ch> spelling does not reliably represent a /ʧ/ pronunciation in every case.[106]

Other elements are decidedly Scandinavian in their origin, but were so extensively borrowed into ME that their distribution can be perceived only as dialectal, not as 'Scandinavian' in any true sense. ON **kjarr** is such a word (**ker** in ME); this occurs in the majority of the study area, often among the earliest names, and Rolleston is no exception: *Carfurlong* is so named in 1390/1. ON **vrá** appears in *Ilsickewro* (t. Ed 1) and the simplex *le Wro* (1320), and although neither of these names is attested beyond the medieval period, the element is also found in the seventeenth-century *Adam rowe*, which could conceivably represent survival of an earlier name; this name continues to be attested in various modern reflexes until 1846.[107] ON **holmr** was also used extensively across the Danelaw, with some limited examples in other areas of England; its usage in field-names in this area of Nottinghamshire has nevertheless diverged semantically from the usual definition of an 'islet' or 'raised ground in marsh' to mean (apparently without exception) 'river-meadow', or 'meadow prone to flooding'.[108] This is a meaning found elsewhere, but the localised semantic precision demonstrates a wholehearted adoption of the element by the namegivers of the region, adapted to suit the landscape in which they lived and farmed. See Figure 5.18 for the locations of several Nottinghamshire *holmes* alongside the Trent, and Figure 5.9 on p. 331 for a demonstration of the waterlogged Willow Holme in Rolleston

[104] LPN 110–13.

[105] See Rye, 'Dialect in the Viking Age Scandinavian diaspora', pp. 138–39 for detailed discussion of the phonological and orthographical problems.

[106] Although rare, Kristensson has noted spellings of <ch> for /k/ in the East Midlands: *A Survey of Middle English Dialects 1290-1350. The East Midland counties*, Publications of the New Society of Letters at Lund 88 (Lund: Lund UP, 1995), p. 135.

[107] It could plausibly be a derivation of *le Wro*, as few simplex names seem to remain such into the modern period, but this is purely speculation.

[108] This is not a problematic divergence, however, and both senses are common for *holmr* (LPN 55–56).

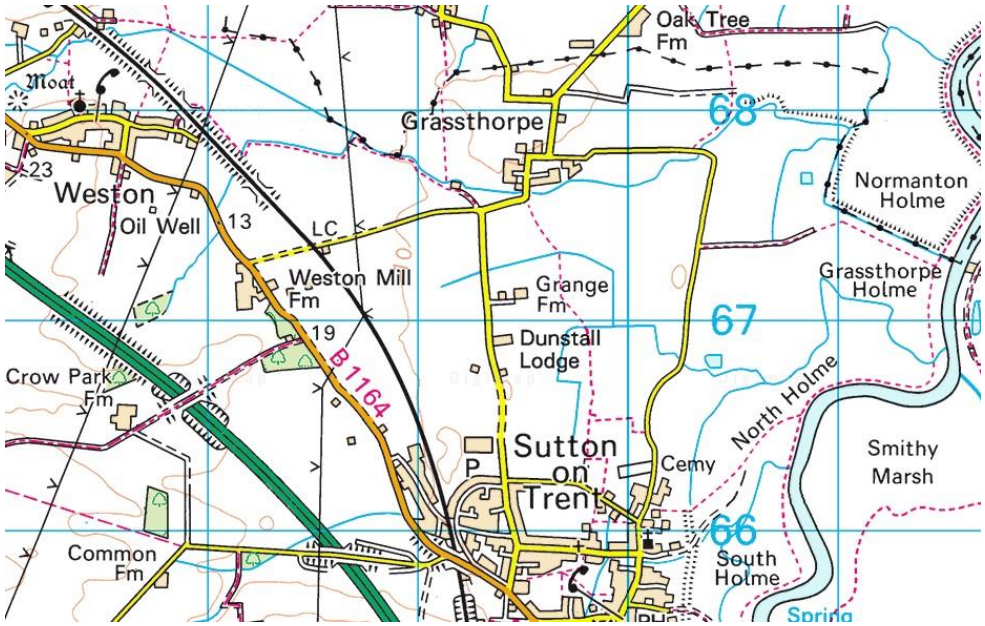


Figure 5.18: Normanton Holme, Grassthorpe Holme and North Holme, all alongside the River Trent in the study area. Contour lines demonstrate the flat nature of the land hereabouts.

today. The two early *holmr* names in Rolleston are *Wylenholm* (c. 1300) and *Dodisholme* (1316/7), and the former is one of the most long-lived names in the parish: see pp. 337–40 for details.

ON **vangr** is a somewhat different case: although Rye lists this as an element indistinguishable from OE **wang**, the semantic difference between these two words makes it possible to be certain of an ON origin for the word *wong* as used in Nottinghamshire (for further discussion see Chapter 4, pp. 260–62). A single *wong* name occurs in Rolleston's medieval sources (*Henwonges,* 1316/7), but as with *Wylenholm* it is one of the names which survives the longest. Although found in minor names elsewhere in England, especially in the Danelaw, *vangr* (or *wang*) appears to be more common in Nottinghamshire than elsewhere and, like *holmr*, has a precise and possibly localised meaning (the findings are summarised on p. 289.

The final element to be discussed in this section is one which does not strictly belong here. It does derive from ON, but is not found in Rolleston in the medieval period. That being said, it is included because confirmation of its presence in Nottinghamshire would add significantly to the picture of this element's distribution. ON **hegning** (ME *heining*), is an enclosure term; Rye's map of the distribution of this element before 1600 gives only a single example in Nottinghamshire, and one each in Derbyshire and Leicestershire. This element

is likely to be present in Hen Ings, described in Senior's 1626 survey as *Henings, Heynings* and *The heymigs*. It seems possible, too, that Herrings Close (1764) is a corruption of the same name, as discussed in the gloss above. In itself the presence of this element would indicate nothing more significant than the use of any of the other Scandinavian-derived ME words, but its presence is surprising given the abundance and apparent ubiquity of alternative enclosure terms. The possibility emerges that such a term may have been in use in the medieval period, but might perhaps have been replaced and abandoned in favour of terms such as OE **croft** or ME **close** which seem to have been applicable to a range of different shapes and sizes of enclosure.

Scandinavian influence on pronunciation is difficult to detect, partly due to the uncertainty as to whether a naming element was OE or ON to begin with, and partly due to the variations in orthography which are demonstrated especially in the medieval and early modern periods. Nevertheless, there are some examples in Rolleston of possible Scandinavianisation of what appear to be English naming elements. Kircrofts is first attested as *Kirk croftes* (1627) and the initial consonant is consistently represented as /k/. OE **cirice** frequently becomes *kirk* in the Danelaw; the Kirksholme, too, either follows this pattern or contains ON **kirk**, in either case demonstrating Scandinavian linguistic influence.[109] The initial <sk> of Skyder Gate and its associated names may also represent Scandinavianisation of OE ***scitere**. This spelling is also attested from the seventeenth century (*skitergate leys* 1627). Perhaps the most striking example, although late, is the Three Briggs Close (1775): the meaning of OE **brycg** is more appropriate than ON **bryggja** here, but the eighteenth and nineteenth-century attestations both give a <gg> spelling, which at this date is almost certain to represent a /g/ pronunciation. It seems highly likely that the ON word has influenced the pronunciation of the OE one in this instance. The /g/ pronunciation of the final consonant in OE **secg** may also be due to Scandinavian influence, although in this case there is no cognate word to attribute this to.

There is evidence, then, of ON-derived ME words being used in Rolleston's field-names, and also evidence to suggest that these words were adopted into the local onomasticon thoroughly enough to have acquired

[109] Richard Jordan, *Handbook of Middle English Grammar: Phonology*, trans. Eugene Joseph Crook (The Hague: Mouton, 1974), p. 163.

semantic precision on a geographically limited basis. There are some limited examples, too, of the possible influence of the ON language or of Scandinavian speakers on the pronunciation of certain elements or names. This does not indicate, however, that Scandinavian language-speakers necessarily had any part in the naming process, or that any of Rolleston's inhabitants must have had contact with Scandinavian settlers (the *Hróaldr* after whom the village was named excepted, perhaps). It is instead, as Parsons has stated and Rye has echoed, evidence of a ME and later onomastic dialect.[110] That dialect certainly contained ON words, and some of the parish's names may be ancient enough to have derived directly from ON rather than ME, but the sources available give no indication that this is the case; it remains a tantalising possibility, but no more than that.

5.4 Conclusions

Analysis of Rolleston's field-names has revealed a number of things, some of which are consistent with patterns already observed either as part of this thesis or as part of other scholars' work. Other findings are unique to this case study, and provide insight into the history of the parish; these should not be extrapolated and assumed to apply to the study area as a whole.

Examination of Rolleston's oldest names has demonstrated a tendency to record names which are used by a larger number of individuals: in the case of this parish, such names are those of landscape features or of parts of a common field system used by all the inhabitants of the village. This supports the earlier findings of Baines and others on the subject of field-name survival, and indeed the observations many scholars have made on the survival of British toponyms for only the most significant landscape features: the pattern appears to apply across the breadth of place-names available to study, from the most major to the most minor.[111]

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[110] Parsons, 'Field-name statistics', p. 166; Rye, 'Dialect in the Viking-Age Scandinavian diaspora', esp. 346.

[111] Baines, 'Longevity of field-names', pp. 163–74; Hooke, 'The survival of pre-Conquest place-names', pp. 180–81. Scholars who have discussed British survival include Kenneth Cameron, *English Place Names*, pp. 35–36; Gelling, *Signposts to the Past*, p. 90; and more recently Oliver Padel, 'Brittonic place-names in England', in Carroll and Parsons, *Perceptions of Place*, pp. 1–42 (p. 16).

The number of medieval minor names which survived until William Senior's 1626 survey of the parish was calculated, as well as the number of those names which were still recorded in the 1846 Tithe Award. These figures (45% and 32% respectively) were in accordance with findings both from Baines' study and from Rye's research, notwithstanding the discrepancies in the availability of material and the precise dates examined. The field-names of Rolleston supplement, therefore, the corpus of English field-names which have been examined in this way, and support the recently-favoured theory that it is not unusual for microtoponyms to survive across multiple centuries. Such information is not only interesting in its own right, but also allows increased confidence in the value of medieval minor names as evidence for pre-Conquest language use.

Evidence for Rolleston's farming system(s) was then examined. Direct attestation of open fields is unfortunately lacking in the corpus, but there is evidence of the constituent elements of the arable fields nevertheless, in the form especially of furlong-names and reference to headlands. The balance between arable and pastoral land, while not quantified in any way, is clearly reflected in the field-names, with three identifiable 'non-arable' terms in use by the seventeenth century: **pasture**, **meadow** and **ley**; these terms are almost certainly used to indicate the purpose or potential function of different pieces of land outside the arable ploughland. Both woodland and riverside grassland are evidenced as pasture, as would be expected in the Midland farming region. **Feld** and **eng** are not constituent elements of many names within the parish, although a single *Smeething* name suggests that such patterns of naming may have been present in the parish even where not attested, due to the uneven survival of medieval and early modern source material.

The enclosure terms prevalent in other parishes are also present in Rolleston, from the early *wong*s which formed part of the common field system to the **close**s which were particularly abundant in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. The positions and shapes of the former support the suggestions made in Chapter 4 that such land was enclosed from the open arable field. Despite the lack of a parliamentary Enclosure Award for the parish, evidence for the enclosure process is available in the adoption of elements indicating enclosure being appended to pre-existing names, and in the visibly increased subdivision

of the landscape between the maps of 1627 and 1846, the latter also including many more instances of the word *close* than the former.

The field-names of Rolleston also show an awareness on the part of its inhabitants of the boundaries and edges of their parish, and of the relative position of land within it. One such edge is the River Trent, and the riverine nature of the landscape is reflected strikingly in a great number of names. This reflects the importance of water in the consciousness of the parish's inhabitants, as a boundary, as a resource, and as a danger to their livelihoods. Careful management of a landscape so dominated by rivers and streams has always been necessary in order for its people to survive and thrive, and the local terminology with its *holme*s, *marsh*es and *sike*s, reflects this natural preoccupation.

Observations have also been made on the place of personal names and surnames within the corpus examined here, and on some of the problems inherent in analysis of microtoponyms apparently containing them. Similarly problematic is the evidence for Scandinavian influence on the parish's toponymy: loanwords and changes in pronunciation have both been discussed, along with some of the methodological difficulties entailed in identifying such. Although there is abundant evidence for Scandinavian influence on the local onomastic dialect, especially in those terms which are specific to this area either in popularity or in semantics, this is not necessarily indicative of Scandinavian settlement or language use in the region.

Even from such a small-scale case study of microtoponyms, a number of different observations can be made. Although these observations can only, for the most part, be used to make suggestions about the language, landscape, or agricultural history of the parish, they nevertheless add significantly to the picture of historic Nottinghamshire which has been painted by onomastic study: first by Mutschmann in the early twentieth century, then by Gover, Mawer and Stenton in the EPNS survey of the county, and latterly by the modern scholarship of Pennifold and Cameron in their parish studies.[112] The toponymic history of the county is itself a means of illuminating the linguistic, social and political history of Nottinghamshire, and this study of Rolleston plays a small, but nonetheless significant, part in that purpose.

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[112] Mutschmann, *The Place-Names of Nottinghamshire*; PN Nt; Cameron, 'Norwell'; 'Caunton'; Cameron and Cavill, 'Carlton on Trent'; 'Kelham'; 'Lowdham'; Cameron, Cavill and Jones, 'Upton'; Pennifold, 'Field-names of Laxton'.

Chapter 6. Conclusions

The objective of this thesis was to examine minor names and field-names in Nottinghamshire's Thurgarton Wapentake in order to illuminate aspects of local history, language use, and onomastic dialect. Chapter 1 demonstrated that although much is known about farming practices in the late medieval period and beyond, studies have not applied archaeological and historical theories to toponymic evidence. It also showed that localised studies of minor names have the potential to add significantly to our knowledge of landscape and language, but that such studies are few and far between. Excellent scholarship has been conducted, too, on the use of particular place-name elements, but this investigation has generally been limited to use in major names, in part because of the lack of minor name material available through the Survey of English Place-Names or from other sources.

I have collected thousands of minor name attestations which have not before been published, and have recorded these in a database along with contextual information to aid their interpretation. I also collated names from published and unpublished modern sources and entered these in the same database. For the first time, a corpus exists of a cohesive group of parishes in Nottinghamshire, including names dating from the tenth to the twenty-first centuries. These names are presented in the thesis, in accordance with the principles set out in Chapter 2, with full source information available in Appendix 2. There was far more field-name material available than I had anticipated at the outset of the project, and I am certain that many more attestations may be found to supplement the corpus as it is presented here. Nevertheless, as I set out to study these names on a qualitative rather than a quantitative basis, the additional material would provide further food for investigation rather than detracting from the analysis conducted in this thesis.

Two pairs of elements were chosen to act as case studies in Chapter 4, in order to investigate how precise their meanings were in the late medieval period, and whether any observations could be made on the use of Scandinavian elements as opposed to English ones. OE **feld** and ON **eng** were compared and found to refer to particular kinds of land, the former element also representing part of the Midland-style field system. Although the two elements derive from

different languages, there was no evidence to indicate that, at the coinage of the names discussed, *eng* was seen or treated as an ON word. It appears to have been borrowed into the local onomasticon to fulfil a precise semantic function. The second pair of elements, OE **croft** and ON **vangr** (ME dialect *wong*), were similarly contrasted. In this case the existing definitions of the two elements were almost identical, and the study set out to establish whether or not they appeared to have been used synonymously in the medieval period. Investigation strongly suggests that the functions of the elements were different, with a *wong* indicating an enclosed section of an arable field, and a *croft* having perhaps two different functions: the use of *croft* is more problematic to determine due to its prolonged productivity into the modern period and the difficulty in dating the coinage of a field-name. As with *eng*, there is no indication of *vangr* being used by Norse speakers, although again this is more diagnostic of its ME use than of earlier tendencies. What is conclusive after these two case studies is that elements were used precisely and consistently: I believe similar studies using other naming elements, whether in Nottinghamshire or elsewhere, would produce the same results. The corpus I have assembled will allow additional Nottinghamshire case studies to be conducted without the time-consuming requirement of further data collection, and would further the suggestions made within the confines of this thesis. Comparative studies with other regions would undoubtedly prove fruitful, especially to assist with the question of Scandinavian influence on element usage; Danelaw counties such as Leicestershire and Lincolnshire contain sufficient minor name attestations in the EPNS volumes to make this a viable prospect.

While the element case studies provided some evidence for the medieval and post-medieval landscape in this part of Nottinghamshire, their reference was naturally limited to the features depicted by those elements: namely expanses of agricultural land, meadow, pasture, and smaller enclosures, all as part of an evolving field system. The restricted chronological scope of these studies also limits the landscape information which has been gleaned: 'medieval settlements and landscapes were in permanent transition', and this remains the case well beyond the medieval period.[113] The small local history sections included in Chapter 3 allowed a picture of each parish to be given, and there were many

[113] Richard Jones, Christopher Dyer and Mark Page, 'Changing settlements and landscapes: medieval Whittlewood, its predecessors and successors', *Internet Archaeology* 19.5 (2006) <http://intarch.ac.uk/journal/issue19/5/toc.html>, section 7.

shared features. The study area generally consists of more or less nucleated villages, surrounded by their arable ploughland and with extensive pasture alongside the River Trent, in some areas of woodland, and for the inland parishes, in areas of waste or moor. The depiction of land in documents indicated that open field systems developed in the majority of the parishes, in many cases by the twelfth or thirteenth centuries, and the indication in Chapter 4 is that these systems continued to be adapted and transformed by changes to the local agrarian economy.

In order to further examine some of these changes and their influence on microtoponyms, the parish of Rolleston was selected as a case study parish in Chapter 5. Rolleston is largely unaffected by the industrialisation and urban sprawl which obscures many features of previously-rural landscapes: this is not the case for parishes in the study area closer to Nottingham such as Colwick, Gedling and Carlton, or even for some of the still-rural parishes which have been drastically altered to help cope with the effects of an urban population boom, such as the sewage farm constructed in Stoke Bardolph against the wishes of much of its population. Every field-name in Rolleston was glossed and discussed, and a number of aspects of the history of the parish and its microtoponyms were investigated; some significant findings consequently emerged, relating to landscape history and to patterns in naming.

Firstly, it was demonstrated that it is not unusual for field-names in the parish to survive for several centuries. Calculations were made which gave results in line with other studies on the longevity of English microtoponyms. Secondly, it was confirmed that Rolleston had a Midland-style open field system, and that use of the elements discussed in Chapter 4 was consistent in Rolleston with the semantic specificity depicted in the case studies. Thirdly, the field-names indicated the importance of local landscape features in the consciousness of the name-givers, from the boundaries and edges of their own parish to the presence of the Trent and other watercourses which so profoundly affected the use of land in the region. The methods used in this case study chapter could be applied equally well to any parish in the study area (albeit with more difficulty for those parishes subject to extensive modern development), or indeed to any parish or similar land division in England, provided an appropriate corpus of microtoponyms were available. Comparative studies on small areas such as single

parishes or townships conducted in such a way would doubtless be a similarly valuable undertaking, and could focus on individual themes such as presence of water, the enclosure process, or patterns of land ownership, to name but a few possibilities.

This thesis, then, has presented a new corpus of microtoponyms, and begun to analyse some of its content in order to illustrate the linguistic and topographical history of the study area. This analysis serves as a demonstration of the possibilities this corpus holds: full etymologies have been provided for only a selection of the corpus presented, focusing on the names discussed in Chapters 4 and 5, and there is a wealth of work which can now be conducted on the remainder of these Nottinghamshire field-names. Within this narrowly-focused examination, observations have been made on the influence of Scandinavian language, the development of medieval and post-medieval field systems, and on the role which landscape plays in the quotidian concerns of a linguistic community. Aspects of Nottinghamshire's onomastic dialect have been shown to be unique, with its own name-types and pronunciation, and the study of microtoponyms demonstrably augments the work of landscape historians and archaeologists working on local (and indeed national) history from the medieval period to the present day.

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Appendix 1: Glossary of elements

The elements below are those given in bold in Chapters 1–6. They include only those elements discussed in these chapters, and not every element present in the corpus; also present are the elements found in the study area's major names, as included in Chapter 3. The form given is the oldest one applicable; for some elements, the OE and ME spellings and meanings may be relevant, in which case the OE form will be given as the main one, with the ME word indicated either in discussion or in the references for that entry. Where possible, the headform has been taken from VEPN (except where VEPN gives an OFr or ONFr form for a ME element: where this is the case, it is clearly indicated in the discussion), or from EPNE if from that part of the alphabet not yet covered in VEPN. OE elements not in these publications are taken from DOE for letter A-H, and from BTD for the remainder of the alphabet. ME elements are taken from the MED (with diacritical marks removed), and ModE from the OED. If an element does not appear in the above publications, the definition is taken from the OED, or from the EDD if a ModE dialect term. Where an element is included in the glossary of PN Nt, a reference to this publication has also been included.

The senses of elements given below have generally been limited to those relevant to the names discussed in the thesis, and do not necessarily give every possible meaning of a word in a toponymic context. Discussion is brief, and the sources given should be consulted for fuller consideration of the complexities involved. In some instances there are ON words which are difficult or impossible to distinguish from OE ones: generally the OE element has been assumed to be more likely, although the preference for that element here should not be interpreted as a dismissal of the ON one; in the majority of cases, evidence is too scarce to make an informed judgement. Where usage in the study area appears to differ from that suggested in the key sources, this has been detailed as far as possible in the relevant entry, and cross-references have been provided to chapters which discuss those matters in more detail.

Abbreviated forms of common sources have been given, and the key to these abbreviations can be found on pp. 12–13. Where page numbers are not provided, it should be assumed that the element can be found in an alphabetical glossary section in the given work. The minimal amount of information has been

provided to allow the correct entry to be located, usually consisting either of page numbers, or of the headform in a reference work under which the relevant discussion can be found. References to PN Nt demonstrate that the element has been noted as being present in Nottinghamshire field-names, but do not necessarily indicate that the definition given in the Nottinghamshire survey is an accurate one. References to EFN are, unless indicated otherwise, to Appendix 1 in that volume (pp. 267–74). References given in the discussion under each element are in respect of particular aspects of that discussion; references following the discussion are works also consulted.

āc OE *'oak-tree'*

BTD; DOE; EPNE; PN Nt 275; VEPN.

æcer OE *'plot of cultivated land',* or *'plot of land an acre in extent'*

The two meanings are both possible, but the first is the one most likely to be present in most early field-names in this corpus. Field believes the element sometimes refers to an individual holding in an arable field (EFN), while Banham and Faith believe it to be an early enclosure term (p. 66); in both cases the reasons behind these definitions are unclear, but while I have no difficulty accepting Field's interpretation as a possible one, I have seen no evidence to support *æcer* indicating an enclosure. This element is generally indistinguishable from ON **akr** below, both phonologically and semantically (VEPN).[1] The element generally appears as a CPE in this corpus.

BTD; DOE; LPN 263; MED 'āker'; PN Nt 275.

æppel-trēow OE *'apple-tree'*

Sometimes a less precise 'fruit-tree' (VEPN).

BTD 'ÆPPEL'; DOE; EPNE.

[1] Rye, 'Dialect in the Viking-Age Scandinavian diaspora', p. 63. For the remainder of this appendix, this work will be abbreviated as 'Rye'.

æppel-tūn OE *'orchard'*

The compound is deemed to indicate a managed orchard rather than a natural occurrence of apple trees.[2]

DOE; EPNE; MED 'appel'; VEPN.

akr ON See OE **æcer**.

ald OE *'old'*

Can be applied in the general sense, but in combination with terms for land, 'probably often referring to ground that has been long-cultivated; sometimes also to worn-out or fallow fields' (VEPN).

BTD; DOE 'eald'; MED 'ōld(e'.

alei ME *'alley, bordered passage'*

Also used for a bowling green, the sense in which it is found in this corpus (MED; see *Bollyngalley,* p. 226).

EDD 'ALLEY, *sb.* 2'; VEPN 'alee'; OED 'alley, *n.1,* II, 7'.

allotment ModE *'land allocated to an individual'*

Older usage often refers to land allocated to a manorial or parish official, but post-enclosure the term is used of any kind of tenancy (EFN). During the enclosure process, it generally indicates an exchange of rights under the common field system for an allocation of alternative land.

OED.

amer OE *'a bunting'*

DOE; EPNE 'amore'; VEPN; FND.[3]

[2] Coates, '"Agricultural" compound terms', p. 219.

[3] Parsons and Styles, 'Birds in amber'.

āte OE *'oats'*

BTD; DOE; MED 'ōte'; VEPN.

bæc OE *'back'*

Also used topographically of a ridge of varying sizes (LPN 144–45; VEPN). The element is difficult to identify, and only occurs in this corpus as a possibility alongside other elements.

BTD; DOE 'bæc[1]'; EPNE; MED 'bak'.

bæc-hūs OE *'bakehouse, bakery'*

It is noted in VEPN that confusion can occur between this element and *backhouse* 'back room, scullery', but there is no indication that this is a problem in the context in which the element is found in the corpus (see Blackwell, pp. 298–99).

BTD; DOE; EPNE; MED 'bāk(e-hŏus'.

bæce OE *'stream, stream-valley'*

This element is difficult to distinguish from **bæc** (VEPN).

DOE 'bæc[2], bece'; EPNE 'bæce[1]'; LPN 3;
PN Nt 275 'bæc'; *cf.* MED 'bach'.

bæð OE *'bath'*

The element is applied to hot baths as well as naturally-occurring bathing-places, pools and springs (VEPN), and is found in this corpus only in the major name Bathley (p. 175).

BTD, also 'baða'; DOE 'bæþ'; EPNE; MED 'bath';
PN Nt 275.

balca OE *'ridge, bank'*

In field-names, this generally indicates unploughed land used as an access path, or sometimes as a boundary (EFN 'Balk, Baulk'). Common ME reflexes are *balk* and *baulk*.

BTD; DOE 'balc, balca, balce'; EPNE; MED 'balk(e'; PN Nt 275 'balke'; VEPN.

banke ME *'ridge, hill, slope, bank, artificial embankment'*

The ME term, which indicates a slope, an embankment, or sometimes riverside land, may derive from the ODan word *banke,* and VEPN uses this as its headform. However, there are problems with this derivation which have been explored in detail by Rye (206–11).

EFN; EPNE; MED 'bank(e'; PN Nt 275.

barre ME *'barrier, obstruction'*

Derived from the OFr *barre* (used as VEPN headform).

EPNE; MED.

bēan OE *'bean'*

Refers both to broad beans and to horse-beans used for animal fodder (EPNE; VEPN).

BTD; DOE; MED 'bēn(e'.

bēce OE *'beech-tree'*

This element can be difficult to distinguish from **bæc** and **bæce** (VEPN; see *le Bechecroftes,* p. 257).

BTD; DOE; EPNE 'bēce²'; MED 'bēche'.

bekkr ON *'stream'* or *'land beside a stream'*

The former definition is the usual major-name sense, but Field adds the latter as an alternative in field-names (EFN

'Beck'). Gelling and Cole note that the element is used in its first sense 'extensively' in areas of Scandinavian settlement, but that the coverage is uneven (LPN 5). It appears common in this part of Nottinghamshire (PN Nt 269). Use of the second sense can generally be determined from context, and both senses appear to be present in this corpus.

MED 'bek'; PN Nt 269, 275; VEPN.

benc OE *'ledge, terrace or bank'*, including *'river-bank'*

The literal meaning of this element is 'bench', but its sense in place-names is topographical (EPNE; VEPN). Usage may be subject to the influence of ODan *banke*, and Scandinavianised forms are sometimes attested in ME variants such as *benk* (MED 'benk' and 'bench(e'; VEPN; see *Bencland*, pp. 297–98).

BTD; DOE.

beorg OE *'rounded hill', 'tumulus'*

Either natural or man-made. *Barrow* is a common ME reflex, from the dative form. The Anglian form *berg* is indistinguishable from ON *berg* (VEPN uses the former as its headform).

BTD; DOE; EPNE; LPN 145–51; Rye 63.

bere OE *'barley'*

BTD; DOE; EPNE; MED 'bēr(e'; VEPN.

bī OE *'by, near'*

This preposition tends to be used elliptically in place-names, indicating 'place near the…' (VEPN). It was sometimes absorbed into the place-name at a very early date. (see Byestye, p. 301)

BTD; DOE 'be, big'; EPNE.

border ME *'cottager, feudal tenant of the lowest class'*

The word derives from OFr *bordier* (MED 'bõrdēr(e').

OED 'bordar'; *cf.* discussion under 'bordland' in VEPN.

botm OE *'bottom',* often *'of a valley'*

The use of this element in major names has been thoroughly investigated by Ann Cole.[4] She suggests a specific sense of a wide, flat stretch of valley floor, enclosed by steep slopes and a narrowing of the flood-plain at either end. However, this is not a definition which can be applied to many field-names, and the element must therefore have an alternative sense, perhaps indicating much smaller-scale landscape features. Field gives the sense of low ground in contrast to a hill or within a valley (EFN 'Bottom'). There are several examples in the Nottinghamshire corpus, however, which are not situated in such a position. I believe there is an association between *botm* and the edges or boundaries of a parish or township, in a sense of 'far' or 'away' rather than 'low' or 'below'. See pp. 300, 352–53 for an example and discussion.

BTD; DOE; EPNE; LPN 99–100; MED 'botme'; PN Nt 276; VEPN.

[4] '*botm*, *bytme* and *botn*'.

brǣdu OE *'breadth, width'*

In ME this element developed the meaning 'broad piece of land' (EPNE), sometimes specifically within the common field (VEPN; *cf.* Borrow Bread, p. 74).

BTD; DOE; MED 'brēde (n. (2))'.

brēc OE *'land newly broken up for cultivation'*

ME and ModE reflexes include *breach, break* and *breck* (EFN 'Breck'; VEPN). Orthographically and phonologically indistinguishable from ON *brekka* in ME, but *brekka* has an entirely different meaning (Rye 65–66).

BTD 'bræc'; EPNE; LPN 266–67; MED 'brēch(e'; PN Nt 276; VEPN; *cf.* EDD 'Breach-land' under 'BREACH'.

***brēme** OE *'broom, place where broom grows'*

This is the postulated etymon of ME *brēme,* which has been translated as 'rugged' but which may also mean 'broomy place' (EPNE; VEPN).

cf. MED 'brēme', 7.

brend ME *'burnt'*

In a field-name context, generally indicating land cleared by burning (VEPN), although can also indicate something destroyed by fire.

EPNE 'brende²'; MED.

brēr OE *'briar, wild rose'*

Sometimes also used of other prickly plants such as brambles (VEPN).

BTD; DOE; EPNE; MED.

bridd OE *'young bird, chick'*

VEPN points out that this is the only sense attested in OE, and that the more general sense of 'bird' is found from the thirteenth century.

BTD 'brid'; DOE; EPNE; MED 'brid'.

brink ME *'brink, edge'*

Especially on the edge of water (VEPN).

EPNE; MED 'brinke'.

brōc OE *'brook, stream'*

Sometimes used to indicate the land beside a stream, occasionally with a sense of 'marsh' (VEPN), perhaps connected to ODan **brōk* which indicates marshland.[5] Typically, a *brōc* is likely to be muddy rather than clear (LPN 6–7), and it may sometimes have the sense of a small stream in marshland (VEPN). There are only two possible instances of this element in the corpus, and it is unclear which of the above senses would be applicable (see *the broukes,* p. 101; *Shortbroc,* p. 162).

BTD; DOE; EFN 'Brook'; EPNE; PN Nt 269, 276; Rye 68–69.

brot ON *'fragment'*

Some field-names contain what appear to be plural forms of this element, but there is no independent evidence for topographical use (VEPN). Difficult to distinguish from **broti** below.

EPNE; PN Nt 276.

[5] SSNEM 39, 153.

broti ON — *'broken land'* or *'cleared land'*

EPNE gives this element as meaning 'a heap of felled trees in a wood, a clearing in a wood' ('brot'), but VEPN indicates that the 'heap of felled trees' sense is likely a derivative one, and attested in ON literature. Difficult to distinguish from **brot** above.

cf. EDD 'BROT-GROUND.

brūn OE — *'dark, brown'*

Difficult to distinguish from other elements, especially ON **brún** and **brunnr** below (VEPN).

BTD; DOE; EPNE; MED 'brŏun'.

brún ON — *'brow, edge of a hill'*

EPNE; VEPN.

brunnr ON — *'spring, well, stream'*

EPNE; VEPN.

brycg OE — *'bridge'*

In some instances this element can also indicate man-made causeways (EPNE; VEPN), although there are no examples in the corpus in which this is explicitly the sense used. In the north and east of England *brig(g)* is a common later form, probably due to ON influence, and this spelling is sometimes seen in the corpus. There are problems distinguishing *brycg* from the cognate ON *bryggja* in ME representations, although the two ought to be semantically distinct, with *bryggja* meaning a landing-stage or jetty; however, a few instances of *bryggja* have been found which have the sense of 'bridge', and in some cases *brycg* has been found to mean 'causeway', so

this distinction cannot be relied upon entirely (Rye 69–70). Most instances in this corpus are clearly the names of bridges, but there are a few (e.g. *Leuegrimbrigge*, p. 179) for which the context is not clear.

BTD; DOE; LPN 68; MED 'briğğe'; PN Nt 276.

bucca OE *'buck, male deer', 'male goat'*

EPNE gives the first sense under *bucc,* but VEPN includes the two senses under a single headform, as does DOE.

BTD; MED 'bukke'.

bugge ME *'boggart, hobgoblin'*

VEPN also includes the possible sense 'scarecrow', attested from the fourteenth century (MED 'bugge'). Both senses survive in dialectal usage (EDD, 'BOGLE'), and either might be present in *Buggewang'* (pp. 262–63).

EPNE; *cf.* OED 'bogle'.

bula OE *'bull'*

BTD; EPNE; VEPN.

burh OE *'stronghold'*

In field-names, often indicates the presence of earthworks. This element is only found once in this corpus, in *wodborogh* (p. 145), and it is unclear to what precisely the *burh* refers. It may be one of the secondary senses involving fortification, enclosure, or manorial ownership which are discussed in VEPN.

BTD; DOE; EFN 'Berry'; EPNE; PN Nt 269; MED 'burgh (n. (1))'.

burh-tūn OE *'burh*-town or village'

The precise meaning of the compound is undetermined (VEPN), but may indicate a fortified farmstead. This element is only present in the major name Burton Joyce (p. 77). *cf.* OE **burh** above.

EPNE.

busc OE *'bush, thicket'*

Can refer to either individual shrubs or to clumps of trees or vegetation (VEPN). In field-names, often indicates land covered with such a thicket (EFN 'Bush'). Sometimes found in a Scandinavianised form, and in this form almost impossible to distinguish from ON **buskr**. In this corpus is it often found with elements indicating the type of vegetation, e.g. *Heselbusk* (p. 161), *Wylluebusk'* (p. 184).

EPNE; MED 'bush'; PN Nt 276 'buskr'; Rye 71.

buskr ON See **busc** above.

butt ME *'mound'*

Developed the sense 'archery butt'. Derived from OFr *but*, which provides the VEPN headform.

EFN; EPNE 'butt²'; MED 'but (n. (1))'.

butte ME *'strip of land abutting on a boundary'* or *'piece of land shorter than other pieces in the same furlong*'

This is often indistinguishable in field-names from **butt** above (EFN 'Butt(s)').

EPNE; MED 'but (n. (1))' and 'but(t(e (n.(3))'; PN Nt 277; VEPN.

bȳ ON *'settlement, village'*

VEPN gives the element as specifically ODan. This is strictly a major name element in this corpus.

EPNE; PN Nt 269.

***cǣg** OE *'stone, gravel'*

This element was postulated by Löfvenberg and is not included independently in reference works.[6] It is briefly discussed under OE *cǣg* 'key' in VEPN.

cāl OE *'cabbage'*

The element can also be applied to other types of *brassica* and leafy vegetables (VEPN).

BTD; MED 'caul'; *cf.* DOE 'căwel'.

calf OE *'calf'*

In ME this word can refer to the young of deer as well as cattle (MED 'calf (n. (1))'), but this is unlikely to be the application in field-names. ON *kalfr* can also be found in place-names, and is difficult to separate from *calf* in ME forms (EPNE; Rye 74).

BTD; DOE 'cealf'; VEPN.

carter ME *'cartwright'* or *'coachman'*

Generally indistinguishable from the occupational surname (VEPN).

MED; *cf.* FaNBI 'Carter'.

cat(t)el ME *'cattle, livestock'*

Derived from ONFr *catel,* meaning 'property, possessions, cattle' (VEPN: this word is the VEPN headform). This is a

[6] 'Review of *English Place-Name Elements*', *English Studies* 43 (1962), 36–47, p. 41; cited in VEPN.

sense found frequently in ME (MED), but is not the one usually found in field-names (VEPN).

EPNE.

cauce-wei ME *'causeway: raised way across marshy ground', 'embankment or dam'*

This compound derives from OFr *causee*, with OE **weg** (ME *wei*; VEPN 'causee'); it is only attested from the fifteenth century (OED 'causeway'), with earlier names coming from ME *caucee*.

EPNE 'caucie'; MED *s.v.* 'caucȩ(e'; PN Nt 277 'cauce'.

ceorl OE *'freeman of the lowest class', 'ordinary freeman, peasant'*

This element is only found in the major names Carlton, Carlton-on-Trent and Little Carlton (pp. 115, 82, 203). DOE also gives a more general sense 'man, male person'.

BTD; EPNE.

clǣg OE *'clay, clayey soil'*

BTD; DOE; EPNE; MED 'clei'.

clif OE *'cliff, steep slope'*

The element can be used of a range of features, often including banks of rivers and streams as well as escarpment. In this corpus the element is used as CPE in the names of great arable fields, sometimes as a specified alternative to *field* (see Cromwell parish for several such names, pp. 99–100). Although in-depth investigation has not been possible, there is no indication that these names are associated with elevated ground. In some cases they are in close proximity to a watercourse, and although it is difficult to imagine that the banks of small streams would have been considered especially cliff-like, the impression

on the ground may nevertheless be a striking one. Possibly *clif* has acquired a variant or extended meaning in this study area, perhaps connected with land adjacent to watercourses in a general sense, rather than consistently describing characteristics of a stream's banks. See **botm** for a parallel example.

BTD; DOE; EFN 'Cliff'; EPNE; LPN 153 (2014 edn); MED; PN Nt 277; VEPN.

close ME *'enclosure'*

Can refer to hedged or fenced land. Countrywide, attestations begin from the thirteenth century (EPNE), although MED only gives attestations from the early fifteenth century in this sense ('clōs'), and PN Nt states that it 'has not been noted before 1460'; and it becomes a frequently-occurring element in Nottinghamshire and elsewhere (PN Nt 277). It becomes particularly common following parliamentary enclosure. The headform here is taken from PN Nt, as EPNE and VEPN both give the OFr form ('clos').

EFN; OED 'close, *n.1*'.

cobeler ME *'cobbler', 'one who mends shoes'*

Names containing this element may alternatively contain the occupational surname (VEPN; *cf.* FaNBI, 'Cobbler').

MED; OED 'cobbler'.

cocc[1] OE *'heap', 'hillock'*

Difficult to distinguish from **cocc**[2].

EPNE; VEPN; *cf.* LPN 158.

cocc[2] OE — *'cock'*

Applies especially to wild birds such as woodcock (VEPN). Difficult to distinguish from **cocc**[1].

EPNE.

col OE — *'coal',* especially *'charcoal'*

This element might appear in the major name Colwick (p. 91).

BTD; DOE; EPNE; MED.

commune ME — *'land held in common by a community'*

In this corpus, this element is most often (although not exclusively) found as a CPE indicating grazing land.

MED, 4; OED 'common', 5. a.

conduit ME — *'a conduit'*

Derived from OFr (EPNE; MED). In place-names, indicates a channel carrying fresh water, from something as significant as an aqueduct to much smaller gutters and open channels. Can also refer to a fountain or well. In ModE dialect a *cundy* is a covered drain or conduit; it is attested in Lincolnshire and much of northern England (EDD).

coning-erth ME — *'rabbit-warren'*

This compound is often confused with ON **garðr**, as may be the case in *willobie cunygarthe* (p. 102; EPNE).

cf. MED 'cŏning'**.**

coninger ME — *'rabbit-warren'*

EPNE; MED 'cŏningēr(e'; PN Nt 278.

copis ME *'plantation of young trees'*

In this corpus the element (and its ModE reflex *coppice*) is often combined with a pre-existing place-name (e.g. *Burton Coppice*, *Marshie Hyll Coppice*, pp. 79, 122).

EFN 'Coppice'; EPNE; MED; OED 'coppice', 'copse'.

corner ME *'corner, nook'*

In this corpus, the element adopts a variety of functions: as CDE in *Averill Corner* (p. 87), as CPE in *Corner Furlong* (p. 126), and as PPE in *Corner Comon Feild* (p. 126), for example.

EPNE; MED.

cot OE *'cottage'*

This element can also indicate a hut, shelter (for either people or animals), or den (EPNE), but this is not the sense in any of the names discussed. *Cotage* was also in use in the ME period for a small dwelling (MED). ON *kot* has the same meaning, and is indistinguishable from the OE in ME attestations.

BTD; DOE 'cott, cotte'; EFN 'Co(a)t(e), Cut(t)'; MED 'cŏt(e'; PN Nt 269.

coupare ME *'cooper', 'one who makes and repairs casks and tubs'*

Not easily distinguished from the occupational surname.

MED 'cŏuper(e'; *cf.* FaNBI, 'Cooper'.

court ME *'space enclosed by walls or houses, yard'*

EPNE; MED; OED.

crāwe OE *'crow'*

By the ME period the same word could be used to refer to a carrion crow, rook, or raven (MED 'croue').

BTD; DOE; EPNE.

cræt OE *'cart, wagon'*

Becomes ME *cart*.

BTD; DOE; EPNE; MED 'cart'.

crew ModE *'pen or fold for animals'*

This element is dialectal, and is attested from the late seventeenth century (OED). A *crew-yard* is attested in Nottinghamshire and Lincolnshire (EDD, n.d., 'CREW(E')', and other variants are used elsewhere in the East Midlands.

croft OE *'small enclosed field'*

For discussion of the element see Chapter 4, pp. 251–86.

cros late OE *'cross'*

Can either refer to standing crosses, or be used adverbially to indicate 'something lying across or athwart'. PN Ch gives the second sense as a separate element, ModE *cross*, but as the two are almost impossible to distinguish on any grounds other than context, they are not treated as such here. Both senses appear to be present in this corpus.

DOE; EPNE; MED; PN Nt 278.

crumb OE *'crooked, twisted, bent'*

This is found in the major name Cromwell (p. 96).

EPNE.

***cryfting** OE — *'small croft'* or *'croft'*

For discussion of **croft**, see Chapter 4 (pp. 251–60, 272–86). Field has concluded that the above definition, given in EPNE, is not representative of the majority of fields named from this element. He hypothesises that *cryfting* may simply be an alternative form of *croft* (HEFN 21). The word is not attested in the BTD, DOE or OED, nor in the MED, despite being listed as a ME word in PN Nt. It is certainly the case that this element is used in the name of great fields in the corpus (see Low Field, p. 80) and I am therefore inclined towards Field's interpretation here.

EPNE; PN Nt 278.

cyning OE — *'king'*

Can indicate land held by the crown. Difficult to distinguish from the surname *King* in ME sources, as *king* is the usual ME form of this element (MED 'king').

BTD; DOE: EPNE; *cf.* FaNBI 'King'.

dāl OE — *'share, portion'*, especially *'of the common field'*

This element generally became ME *dole* (EFN 'Dole'). In some instances it is difficult to tell this element apart from OE **dæl**, ON **dalr** or ON **deill**; a combination of these elements is often given as possible alternatives.

BTD; DOE; EPNE; MED 'dōl'; PN Nt 279.

dæl OE — *'pit, hollow, valley'*

cf. **dalr** below.

BTD; DOE; EFN 'Dale'; EPNE; LPN 110; MED 'dāle'; PN Nt 269, 278.

dalr ON *'valley'*

In major names the element indicates a 'main valley' (LPN 110), and became *dale* in ME. It is cognate with **dæl** above, and probably reinforced its use. In ME the two are not always distinguishable (Rye 77–78). *cf.* OE **dāl**.

EPNE; MED 'dāle'; PN Nt 269, 278.

damme ME *'pond formed by a bank'* and *'bank which forms a pond'*

Quotations provided in the OED entry ('dam, *n.1*') indicate that the first meaning is attested from the twelfth century, while the second is only found from the fifteenth. The sense of a body of water now survives only in ModE dialectal use (EDD 'dam, *sb. 1*'). EPNE gives the word under its ON etymon *dammr*.

EFN 59; MED 'dam'.

dede-mann ME *'one who has died, corpse, ghost'*

The range of meaning and possible connotations in place-names are explored by Jeremy Harte, who suggests an association between this element and 'outcast burial'.[7] The possible association with gallows names in this corpus is described above (p. 268).[8] There is a surname Deadman, but this is a variant of Debenham confined to the south-east of England (FaNBI).

MED 'dēd', 2d.

deill ON *'share of the common field'*

Difficult to distinguish from OE **dāl** above.

DEFN 'Dale'; EPNE; MED 'dōl'; PN Nt.

[7] 'Down among the dead men', p. 49.

[8] And in more detail in Gregory, 'Some Nottinghamshire dead men'.

dīc OE — *'ditch, excavated trench'* or *'embankment'*

The purpose of the ditch or embankment was either for drainage of water, for defence, or as a boundary marker; in my field-names the referent is generally a drainage ditch. In many instances the OE word is difficult to tell apart from ON *dík*, and it is probable that it influenced pronunciation of *dīc* (Rye 138–39; EPNE). In *dyke* names the two elements are generally both glossed as possible alternatives.

BTD; DOE; EFN 'Dike, Dyke'; MED 'dĭ̄ch(e'.

dík ON — See **dīc** above.

***dod** OE — *'the rounded summit of a hill'*

The MED gives the more general sense of 'bunch' or 'heap', seemingly connected to its precise definition of a 'measure of grain', but the topographical sense is more appropriate in field-names. In Northamptonshire a *dod* can be a bog, although this does not seem to be attested in other counties (EDD 'DOD, *sb. 3*'). EPNE gives only the ME form *dodde,* but a postulated OE *dod* is believed by Fellows-Jensen to be present in a number of major names;[9] this postulated form is the headform here.

EDD 'DODD, *sb. 1*'; MED.

drāf OE — *'herd, drove',* therefore *'road on which cattle are driven'*

BTD; DOE; EPNE; MED 'drōve'.

***dumbel** OE — *'a hollow'*; later *'wooded valley', 'belt of trees along the bed of a small stream', 'ravine through which a watercourse runs'*

[9] 'English place-names such as Doddington and Donnington', pp. 37–38.

This element, not evidenced before the fourteenth century, gave rise to the dialect term *dumble* attested in the Midlands as well as the north of England (EDD '*dumble*'; EPNE). It is especially common in this part of Nottinghamshire (PN Nt 279), and is used to refer to both streams and pieces of woodland. Usually the stream is a small one, but this is not always the case.

dūn OE — *'hill'*, or *'down'*

In major names the topographical element indicates 'a low hill with a fairly level and fairly extensive summit'; however, this is unlikely to always be the case in minor names, not least because the features are frequently too small to be deemed 'extensive'.

BTD; DOE; EPNE; LPN 164–73; MED 'dŏun(e'; PN Nt 270.

dunn OE — *'dull brown'*, also *'dark, dusky'*

In ME the sense of the word appears to depend on context, with descriptions of landscape more likely to have the second sense (MED 'dŏn').

BTD 'dun'; DOE; EPNE.

ēa OE — *'river, stream'*

This may be found in the major name Averham (p. 66).

BTD; DOE; EPNE; PN Nt 263.

ēgor OE — *'flood, high tide, surge of water'*

This may be found in the major name Averham (p. 66).

BTD; DOE; EPNE.

(ge)ēane OE — *'yeaning'*

Generally used to refer to lambing, although also applicable to the bringing forth of young from any animal. The headform here is from EPNE, under **ēan*, from which *(ge)ēane* derives.

BTD 'ge-eán'; DOE 'ge·ēan'; EDD 'yean, *v.*'; MED 'ēnen'; OED 'yean'.

ēast OE — *'eastern, east'*

BTD; DOE; EPNE; MED 'ēst'.

ende OE — *'end', 'outlying part'*

Strictly speaking, this element is indistinguishable from ON *endi* (Rye 80); however, this is of little consequence in the names discussed.

BTD; DOE; EFN; EPNE 'ende'; MED.

eng ON — *'meadow'*

For discussion of this element see Chapter 4, pp. 243–50.

esc OE — *'ash-tree'*

BTD 'ÆSC'; DOE 'æsc'; EPNE; MED 'assh(e'.

fær OE — *'path'*

EPNE gives other sense such as 'going', 'road', 'passage', 'ford', 'ferry', but these are not applicable in this corpus.

BTD; DOE; EFN 'Farrow'; *cf.* MED 'fāre'.

falh OE — *'ploughed land', 'land broken up for cultivation'*

BTD 'fealh'; DOE 'fealh'; EPNE.

fearh OE *'piglet', 'hog'*

In ME and ModE, *farrowing* is often used to refer to the time when sows give birth to a litter (MED 'farwen'; OED 'farrow'). Shelters are known as farrowing-huts.

BTD; DOE; EPNE.

feld OE *'open or cleared land suitable for agriculture'*

For discussion of this element see Chapter 4, pp. 236–42.

feorðung OE *'quarter', 'fourth part'*

Sometimes also 'small piece' in ME (MED 'ferthing'). Can also refer to the monetary value of a farthing.

BTD 'feórþung'; DOE 'fēorþung'; EFN 75; EPNE; PN Nt 281.

ferja ON *'ferry'*

Common only from the fifteenth century in general use, but found in place-names from 1086, with the earliest usage attested in the East Midlands and the north of England (EPNE).

LPN 71; MED 'feri(e'.

ferme ME *'rent'*

From the sixteenth century, the word also had the sense of 'land held on lease', or 'agricultural holding' (EPNE).

EFN 'Farm'; *cf.* MED; OED 'farm'.

fiscere OE *'fisherman'*

Fiscere is found in the major name Fiskerton (p. 102).

BTD; DOE; EPNE; PN Nt 263.

fishery ModE *'place where fish are caught, fishing ground'*

OED.

flagge ME *'reed, rush'*

This element survives in various ModE dialects (EDD 'FLAG, *sb. 1*' (4)).

EFN 78; EPNE; MED.

flasshe ME *'swamp'*

This element survives into northern English and Scottish ModE dialects (EDD 'FLASH, *sb. 1*').

EFN 78; EPNE; MED 'flashe'; PN Nt 281.

flēot OE *'waterlogged land next to a stream'*

In major names the element indicates an estuary or inlet, especially flowing through flat land (EPNE). The reference works do not discuss its use in minor names, but a development similar to that of **sīc** below appears to have taken place. ON *fljót* 'river' is much rarer in Scandinavian place-names than *flēot* seems to be in England (Rye 81), so is probably not found in this corpus, although it is possible that it influenced use of the OE word.

BTD; DOE; EPNE; LPN 16; MED 'flēte'; PN Nt 281.

ford OE *'place where a watercourse can be crossed'*

Gelling and Cole note that the use of *ford* in place-names often 'refer[s] to routes by which villages communicated with neighbouring villages', and that its use in minor names 'vastly outnumber[s]' the major river-crossings referred to (LPN 71). Given the frequent use of watercourses as parish boundaries, this is hardly surprising. Beyond this, however, there is no apparent specialised meaning. The element occurs mainly in CPE position in this corpus.

BTD; DOE; EPNE; MED; PN Nt 270, 281.

fore OE *'in front of, before'*

BTD; DOE; EPNE; MED.

forest ME *'tract of woodland', 'wilderness'*

Such a forest does not have to be densely wooded, but is generally covered with undergrowth. *cf. le forer Thorne de Muskham* (p. 179).

EPNE; MED; OED.

fugol OE *'bird'*

The word later developed the more precise use of a 'domestic bird' (EPNE). In ME the word is difficult to distinguish from the adjective **fūl** below (MED 'fŏul (n.)').

BTD; DOE 'fugel'.

fūl OE *'foul, dirty, filthy'*

This element occurs often, but not exclusively, with elements indicating water. It is indistinguishable in ME forms from ON *fúll*, which has the same sense (Rye 82), and often has the same form as the noun **fugol** above (MED 'fŏul (adj.)').

BTD; DOE; EPNE.

furh OE *'piece of arable land'*

Originally 'a furrow, a trench' (EPNE), but in ME field-names the looser definition is generally appropriate, deriving from the ridge and furrow ploughing of arable fields. It often, therefore, refers to a strip of land under this system (MED 'fŏrwe').

BTD; DOE; EFN 'Furrow'; PN Nt 282.

furlang OE *'block of strips of the same length within a common field'*

The word originally meant 'the length of a furrow', but developed to mean a piece of land of that length, and then a division of the common field, within the Midland system at least (EFN 'Furlong'; EPNE).

BTD; DOE; MED 'furlong'; PN Nt 282.

gadrian OE *'assemble, gather, bring together'*

This word can be used in OE and ME both in the sense of assembling people or animals, and in the gathering or accumulation of material items or wealth (DOE; MED 'gaderen'). The possibility of a topographical sense does not seem unreasonable.

BTD 'gaderian'.

gærs OE *'grass'*

When it appears in its metathesised form, this element is virtually indistinguishable from ON *gras*, and Scandinavian influence cannot be ruled out (Rye 83–84).

BTD; DOE; EPNE; MED 'gras'; PN Nt 282.

gærs-tūn OE *'grass enclosure, paddock, enclosed meadow'*

BTD; DOE; EPNE; *cf.* EDD 'GARSTON'.

gealg-trēow OE *'gallows'* or *'gallows-tree'*

BTD 'galg-tréow'; DOE; *cf.* EPNE 'galga'; MED 'galwe'.

gāra OE *'triangular plot of ground; land in the angle where two furlongs adjoin'*

The broader sense is the one of triangular shape, but the most common usage in field-names is the specific one of lanf between furlongs (EPNE). In addition to indicating

the land between two furlongs, a *gore* can also be a triangular-shaped strip in an arable field: see Figure 5.14 (p. 342) for a visual representation. However, this sense is not usually found in field-names due to this being a much smaller and therefore less frequently-recorded land division; individual strips are far less likely to be referred to in documentary sources than larger divisions such as furlongs.

BTD; DOE; EFN 'Go(ar), Gore)'; MED 'gōr(e'; PN Nt 282.

garbrede ME *'land in the gore of the common arable field'*

So named because strips of land in the gores were broad rather than long (EFN 86). *cf.* OE **gāra**.

garðr ON *'enclosure'*

The element survives into ModE, especially in northern dialects, and came to particularly indicate a small enclosure near a house (*cf.* **croft**; EDD 'GARTH, *sb. 1*'; OED 'garth').

EFN; EPNE; MED 'garth'; PN Nt 282.

gata ON *'a way, a path, a road'*; sometimes *'right of pasturage'*

The latter meaning developed in the north of England and the north Midlands, and is probably the one found in many field-names (EPNE). However, the sense can often only be determined using contextual information.
cf. ME **gate** below.

EPNE; PN Nt 270, 282; Rye 84.

gate ME *'gateway, gate, doorway',* occasionally *'way or path'*

Closer semantically to **geat** below, although probably also influenced by ON **gata** above. This has been included as a

separate element as it seems to be applied in both senses in ME, even where older forms of names are not attested. Both meanings are also recorded in the OED, although the latter, arguably Norse, sense is described as restricted to Scots and Northern English dialect and quotations are not given beyond 1600. ON *gata*, OE *geat* and ME *gate* are not always distinguishable in this corpus, and all three are frequently given as alternatives unless context allows more certainty.

MED; OED; Rye 84.

geat OE — *'a hole, an opening, a gap'*

The DOE also gives the sense of such a gap 'where the opening is provided with a movable barrier', as in the ME and modern **gate**. *cf.* ME **gate** above.

BTD; EPNE; Rye 84.

geiri ON — *'triangular plot of ground'*

EPNE.

gild OE — *'sacrifice, idol, worship', 'tax, payment', or 'association former for mutual benefit'*

The likely sense in which the element is found in this corpus is the final one, of a trade or merchant's guild, indicating ownership of or association of land with such a guild. By the ME period this had become the primary sense of the word (*cf.* OE **gild(e)**).

BTD; DOE; EPNE; *cf.* MED 'gĭld(e'.

gild(e) ME — *'trade guild, merchant guild'*

From OE **gild**.

MED; *cf.* BTD, sense II.; DOE, sense D; EPNE.

*__glente__ OE — *'bird of prey'*

EPNE; *cf.* DOE 'glida'; MED 'glēde'.

__gore__ ME — Usually in ME this would be derived from OE __gāra__ (EFN 'Go(ar), Gore'), but there is a single instance in the corpus which refers to *a water-course called a goore* (p. 157). There is a meaning of *gore* in ME which is connected with fen country, so perhaps this is the derivation (MED 'gōr(e'). Alternatively, EDD gives *gore* as 'a cut in a bank' in Lincolnshire dialect ('GORE, *sb. 1*', sense 4). Perhaps it is being used in this Nottinghamshire example to refer to a man-made stream as an alternative to __dīc__ / __dík__.

__gorst__ OE — *'gorse, furze'*

In ME this element can be more loosely applied to similar plants (MED).

BTD; DOE; EPNE.

__gōs__ OE — *'goose'*

BTD; DOE; EPNE; MED.

__græfe__ OE — *'grove, copse, thicket'*

Difficult to distinguish from __grāf__, but can sometimes be detected by its ME and later reflex *greave* (DOE; EFN 'Gr(e)ave, Greeve'; EPNE; MED 'grēve').

BTD; LPN 226–30.

__grāf__ OE — *'coppiced wood', 'grove'*

Difficult to distinguish from __græfe__, but usually has a reflex of *grove* (DOE; EFN 'Grove'; EPNE; MED 'grōve').

BTD 'gráf'; LPN 226–30; PN Nt 283 'grafa'.

*__grafa__ OE — *'grave, pit, trench'*

BTD; DOE; EPNE; MED 'grāve'.

__grange__ ME — *'granary, barn',* or *'outlying buildings of a monastic estate'*

Can also relate to another type of estate or community (MED 'graunge').

EPNE; OED.

__grēne__ OE — *'grassy spot; green place'* or *'village green'*

The ON word *grœnn,* although indistinguishable phonologically, does not seem to have shared the latter sense (Rye 85).

BTD; DOE; EFN 'Green'; EPNE; MED; PN Nt 283.

__grēot__ OE — *'gravel'*

The river-name Greet is derived from this element (pp. 296, 311).

BTD; DOE; EPNE; MED 'grēt'.

__gres__ ON — *'grass'*

EPNE.

__grund__ OE — *'ground, bottom, foundation'*

Later came to indicate a large stretch of land, especially outlying fields (EPNE).

BTD; DOE; EFN 'Ground'; MED 'grŏund'**;** PN Nt 283 'ground'.

*__gylde__ OE — *'golden flower'*

EPNE; *cf.* BTD 'gold'; DOE 'gold'.

hacche ME *'small door, gate, wicket'*

MED; *cf.* OED 'hatch, *n.1*'; PN Nt 283 'hæcc'.

(ge)hæg OE *'fence, enclosure', 'woodland enclosure'*

PN Nt gives the latter sense, which is echoed by Field, who indicates that such an enclosure is designed for preserving game (EFN 'Hay(s), Hey(s)').

BTD 'hæg'; EPNE; MED 'hei(e)'; PN Nt 270, 283.

***hæcce** OE *'fence'*

Although a reconstructed form in EPNE, the word is included in BTD and DOE so is not marked as such here.

hæpse OE *'hasp, hinge'*

BTD; DOE; EPNE; MED 'hasp(e'.

hǣð OE *'heath',* or *'plants growing on a heath'*

Usually referring to heather in the second sense (EPNE), but can also indicate broom, thyme, juniper and other plants growing on a heath (DOE 'hǣþ'; MED 'hēth').

BTD 'hæþ'.

haga OE *'hedge', 'enclosure'*

Haw is a common ME/ModE reflex of this element (EFN 'Haw').

BTD; DOE 'haga'; EPNE 'haga'; MED 'haue'; PN Nt 270, 283.

hagu-þorn OE *'hawthorn, whitethorn'*

cf. OE/ON **þorn** below.

BTD 'haga-þorn'; EPNE; MED 'hau(e-thorn'.

hakking ME *'clearing in the forest, assart'*

MED 'hakking(e'; *cf.* EDD 'HACK, *sb. 1* and *v. 1*'.

half OE *'half, half part'*

BTD 'healf'; DOE 'healf'; EPNE; MED.

halh OE *'nook, corner of land'*

BTD 'healh'; DOE 'healh'; EFN 'Hale, Hall'; EPNE; LPN 123–33; MED 'hāle (n. (1))'; PN Nt 284.

hall OE *'hall, manor-house'*

BTD 'heall'; DOE 'heall[1]', 2; EPNE; MED 'hal(le'.

hām OE *'homestead', 'estate'*

This element is only found in major names in the study area, and its complexities will therefore not be discussed here.

BTD; DOE; EPNE; PN Nt 270.

hamm OE *'land hemmed in by water or marsh; river-meadow', 'cultivated plot on the edge of woodland or moor', 'enclosed land'*

All of these senses are possible in field-names.

BTD 'ham'; DOE 'hamm[2]'; EFN 'Ham(m)'; EPNE; LPN 46; MED 'ham(me'.

hara OE *'hare'*

BTD; DOE; EPNE; MED 'hāre'.

hassuc OE — *'a clump of coarse grass, reeds, or other vegetation'*

Especially used of such a clump in boggy ground (MED 'hassok'). Can sometimes also indicate a mound or hillock in ME.

BTD; DOE; EPNE; PN Nt 283.

haugr ON — *'hill',* especially *'artifical mound'*

Can indicate a tumulus (EPNE). Difficult to distinguish from OE **hōh** in ME (EPNE; Rye 90).

EFN 'How(e)'; LPN 174; PN Nt 270, 283.

hēafod OE — *'head'* in multiple applied senses

Common ME reflexes are *heved, haved* and *hede* (EPNE). Often used in field-names with the same sense as ***hēafod-land**.

BTD; DOE; LPN 175–77; MED 'hēd', esp. 8; PN Nt 283; *cf.* EFN 'Head(land)'.

***hēafod-land** OE — '*strip of land the plough was turned on'*

ME *heved-land* is a common reflex (EPNE).

BTD; DOE 'hēafod', 9; EFN 'Head(land)'; MED 'hēd', 7b.

heard OE — *'hard'*

In the context of soil, usually meaning 'hard to till' (EPNE).

BTD; DOE; MED 'hard'.

hecg OE — *'hedge', 'fence'*

BTD; DOE; EPNE; MED 'heğğe'; PN Nt 284.

heck ModE — *'lower half of a door', 'hay rack',* or *'frame in a river used to catch fish'*

From ME **hacche**. There are occasional attestations with this sense from the ME period (MED 'hacche'), but the word seems mostly to be a ModE one.

OED; *cf.* EDD 'HECKET'.

hēg OE — *'hay, mowing grass'*

BTD; DOE 'hīg'; EPNE; MED 'hei'.

hegning ON — *'enclosed land'*

In ME this element generally appears as *heining* or *haining* (EPNE; MED 'heining'), and is found in northern England and in Scotland.

Rye 130–32.

heigh-wei ME — *'high street, highway, main path'*

The compound is attested from the thirteenth century in MED ('heigh, 2b.') and OED ('highway', 1.b.).

heiðr ON — *'heath, uncultivated land'*

Has a close association with **hæð** above, and is sometimes substituted for it in ME forms.

EPNE.

hella ON — *'flat stone, flag-stone'*

EPNE.

henn OE *'a hen'*

In the OE period the element is more often used to describe a wild female bird, while in ME it is more usually the domestic fowl.

BTD 'henna'; DOE; EPNE; MED 'hen'.

herber ME *'garden'*

Can be a pleasure garden, vegetable or herb garden, or a garden in a figurative sense (MED). Sometimes also indicates a grassy plot, which may be the case in *Pasturabou'* (p. 107). The OED gives attestations for all these senses ('arbour').

hildertre ME *'elder tree'*

EPNE; MED 'hilder'; PN Nt 284.

hōc OE *'hook, angle', 'bend in a river',* or *'corner or bend in a hill'*

The word can apply to any kind of hook, but naturally the topographical sense is the one generally found in place-names.

BTD; DOE esp. 4; EPNE; MED 'hǭk'; PN Nt 284.

hofer OE *'hump, swelling'*

In place-names, indicating such a hump in the ground (EPNE).

BTD; DOE; MED 'hōver'.

hōh OE *'heel, spur of land'*

In field-names, can specifically mean the end of a ridge where ground falls sharply. Very difficult to distinguish from ON **haugr** in ME (Rye 90).

BTD; DOE; EFN 'Hoe, Hoo, Hough'; EPNE; LPN 186–90; MED 'hough'; PN Nt 270, 284.

hol OE/ON *'hole, hollow, pit'*

The OE and ON elements are indistinguishable (Rye 91).

BTD; DOE; EFN 'Hole'; EPNE; MED 'hŏl(e'; PN Nt 285.

holding ME *'holding'*

MED 'hōld', also *cf.* 'hōlding(e'; OED 'holding', I.1.b.

holh OE *'hollow'*

BTD; DOE; EPNE; PN Nt.

holmr ON *'water-meadow'*

The element is used differently in major names, with a sense of 'island of raised ground in marsh', but the minor-name sense is generally a precise one of riverside, often waterlogged, meadow ground (EPNE; EFN 'Holm(e)'). It was borrowed into late OE and became 'probably the commonest ON topographical term in England' (LPN 55), although its frequency in Nottinghamshire remains striking even in this context. PN Nt gives the definition 'marsh meadow', which is apt in the context of this study area.

MED 'hŏlm(e'; PN Nt 270, 285; Rye 132–33.

holt OE/ON *'wood, holt, thicket'*

Gelling and Cole believe the meaning in place-names to be 'single-species wood' (LPN 233–34), although this is not reflected in literary sources. The OE and ON words are indistinguishable (Rye 91).

BTD; DOE; EFN; EPNE; PN Nt 285.

horn OE/ON *'horn'*

In field-names, most likely indicating a horn-shaped, protruding piece of land. The OE and ON elements are indistinguishable (Rye 91).

BTD; DOE: EPNE; MED.

hospital ME *'hospital', 'monastic guesthouse'*

Especially for the protection and care of pilgrims and travellers (MED). Often, but not always, a charitable institution.

OED, 1. and 2.a.; PN Nt 290 'spitel'

hrīs OE *'shrubs, brushwood'*

Indistinguishable from **hrís** below (Rye 91).

BTD; DOE; EPNE.

hrís ON See **hrīs** above.

hrycg OE *'ridge, long narrow hill'*

Can indicate a single ploughed strip in an arable field and is consequently used as a unit of measure. Difficult to tell apart from **hryggr** where Scandinavianised pronunciation is usual (Rye 91). Gelling and Cole emphasise that the element is flexible in meaning; 'Anything described by the

modern term [ridge] could have been described by the OE one.' (LPN 190–92)

BTD; DOE; EFN 'Ridge'; EPNE; MED 'riğğe'; PN Nt 285.

hryggr ON *'ridge'*

Used in the same way as **hrycg** above.

EFN 'Rigg'; EPNE; Rye 91.

hūs OE *'house'*

Sometimes used of specialised buildings.

BTD; DOE; EPNE; MED 'hŏus'; PN Nt 270.

hwǣte OE *'wheat'*

BTD; DOE; EPNE; MED 'whēte'.

hyll OE *'hill, elevated piece of ground'*

This is a general, non-specialised term, 'commonest in minor names' (LPN 192). Its use in this corpus is noteworthy, as many parishes contain little raised ground at all: ironic senses are possible, along with smaller hillocks being indicated, in both OE and ME (EPNE; MED 'hill(e').

BTD; DOE; PN Nt 285.

hyrne OE *'angle or corner of land'*

This word is often used in minor names for land in the bend of a river (EFN 'Hern(e), Hirn').

BTD; DOE; EPNE; MED 'hĭ̆rn(e'; PN Nt 286.

igil OE *'a hedgehog'*

Possibly also indicates a leech, as cognate words have this meaning (EPNE).

BTD; MED 'īl'.

intak ON *'piece of land taken in or enclosed'*

EFN 'Intack, Intak(e)'; EPNE; MED; PN Nt 286.

karl ON *'freeman of the lower class'*

Used in much the same way as OE **ceorl** above.

EPNE.

ker ME *'bog, marsh, especially one overgrown with brushwood'*

This element occurs mainly in microtoponyms in the Danelaw, and derives from ON **kjarr** below, taking the sense of 'brushwood' and applying it to the area where such vegetation is found. Such vegetation is not required for the element to be appropriate in ME (MED).

EFN 'Car(r)(s)'; LPN 57; *cf.* EPNE 'kjarr'.

kirkja ON *'church'*

In ME *kirk* was widespread in northern and eastern England, reflecting the Scandinavian word or its influence. In minor names the element reflects ownership or association with the church.

EPNE; MED 'chirche'; PN Ch.

kjarr ON *'brushwood'*

See ME **ker** above.

EPNE; LPN 57; PN Nt 271, 286.

kjǫlr ON *'keel, ridge'*

This element may be found in the major name Kelham (p. 156).

EPNE.

klakkr ON *'lump'*

Probably indicating a hill or hillock. It is possible that OE **clæcc* may be present in some instances, although the ON word is more likely in areas of likely direct Scandinavian influence such as Nottinghamshire. Difficult to distinguish from the ON personal name *Klakkr*.

EPNE; Rye 74–75.

kokkr ON *'lump'*

Used in a topographical sense. May influence use of OE **cocc**[1].

EPNE.

kollr ON *'hill, top, summit'*

EPNE.

krókr ON *'crook, bend'*

Often indicating land in the bend of a river, but can also be used for a nook or corner of land, especially in field-names (EPNE). Although a postulated OE **crōc* may be found in some names, in the Danelaw it seems safe to attribute most instances to *krókr* (Rye 76–77).

PN Nt 286; *cf.* MED 'crǭk'.

lacu OE *'stream, water-course'*

Especially a small, slow-moving stream (LPN 19–20). Often *lake* in ME (MED 'lāk(e').

BTD; EFN 'Lake'; EPNE.

lǣge OE *'fallow, unploughed, lying untilled'*

This element is one of the etymons of ME **ley**, and it is generally difficult to say from which element a name derives. In this corpus names in *ley* or *leys* are often glossed as possibly containing *ley* or *lǣge,* and sometimes also *lēah*.

BTD; EPNE.

lǣs OE *'pasture, meadow-land'*

This element is difficult to distinguish from OE **lēah** and **lǣge**, and from ME **ley** where it appears in a plural form. They are often glossed as alternatives in this corpus.

BTD; EPNE; PN Nt 286.

lamb OE/ON *'lamb'*

The OE and ON elements are indistinguishable (Rye 94).

BTD; EPNE; MED 'lŏ̄mb'.

land OE/ON *'land'*, more specifically *'arable land in a common field'*

The latter sense is common in ME. Sometimes the element represents an arable strip: what Field calls a 'basic unit of ploughing' (EFN); however, a more general application to arable land is usual. The OE and ON elements are indistinguishable (Rye 94).

BTD; EPNE; LPN 281; MED 'lō̆nd'; PN Nt 271, 286.

lane OE *'lane, narrow road'*

BTD; EPNE; MED 'lāne'.

lang OE *'long'*

Also has the meaning 'a long strip of land' in ME. Often indistinguishable from ON *langr*, as the final *–r* is inflexional (Rye 94).

BTD; EPNE; MED 'lōng'; PN Nt 287.

langr ON See OE **lang** above.

lathe ME *'barn, granary'*

This element has survived into ModE dialect (EDD, *sb.* 2).

MED; OED *n.*2.; PN Nt 284 'hlaða'.

launde ME *'open space in woodland', 'woodland pasture'*

EFN 'Lawn'; EPNE; MED; PN Nt 287.

lēac OE *'leek; garlic'*, sometimes *'garden herb'*

This element can sometimes have a more general sense of vegetables in OE (BTD), but is more specific in ME (MED 'lēk').

EPNE.

lēah OE — *'clearing'* or *'woodland'*

Views on this element have generally developed from the former sense to the latter: Della Hooke has been a particular proponent of the view that *lēah* in minor names indicated the continuing presence of woodland rather than absence of it.[10] *cf.* OE **lǣs**, ME **ley**.

BTD; EFN 'Lea, Lee'; EPNE; LPN 237–42; MED 'lei(e'; PN Nt 271, 287.

leirr ON — *'mud, clay'*

EPNE.

ley ME — *'meadow'* or *'untilled land'*

The ME word derives from either OE **lēah** or **lǣge**, or perhaps a combination of the two (EFN). In some places, a *ley* was an individual strip left to grass amongst ploughed ones. Many names in this corpus with spellings in *ley* or *leys* could be from either of the OE elements or from the ME one, so are in general glossed with all possibilities.

MED 'lei(e'; *cf.* PN Nt 286 *s.v.* 'læs'.[11]

leyn ME — *'tract of arable land'*

EPNE; MED 'leine'.

līn OE — *'flax'*

Indistinguishable from ON **lín** (Rye 94).

BTD; EPNE; MED 'līn'.

lín ON — See OE **līn** above.

[10] Summarised briefly in 'Landscape and place-names', pp. 87, 90.

[11] Taylor, *Fields in the English Landscape*, p. 120.

lok ME *'river barrier that can be opened and closed at will'*

Attested from 1261 (OED 'lock, *n.2*' II.10).

MED n.(2), 2a.

lækr ON *'brook'*

EPNE; LPN 21.

lúndr ON *'small wood, grove'*

According to Gover, Mawer and Stenton, this was a common noun used in Nottinghamshire dialect until the twelfth century (PN Nt 287). Despite this, it is not a frequently-occurring element in my corpus.

EFN 'Lound, Lownd'; EPNE; LPN 242–43; PN Nt 271.

lyng ON *'ling, heather'*

EPNE; MED 'ling'; PN Nt 287.

mǣd OE 'grassland kept for mowing'

This element is used in contrast with **pasture**. Gelling and Cole note that meadow was 'the most valuable category of land', and was therefore clearly denoted (LPN 285–86). For further discussion of this element, see pp. 248–50.

BTD; EFN 'Mead(ow)'; EPNE; MED 'mēde'; PN Nt 287.

(ge)mǣne OE *'common'*

Denotes property or land owned or held communally. This is not, strictly speaking, an element found in my field-names, but one which appears to have been appended to them as an adjective. The distinction is not a clear-cut one, however.

BTD; EPNE; MED 'mēne'.

(ge)mǣre OE *'boundary, border'*

In field-names the meaning extends to pieces of land forming boundaries or boundary roads. This element is difficult to distinguish from **mere** in ME forms unless sufficient contextual information is available.

BTD 'mǣre'; EPNE; MED 'mēre (n. (3))'.

maner ME *'manorial estate'* or *'manor house'*

It is usually the second sense which is found in this corpus, although it is not always possible to be certain.

MED; OED 'manor'.

mere OE *'pool',* or *'wetland'*

cf. OE **(ge)mǣre**.

BTD; EPNE 'mere[1]'; LPN 21–22; MED 'mēre (n. (2))'; PN Nt 287.

mersc OE 'wet land, marsh'

This element can be used to refer to a variety of different waterlogged landscapes, from expanses of fenland to smaller riverside marshes. Although Smith indicates that **kjarr** is a more common term in Nottinghamshire (EPNE), both *kjarr* and *mersc* occur a number of times in the corpus; I believe *kjarr* has a much more specialised meaning, while *mersc* appears to be more versatile. Gelling and Cole stress that names in *mersc* may occur in places no longer waterlogged, and that this is due to efficient drainage of the land (LPN 36–37, 57).

BTD; EFN 'Mar(r), Marsh'; MED 'mersh'; PN Nt 287.

middel OE *'middle'*

BTD; EPNE; MED.

mōr OE *'wasteland'* or *'marshland'*

The precise relationship between the two meanings is unclear, but is probably linked to the difficulty or unprofitability of using the land (LPN 58–60). Both senses certainly existed in OE, in literary as well as onomastic sources (BTD; EPNE).

EFN 'Moor, More'; MED; PN Nt 288.

mote ME *'moat', 'defensive, drainage or boundary ditch'*

Applied also in some instances to mill pools (EFN 140).

EPNE; MED.

mouen ME *'to mow or scythe'*

MED.

myln OE *'mill'*

Smith notes that the spelling is usually reduced to *mill* in ME (EPNE), but this is not consistently the case in my corpus, nor in the quotations in the MED entry ('milne').

BTD 'mylen'.

nabbi ON *'knoll, hillock'*

EPNE; MED 'nab(be'; PN Nt 288.

næss OE *'promontory, headland',* including *'projecting piece of high land'*

In the Danelaw, difficult to tell apart from **nes** below (EPNE; Rye 96–97).

BTD; LPN 196–99.

nes ON *'headland, promontory'*

cf. OE **næss**.

EPNE; Rye 96–97.

nīwe OE *'new'*

When used of land, the element can mean 'newly acquired', 'newly cultivated', or sometimes 'newly reclaimed from waste' (EPNE). In some cases in this corpus it is unclear to what *nīwe* refers (e.g. *Newcross wong',* p. 269).

BTD; MED 'neue'.

nōk ME *'nook of land', 'triangular plot of ground'*

EFN; EPNE; MED; PN Nt 288 'nook'.

nooking EModE *'land in a secluded corner'* or *'land with many corners'*

This is the definition given by Field (EFN 151), and the former sense corresponds with that given in the OED. *cf.* ME **nōk**.

PN Nt 288.

norð OE/ON *'north, northern'*

ON *norðr* may or may not have retained its final *–r* in place-names, so this renders the two elements difficult to distinguish (Rye 97–98). It is also difficult to tell the adjectival and adverbial uses apart (EPNE).

BTD 'norþ'; MED 'north'.

Norðman OE *'North-man, Norwegian'*

This element is found in the major name Normanton on Trent (p. 169).

BTD 'Norþ-mann'; EPNE; PN Nt 266 'norðmann'.

ofer OE — *'over, above, across'*

In this corpus, the element is usually used in an adjectival sense in contrast to OE **under**, as CDEs or suffixed elements differentiating two pieces of land.

BTD; EPNE; MED 'õver (adj.)'.

orceard OE — *'garden'*, then *'orchard'*

Both senses were still in use in ME (MED 'orchard').

BTD 'orc-eard'; EFN 'Orchard'; EPNE.

ox-gang OE — *'measure of land'*

An eighth of a ploughland, up to about thirty acres in size.

EPNE; MED 'ox-gang(e'; PN Nt 288.

***padduc** OE — *'frog, toad'*

The word survives into ModE dialect (EDD 'PADDOCK, *sb. 1.*').

EPNE; MED 'paddoke'.

palis ME — *'palisade', 'fence'*

EPNE; MED; OED.

park ME — *'enclosed tract of land for hunting'*

Sometimes used with the meaning of **pearroc**, although most instances in this corpus seem likely to have the above sense.

EFN; EPNE; MED; OED, 1.a. and b.

pasture ME *'grassland reserved for grazing'*

There is a distinction between pasture and meadow in field-names, based on grazing as opposed to hay-making (EFN). For further discussion of this element, see pp. 248–50.

EPNE; MED; PN Nt 288.

pearroc OE *'small enclosure, paddock'*

The original meaning was 'fence', but the term developed to indicate the land being enclosed by such a fence (EPNE). The word has survived into ModE dialect, especially in Scotland (EDD 'PARROCK'; OED 'parrock').

BTD; EFN 'Paddock, Parrock'; MED 'par(r)ok'; PN Nt 288.

pece ME *'piece; a portion or allotment of land'*

EFN 'Piece'; EPNE; MED; PN Nt 288.

***pinc(a)** OE *'finch, chaffinch'*

ME reflex is **pinch*. Recorded only in place-names and charter bounds.[12] This word likely appears in *Pinchecroft* (pp. 255).

EPNE; *cf.* MED 'finch'.

pinche ME *'bring together'* or *'deprive, cause discomfort'*

It seems likely that the word is used in a metaphorical, derogatory sense. There is no compound form in the OED which has an overtly positive meaning, and in ME a *pincher* is a torturer or miser. It is also possible that the word has the meaning of 'pleated', indicating undulating ground.

MED, also 'pincher'; OED 'pinch', 'pinch-, *comb. form*'.

[12] Hough, 'Pinch Park and Pinch Croft'.

pingel ME *'small enclosure'*

Nasalised version of OE *pightel* (EPNE).

EDD 'PINGLE, *sb. 1*'; EFN 'Pingle'; MED 'pichtel'; PN Nt 288 and 'pightel'.

place ME *'plot of ground',* sometimes *'residence'*

The former sense is the one applicable in field-names. Borrowed from the OFr word which had a meaning 'open space in a town; an area surrounded by buildings' (EPNE).

MED; OED, 6; PN Nt 288 'plas'.

plat ME *'plot, small piece of ground'*

A form of OE **plot**.

EFN; EPNE 'plat²'; MED; PN Nt 288.

plot late OE *'small piece of ground; portion or allotment of land'*

The definitions of this and **pece** above are very similar, and perhaps the difference is that a *plot* is necessarily small.

BTD; EFN 'Plat, Plot'; EPNE; MED.

pōl OE *'pool'*

Can indicate a pond, or a natural pool in a river. May sometimes also have indicated a stream (EPNE), although there is no obvious evidence for this in the corpus. ON *pollr* also indicates a pool or pond and, like *langr* and *norðr*, would not always have retained its inflexional final *–r* (Rye 98).

BTD; EPNE; LPN 28; MED 'pōl(e'; PN Nt 289.

ponde ME *'pond'*

Either an artificial or natural pool.

EPNE; MED 'pŏund(e', 2.(a).

prēost OE *'priest'*

Can be either individual or collective in place-names, and the singular and plural can be difficult to tell apart (EPNE).

BTD; MED 'prę̄st (n.(3))'.

***pynd-fald** OE *'pinfold', 'pound for stray animals'*

EFN 167; EPNE; MED 'pin-fōld'; PN Nt 288 'pinfold'.

pytt OE *'pit, hollow'*

Either natural or man-made. ON *pyttr* has a final inflexional *–r* so could possibly be present (Rye 90): *cf.* **lang, norð**, **pōl** above.

BTD; EPNE; MED 'pit'; PN Nt 289.

quabbe ME *'bog, marsh'*

EPNE: also 'cwabba'; MED.

risc OE *'rush'*

BTD 'rysc'; EPNE; MED 'rishe'.

rōd OE *'piece of land about a quarter of an acre in extent'*

In OE the meaning was 'rod', and the above sense is not usually found before the ME period (EPNE 'rōd²'). In ME both senses remained present (MED 'rod(de').

cf. BTD; EFN 'Rood'.

rounci ME *'horse'*

Can refer to anything from a charger to a packhorse or pony (MED).

OED 'rouncy, *n.1*'.

roundel ME *'circle', 'anything circular'*

EPNE; MED.

***rȳd** OE *'clearing'*

EPNE; MED 'rīde (n.(3))'.

***rydding** OE *'clearing'*

EFN; EPNE; MED 'ridding(e'; PN Nt 289.

rye-land eModE *'ground suitable for growing rye'*

cf. **ryge**. PN Ch gives this compound as EModE, and the OED contains attestations from 1557 ('rye land, *n.1*'), but there are earlier instances in this corpus which suggest it may have been an established compound in ME (see *Ryland* late 13th , p. 326).

ryge OE *'rye'*

Can indicate wild rye or a cultivated crop.

BTD; EPNE; MED 'rīe'.

sand OE *'sand'*

Indistinguishable in ME from ON *sandr* (Rye 106). The element is used in this corpus both to refer to sand as a resource, and to the nature of the soil on arable land.

BTD; EPNE; MED.

sceaga OE *'small wood, copse', 'strip of woodland or undergrowth'*

BTD; EFN 'Shaw, Shay'; EPNE; MED 'shau(e'; PN Nt 289.

sceat OE *'corner of land, angle', 'projecting piece of land'*

BTD; EPNE; *cf.* MED 'shēte'.

sceort OE *'short'*

BTD 'scort'; EPNE; MED 'short'.

scēp OE *'sheep'*

BTD; EPNE; MED 'shē̤p'.

scite OE *'dung'*

BTD 'scytel'; EPNE; MED 'shitel', 'shit'.

***scitere** OE *'sewer',* especially *'open sewer channel'*

Can refer to a stream used as such. *cf.* OE **scite**.

EPNE.

scyt(t)el OE *'bolt, bar'*

In place-names, this element probably denotes something which can be barred or bolted, rather than the bar or bolt itself.

BTD 'scytel'; EPNE; MED 'shittel'.

secg OE *'sedge, reed, rush'*

BTD; EPNE 'secg'; MED 'se̤ğğe'.

selja ON *'willow'*

EPNE.

(ge)set OE *'stable, fold'*

Also has the sense of 'dwelling', but this is not generally applicable in minor names (EPNE).

cf. BTD 'set' II.

***set-copp** OE *'hill with a fold'* or perhaps *'seat-shaped hill'*

This compound is found in field-names in several counties, but a precise meaning has not yet been determined (EPNE). OE *copp* is a summit. *cf.* OE **(ge)set**.

EFN 196; LPN 159; PN Nt 289.

sheep-walk ModE *'unfenced land used for pasturing sheep'*

The OED does not specify whether the land is enclosed, but the entry is brief and covers usage into the modern period. Field gives 'unfenced' (EFN 200). This compound is not included in the MED, and is not found in this corpus before the seventeenth century.

shovel-brede ME *'narrow piece of land'*

From the sense 'piece of land as wide as a shovel'. The headform here is taken from EFN (202).

cf. MED 'shovel(e'.

sīc OE *'land beside a stream'*

This is the usual meaning in field-names, from the original sense of 'small stream, especially one in flat marshland' (EFN 'Sick, Sitch, Su(t)ch'; EPNE). Occasionally the element still indicates a watercourse, and this can generally be determined from context. The ON word **sík** meant a ditch or trench, and consequently the element cannot generally be distinguished from *sīc* on semantic grounds. They can sometimes be distinguished

phonologically, but by the ME period this becomes even less likely (Rye 139).

BTD; MED 'sĭch(e'; PN Nt 289.

sīde OE *'side'*

BTD; EPNE; MED; PN Nt 290.

sík ON See OE **sīc** above.

skeið ON *'course, track, race',* especially *'race course'*

EPNE.

slakki ON *'small shallow valley', 'hollow in the ground'*

EPNE; LPN 142; PN Nt 290; Rye 134.

sléttr ON *'smooth, level'*

EPNE; PN Nt 290.

smæl OE *'narrow, thin'*

There is a small possibility that ON *smalr* might be present in some names, although this element seems to have been comparatively rare (Rye 106).

BTD; EPNE; *cf.* ME 'smăl'.

smēðe OE *'smooth, level'*

Discussion of this element in compounds with **eng** and **feld** can be found in Chapter 4, pp. 246–47.

BTD; EPNE 'smēðe[1]'; MED 'smę̣th(e (adj.)'; PN Nt 290.

***smol(e)** OE *'crumb, small piece'*

EPNE.

soutere ME *'shoe-maker'*

Difficult to distinguish from the occupational surname (*cf.* FaNBI, 'Souter').

EPNE; MED.

spor OE *'spoor, track'*

BTD; EPNE; MED 'spore'.

staca OE *'stake'*

May have been used to indicate a boundary post.

BTD; EPNE; MED 'stāke'.

stǣner OE *'stony, rocky ground'*

BTD; EPNE.

stæð OE *'bank of a river, shore', 'landing place'*

BTD 'stæþ'; EPNE; LPN 91–92; MED 'stath'; PN Nt 290.

stall OE *'place'*, or *'stall for cattle'*

BTD 'steall' IV., V.; EPNE; MED 'stal(le'.

stān OE *'stone, rock'*

Can be used with several senses: either allusion to the character of the ground; a place where stone was quarried; the presence of stone paving; or the presence of a boundary or standing stone. The sense cannot always be determined, and various senses are present in this corpus.

BTD; EPNE; MED 'stōn'.

steinn ON Very similar usage to OE **stān** above.

EPNE.

stīg OE *'path, footpath, narrow road'*

In major names, especially an upland path (LPN 92–93). In the Trent valley landscape, however, the sense of a footpath seems far more likely. Very difficult to distinguish from OE **stigu** except where context allows.

BTD; EPNE; MED 'stī(e'; PN Nt 290.

stigel OE *'stile'*

BTD; EPNE; MED 'stīle'.

stigu OE *'sty, pen'*

Very difficult to distinguish from OE **stīg** except where context allows.

BTD 'stig'; EPNE; MED 'stī'.

stoc OE *'place, religious place, secondary settlement'*

This element is found in the major name Stoke Bardolph (p. 115).

BTD 'stóc'; EPNE; PN Nt 267.

stocc OE *'tree-trunk', 'stump'*

Especially one left standing after a tree has been felled. Cannot be easily distinguished from ON **stokkr** (EPNE).

BTD; MED 'stok'.

***stoccing** OE *'clearing of stumps',* or *'ground cleared of stumps'*

cf. OE **stocc**.

EPNE; MED 'stokking(e'; PN Nt 290.

stokkr ON See OE **stocc**.

stǫng ON *'pole, stave'*

EPNE; MED 'stang (n. (1))'; PN Nt 290.

stǫrr ON *'sedge'*

This element may be found in the major name Staythorpe (p. 208).

EPNE.

stǫð ON *'landing place, jetty'*

Difficult to distinguish from OE **stæð**.

EPNE; LPN 91; *cf.* MED 'stath'.

strēm ME *'river, stream, brook'*

MED; *cf.* EPNE 'straumr'; OED 'stream, *n.*'.

***stubbing** OE *'place where trees have been stubbed, clearing'*

EPNE; MED 'stubbing(e'; PN Nt 291.

sūð OE *'south, southern'*

ON *suðr* cannot be ruled out: *cf.* OE **norð**.

BTD 'súþ'; EPNE; MED 'sŏuth'.

swathe ME *'strip of land',* especially *'strip of grassland'*

From OE *swæð* (EPNE).

MED; OED 'swath | swathe, *n.1*'; PN Nt 291 'swæð'.

swēte OE *'sweet, pure, pleasant'*

BTD; EPNE; MED.

swīn OE *'domestic pig'*

Generally indistinguishable from ON *svín* (Rye 110).

BTD; EPNE; MED 'swīn(e'.

syle OE *'bog'*

BTD 'sylu'; EPNE 'syle[1]'; MED 'sile'.

tæsel OE *'teasel'*

BTD 'tæsl'; EPNE; MED 'tēsel'.

tigel OE *'tile'*

Usually alluding to the making of tiles, especially woodland with easy fuel for firing.

BTD 'hróf-tigel'; EPNE; MED 'tīle'.

topp OE *'top'*

Especially used of the highest point on a ridge or hill.

BTD; EPNE; MED 'top'.

topt ON *'building site'* or *'messuage'*

In this corpus the ODan variant *toft* is sometimes found, which is also the most common ME reflex. In the ME period the element came to indicate the plot of land containing a house and sometimes enclosed garden.

EPNE; MED 'toft'.

tūn OE *'farmstead, estate, village'*

Generally this element indicates a settlement rather than an estate when it appears in field-names, used generally in an associative or locative sense, i.e. 'field belonging to the *tūn*', or 'field next to the *tūn*'. Phonologically indistinguishable from ON *tún*, although the OE word is generally given preference in interpretation of Danelaw place-names (Rye 123).

BTD; EPNE; MED 'tŏun'; PN Nt 291.

tunge OE *'tongue'*

Although the OE word is difficult to tell apart from ON **tunga**, it is thought that the topographical sense comes from ON (Rye 124).

BTD; EPNE; MED 'tŏng(e (n.(2))'; PN Nt 291.

tunga ON See OE **tunge**.

þing OE *'assembly, meeting'*

In minor names, however, this word is also found in a sense of possession (EPNE), which is the sense in which the element appears in this corpus.

cf. MED 'thing'; OED 'thing', 12. a.

þorn OE/ON *'thorn, thorn bush'*

The OE and ON words are not distinguishable (Rye 112).

BTD; EPNE; MED 'thorn'; PN Nt 291.

þorp ON *'secondary, dependent settlement'*

Found only in major names in the study area. Technically indistinguishable from OE *þrop* (Rye 112–23). For detailed study of this element, see Cullen, Jones and Parsons, *Thorps in a Changing Landscape*.[13]

BTD; EPNE; MED 'thorp'; PN Nt 271, 291.

þveit ON *'clearing, meadow, paddock'*

EPNE; LPN 249–52; PN Nt 272, 291.

[13] *Thorps in a Changing Landscape*.

þvengr ON *'narrow strip of land'*

Originally meaning 'thong' (EPNE). *Þvengr* and **þweng** are indistinguishable.

BTD 'þweng'; MED 'thong'.

þweng OE See ON **þvengr** above.

þyrne OE *'thorn-bush'*

Difficult to distinguish from ON **þyrnir**, which has the same sense (EPNE).

BTD; PN Nt 291.

þyrnir ON See OE **þyrne** above.

úlfr ON *'wolf'*

EPNE.

under OE *'under, beneath, below'*

cf. OE **ofer**.

BTD; EPNE; MED.

ūtgang OE *'exit, way out'*

Impossible to distinguish from ON **útganga** in ME (Rye 125–26). In ME especially, the element can mean 'road by which cattle are driven to pasture', which seems the most likely sense in field-names (MED 'ŏutgă̆ng'). Field gives the even more precise 'road by which cattle are driven from enclosure to common' (EFN 157).

BTD; PN Nt 292.

útganga ON See OE **ūtgang** above.

vangr ON *'enclosure within an arable field'*

See Chapter 4, pp. 260–86, for discussion of this element.

vað ON *'ford'*

Although limited to counties where there was Scandinavian settlement, this is not a term present in every part of the Danelaw. It is used in much the same way as OE **ford** (EPNE).

LPN 94; MED 'wath'; PN Nt 270, 292.

viner ME *'vineyard'* or *'vineyard grower'*

Indistinguishable from the occupational or locative surname (*cf.* FaNBI 'Viner').

MED 'vīner'.

vrá ON *'nook or corner of land', 'outlying piece of ground'*

EFN 'Ray, Roe'; EPNE; PN Nt 292.

wæter OE *'water', 'expanse of water'*

Can indicate either a standing body of water or a watercourse, in both OE and ME (EPNE; MED 'wăter').

BTD.

wæter-gefall OE *'waterfall'*

Can also indicate a stretch or rapids, or a place where water disappears into the ground (EPNE).

BTD 'wæter-gefeall'; MED 'wăter-fal'; PN Nt 292.

wang OE *'meadow'*

For discussion of this element, see Chapter 4, p. 260.

BTD; EPNE; *cf.* MED 'wong'.

wardein ME *'guardian', 'custodian'*

Sometimes also used in the sense of a tender of crops or livestock (MED). There is a corresponding occupational surname (FaNBI 'Warden').

waroð OE *'shore, beach'*

In field-names this usually reflects ME *warth,* which has a dialectal meaning of 'flat piece of land or meadow along a stream or the shore', sometimes marshy and waterlogged.

BTD 'waroþ'; EPNE; MED 'warth'.

weard OE *'watch, ward, protection',* or *'watcher, guardian'*

BTD; EPNE; MED 'ward (n. (1))', 'ward(e'.

weg OE *'way, path, road'*

This is a term with no apparent specialised sense, although it is not generally used for an urban road in OE (EPNE). The ON word *vegr* is indistinguishable from *weg* (Rye 126).

BTD; LPN 95; MED 'wei'; PN Nt 293.

wella OE *'well, spring, stream'*

BTD 'wil'; EPNE; MED 'wel(le'; PN Nt 293 *s.v.* 'wielle'.

welm OE *'surging or welling up of water'*

BTD 'wilm'; EPNE; MED 'walm(e'.

wer OE *'weir, river-dam, fishing enclosure'*

BTD; EPNE; MED 'wĕr(e'.

west OE *'western, west'*

BTD; EPNE; MED.

whin ME *'gorse'*

Derives from ON *hvin*.

EPNE; MED.

wīc OE *'specialised farm or settlement'*

Appears only in major names in the study area.

BTD; EFN 'Wick'; EPNE; PN Nt 272.

wīf OE *'woman'*, sometimes *'wife, married woman'*

BTD; EPNE; MED.

***wiht** OE *'bend'*

EPNE.

wiket ME *'small door or hatch'*

MED; OED 'wicket, *n.*'.

wilig OE *'willow tree'*

BTD 'welig'; EPNE; MED 'wilwe'.

withen ME *'willow tree'*

MED; OED.

wīðig OE *'willow tree'*

This would have been phonologically indistinguishable from ON *víðir* with the same meaning (Rye 127).

BTD 'wíþig'; EPNE; MED 'wi̯thī'.

worð OE *'enclosure'*

It has been suggested that there is a semantic similarity between *worð* and ON *topt*, indicating the small enclosure in which a single dwelling stood in a settlement (EPNE).

Even if this were the case, however, it would not necessarily indicate precise usage of this kind in every instance. This element occurs in *Glanthworth* in Rolleston (p. 311), and there is no indication of such a sense being applicable to that name.

BTD 'worþ'; MED 'worth'; PN Nt 272.

work ModE *'a mine; an excavation made to retrieve a resource'*

This sense of the word is easy to detect when it occurs alongside an element indicating the kind of resource: see *sand-werke* in Rolleston (p. 327).

OED, 19.

wudu OE *'woodland'* or *'wood, timber'*

The first sense is more common (EPNE), although the two can, of course, be closely connected in the sense of 'place where timber was got'.

BTD; LPN 257–61; MED 'wōde'; PN Nt 293.

wulf OE *'wolf'*

BTD; EPNE; MED 'wŏlf'.

yeaning ModE *'bringing forth young', 'lambing'*

This is a derivative of the verb *yean,* which functions as either a noun or an adjective and is attested from 1574 (OED). *cf.* OE **(ge)ēane**.

cf. EDD 'EAN'.

yerd ME *'yard'*

From OE *geard* 'enclosure'.

MED; PN Nt 282 'geard'.

Appendix 2: Documents and sources

The sources below are divided by parish entry, exactly as in Chapter 3. The parish abbreviation is included in the heading of each section, as used in the survey itself. Sources are then listed chronologically by date, with accompanying letter if appropriate for disambiguation. The second column gives a title or catalogue information for the document or source, and the third gives its provenance: either a published source, the name of the person who provided the information, or the archive and reference number at the time the attestation was entered into the database. The hope is that this information will be sufficient for other researchers to be able to trace all documents used first-hand. A general discussion of the source material and of the methodology behind the data collection and survey presentation can be found in Chapter 2.

TC refers to the Thurgarton Cartulary; WB to the White Book of Southwell. In this section, numbers following the acronyms indicate the document number, not the page reference. Attestations taken from PN Nt give the bibliographic information as provided in that volume, as do those from Jean Cameron's series of articles in *JEPNS*, in exactly the form given in those publications where possible. No attempt has been made to confirm or clarify this information. Where unpublished material has been made available to me, information provided about the sources is also included. In some cases this is limited to the date, and in others a reference number is supplied. No attempt has been made to verify these attestations, and I am indebted to these researchers for sharing their findings with me.

Multiple parishes or extra-parochial (*)

958 (14th)	W. de G. Birch, *Cartularium Saxonicum,* 3 vols., 1885–93: 1029 (charter 958, copy fourteenth century)	PN Nt
1232	(16 July 1232)	WB 106
13th	The Rufford Cartulary (Harl MS 1063) (BM) (thirteenth century)	PN Nt

1316	Charter Roll (14 February 1316)	H. C. Maxwell Lyte *et al., Calendar of the Charter Rolls Preserved in the Public Record Office. Vol. III: Edward I, Edward II. A.D. 1300–1326* (London: His Majesty's Stationery Office, 1908).
1330	Assize Rolls, nos. 663–7, 669, 671–3, 676–83, 686, 690–4 (PRO) (1330)	PN Nt
1335	*Ibid.* (1335)	PN Nt
1535	*Valor Ecclesiasticus,* 6 vols., 1810–34 (1535)	PN Nt
1609	Land Revenue Miscellaneous Books, vols. 201, 211 (PRO) (1609)	PN Nt
1630	Document in the possession of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners (deposited at the PRO) (1630)	PN Nt
1775	Chapman and André, *Map of Nottinghamshire* (1775)	PN Nt
1880s	First edition of the Ordnance Survey County Series (1880s)	Digimap
1919	Third, revised edition of the Ordnance Survey 6-inch maps (1919–21)	
1920	As 1919	
1921	As 1919.	

Averham (AV)

14th	White Book of Southwell, in the possession of the Chapter of Southwell Minster (fourteenth century)	PN Nt
1589	Document in the possession of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners (1589)	PN Nt
1594	As above (1594)	PN Nt

1608	As above (1608)	PN Nt
1618	As above (1618)	PN Nt
1691	As above (1691)	PN Nt
1722	Attested copy of an attested copy of will (31 January 1722)	NCA: DD H 45/7a
1722 x 1807	Abstract of title (31 January 1722–23 March 1807)	NCA: DD T 17/23†
1722 x 64	Abstract of title (1722–1764)	NCA: DD H 45/11
1764A	Attested copy of mortgage (6 March 1764)	NCA: DD H 45/20
1764B	Attested copy of mortgage (26 March 1764)	NCA: DD H 45/21
1838	Tithe Award (1838)	NCA: AT 4/1a
1849	Merger of tithes (5 September 1849)	NCA: DD H 45/2†.

Bleasby (BB)

mid-13th	Grant by Richard the mason son of Hugh of Goverton to Thurgarton (mid-thirteenth century)	TG 145
1250 x 82A	Grant by Robert (III) de Burstall to Thurgarton (1250–82)	TG 126
1250 x 82B	Grant by Thomas son of Alan of Goverton to William of Blidworth (1250–82)	TG 132
1250 x 82C	Quitclaim by Eufemia widow of Alan of Goverton to William of Blidworth (1250–82)	TG 133
1250 x 82D	Grant by William of Blidworth to Thurgarton (1250–82)	TG 134
1250 x 82E	Release and quitclaim by Thomas son of Alan of Goverton to Thurgarton (1250–82)	TG 136
1250 x 82F	Confirmation by Robert (III) de Burstall to Thurgarton (1250–82)	TG 137

1250 x 82G	Grant by John son of Hugh of Goverton to Thurgarton (1250–82)	TG 146
1275	*Rotuli Hundredorum,* 2 vols., 1812–18 (1275)	PN Nt
late 13thA	Grant by Hugh son of Roger Dru of Goverton to Thurgarton (late thirteenth century)	TG 138
late 13thB	As above (late thirteenth century)	TG 139
late 13thC	Grant by John son of Richard of Gibsmere to Thurgarton (late thirteenth century)	TG 142
late 13thD	As above (late thirteenth century)	TG 143
1282 x 1317A	Confirmation by John (II) son of Robert (III) de Burstall to Thurgarton (1282–c. 1317)	TG 141
1282 x 1317B	As above	TG 147
late 13th x early 14thA	Confirmation by Emma widow of Hugh son of Roger Dru of Goberton to Thurgarton (late thirteenth–early fourteenth century)	TG 140
late 13th x early 14thB	Confirmation by Dru son of John son of Richard of Gibsmere to Thurgarton (late thirteenth–early fourteenth century)	TG 144
c. 1300	Welbeck Cartulary (Harl MS 3640) (c. 1300)	PN Nt
1553	*Calendar of Patent Rolls* (1553)	PN Nt
1597	Feet of Fines 1196–1760 (PRO) (1597)	PN Nt
c. 1600A	'A Particulare of the quantitie & value of the landes of the Lords Mannor both in severall & comon' (c. 1600)	UoN: Mi P 1/2
c. 1600B	'A Breife of the landes of the Lord mannor, both of the quantitie and qualitie' (c. 1600)	UoN: Mi P 1/3
c. 1600C	Map of the manors of Bleasby, Gibsmere and Goverton (c. 1600)	UoN: Mi P 1/1
1618	'Copy of Conveyance of a Mess. or Tenement and divers lands in Gourton &c' (20 June 1618)	UoN: Pl F7/1/1/2
1684	Unpublished rental or survey (1684)	PN Nt
1690	Documents in the possession of Earl Manvers at Thoresby House (1690)	PN Nt

1726	Loose leaf included with the 1736 survey (1726)	UoN: Ma S 18/3
1736	'Survey of the Manor of Bleazeby & its Members in Gourton, No-Town, Bleazeby and Gibsmere' (1736)	UoN: Ma S 18/1
c. 1736A	Loose leaf included with the 1736 survey (c. 1736)	UoN: Ma S 18/2
c. 1736B	Loose leaf included with the 1736 survey (c. 1736)	UoN: Ma S 18/4
1780	Enclosure Award (1780)	NCA: EA 34/1
1784	Enclosure Award map (1784)	NCA: C/QDI 4
1809	Indenture, mortgage (17 June 1809)	NCA: DD H 67/1†
1815	Copy will (15 July 1815)	NCA: DD H 103/1†.

Bulcote and Burton Joyce (BJ)

1233	Feet of Fines 1196–1760 (1233)	PN Nt
1276	Forest Proceedings (1276)	PN Nt
t. Ed 3	Unpublished map (from the reign of Edward III, 1327–77)	PN Nt
t. Ed 3 (16th)	Forest Proceedings (sixteenth-century copy of document from the reign of Edward III, 1327–77)	PN Nt
1335	Forest Proceedings (1335)	PN Nt
1609	Land Revenue Miscellaneous Books, vols. 201, 211 (1609)	PN Nt
1634	*Nottinghamshire County Records, 17th Century,* ed. H. H. Copnall, 1915 (1634)	PN Nt
1674	Lease (24 September 1674)	NCA: DD T 43/1†

1757	'Terra of a Farm at Burton Joice, belonging to Mr. Ogle Radford'	The Burton Joyce Local History Group, *Burton Joyce and Bulcote*
1769	Enclosure Award; no accompanying map (1769)	NCA: C/QDI 2
1847	Tithe Award (1847)	NCA: AT 23/1a.

Carlton on Trent (CT)

1229	*Bracton's Note Book,* ed. Maitland, 3 vols., 1887 (1229)	PN Nt
c. 1390	*White Book of Southwell* (c. 1390)	Jean Cameron, 'Carlton on Trent' (JC)
1395	Letters patent (22 January 1395)	WB 499
1409	View of Frankpledge (11 October 1409)	WB 381
1587	Terrier and survey (29 July 1587)	NCA: SC 7/5/60
1597	Indenture, lease (10 October 1597)	NCA: DD 2P 28/32†
1612/3	Covenant to levy a fine (2 March 1612/3)	NCA: DD T 45/3†
1613	Bargain and sale (7 July 1613)	NCA: DD T 45/11†
1622/3	Bargain and sale (January 1622/3)	NCA: DD T 3/6†
1623	*Survey* (1623)	JC
1632A	*Wills* (1632)	JC
1632B	Marriage settlement (19 May 1632)	NCA: DD T 45/5†
1633	Terrier of Carlton (1633)	UoN: Mi 3/105/2

1640/1	Quitclaim (February 1640/1)	NCA: DD T 3/91†
1647A	*Wills* (1647)	JC
1647B	Feoffment (25 March 1647)	NCA: DD T 45/6†
1652	*Deeds* (1652)	JC
1654	Release (25 August 1654)	NCA: DD T 45/30†
1659A	Release (2 May 1659)	NCA: DD T 45/17†
1659B	Bargain and sale (16 August 1659)	NCA: DD T 45/18†
1659C	Marriage settlement (29 June 1659)	NCA: DD T 3/15†
1660	Release (1 August 1660)	NCA: DD T 45/19†
1663A	Feoffment (16 June 1663)	NCA: DD T 45/7†
1663B	Release (28 October 1663)	NCA: DD T 45/9†
1663C	Bargain and sale (28 October 1663)	NCA: DD T 3/108†
1671 x 1807	Abstract of title (10 April 1671–20 February 1801)	NCA: DD T 3/86†
1673	Bargain and sale (11 November 1673)	NCA: DD T 3/17†
1674/5	Copy of bargain and sale (March 1674/5)	NCA: DD T 3/18†
1678/9	Extract of will (6 February 1678/9)	NCA: DD VC 65/1†
1687	*Deeds* (1687)	JC
1687/8	Attested copy indenture, release (original 18 January 1687/8, copy 17 April 1766)	NCA: DD VC 2/1†

1690	Lease and release (November 1690)	NCA: DD T 3/25†
1690/1	Lease and release (February 1690/1)	NCA: DD T 3/26†
1693A	*Deeds* (1693)	JC
1693B	Attested copy indentures of lease and release (originals 13 and 15 November 1693, copy 12 April 1766)	NCA: DD VC 2/2, 3†
1694A	Marriage settlement (July 1694)	NCA: DD T 3/29†
1694B	Lease (4 May 1694)	NCA: DD T 45/32†
1697	Source unspecified (1697)	JC
1698	*Deeds* (1698)	JC
1699A	Bargain and sale (1 November 1699)	NCA: DD T 45/34†
1699B	Conveyance (14 December 1699)	NCA: DD T 3/117†
1705	Lease and release (20, 21 October 1705)	NCA: DD T 45/35, 36†
1705/6	Copy of will (March 1705/6)	NCA: DD T 3/98†
1706/7	Indentures of lease and release (13, 14 February 1706/7)	NCA: DD T 45/38, 39†
1707 x 96	Abstract of title (20 November 1707–27 January 1796)	NCA: DD T 3/49†
1711/2	Lease and release (March 1711/2)	NCA: DD T 3/52†
1712A	Covenant to levy a fine (1 June 1712)	NCA: DD T 45/40†
1712B	Lease and release (October 1712)	NCA: DD T 3/53†
1713	Gift (22 April 1713)	NCA: DD T 3/54

1714	Indentures of lease and release (26–27 October 1714)	NCA: DD T 45/44, 45†
1715A	Lease and release (December 1715)	NCA: DD T 3/57†
1715B	Lease and release (1/2 April 1715)	NCA: DD T 3/99†
1716/7	Lease (January 1716/7)	NCA: DD T 3/103†
1718	Indentures of lease and release (2 and 3 June 1718)	NCA: DD VC 3/1, 2†
1724	Mortgage (29 September 1724)	NCA: DD T 3/61†
1727	*Deeds* (1727)	JC
1729/30	Lease and release (March 1729/30)	NCA: DD T 3/67†
1742	Indenture of lease and release (17 and 18 February 1742)	NCA: DD VC 17/2, 3†
1750	*Fine* (1750)	JC
1751A	Indenture, to lead the uses of a fine (1 February 1751)	NCA: DD VC 10/4†
1751B	*Wills* (1751)	JC
1752	Indentures of lease and release (25 and 26 March 1752)	NCA: DD VC 4/1, 2†
1755	Indentures of lease and release, mortgage (18 and 19 February 1755)	NCA: DD VC 4/3, 4†
1764A	*Deed* (1764)	JC
1764B	Indenture of lease and release (4, 5 April 1764)	NCA: DD VC 1/19, 20†
1764C	Abstract (4–7 April 1764)	NCA: DD T 3/78†
1765A	*Parish Accounts* (1765)	JC
1765B	Articles of agreement (12 October 1765)	NCA: DD T 3/80†

1765C	Agreement (12 October 1765)	NCA: DD T 3/115†
1765D	Indentures of lease and release (12 and 13 April 1765)	NCA: DD VC 3/6, 7†
1766A	Enclosure Award; no accompanying map (1766)	NCA: C/QDI 1
1766B	Indentures of lease and release (4 and 5 April 1766)	NCA: DD VC 2/8, 9†
1766C	Indentures of lease and release (8 and 9 April 1766)	NCA: DD VC 4/8, 9†
1773	Indentures of lease and release (11 and 12 December 1773)	NCA: DD VC 10/17, 18†
1792	Indentures of lease and release (4 and 5 July 1792)	NCA: DD VC 9/3, 4†
1799A	Indentures of lease and release (9 and 10 April 1799)	NCA: DD VC 10/40, 41
1799B	Indenture, exchange (29 June 1799)	NCA: DD VC 11/1†
1807	Indenture, demise, mortgage (20 February 1807)	NCA: DD VC 14/1†
1808A	Indentures of lease and release (5 and 6 April 1808)	NCA: DD VC 14/2, 3†
1808B	Indenture, feoffment (12 April 1808)	NCA: DD VC 18/1†
1809	Indenture, demise, mortgage (6 April 1809)	NCA: DD VC 18/4†
1826	Indenture, demise, mortgage (1 March 1826)	NCA: DD VC 14/7†
1833	Attested copy indenture, lease (original 18 April 1833, copy 11 June 1833)	NCA: DD VC 19/1†
1840	Indenture, lease (23 April 1840)	NCA: DD VC 20/1†
1856	Indenture, conveyance and grant of right of way (29 February 1856)	NCA: DD VC 21/4†

1864	Indenture, conveyance (11 October 1864)	NCA: DD VC 18/9†
1899	Printed particulars of sale including three plans of freehold property in Carlton on Trent etc. (21 June 1899)	UoN: Ne D 1 255/10.

Colwick (CW)

1287	Forest Proceedings (1287)	PN Nt
c. 1300	'Registrum cartarum prioratus…de Novo Loco in Co. Nottingham', in the possession of the College of Arms.) (c. 1300)	PN Nt
1609	Land Revenue Miscellaneous Books, vols. 201, 211 (1609)	PN Nt
1792	Carlton Enclosure Award (1792)[1]	PN Nt
1811	Survey and valuation of glebe tithes belonging to the rectories of Colwick and West Bridgford (30 March 1811)	UoN: ChM/S/7
1847	Tithe Award (1847)	NCA: AT 34/1a.

Cromwell (CM)

1555A	Survey book for the manor of Crumwell, Nottinghamshire by Robert Seyton, Alexander Spure, George Faw (1555)	UoN: Ne S 33
1555B	Terrier for the north part of the manor of Crumwell, Nottinghamshire (1555)	UoN: Ne S 34
1555C	Terrier for the north part of the manor of Crumwell , Nottinghamshire (1555)	UoN: Ne S 35
1555D	Terrier for the south part of the manor of Cromewell, Nottinghamshire (1555)	UoN: Ne S 36
17th	Survey (catalogued as North Carlton, Sutton on Trent and Willoughby) (seventeenth century)	UoN: Mi M 217

[1] The Enclosure Award for Gedling, Carlton and Stoke Bardolph is dated 1769, and for Carlton on Trent in 1766; why PN Nt gives this alternative date is unknown.

1659	Feoffment (11 November 1659)	NCA: DD T 48/2†
1660/1	Articles of agreement (1 March 1660/1)	NCA: DD T 48/4†
1710	Marriage settlement (20 December 1710)	NCA: DD T 48/6†
1716	Lease and release (9–10 May 1716)	NCA: DD T 48/7, 8†
1773C	Enclosure Award (1773)	NCA: C/QDI 12
1770 x 80	Manuscript map of Cromwell, Nottinghamshire (1770–80)	UoN: Ne 5 P 7
1772	A Plan of the Lordship of Crumwell in the County of Nottingham (1772)	UoN: Ne 6 P 3/6/1
1773A	A Map of the Lordship of Cromwell in the County of Nottingham (1773)	UoN: Ne 6 P 3/6/2/1
1773B	Tracing from a map of the Lordship of Cromwell, Nottinghamshire (original 1773, tracing 1899)	UoN: Ne D 1255/8
1775	Enclosure Award map (1775)	NCA: EA 93/2
1807 x 21	Manuscript map of Cromwell, Nottinghamshire (1807–21)	UoN: Ne 5 P 8
1908	Newcastle Estate terrier for the parish of Cromwell, Nottinghamshire (1908)	UoN: Ne 6 P 15/7
1913	Two coloured plans of the Cromwell Estate, Nottinghamshire, for sale by public auction (1913)	UoN: Ne P 10.

Fiskerton and Morton (FM)

1195 x 1206A	Grant (c. 1195–1206)	TC 75
1195 x 1206B	Grant (c. 1195–1206)	TC 76
1195 x 1206C	Grant (c. 1195–1206)	TC 77
1195 x 1234	Grant (c. 1195–1234)	TC 78

early/mid-13th A	Exchange (early–mid-thirteenth century)	TC 82
early/mid-13th B	Grant and quitclaim (early–mid-thirteenth century)	TC 83
early/mid-13th C	Ratification (early–mid-thirteenth century)	TC 84
early/mid-13th D	Grant (early–mid-thirteenth century)	TC91
early/mid-13th E	Confirmation (early–mid-thirteenth century)	TC92
early/mid-13th F	Grant (early–mid-thirteenth century)	TC94
early/mid-13th G	Grant (early–mid-thirteenth century)	TC95
early/mid-13th H	Confirmation (early–mid-thirteenth century)	TC96
early/mid-13th I	Confirmation (early–mid-thirteenth century)	TC106
1212 x 34	Confirmation (c. 1212–34)	TG 80
1212 x 51	Grant (1212–51)	TG 79
1215 x 28	Grant (1215–28)	WB 511
1222 x 30	Grant (c. 1222–30)	WB 510
1248 x 49	Grant (c. 1248–49)	WB 513
mid-13th A	Grant (mid-thirteenth century)	TC 86
mid-13th B	Confirmation (mid-thirteenth century)	TC 87
mid-13th C	Quitclaim (mid-thirteenth century)	TC 93
mid-13th D	Grant (mid-thirteenth century)	TC 103
mid-13th E	Grant (mid-thirteenth century)	WB 512
mid-13th F	Notification of rent (mid-thirteenth century)	WB406
1250 x 57	Agreement (1250–57)	TG 107
late 13th/ early 14th	Grant (late thirteenth–early fourteenth century)	TC 104

1304	Lease (13 January 1304)	TC 108
1304 x 28	Grant (c. 1304–28)	TC 109
1687	Rental book covering various years (book dated 1732)	NCA: DD 2172/1
1690	Feoffment (4 June 1690)	NCA: DD T 58/1†
1695	As 1687	
1695 (1732)	As 1687	
1702	As 1687	
1703	As 1687	
1707	Valuation (1707)	NCA: SC 7/5/8
1710	As 1687	
1711	As 1687	
1732	As 1687	
1780	Indentures of lease and release (25 and 26 February 1780)	NCA: DD H 84/11, 12†
1788	An estate at Fiskerton…late belonging to Wm. Ellis Esq. (April 1788)	NCA: FK 2 S
1791	Attested copy indentures of lease and release (originals 5 and 6 August 1791, copy 27 March 1809)	NCA: DD H 84/1†
1793	Indentures of lease and release (1 and 2 April 1793)	NCA: DD H 84/13, 14†
1800	Attested copy indentures of lease and release (originals 3 and 4 July 1800, copy 27 March 1809)	NCA: DD H 84/3†
1802	Indenture, feoffment (12 May 1802)	NCA: DD H 84/16†
1809A	Indentures of lease and release (3 and 4 April 1809)	NCA: DD H 84/7, 8†
1809B	Abstract of title (1809)	NCA: DD H 84/6

1810A	Abstract of title (1810)	NCA: DD H 84/17
1810B	Abstract of title (1810)	NCA: DD H 84/18
1810C	Abstract of title (1810)	NCA: DD H 84/19
1810D	Additional abstract of title (1810)	NCA: DD H 84/20
1831	Indenture, demise, mortgage (19 October 1831)	NCA: DD H 84/22†
1842A	Fiskerton Tithe Award (1842)	NCA: AT 50/1b, 1c
1842B	Enclosure Award and accompanying map (1842)	NCA: EA 93/2; C/QDI 12
1846	Morton Tithe Award (1846)	NCA: AT 91/1a.

Fledborough (FB)

1477	Inquisitions post mortem (14 November 1477)	UoN: Hn D 3/2/4†
1544	*Nottinghamshire Inquisitions post mortem* (Thoroton Record Soc.), 1905, 1914 (1544)	PN Nt
t. Eliz	Additional manuscripts (from the reign of Elizabeth I, 1558–1603)	PN Nt
1640	*Nottinghamshire County Records, 17th Century*, ed. H. H. Copnall, 1915 (1640)	PN Nt
1645	Mr Swetaple's First Terrier (1645)	UoN: Ma 3 E/5347/1
1690A	Document in the possession of Earl Manvers at Thoresby House (1690)	PN Nt
1690B	Map of Fledborough, Nottinghamshire (1690)	UoN: Ma 2 P/59
1784	Copy indenture, lease, release (original 12 May 1784, copy 17 September 1788)	NCA: DD WM 7/37†

1788	Indenture, lease, release (17 September 1788)	NCA: DD WM 7/42, 43†
1792	Map of Fledborough, Nottinghamshire (1792)	UoN: Ma 2 P/60
1810	Survey and Valuation for Fledborough and Dunham, Nottinghamshire (1810)	UoN: Ma 4961
1839	Tithe Award (1839)	NCA: AT 52/1a
1862A	Map of Fledborough, Nottinghamshire (1862)	UoN: Ma 2 P/63
1862B	Survey of Weston, Fledborough and Dunham, Nottinghamshire, by Thomas Huskinson (1862)	UoN: Ma S 17
1868	Extract of Glebe land Claimed by Mr Sweetaple as of his Bill (1868; refers back to the 1645 terrier)	UoN: Ma 3 E/5347/2
1879	Map of Fledborough, Nottinghamshire	UoN: Ma 2 P/65.

Gedling, Carlton and Stoke Bardolph (GC)

late t. Hy 3	Grant relating to Gedling (late in the reign of Henry III, 1216–1272)	NCA: DD FJ 1/7/1†
1275	(1275)	UoN: IM[2]
1280	Assize Rolls, nos. 663–7, 669, 671–3, 676–83, 686, 690–4; relating to Gedling (1280)	PN Nt
1289	Forest Proceedings relating to Gedling (1289)	PN Nt
1290/4	(1290/4)	IM
1307	Carlton Borough Records (1307)	IM
1307/8	Stoke Bardolph Borough Records (1307)	IM
1316	*Records of the Borough of Nottingham,* ed. W. H. Stevenson, 6 vols., 1882–7; relating to Carlton (1316)	PN Nt

[2] Information provided by Mr Ivan Morrell.

1316/7	(1316/7)	UoN: IM
1317	(1317)	UoN: IM
1325/6	Stoke Bardolph Borough Records (1325/6)	IM
1327	*Ibid.* (1327)	IM
t. Ed 3	Map of Stoke Bardolph (from the reign of Edward III, 1327–37)	PN Nt
1328	Carlton Borough Records (1328)	IM
1329	*Ibid.* (1329)	IM
1330A	*Ibid.* (1330)	IM
1330B	Gedling Borough Records (1330)	IM
1330C	*Records of the Borough of Nottingham,* ed. W. H. Stevenson, 6 vols., 1882–7; relating to Carlton (1330)	PN Nt
1330D	*Ibid.*; relating to Gedling (1330)	PN Nt
1331	Carlton Borough Records (1331)	IM
1334	Stoke Bardolph Borough Records (1334)	IM
1335A	Gedling Borough Records (1335)	IM
1335B	Forest Proceedings relating to Gedling (1335)	PN Nt
1335C	Assize Rolls, nos. 663–7, 669, 671–3, 676–83, 686, 690–4; relating to Stoke Bardolph (1335)	PN Nt
1335/6	Gedling Borough Records (1335/6)	IM
1336	*Ibid.* (1336)	IM
1339	Carlton Borough Records (1339)	IM
1340	(1340)	UoN: IM
1346	Gedling Borough Records (1346)	IM
1362 x 72	Memorandum and survey (c. 1362–c. 1372)	TC 1142
1384	(1384)	UoN: IM
1393A	Additional Charters relating to Carlton (1393)	PN Nt

1393B	Additional Charters relating to Gedling (1393)	PN Nt
1400	(1400)	UoN: IM
1480	*Calendar of Patent Rolls*; relating to Carlton (1480)	PN Nt
1488	*Ibid.* (1488)	PN Nt
t. Hy 8	Forest Proceedings relating to Stoke Bardolph (from the reign of Henry VIII, 1509–47)	PN Nt
1532	*Letters and Papers, Foreign and Domestic, Henry VIII,* 21 vols., 1864–1932; relating to Carlton (1532)	PN Nt
c. 1550	Part of bundle of deeds and rentals from Car Colston, Carlton-upon-Trent, Gedling, Stoke etc. (1532–1620)	UoN: Mi Da 2/18
1566	Recovery Roll relating to Stoke Bardolph (1566)	PN Nt
1589	Forest Proceedings relating to Carlton (1589)	PN Nt
c. 1590	Map of the River Trent at Stoke Bardolph (c. 1590; photocopy made in 1972)	NCA: XW 3 S
1592	Transcription of a 1592 document, n.d. (12 November 1592)	UoN: Ma B 549/33
1609	Sherwood Forest Survey	
1621	*Records of the Borough of Nottingham,* ed. W. H. Stevenson, 6 vols., 1882–7; relating to Carlton (1621)	PN Nt
1689A	*Nottinghamshire Subsidies*, ed. G. Marshall, 1895; relating to Carlton (1689)	PN Nt
1689B	*Ibid.*; relating to Gedling (1689)	PN Nt
18th	Forest claim for Gedling Woods (n.d.)	UoN: Ma B 99/44
1737	Indenture, release (12 November 1737)	NCA: DD VC 38/1†
1764	Valuation (23 November 1764)	UoN: Ma B 99/37

c. 1770	Valuation (n.d.)	UoN: Ma B 99/38
1788	Survey of Gedling, Carlton, Stock Bardolph, Nottinghamshire (1788)	UoN: Ma S 57
c. 1790	Deed (n.d.)	UoN: Ma B 98/19
1792B	Account of felling Oak and pilling Bark (1792)	UoN: Ma B 99/85/2
1792C	Copy Resolution of Meetings at Notts touching the Inclosure Gedling Co Notts (6 February and 8 March 1792)	UoN: Ma B 99/5
1793A	A Valuation of Timber upon an Estate at Gedling in the County of Nottingham belonging to Charles Pierrepont (23 July 1793)	UoN: Ma B 98/21a
1793B	Valuation of Timber in Gedling Woods in the County of Nottingham belonging C. Pierrepont Esq (28 July 1793)	UoN: Ma B 98/21b
1793C	Bill (2 July 1793)	UoN: Ma B 99/90/2
1793D	Bill (1793)	UoN: Ma B 99/91/1
1793E	Bill (1793)	UoN: Ma B 99/92/2
1793F	Bill (May 1793)	UoN: Ma B 99/95/2
1793 x 94	Survey and Rental for Gedling, Carlton and Stoke Bardolph, Nottinghamshire (1793–94)	UoN: Ma B 99/5
1793 x 95	Brierleys Account of Fencing Mr Pierreponts Allotments at Gedling Notts in the years 1793, 1794, 1795 (1793–95)	UoN: Ma B 98/22
1794	Enclosure map of Gedling, Carlton and Stoke, Nottinghamshire (1794)	UoN: Ma 2 P/68
c. 1794	Printed documentation confirming common rights after parliamentary Enclosure (c. 1794)	UoN: Ma B 99/1
1796	Enclosure Award (1796)	

late 18thA	Bill (n.d.)	UoN: Ma B 99/87/2
late 18thB	Bill (n.d.)	UoN: Ma B 99/89/2
late 18thC	Expences in making the Roads at Gedling & Stoke Bardolph and repairing the Trent Bank (n.d.)	UoN: Ma B 99/98
1801	Survey of Lambley, Lowdham, Gedling, Carlton, Stoke Bardolph, Nottinghamshire (1801)	UoN: Ma S 59.

Gonalston (GS)

1573	Survey of boundaries (20 October 1573)	NCA: DD F 5/20
1592	Lease (25 October 1592)	NCA: DD F 5/22
15th/16th	Survey and valuation of the lands of the Parsonage, the Hospital of St. Mary Magdalene at Brodbusk, and the lord's tenants (n.d.; other documents in the same part of this collection are dated mainly in the late sixteenth or early seventeenth centuries)	NCA: DD F 5/24
1600 x 1700A	Survey and valuation (n.d., seventeenth century)	NCA: DD F 5/42
1600 x 1700B	Survey and valuation (n.d., seventeenth century)	NCA: DD F 5/41
1600 x 1700C	'The rates of Gonalstone now to be letten' (n.d., seventeenth century)	NCA: DD F 5/43
1602	Demise (19 May 1602)	NCA: DD F 5/27
1608A	Survey and valuation of the manor of Gonalston (1608)	NCA: DD F 5/29
1608B	Lease (29 September 1608)	NCA: DD F 5/33
1629	Lease (29 September 1629)	NCA: DD F 5/39

1704/5	Lease (23 February 1704/5)	NCA: DD F 5/48
1726A	Memorandum of agreement (1726)	NCA: DD F 5/51
1726B	Articles of agreement (11 November 1726)	NCA: DD F 5/52
18th	Forest claim for Gedling Woods (17–; no date given)	UoN: Ma B 99/44
1811A	Lease (14 November 1811)	NCA: DD F 5/58
1811B	Lease (14 November 1811)	NCA: DD F 5/59
1811C	Lease (14 November 1811)	NCA: DD F 5/60
1811D	Lease (14 November 1811)	NCA: DD F 5/61
1811E	Lease (14 November 1811)	NCA: DD F 5/62
1811F	Rental (6 April 1811)	NCA: DD F 5/57
1811G	Gonalston crop book (1811)	NCA: DD F 5/63
1816	Lease (12 May 1816)	NCA: DD F 5/65
c. 1852	Draft petition in Chancery (c. 1852)	NCA: DD F 5/71
1859	Inclosure (15 December 1859)	NCA: DD F 5/73
1966	Spital Farm, to be offered for sale by auction in two lots (28 July 1966)	NCA: DD HA 1/4/8/150.

Grassthorpe (GT)

1694A	Surrender and admittance (25 April 1694)	NCA: DD W 13†
1694B	Marriage settlement by lease and release (30/31 July 1694)	NCA: DD T 15/1†
1704	Settlement (11 August 1704)	NCA: DD T 15/4†
1720	Indentures of lease and release (25–26 July 1720)	NCA: DD H 108/1, 2†
1722 x 43	Abstract of title (20 February 1722/3–3 March 1742/3)	NCA: DD T 15/8†
1739	Mortgage (1 August 1739)	NCA: DD T 15/13†
1740	Indenture, feoffment (17 April 1740)	NCA: DD H 108/3†
1742/3	Lease and release (1/2 February 1742/3)	NCA: DD T 15/14†
1750	Lease and release (7/8 December 1750)	NCA: DD T 15/21†
1758	Mortgage (4 January 1758)	NCA: DD T 15/23†
1786A	Indentures of lease and release (1, 2 August 1786)	NCA: DD WM 1/121, 122†
1786B	Abstract of title (August 1786)	NCA: DD WM 1/120
1797	The Particulars of Sale of a Copyhold Estate at Grasthorpe (16 February 1797)	UoN: MS 76/6
1801A	Enclosure Award and accompanying map (1801)	NCA: EA 104/2; C/QDI 6
1801B	Indentures of lease and release (26–27 June 1801)	NCA: DD H 108/7, 8†
1801C	Abstract of title (1801)	NCA: DD WM 1/77

1802	Draft release (April 1802)	NCA: DD T 15/29†
1803A	Indentures of lease and release (7, 8 September 1803)	NCA: DD WM 1/105, 106†
1803B	Abstracts of indentures of lease and release (14–15 July 1803)	NCA: DD WM 1/78, 79†
1803C	Indentures of lease and release (30–31 August 1803)	NCA: DD WM 1/80, 81†
1803D	Indentures of lease and release (11–12 November 1803)	NCA: DD WM 1/95, 96†
1803E	Lease and release (15 July 1803)	NCA: DD T 15/30†
1803F	Mortgage (18 July 1803)	NCA: DD T 15/31†
1806	Conditions of sale and agreements to purchase (26 March 1806)	NCA: DD T 15/34†
1807	Assignment (11 April 1807)	NCA: DD WM 1/99
c. 1808	Abstract of purchase and mortgage (n.d., c. 1808)	NCA: DD WM 1/100
1808A	Copy court roll (14 April 1808)	NCA: DD WM 1/103†
1808B	Indentures of lease and release (12–13 April 1808)	NCA: DD WM 1/101, 102†
1816	Conditions of Sale (1816)	UoN: MS 76/18/5
1817A	Indentures of lease and release (5–6 April 1817)	NCA: DD WM 1/89, 90†
1817B	Indentures of lease and release (3–4 February 1817)	NCA: DD WM 1/111, 112†
1817C	Indenture, reconveyance (4 April 1817)	NCA: DD WM 1/88†

1833	Copy probate will (original 7 May 1833; copy 18 September 1835)	NCA: DD WM 1/113†
1838	Indenture, release (24 February 1838)	NCA: DD WM 1/115†
1839	Indenture, appointment (6 April 1839)	NCA: DD WM 1/116/2†
1849	Indenture, conveyance (6 April 1849)	NCA: DD WM 1/24†
1855	Indenture, conveyance (6 April 1855)	NCA: DD WM 1/25†
1858A	Indenture, conveyance (13 October 1858)	NCA: DD WM 1/109†
1858B	Indenture, mortgage (14 October 1858)	NCA: DD WM 1/254†
1858C	Abstract of title (1858)	NCA: DD WM 1/107
1863	Indenture, conveyance (1 May 1863)	NCA: DD WM 1/92†
1869A	Indenture, mortgage (13 October 1869)	NCA: DD WM 1/248†
1869B	Abstract of title (1858)	NCA: DD WM 1/247
1873	Indenture, conveyance (11 November 1873)	NCA: DD WM 1/252†
1895	Indenture, mortgage (20 November 1895)	NCA: DD WM 1/266/1†
1902	Indenture, conveyance (4 December 1902)	NCA: DD WM 1/243†
1911	Abstract of title (1911)	NCA: DD WM 1/255
1912	Indenture, assignment of mortgage (4 January 1912)	NCA: DD WM 1/256†
1923	Indenture, conveyance (19 December 1923)	NCA: DD WM 1/253†

1930	Particulars and conditions of sale (12 March 1930)	NCA: DD WM 1/280.

Gunthorpe, Caythorpe and Lowdham (LG)

late 12th	Foulds, Trevor, ed. (1994), *The Thurgarton cartulary,* Stamford: Paul Watkins (late twelfth century)	JC[3]
mid-13th	*Ibid.* (mid-thirteenth century)	JC
1290	*Placitorum Abbreviato*, 1811 (1290)	PN Nt
t. Ed 3	Unpublished map (from the reign of Edward III)	PN Nt
1419 x 30	Survey of Frevill estate (1419–30)	UoN: Mi M/214
t. Hy 8	Court Roll (unpublished), at the British Museum or Public Record Office (from the reign of Henry VIII)	PN Nt
1535	*Valor Ecclesiasticus,* 6 vols., 1810–34 (1535)	PN Nt
1590	Unpublished map (1590)	PN Nt
1609	Royal Survey (1609)[4]	JC
1630	Deed in NCA (1630)	JC
1647	*Ibid.* (1647)	JC
1648	No source specified (1648)	JC
1657	Deed in NCA (1657)	JC
1659	*Ibid.* (1659)	JC
1668	*Ibid.* (1668)	JC
1670	*Ibid.* (1670)	JC
1690	Abstract of Title deed in NCA (1690)	JC
1726	Glebe Terrier in NCA (1726)	JC

[3] Cameron and Cavill, 'Lowdham'. All subsequent references to JC in this group of parishes refer to the same article.

[4] This may refer to the 1609 Crown Survey, but the information provided in Cameron's article does not allow this to be confirmed.

1736A	Sparrow Survey in the Manvers Collection [held by UoN] (1736)	JC
1736B	Unpublished map (1736)	JC
1736C	Map accompanying Survey of Lowdham, Gunthorpe and Caythorpe, Nottinghamshire (1736)	UoN: Ma S 56/2
1736D	Survey of Lowdham, Gunthorpe and Caythorpe, Nottinghamshire (1736)	UoN: Ma S 56/1
1739	Abstract of Title deed in NCA (1739)	JC
1748	Glebe Terrier in NCA (1748)	JC
c. 1758	Thoroton Society RS 78, 1974 (c. 1758)[5]	JC
1759	Glebe Terrier in NCA (1759)	JC
1764A	Deed in NCA (1764)	JC
1764B	Glebe Terrier in NCA (1764)	JC
1764C	Tithe Award (1764)[6]	JC
1766A	Abstract of Title deed in NCA (1766)	JC
1766B	Enclosure Award and accompanying map (1766)	NCA: EA 64/4
1766C	Deed in NCA (1766)	JC
1770A	Abstract of Title deed in NCA (1770)	JC
1770B	Glebe Terrier in NCA (1770)	JC
1770C	Deed (19 January 1770)	UoN: Ma B 99/43
1775	Chapman and André, *Map of Nottinghamshire* (1775)	PN Nt
1777	Glebe Terrier in NCA (1777)	JC
1786	No source specified (1786)	JC

[5] The date and volume number of this reference indicate the Transactions of the Thoroton Society, not the Record Series indicated in Cameron's article. However, if this is the source, it is unclear to which article within this volume Cameron is referring.

[6] This information is problematic: the Tithe Award for Lowdham is dated 1840, so it is possible that the dates of these attestations should be later. I have kept Cameron's dates within the survey, however, as there is no other apparent alternative document to which she could be referring.

1788	Lambley & Lowdham Book of Tenures (1788)	UoN: Ma S 58
1789	Deed in NCA (1789)	JC
1792	Worrall, S. M. (1994), 'Water power on the Doverbeck', University of Nottingham diss. (1792)	JC
1803	Churchwardens' Accounts in NCA (1803)	JC
1807	Abstract of Title deed in NCA (1807)	JC
1809	Glebe Terrier in NCA (1809)	JC
1816	Deed in NCA (1816)	JC
1817	Glebe Terrier in NCA (1817)	JC
1819	Churchwardens' Accounts in NCA (1819)	JC
1840	Tithe Award (1840)	NCA: AT 82/2a
1869	Churchwardens' Accounts in NCA (1869)	JC
1894	Particulars of sale and map in NCA (1894)	JC
1911	Particulars of sale (1911)	JC
1921	6" Ordnance Survey Map	JC.

Hoveringham (HV)

1166 x 86	Confirmation (1166–c. 1186)	TC 453
1183 x 1201	Confirmation (1183–1201)	TC 454
mid-13thA	Grant (mid-thirteenth century)	TC 445
mid-13thB	Grant (mid-thirteenth century)	TC 448
mid-13thC	Grant (mid-thirteenth century)	TC 449
mid-13thD	Confirmation (mid-thirteenth century)	TC 451
mid-13thE	Grant (mid-thirteenth century)	TC 455
mid-13thF	Grant and quitclaim (mid-thirteenth century)	TC 456
mid-13thG	Grant (mid-thirteenth century)	TC 463

mid-13thH	Grant (mid-thirteenth century)	TC 464
1257 x 71A	Grant (c. 1257–71)	TC 432
1257 x 71B	Grant (c. 1257–71)	TC 433
1257 x 71C	Grant and quitclaim (c. 1257–71)	TC 434
1257 x 71D	Grant (c. 1257–71)	TC 435
mid/late 13thA	Grant (mid/late thirteenth century)	TC 443
mid/late 13thB	Grant (mid/late thirteenth century)	TC 450
mid/late 13thC	Grant (mid/late thirteenth century)	TC 466
late 13thA	Grant (late thirteenth century)	TC 436
late 13thB	Grant (late thirteenth century)	TC 446
late 13thC	Grant (late thirteenth century)	TC 447
late 13thD	Grant (late thirteenth century)	TC 460
1275 x 1326	Quitclaim (1275–1326)	TC 440
early/mid-14th	Grant (early/mid-fourteenth century)	TC 444
1548	Document in the possession of Trinity College, Cambridge (1548)	PN Nt
1562	*Ibid.* (1562)	PN Nt
1565	*Ibid.* (1565)	PN Nt
1577	*Ibid.* (1577)	PN Nt
1579	*Ibid.* (1579)	PN Nt
1590	*Ibid.* (1590)	PN Nt
1604	*Ibid.* (1604)	PN Nt
1614	*Ibid.* (1614)	PN Nt
1648	*Ibid.* (1648)	PN Nt
1777	Unpublished map (1777)	PN Nt

1799	Map accompanying an Enclosure Award (1799)[7]	PN Nt
1842	Document in the possession of Trinity College, Cambridge (1842)	PN Nt
1848	Tithe Award (1848)	NCA: AT 66/1a.

Kelham (KH)

1146 x 54A	Grant (1146–54)	RC 265
1146 x 54B	Grant (1146–54)	RC 282
1146 x 54C	Grant (1146–54)	RC 290
1146 x 54D	Notification (1146–54)	RC 293
1146 x 54E	Confirmation (1146–54)	RC 302
1146 x 54F	Grant (1146–54)	RC 303
1146 x 54G	Grant (1146–54)	RC 318
1146 x 54H	Notification (1146–54)	RC 319
1146 x 54I	Notification (1146–54)	RC 337
1160	W. Holtzmann, *Papsturkunded in England*, 2 vols., 1931; 1935–6 (1160)	PN Nt
c. 1170 x 96	Grant (c. 1170–96)	RC 266
c. 1170 x 1200	Grant (c. 1170–1200)	RC 241
c. 1175 x 84	Grant (c. 1175–84)	RC 267
c. 1176 x 96	Will (c. 1176–96)	RC 375
c. 1176 x 1200	Grant (c. 1176–1200)	RC 320
c. 1176 x 1206A	Quitclaim (c. 1176–1206)	RC 313
c. 1176 x 1206B	Grant (c. 1176–1206)	RC 355
late 12thA	Grant (late twelfth century)	RC 298
late 12thB	Grant (late twelfth century)	RC 366

[7] There is no Enclosure Award for Hoveringham, so it is unclear to which Enclosure Map this refers.

late 12th x early 13th	Grant (late twelfth–early thirteenth century)	RC 300
c. 1184 x 1200	Grant (c. 1184–1200)	RC 251
1186 x 1200	Grant (1186–1200)	RC 357
c. 1190 x 1200	Grant (c. 1190–1200)	RC 297
c. 1190 x 1206	Grant (c. 1190–1206)	RC 242
c. 1190 x 1209	Grant (c. 1190–1209)	RC 308
1196	Confirmation (15 January ?1196)	RC 292
1196 x 1200	Grant (1196–1200)	RC 296
c. 1200	Grant (c. 1200)	RC 299
c. 1200 x 11	Grant (c. 1200–11)	RC 306
c. 1200 x 1206	Grant (c. 1200–6)	RC 285
1202 x 1206	Grant (1202–6)	RC 243
c. 1205 x 43	Confirmation (c. 1205–43)	RC 345
c. 1206 x 43A	Grant (c. 1206–43)	RC 323
c. 1206 x 43B	Grant (c. 1206–43)	RC 324
c. 1206 x 43C	Grant (c. 1206–43)	RC 326
c. 1206 x 48A	Release and quitclaim (c. 1206–48)	RC 378
c. 1206 x 48B	Grant (c. 1206–48)	RC 379
c. 1210 x 27A	Grant (c. 1210–27)	RC 283
c. 1210 x 27B	Confirmation (c. 1210–27)	RC 284
c. 1210 x 40	Grant (c. 1210–40)	RC 376
c. 1210 x 43	Grant (c. 1210–43)	RC 339
1211 x 43	Grant (1211–43)	RC 237
c. 1215 x 28A	Grant (c. 1215–28)	RC 253
c. 1215 x 28B	Grant (c. 1215–28)	RC 330
c. 1215 x 28C	Grant (c. 1215–28)	RC 340

c. 1215 x 28D	Confirmation (c. 1215–28)	RC 360
c. 1215 x 28E	Grant (c. 1215–28)	RC 362
c. 1218 x 43	Grant (c. 1218–43)	RC 236
c. 1218 x 48	Grant (c. 1218–48)	RC 226
c. 1220 x 43A	Grant (c. 1220–43)	RC 280
c. 1220 x 43B	Grant (c. 1220–43)	RC 380
early 13th	Grant (early thirteenth century)	RC 365
1225	*Records of the Borough of Nottingham,* ed. W. H. Stevenson, 6 vols., 1882–7 (1225)	PN Nt
c. 1226 x 43	Grant (c. 1226–43)	RC 342
1227 x 48	Grant (1227–48)	RC 234
c. 1235/6	Release and quitclaim (c. 1235/6)	RC 301
1237 x 57	Grant (1237–57)	RC 220
c. 1237 x 57	Grant (c. 1237–57)	RC 224
1237 x c. 1260	Grant (1237–c. 1260)	RC 254
c. 1240 x 50	Grant (c. 1240–50)	RC 261
c. 1240 x 57	Grant (c. 1240–57)	RC 228
c. 1240 x 60	Grant (c. 1240–60)	RC 352
1244	Agreement (4 March 1244)	RC 288
mid-13thA	Grant (mid-thirteenth century)	RC 238
mid-13thB	Exchange (mid-thirteenth century)	RC 270
mid-13thC	Exchange (mid-thirteenth century)	RC 271
mid-13thD	Grant (mid-thirteenth century)	RC 272
mid-13thE	Exchange (mid-thirteenth century)	RC 273
mid-13thF	Grant (mid-thirteenth century)	RC 276
mid-13thG	Grant (mid-thirteenth century)	RC 287
mid-13thH	Grant (mid-thirteenth century)	RC 294

mid-13thI	Grant (mid-thirteenth century)	RC 327
mid-13thJ	Grant (mid-thirteenth century)	RC 332
mid-13thK	Grant (mid-thirteenth century)	RC 343
mid-13thL	Grant (mid-thirteenth century)	RC 347
mid-13thM	Grant (mid-thirteenth century)	RC 351
mid-13thN	Grant (mid-thirteenth century)	RC 361
mid-13thO	Grant (mid-thirteenth century)	RC 371
mid-13thP	Grant (mid-thirteenth century)	RC 372
mid-13thQ	Grant (mid-thirteenth century)	RC 373
mid-13thR	Grant (mid-thirteenth century)	RC 374
1250 x 57A	Grant (1250–57)	RC 225
1250 x 57B	Grant (1250–57)	RC 227
c. 1250 x 57A	Grant (c. 1250–57)	RC 221
c. 1250 x 57B	Grant (c. 1250–57)	RC 222
c. 1250 x 68	Grant (c. 1250–68)	RC 250
1252 x 74	Grant (1252–74)	RC 336
1256 x c. 1275	Grant (1256–c. 1275)	RC 257
c. 1258 x 77A	Grant (c. 1258–77)	RC 274
c. 1258 x 77B	Grant (c. 1258–77)	RC 275
1260A	Exchange (29 September 1260)	RC 262
1260B	Exchange (29 September 1260)	RC 263
c. 1278 x 88	Grant (c. 1278–88)	RC 331
1285	*Calendar of Charter Rolls*, 6 vols., 1903–27 (1285)	PN Nt
1334	Lease (8 December 1334)	NCA: DD FJ 7/3/1†
1353	Lease (30 September 1353)	NCA: DD FJ 7/3/2†

1357	Lease (3 December 1357)	NCA: DD FJ 7/3/3†
1358	Lease (2 December 1358)	NCA: DD FJ 7/3/4†
1400	Boundaries of Rufford's grange of Park Leys (1400: *recte* 1390)	RC 382
1405	Lease (21 January 1405)	RC 385
1505	Copy of letters patent (20 June 1505)	NCA: DD T 17/7†
1506	*Calendar of Patent Rolls* (1506)	PN Nt
1564	*Records of the Borough of Nottingham,* ed. W. H. Stevenson, 6 vols., 1882–7 (1564)	PN Nt
1572	*Ibid.* (1572)	PN Nt
1623	*Nottinghamshire's County Records, 17th Century,* ed. H. H. Copnall, 1915 (1623)	PN Nt
1683	Recovery Roll (Public Record Office) (1683)	PN Nt
1708	*Ibid.* (1708)	PN Nt
1764	Attested copy of lease (original 5 February 1764, copy 16 January 1769)	NCA: DD H 45/14
1775	Attested copy of release (27 May 1775)	NCA: DD H 45/27
1778	Copy assignment and mortgage (22 April 1778)	NCA: DD H 45/28
1782	Attested copy mortgage (6 August 1782)	NCA: DD H 45/32
1790	Assignment of mortgage (24 June 1790)	NCA: DD T 63/1†
1844A	Tithe Award (1844)	NCA: AT 67/1a
1844B	Lease (18 April 1844)	NCA: DD H 45/6†.

Marnham (MH)

13th	Exchange of land (thirteenth century)	NCA: DD 1901/1/1
1546	Rental or Survey at the Public Record Office, British Museum or in private hands (1546)	PN Nt
1604	*Manuscripts of Lord Middleton at Wollaton Hall* (Historical Manuscripts Commission), 1911 (1604)	PN Nt
1689	*Nottinghamshire Subsidies,* ed. G. Marshall, 1895 (1689)	PN Nt
1776	Indenture, lease and release (9, 10 October 1776)	NCA: DD WM 1/36, 37†
1784	Indenture, lease and release (original 12 May 1784, copy 17 September 1788)	NCA: DD WM 7/37†
1786	Attested copy indenture, release (original 5 April 1785, copy 17 September 1788)	NCA: DD WM 7/39†
1823	Alehouse Recognizances (10 September 1823)	NCA: C QDLv 4/1, 2†
c. 1840	Tithe Award (c. 1840)[8]	PN Nt
1844	Tithe Award (1844)	NCA: AT 86/1a
1847/8	Re. fox covers (1847–48)	NCA: DD 4P 62/44/36, 37†
c. 1850	Survey (c. 1850)	UoN: Ma S 90.

[8] Presumably this refers to the 1844 Tithe Award given immediately below it. Without clarification, however, these have been listed as separate sources.

Normanton on Trent (NM)

mid-13th	(mid-thirteenth century)	WB 310
1315	Grant (23 June 1315)	WB 527
1315 x 25A	Grant (c. 1315–25)	WB 531
1315 x 25B	Grant (c. 1315–25)	WB 533
1316	Grant (31 December 1316)	WB 532
1317A	Grant (11 June 1317)	WB 528
1317B	Grant (10 April 1317)	WB 529
1317C	Grant (25 March 1317)	WB 534
1398	Grant (12 March 1398)	WB 596
1413	Grant (9 January 1413)	WB 597
1429	Grant (1 August 1429)	WB 600
1446	Grant (12 March 1446)	WB 603
1612	Conveyance (bargain and sale) (20 June 1612)	NCA: DD H 27/4†
1723	Indenture, bargain and sale (30 March 1723)	NCA: DD WM 1/35†
1737/8	Deed of exchange (16 January 1737/8)	NCA: DD H 27/11†
1740	Copy will (original 13 April 1740, copy c. 1750)	NCA: DD WM 1/3†
1776A	Indentures of lease and release (9–10 October 1776)	NCA: DD WM 1/36, 37†
1776B	Copy court roll (17 October 1776)	NCA: DD WM 1/39†
1776C	Indenture, demise, mortgage (5 April 1776)	NCA: DD WM 1/4†
1781	Indenture, assignment, mortgage (4 April 1781)	NCA: DD WM 1/267†
1784	Will (25 September 1784)	NCA: DD WM 1/214†

1785A	Attested copy will (original 7 January 1785, copy 2 July 1785)	NCA: DD WM 1/40†
1785B	Indenture, demise, mortgage (10 May 1785)	NCA: DD WM 1/8†
1786A	Indentures of lease and release (11–12 May 1786)	NCA: DD WM 1/41, 42†
1790	Indentures of lease and release (14–15 May 1790)	NCA: DD WM 1/43, 44†
1796	Probate will (will 6 May 1796, probate 24 December 1798)	NCA: DD WM 1/215†
1808	Enclosure Award and accompanying map (1808)	NCA: EA 101/1
1815	Indentures of lease and release (9–10 April 1815)	NCA: DD WM 1/45, 46†
1819	Indentures of lease and release (5–6 April 1819)	NCA: DD H 108/11, 12†
1824	Indentures of lease and release (6–7 April 1824)	NCA: DD WM 1/234, 235†
1831	Indenture, assignment of lease (6 April 1831)	NCA: DD WM 1/125†
1848	Indenture, conveyance (5 October 1848)	NCA: DD WM 1/54†
1864A	Probate will (will 29 December 1864, probate 3 December 1867)	NCA: DD WM 1/238†
1864B	Memo. of agreement (7 May 1864)	NCA: DD WM 1/238†
1865	Indenture, conveyance (27 March 1865)	NCA: DD WM 1/239†
1869	Will (23 May 1869)	NCA: DD WM 1/229†
1884	Copy court roll (29 March 1884)	NCA: DD H 108/22†
1895	Indenture, mortgage (20 November 1895)	NCA: DD WM 1/266/1†.

North Muskham with Bathley and Holme (NB)

1148 x 53	Grant (1148–53)	RC 198
1161 x c. 1173	Grant (1161–c. 1163)	RC 202
1170 x 1216	Grant (1170–1216)	RC 216
1170/1216	The Rufford Cartulary (Harl MS 1063) (BM) (1170/1216)[9]	PN Nt
c. 1175	Grant (c. 1175)	RC 205
c. 1176 x 1200	Grant (c. 1176–1200)	RC 204
1200 x 31	Agreement in the form of a chirograph (1200–31)	DC 398
t. John	Grant (probably from the reign of John)	DC 350
c. 1220 x 43	Grant (c. 1220–43)	RC 211
early 13thA	Grant (early thirteenth century)	DC 352
early 13thB	Grant (early thirteenth century)	DC 395
early 13thC	Grant (early thirteenth century)	DC 396
early 13thD	Grant (early thirteenth century)	DC 397
early 13thE	Grant (early thirteenth century)	DC 407
early 13thF	Grant (early thirteenth century)	DC 409
early 13thG	Grant (early thirteenth century)	RC 206
early 13thH	Grant (early thirteenth century)	RC 209
early t. Hy 3A	Grant (early in the reign of Henry III)	DC 333
early t. Hy 3B	Grant (early in the reign of Henry III)	DC 335
early t. Hy 3C	Grant (early in the reign of Henry III)	DC 336
early t. Hy 3D	Grant (early in the reign of Henry III)	DC 337
early t. Hy 3E	Grant (early in the reign of Henry III)	DC 338
early t. Hy 3F	Chirograph of a grant (early in the reign of Henry III)	DC 339

[9] This may be the same document as RC 216 above, but as some forms are different the two sources have been kept separate in the survey.

early t. Hy 3G	Grant (early in the reign of Henry III)	DC 341
early t. Hy 3H	Grant (early in the reign of Henry III)	DC 342
early t. Hy 3I	Grant (early in the reign of Henry III)	DC 344
early t. Hy 3J	Grant (early in the reign of Henry III)	DC 345
early t. Hy 3K	Grant (early in the reign of Henry III)	DC 346
early t. Hy 3L	Grant (early in the reign of Henry III)	DC 347
early t. Hy 3M	Grant (early in the reign of Henry III)	DC 348
early t. Hy 3N	Grant (early in the reign of Henry III)	DC 349
c. 1223 x 34	Grant (c. 1223–34)	RC 218
1233 x 53A	Grant (1233–53)	DC 401
1233 x 53B	Grant (1233–53)	DC 544
1235A	Grant (before 1235)	DC 327
1235B	Confirmation (before 1235)	DC 329
c. 1240 x 43	Grant (c. 1240–43)	RC 217
c. 1240 x 48	Grant (c. 1240–48)	RC 199
1243	Grant (before 1243)	RC 208
13th	Grant (thirteenth century)	DC 400
late 13th	Grant (late thirteenth century)	DC 325
c. 1240B	Grant (c. 1240)	DC 386
t. Hy 3A	Quitclaim (from the reign of Henry III)	DC 331
t. Hy 3B	Grant (from the reign of Henry III)	DC 383
t. Hy 3 C	Grant (from the reign of Henry III)	DC 385
t. Hy 3D	Grant (from the reign of Henry III)	DC 406
t. Hy 3E	Quitclaim (from the reign of Henry III)	DC 408
1251A	Agreement in the form of a chirograph (1251)	DC 384
1251B	Agreement in the form of a chirograph (1251)	DC 405
late t. Hy 3A	Sale (probably late in the reign of Henry III)	DC 355

late t. Hy 3B	Quitclaim (probably late in the reign of Henry III)	DC 357
late t. Hy 3C	Grant (probably late in the reign of Henry III)	DC 358
late t. Hy 3D	Grant (probably late in the reign of Henry III)	DC 359
late t. Hy 3E	Sale (probably late in the reign of Henry III)	DC 360
late t. Hy 3F	Grant (probably late in the reign of Henry III)	DC 361
late t. Hy 3G	Grant similar to DC 361 (probably late in the reign of Henry III)	DC 362
late t. Hy 3H	Sale (probably late in the reign of Henry III)	DC 363
late t. Hy 3I	Sale similar to DC 363 (probably late in the reign of Henry III)	DC 364
late t. Hy 3J	Sale similar to DC 363 and DC 364 (late in the reign of Henry III)	DC 365
late t. Hy 3K	Sale (late in the reign of Henry III)	DC 366
late t. Hy 3L	Grant (late in the reign of Henry III)	DC 367
late t. Hy 3M	Sale (late in the reign of Henry III)	DC 368
late t. Hy 3N	Sale (late in the reign of Henry III)	DC 369
late t. Hy 3O	Grant (late in the reign of Henry III)	DC 372
late t. Hy 3P	Sale (late in the reign of Henry III)	DC 377
1262	Agreement (29 September 1262)	DC 375
late 13thA	Sale (late thirteenth century)	DC 353
late 13thB	Grant (late thirteenth century)	DC 373
late 13thC	Confirmation (late thirteenth century)	DC 390
late 13thD	Grant (late thirteenth century)	DC 391
late 13thE	Sale (late thirteenth century)	DC 403
late 13thF	Grant (late thirteenth century)	DC 404
1294/5	Grant (12 March 1294/5)	NCA: DD FJ 1/12/1†

1445	Letters of the Chapter confirming a charter (23 April 1445)	WB 223
1592	*Wills and Inventories* (Surtees Soc. 2), 1834 (1592)	PN Nt
1647	Bargain and sale by Edmund Lillie of Hockerton, Nottinghamshire, yeoman, and Frances his wife (18 June 1647)	UoN: Ja 133
1648	Feoffment (20 September 1648)	NCA: DD T 72/8†
1649	Deed poll (16 October 1649)	NCA: DD T 72/9†
1658/9	Feoffment with livery of seisin (24 March 1658/9)	NCA: DD T 72/12†
1660	Feoffment with livery of seisin (23 October 1660)	NCA: DD T 72/41†
1665	Admission of Sir Thomas Slingsby (23 October 1665)	NCA: DD T 24/4†
1668	Lease (1 April 1668)	NCA: DD T 72/5†
1675	Feoffment (8 April 1675)	NCA: DD T 72/43†
1682	Conveyance (20 May 1682)	NCA: DD H 31/1†
1686A	Feoffment (21 December 1686)	NCA: DD T 72/10†
1686B	Admission of Henry Belasyse esq. (29 April 1686)	NCA: DD T 24/5†
1686C	Admission of Henry Belasyse esq. (29 April 1686)	NCA: DD T 24/6†
1696 x 99	Abstract of title (not dated, covering deeds between 1 November 1696 and 1 February 1699)	NCA: DD T 62/5†
1697 x 1805	Abstract of title (1697–1805)	NCA: DD H 29/9†
1699/1700	Lease and release (2 and 3 February 1699/1700)	NCA: DD T 62/3, 4†

1701/2	Conveyance (lease and release) (17/8 March 1701/2)	NCA: DD H 31/2, 3†
1716	Indentures of lease and release (21/2 May 1716)	NCA: DD H 64/1, 2†
1717A	Conveyance (28 March 1717)	NCA: DD H 30/1†
1717B	Attested copy indentures of lease and release (deeds 23 and 24 March 1717, copy 8 March 1780)	NCA: DD H 111/1†
1717C	Indentures of lease and release (29/30 October 1717)	NCA: DD H 64/3, 4†
1720	Deed of exchange (10 May 1720)	NCA: DD H 28/6†
1720 x 1803	Abstract of title (1720–1803)	NCA: DD H 29/10
1727	Conveyance (17 March 1727)	NCA: DD H 31/9†
1730	Conveyance (lease and release) (25/6 March 1730)	NCA: DD H 30/4, 5†
1731	Conveyance (lease and release) (28/9 September 1731)	NCA: DD H 31/15, 16†
1735	Manuscript map of Holme, Nottinghamshire; surveyed for Thomas [Belasyse] Viscount Fauconberg (1735)	UoN: Ne 5 P 29
1736	Indenture, demise, mortgage (26 June 1736)	NCA: DD H 64/5†
1742	Deed of exchange (1 June 1742)	NCA: DD H 31/12†
1747	Conveyance (lease and release) (15/6 November 1747)	NCA: DD H 28/10, 11†
1749	Marriage settlement (lease and release) (3/4 November 1749)	NCA: DD H 17/1, 2†
18th	Terrier	NCA: DD 1609/19
1754	Assignment of mortgage (18 June 1754)	NCA: DD T 72/18†

1757	Deed of exchange (24 August 1757)	NCA: DD H 28/13†
1758A	Attested copy indenture to lead the uses of a recovery (9 November 1758)	NCA: DD H 64/7†
1758B	Indenture, feoffment (11 September 1758)	NCA: DD H 64/9†
1760	Deed (30 December 1760)	UoN: Ne D 2705
1763	Terrier	NCA: SC 7/5/58
1766	Conveyance (lease and release) (21/2 October 1766)	NCA: DD H 31/13, 14†
1767	Marriage settlement (lease and release – copy) (8/9 December 1767)	NCA: DD H 28/20, 21†
1771A	Indentures of lease and release (8 and 9 April 1771)	NCA: DD H 111/2, 3†
1771B	Indenture, feoffment (7 March 1771)	NCA: DD H 64/22†
1772A	Deed (4 April 1772)	UoN: Ne D 2712
1772B	Indentures of lease and release (1/2 March 1772)	NCA: DD H 64/23, 24†
1773	Enclosure Award and accompanying map (1773)	NCA: EA 68/4
1773B	Indentures of lease and release (5/6 November 1773)	NCA: DD H 111/4, 5†
1775	Will (15 May 1775)	NCA: DD H 64/11†
1777	Deed (30 September 1777)	UoN: Ne D 2718/8
1780	Deed (8 September 1780)	UoN: Ne D 2036
1781	Deed of exchange (12 January 1781)	NCA: DD H 29/1†

1784	Lease and release (6/7 August 1784)	NCA: DD T 72/29, 30†
1790A	Marriage settlement (lease and release – copy) (10/11 May 1790)	NCA: DD H 28/24, 25†
1790B	Copy will (8 September 1790)	NCA: DD H 28/26†
1792	Agreement for sale (12 May 1792)	NCA: DD H 29/3†
1793	Lease (9 September 1793)	NCA: DD H 29/4†
1796	Lease (22 June 1796)	UoN: Ne D 2032
1802	Conveyance (lease and release) (1/2 January 1802)	NCA: DD H 28/29, 30†
1804	Deed (9 January 1804)	UoN: Ne D 2037
c. 1804	Abstract of title (c. 1804)	NCA: DD H 64/32†
1805	Articles of agreement (10 December 1805)	NCA: DD H 64/14†
1806	Abstract of title (1806)	NCA: DD H 64/15
1810	Indentures of lease and release (16 and 17 January 1810)	NCA: DD H 111/6, 7†
1812	Sale particulars relating to North Muskham, Nottinghamshire (13 January 1812)	UoN: MS 76/10/6
1816A	Indenture, conevant (16 April 1816)	NCA: DD H 64/29†
1816B	Abstract of title (1816)	NCA: DD H 64/26
1816C	Supplemental abstract of title (1816)	NCA: DD H 64/27
1819	Covenant to produce title deeds (25 June 1819)	NCA: DD T 72/57†

1820	Assignment of mortgage (10 October 1820)	NCA: DD H 28/43†
1821	Mortgage (11 October 1821)	NCA: DD H 28/38†
1823	Abstract from conveyance (11/13 January 1823)	NCA: DD H 28/41†
1827	Lease (17 November 1827)	NCA: DD T 108/3†
1830A	Lease (19 October 1830)	NCA: DD T 108/4†
1830B	Assignment of mortgage (16 November 1830)	NCA: DD T 72/58†
1834	Lease (8 December 1834)	NCA: DD T 108/5†
1848	Indenture, lease (27 March 1848)	NCA: DD H 111/8†
1850	Valuation and draft (22 March 1850)	NCA: DD H 29/20, 21
1858	Valuation (23 March 1858)	NCA: DD H 111/12
1860	Assignment of mortgage (12 July 1860)	NCA: DD H 17/4†
1913A	Coloured printed plan of the North Muskham Estate, Nottinghamshire for sale by public auction (1913)	UoN: Ne P 12
1913B	Printed coloured plan of the North Muskham Estate, Nottinghamshire for sale by public auction (1913)	UoN: Ne P 13.

Norwell and Norwell Woodhouse (NW)

1230	Charter (early thirteenth century)	WB 234
1237 x 43A	Confirmation and quitclaim (1237–43)	WB 235
1237 x 43B	Notification of rent (1237–43)	WB 236

1341	Charter (30 August 1341)	WB 583
14th	WhiteBk	JC
1406A	Court proceedings (8 February 1406)	WB 373
1406B	List of services owed (*c.* February 1406)	WB 374
1406C	Sworn list of holdings (c. February 1406)	WB 375
1406D	Court proceedings (30 August 1406)	WB 377
t. Hy 4	(from the reign of Henry IV)	JC
1411A	Agreement (24 September 1411)	WB 387
1411B	View of frankpledge (1 October 1411)	WB 382
1433	Revision of extent of lands and tenements (November 1433)	WB 388
1433B	(1433)	WB (MJ)
t. Hy 6	(from the reign of Henry VI)	JC
1455	Patent Roll (1455)	JC
1461	*Notinghamshire Inquisitions post mortem* (Thoroton Record Soc.), 1905, 1914 (1461)	PN Nt
1596 x 1741	Abstract of title of Joseph Pocklington esq (4 May 1596 – 19 September 1741)	NCA: DD T 3/4†
1622	Settlement (20 December 1622)	NCA: DD T 3/5†
1653A	Abstract of title of Rich. Tibbits, esq (16 January 1808, quoting deeds 28 September 1653 – 6 February 1808)	NCA: DD VC 29/1 (MJ)
1653B	Indenture, feoffment (28 September 1653)	NCA: DD VC 24/1†
1655A	Marriage settlement (10 September 1655)	NCA: DD T 3/12†
1655B	Indenture, feoffment (3 February 1655)	NCA: DD VC 24/4†
1656	Bargain and sale (28 April 1656)	NCA: DD T 3/13†

1661	Terrier (13 November 1661)	NCA: SC 7/5/75
1687 x 1755	Abstract of title of Roger Pocklington esq (18 January 1687/8 – 10 November 1755)	NCA: DD T 3/24†
1687/8	Attested copy indenture, release (of lease and release) (deed 18 January 1687/8, copy 17 April 1766)	NCA: DD VC 2/2, 3†
1688A	As 1687–1755, attestations marked 1688 by Michael Jones	NCA: DD T 3/24 (MJ)
1688B	Attested copy indenture, release (of lease and release) (deed 18 January 1687/8, copy 17 April 1766)	NCA: DD VC 2/1 (MJ)
1688C	Extracts from terrier showing the property of Lady E. Denison (1688, copy 1937)	UoN: DL 2 1688
1690	Lease and release (1690)	NCA: DD T 3/25 (MJ)
1693	Attested copy indentures of lease and release (deeds 13 and 14 November 1693, copy 12 April 1766)	NCA: DD VC 2/2 (MJ)
1694	Lease and release (1/2 November 1694)	NCA: DD T 3/30†
1699	Mortgage (18 December 1699)	NCA: DD T 3/33 (MJ)
1701	Abstract of title of William Elvidge (18 December 1699–26 September 1739)	NCA: DD T 3/34 (MJ)
1702	Marriage settlement by release (20 November 1702)	NCA: DD W 65†
1707	Terrier (1707)	NCA: SC 7/5/23
1709	Abstract of title of Rich. Tibbits, Esq (28 September 1653–6 February 1808)	NCA: DD VC 29/1 (MJ)
1710	Indenture, release (of lease and release) (7 January 1710)	NCA: DD VC 24/5†
1711/2A	Lease and release (16, 17 January 1711/2)	NCA: DD T 3/50†

1711/2B	Abstract of title of John Rose (altered to Roger Pocklington, esq.) (16 January 1711/2; 27 November 1813)	NCA: DD T 3/51†
1713/4	Indenture, feoffment, assignment of lease (24 March 1713/4)	NCA: DD WM 1/140†
1719A	Abstract of title of Rich. Tibbits, Esq (28 September 1653–6 Feb 1808)	NCA: DD VC 29/1 (MJ)
1719B	Indenture, demise, mortgage (14 May 1719)	NCA: DD VC 24/7†
1735A	Lease for lives (26 April 1735)	NCA: DD T 73/7†
1735B	Lease for lives (26 April 1735)	NCA: DD T 73/8†
1744	Terrier (10 April 1744)	NCA: SC 7/5/77
1749	Lease for 3 lives (2 September 1749)	NCA: DD T 3/73†
1750A	Attested copy indenture, partition (deed 10 November 1750, copy 9 December 1765)	NCA: DD VC 2/5†
1750B	Attested copy indenture, partition (deed 10 November 1750, copy 3 December 1803)	NCA: DD VC 23/1 (MJ)
1757	Lease and release (17, 18 August 1757)	NCA: DD T 73/28, 29†
1764A	Indenture of lease and release (4, 5 April 1764)	NCA: DD VC 1/19, 20 (MJ)
1764B	Abstract of deeds of conveyance (4–7 April 1764)	NCA: DD T 3/78 (MJ)
1766 x 79	Abstract of title (4 April 1766–29 June 1779)	NCA: DD T 3/82†
1766A	Terrier of the estate of Joseph Martin at Norwell, Nottinghamshire (1 January 1766)	UoN: De D 3/15
1766B	Indentures of lease and release (4, 5 April 1766)	NCA: DD VC 2/8, 9 (MJ)

1779	Indentures of lease and release (21, 22 June 1779)	NCA: DD VC 2/10, 11†
1784	Indentures of lease and release (21, 22 May 1784)	NCA: DD VC 25/4, 5 (MJ)
1785A	Document from the deposits of the Hole family of Caunton (1785)	NCA: DD HC 5 (MJ)
1785B	Terrier of the estate of Joseph Martin at Norwell, Nottinghamshire (1785)	UoN: De D 3/16
1786	Marriage settlement (10 January 1786)	NCA: DD T 73/45†
1787	Attested copy indenture, release (of lease and release) (deed 21 April 1787, copy 11 May 1808)	NCA: DD VC 25/15†
1789	Two attested copies: indentures of lease and release, settlement (deeds 25, 26 December 1789, copies 13 April 1802, 3 December 1803)	NCA: DD VC 23/4, 5†
1790	Indenture, agreement, settlement (1 February 1790)	NCA: DD VC 23/6 (MJ)
1801	Terrier of lands in the parish of Norwell belonging to John Esam, surveyed 1793 (16 May 1801)	UoN: De D 1/22
1802	Indentures of lease and release (8, 9 April 1802)	NCA: DD VC 23/8, 9†
1803	Indenture, demise, mortgage (12 August 1803)	NCA: DD VC 23/16†
1808A	Indentures of lease and release (5, 6 April 1808)	NCA: DD VC 25/19, 20†
1808B	Indentures of lease and release (11, 12 April 1808)	NCA: DD VC 26/1, 2†
1808C	Indenture, assignment and further mortgage (9 April 1808)	NCA: DD VC 23/17†
1808D	Indentures of lease and release (19, 20 April 1808)	NCA: DD VC 23/17†
1811	Lease (10 August 1811)	NCA: DD T 109/1†

1813A	Lease (copy) 3 lives (20 November 1813)	NCA: DD H 32/6†
1813B	Indenture of lease and release (21, 22 December 1813)	NCA: DD VC 6/1, 2†
1816	Assignment (lease and release; copy) (10/11 November 1816)	NCA: DD H 32/7†
1817	Unspecified manor court document (1817)	NCA: DD SP 41/181, 182 (MJ)
1818	Indentures of lease and release (6, 7 April 1818)	NCA: DD 26/5, 6†
1820	Lease (23 February 1820)	NCA: DD 109/2†
1821A	Abstract of mortgage (1 June 1821)	NCA: DD T 3/88†
1821B	Indenture, demise, mortgage (6 April 1832)	NCA: DD VC 27/1†
1828	Unspecified document (1828)	NCA: DD 1408/1 (MJ)
1829	Lease (20 May 1829)	NCA: DD T 109/3†
1832A	Enclosure Award (1832)	NCA: C/QDI 22
1832B	Map accompanying the Enclosure Award (1832)	NCA: EA 131/1
1832C	Indenture, demise, mortgage (6 April 1832)	NCA: DD VC 27/1†
1850	Indenture, conveyance (19 November 1850)	NCA: DD VC 28/25†
1937	Brown (1937)	MJ
1959	ONQS (1959)	MJ.

Rolleston (RL)

1200 x 30A	Charter (before May 1230)	WB 237
1200 x 30B	Charter (before May 1230)	WB 238

1200 x 30C	Charter (before 1242)	WB 239
1200 x 30D	Charter (before May 1230)	WB 240
1200 x 30E	Charter (before May 1230)	WB 241
1200 x 30F	Charter (before 28 May 1230)	WB 242
t. Hy 3	Grant (from the reign of Henry III, 1216–72)	NCA: DD FJ 1/27/31†
late 13th	Grant (late thirteenth century)	NCA: DD FJ 1/27/5†
t. Ed 1A	Release (from the reign of Edward I, 1272–1307)	NCA: DD FJ 1/27/3†
t. Ed 1B	Release (from the reign of Edward I, 1272–1307)	NCA: DD FJ 1/27/32†
c. 1300	Grant (c. 1300)	NCA: DD FJ 1/27/4†
1316/7	Grant (25 February 1316/7)	NCA: DD FJ 1/27/10†
1317	Grant (16 April 1317)	NCA: DD FJ 1/27/11†
1320A	Release (November 1320)	NCA: DD FJ 1/27/14†
1320B	Release (11 June 1320)	NCA: DD FJ 1/27/18†
1321	Grant (30 April 1321)	NCA: DD FJ 1/27/19†
1376/7	Grant (5 January 1376/7)	NCA: DD FJ 1/27/34†
1390/1	Grant (13 February 1390/1)	NCA: DD FJ 1/27/20†
1407	Grant (29 September 1407)	NCA: DD FJ 1/27/35†
1421	Release (12 June 1421)	NCA: DD FJ 1/27/25†

1427	Release (11 November 1427)	NCA: DD FJ 1/27/24†
1626	'The survei of Roulston neare Neward [*sic*] belonging to the right honorable William Earle of Devonshire' (1626)	Derbyshire Record Society 13[10]
1627	'The Plat of Roulston in the countie of Nottingham belonging to the right hon. William Earle of Devon observed by W. Senior'	Held at Chatsworth House
1846	Tithe Award (1846)[11]	NCA: AT 110/2a
1862	Indenture, marriage settlement (20 August 1862)	NCA: DD H 117/2†.

South Muskham and Little Carlton (SM)

1230	Grant (before May 1230)	WB 39
mid-13th	Grant (mid-thirteenth century)	RC 394
1276	Assize Rolls, nos. 663–7, 669, 671–3, 676–83, 686, 690–4 (PRO) (1276)	PN Nt
late 13th	Quitclaim (late thirteenth century)	RC 393
1301	*Calendar of Close Rolls* (1301)	PN Nt
1305	Assize Rolls as 1276 (1305)	PN Nt
1364	Coroner's Rolls nos. 120, 121 (PRO) (1364)	PN Nt
1472	The Rufford Cartulary (Harl MS 1063) (BM) (1472)	PN Nt

[10] Fowkes and Potter, William Senior's Survey of the Estates of the First and Second Earls of Devonshire.

[11] The Tithe Award forms of names often omit a final element where it was present in the eighteenth-century sources, usually close. This may be because close was perceived to be a description rather than part of the name. There is a number of names, therefore, for which the 1846 form appears anomalous at first glance. In most cases, these have been treated in Chapter 5 as implied enclosures, especially given the cartographic evidence for an almost entirely enclosed landscape at this point.

1694	Release (30 November 1694)	NCA: DD T 80/1†
1696	Muskham glebe lands (date on document '7.9.96'; the catalogue for this bundle gives dates between 1593 and 1712, and this does not appear to be a sixteenth-century hand, so: 7 September 1696)	UoN: Mi 3/105/1/38
1704/5	Lease and release, feoffment (30/31 January 1704/5)	NCA: DD T 80/3, 4†
1725/6	Mortgage (1 February 1725/6)	NCA: DD T 80/6†
1735	Lease (of lease and release) (21 May 1735)	NCA: DD T 80/10†
1740	Document in the possession of Trinity College, Cambridge (1740)	PN Nt
1837	Tithe Award (1837)	NCA: AT 121/1a
1841	South Muskham survey and valuation (1841)	UoN: Mi S 5
1864	Survey of Caunton and South Muskham, Nottinghamshire; and Carlton-le-Moorland and Stapleford, Lincolnshire (1864)	UoN: Mi S 7.

Staythorpe (ST)

1218	Grant (22 November 1218)	RC 391
1496	Lease (1 February 1496)	RC 392
1841	Tithe Award (1841)	NCA: AT 128/1a.

Sutton on Trent and Ossington (SU)

1286	Register of Newstead Priory (PRO MiscBks 23) (1286)	PN Nt
1302	*Feudal Aids*, 6 vols., 1899–1920 (1302)	PN Nt
1312	(26 May 1312)	WB 492
1323A	(4 October 1323)	WB 465
1323B	(c. September–December 1323)	WB 471
1323C	(c. 8 December 1323)	WB 473
1323D	(c. October–8 December 1323)	WB 474
1335	Assize Rolls, nos. 663–7, 669, 671–3, 676–83, 686, 690–4 (PRO) (1335)	PN Nt
1604	Rental survey of lands in Sutton-on-Trent, Nottinghamshire (1604–85)	UoN: De A 39
1617	Court Rolls (unpublished) at the BM and PRO (1617)	PN Nt
1619A	Mortgage concerning lands at Sutton-on-Trent, Nottinghamshire (6 March 1619)	UoN: De A 3/2/1
1619B	Mortgage concerning lands at Sutton-on-Trent, Nottinghamshire (6 March 1619)	UoN: De A 3/2/2
1626	Court Rolls (unpublished) at the BM and PRO (1626)	PN Nt
1627A	Conveyance concerning lands in Sutton-on-Trent, Nottinghamshire (22 March 1627)	UoN: De A 3/5
1627B	Conveyance concerning lands in Sutton-on-Trent, Nottinghamshire (1 April 1627)	UoN: De A 3/6
1627C	Mortgage concerning lands in Sutton-on-Trent, Nottinghamshire (6 April 1627)	UoN: De A 3/7
1629	Unpublished map (1629)	PN Nt

1648	Additions to 1604 survey (1648)	UoN: De A 39
1649	Survey (1649)	NCA: SC 7/5/1
1663	Terrier and survey (1663)	NCA: SC 7/5/61
1664	Conveyance (25 March 1664)	NCA: DD T 3/94†
1688	Deed to lead uses concerning lands in Sutton-on-Trent, Newark, Nottinghamshire (20 January 1688)	UoN: De A 2/19
1695	Indenture, grant (14 May 1695)	NCA: DD WM 1/55†
1706	Copy release (10May 1706)	NCA: DD T 3/46†
1721/2	Indentures of lease and release (20/1 January 1721/2)	NCA: DD WM 1/57, 58†
1758	Terrier (1758)	NCA: SC 7/5/4
1764	Map of Ossington (c. 1764)	UoN: De B 14
1772	Valuation and survey (1772)	NCA: SC 7/5/62
1786	Estate map of Ossington and part of Sutton-on-Trent, Nottinghamshire (1786)	UoN: De B 20
1789	Probate will (1789)	NCA: DD H 133/2†
1792	Indenture, demise, mortgage (9 June 1792)	NCA: DD H 133/3†
1795	Indenture, assignment and further mortgage (18 November 1795)	NCA: DD H 133/4†

1804	Indenture, exchange (1 September 1804)	NCA: DD WM 3/1†
1808A	Indentures of lease and release (5/6 April 1808)	NCA: DD H 133/7, 8†
1808B	Indenture, demise, mortgage (7 April 1808)	NCA: DD H 133/10†
1808C	Enclosure Award for Sutton on Trent and Ossington, and accompanying map (1808)	NCA: EA 92/2/1; C/QDI 12
1811	Indentures of lease and release (4, 5 July 1811)	NCA: DD H 133/14, 15†
1814	Indentures of lease and release (11, 12 May 1814)	NCA: DD H 133/16, 17†
1815A	Abstract of title (1815)	NCA: DD T 83/8†
1815B	Assignment of mortgage (21 October 1815)	NCA: DD T 83/9†
1817	Indentures of lease and release (7, 8 April 1817)	NCA: DD WM 3/18, 19†
1828	Sale plan and particulars for Carlton on Trent mansion, manor and estate, including Bell Inn, with some lands in neighbouring Willoughby and Sutton on Trent (29 Feb 1828)	NCA: DD 1408/1
1831	Indenture of lease and release, mortgage (17, 18 May 1831)	NCA: DD WM 1/126, 127†
1832	Copy will (14 August 1832)	NCA: DD H 133/24†
1844	Tithe Award for Ossington (1844)	NCA: AT 104/1a

1845	Enclosure Award for Ossington with Wadnall Field, and accompanying map (1845)	NCA: EA 92/2/2; C/QDI 12
1848	Indenture, mortgage (6 April 1848)	NCA: DD H 133/22†
1857	Indenture, conveyance (27 April 1857)	NCA: DD WM 1/119†
1866	Abstract of mortgage (1866)	NCA: DD H 133/18†
1868A	Indenture, conveyance (6 April 1868)	NCA: DD WM 3/12†
1868B	Indenture, conveyance (29 May 1868)	NCA: DD WM 3/13†
1870	Copy certificate of payment (22 April 1870)	NCA: DD WM 3/15†
1875	Indenture, conveyance (6 April 1875)	NCA: DD WM 3/22†
1897A	Sale particulars (11 February 1897)	NCA: DD WM 3/22†
1897B	Sale particulars (11 February 1897)	NCA: DD WM 3/23†
1897C	Indenture, conveyance (6 April 1897)	NCA: DD WM 3/28†
1911	Report and valuation (24 November 1911)	NCA: DD WM 1/279.

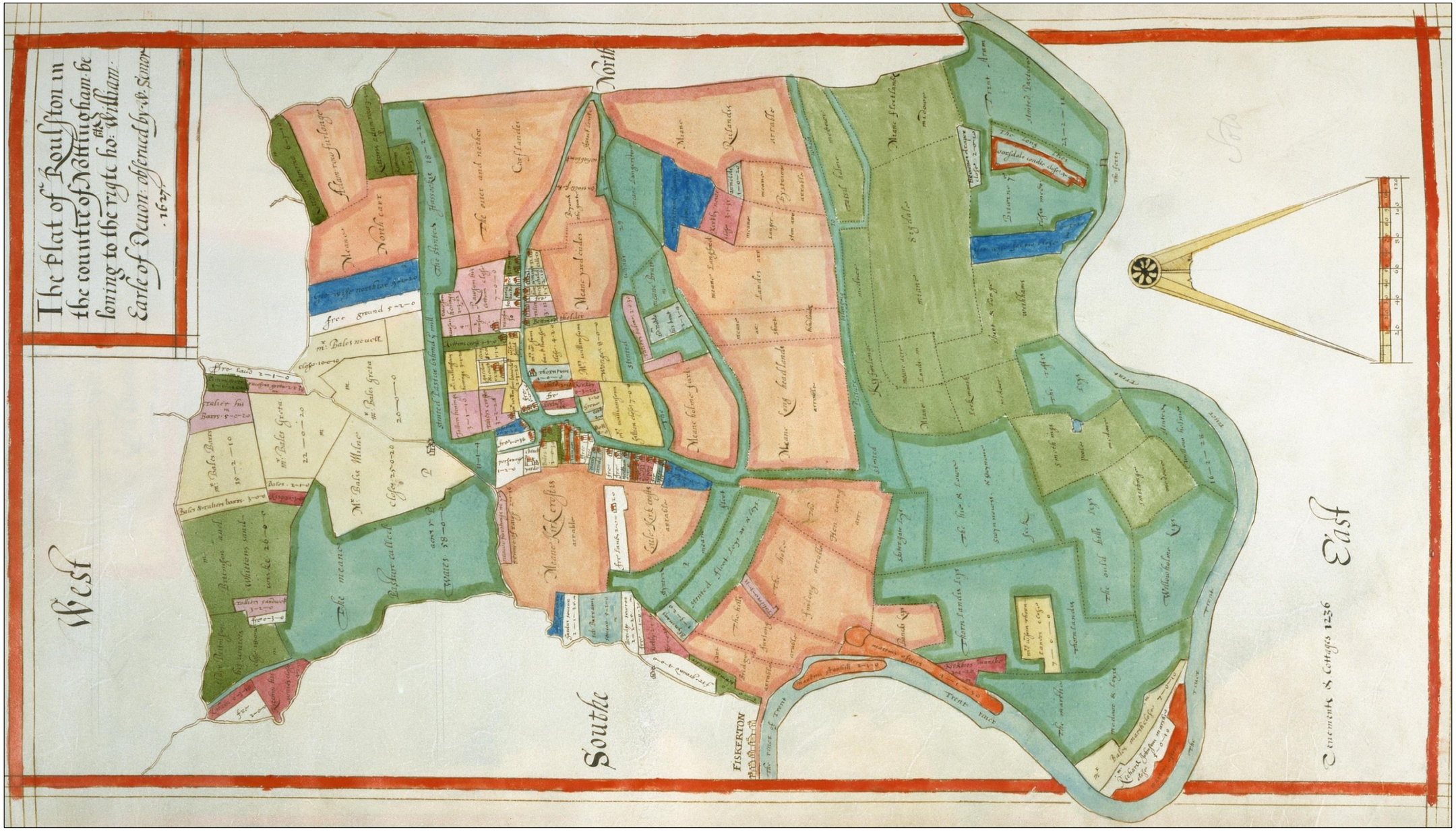
Thurgarton (TG)

1140 x 72	Grant (1140–72)	TC 15
mid/late 12thA	Quitclaim (mid-late twelfth century)	TC 4
mid/late 12thB	Release and quitclaim (mid-late twelfth century)	TC 17

1172 x 99	Grant (c. 1172–c. 1199)	TC 57
late 12thA	Grant (late twelfth century)	TC 24
late 12thB	Grant (? late twelfth century)	TC 34
1200 x 42	Release and quitclaim (c. 1200–42)	TC 59
early/mid-13th	Grant (? early-mid thirteenth century)	TC 25
c. 1250	Thurgarton Cartulary, in the possession of the Chapter of Southwell Minster (c. 1250)	PN Nt
mid-13thA	Grant (? mid-thirteenth century)	TC 20
mid-13thB	Grant (? mid-thirteenth century)	TC 21
mid-13thC	Grant (mid-thirteenth century)	TC 23
mid-13thD	Release and quitclaim (mid-thirteenth century)	TC 32
mid-13thE	Grant (mid-thirteenth century)	TC 36
mid-13thF	Grant (mid-thirteenth century)	TC 37
mid-13thG	Grant (mid-thirteenth century)	TC 38
mid-13thH	Grant (mid-thirteenth century)	TC 39
mid-13thI	Grant (? mid-thirteenth century)	TC 49
1257	Final concord (3 December 1257)	TC 1029
mid/late 13th	Grant and quitclaim (mid-late thirteenth century)	TC 50
1258 x 80A	Grant (1258–80)	TC 42
1258 x 80B	Release and quitclaim (1258–80)	TC 63
1258 x 80C	Release and quitclaim (1258–80)	TC 64
1258 x 80D	Grant (1258–80)	TC 69
1258 x 80E	Grant (1258–80)	TC 71
1263 x 78	Grant (1263–78)	TC 65

1280	Confirmation and quitclaim (November 1280)	TC 68
late 13thA	Grant (late thirteenth century)	TC 56
late 13thB	Grant (late thirteenth century)	TC 72
late 13thC	Grant (late thirteenth century)	TC 73
late 13thD	Confirmation (late thirteenth century)	TC 74
1280 x 1316A	Grant (1280–1316)	TC 47
1280 x 1316B	Grant (1280–1316)	TC 48
1304	Grant (1304)	TC 6
1316	*Feudal Aids*, 6 vols., 1899–1920 (1316)	PN Nt
1349 x 79	Meadow of the prior of Thurgarton measured by a perch of sixteen feet (1349–c. 1379)	TC 1138
1536A	Lease (10 February 1536)	TC 44
1536B	Sale (18 July 1536)	TC 45
1536C	*Palæography, Genealogy and Topography,* Selections from the collections of H. R. Moulton, 1930 (1536)	PN Nt
1537	Lease (8 April 1537)	TC 46
1540	*Letters and Papers, Foreign and Domestic, Henry VIII,* 21 vols., 1864–1932 (1540)	PN Nt
1551	Document in the possession of Trinity College, Cambridge (1551)	PN Nt
1777	Unpublished map (1777)	PN Nt.

Appendix 3: William Senior's map of Rolleston



Appendix 4: Map of Tithe Award names

