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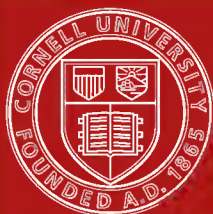
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THE PLACE-NAMES
OF
HEREFORDSHIRE

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Their Origin and Development

by

The Rev. A. T. BANNISTER, M.A.

All the profits of this publication will
be given to the Hereford Branch of the
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THE PLACE-NAMES OF HEREFORDSHIRE

Their Origin and Development

by

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1916

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PREFACE

THE ideal book on Herefordshire place-names has yet to be written. It would need, in its author, the knowledge of phonological laws possessed by Professor Wyld, the Celtic scholarship of the late Sir John Rhys, and Dr Horace Round's familiarity with the 11th and 12th centuries. The present writer, having no claim to rival any of these, has tried, nevertheless, to build upon their foundations.

The place-names of our county, where English, Welsh, and Norman-French influences acted and re-acted upon one another for centuries, ought to throw some valuable side-lights on our history. I have, therefore, in the scanty leisure hours of the last few years, put together the following list of practically all the early forms of Herefordshire names. The work has been laborious, but to me most interesting; and I trust it may be of interest and assistance to other students.

I have to acknowledge the kind and ready help of several scholars whom I have consulted on difficult points. In particular I am bound to mention Dr Horace Round, Mr Egerton Phillimore, and the Rev. J. B. Johnston. I have felt much diffidence in regard to the considerable number of Celtic names; but the Rev. T. Gray Jones, of Ebbw Vale, most kindly placed his intimate knowledge of Welsh at my service, and I have

dealt with them as best I could, with a fearful remembrance of Dr Bradley's scathing remark that 'it would be just as reasonable to try to read Virgil by means of a French dictionary and no grammar, as to try to translate ancient British names by means of a Welsh dictionary.' Fortunately for me, no great number of Herefordshire place-names are really 'ancient British,' and for most of these I have been able to find expert knowledge in the valuable notes of Dr Henry Owen and Mr Egerton Phillimore to 'Owen's Pembrokeshire.' The larger number of Welsh place-names in Herefordshire are comparatively modern, as I have shown in the Introduction. As regards either Welsh or English names I shall gratefully welcome suggestions and corrections.

A. T. B.

January 1916.

INTRODUCTION

‘Much of our history that is still dark,’ says Dr Round, ‘is written in the names that our remote forefathers gave to their English homes.’ These names in the 18th century, and indeed through most even of the 19th, were looked upon as a fit subject for the wild and ignorant guess-work which has filled our books of antiquities and our county histories with many misleading theories. It is scarcely too much to say that no work on English place-names has any scientific value before 1901, when Professor Skeat introduced modern methods of investigation by his *Place-names of Cambridgeshire*.

The new scientific treatment of place-names is a simple application of common-sense to the subject :—to ask, first, what are the earliest forms of the name? next, can any meaning be attached to the earliest form? and, lastly, how has this early form developed into the present-day name? Even when we have laboriously tried to answer these questions, it is not always possible to arrive at the true meaning of the name. Yet inability to find a satisfactory meaning is no reason for acquiescing in a guess which we know to be wrong. A collection of early forms enables us at least to reject those popular meanings which have often been handed on through centuries of false etymology. For ‘folk-etymology is always with us, and the too ingenious antiquary is no modern phenomenon.’ Even Leland was not the first to corrupt place-names by elaborately imaginative explanations. Giraldus Cambrensis and Robert of Gloucester had done it before him; and, before them, Henry of Huntingdon can hardly mention a place without proceeding to explain the meaning of its name.

If we can find our earliest form in an Old English Charter, it is usually possible to get at the true meaning with certainty. But, more commonly, the first occurrence of the name is in *Domesday*, or in the *Testa de Nevill*, that is, in records compiled by foreign scribes, who wrote down, as nearly as they could, the sound of the name, as they heard it from the natives. Imperfectly acquainted with English, they rarely heard correctly, and so the forms they write usually suggest rather than express the true Old English word. Thus in Herefordshire one of the Old English Hundreds was *Wimundstreu*, i.e. 'Wigmund's tree.' But the Norman-French scribe in *Domesday* writes it, in different entries, *Wimundstruil*, *Wimstruil*, and *Wim Strui*. Occasionally he seems to have copied his form from an earlier document, and then he is fairly correct. But more usually it is plain that he is trying to spell phonetically names from a language he does not know and cannot pronounce, and for which his alphabet had not always proper symbols. He almost always puts *ch* for *k*; initial *th* is usually *t*, and medial *th* is always *d*. He hates all gutturals, *h*, *ch*, or *gh*, and often boldly changes them into *st*—a practice which gives us the clue to many puzzling forms. He usually writes plain *s* for *sh*, or else prefixes *e*. In spite of these drawbacks, *Domesday* remains our chief storehouse of early place-names; and, as Dr H. Bradley says, 'if we understand the principles of its orthography we can often discover with certainty what the names really were.'

In the *Testa de Nevill* the case is far otherwise. 'It has long,' says Dr Round, 'been at once the hunting-ground and the despair of the topographer.' The spelling throughout is hopelessly wild—though, finding many such entries as *Solbedune* for *Shobdon*, one wonders how much of this is due to the transcribers and editors of the badly-edited text of 1807, which is the only one in print as yet. But many of the mistakes must be attributed to sheer stupidity or carelessness on the part of the original scribe. As an example of what he usually does with English names we may take this (Kingstone) entry 'Welketon, Cobbewell, La Marc,' by which he means 'Webbeton, Caldewell, la Mare,' i.e. the present *Webton*, *Coldwell*, and *Meer Court*. Naturally when he gets to the Welsh names in *Archenfield*, his

mistakes are even worse. We can scarcely hazard a guess as to what places he means by *Trayhac*, *Laund*', or *Attelgunt*, all in *Archenfield*!

The English settlers in Herefordshire spoke the Western variety of the Mercian dialect, which differed in many particulars even from the Eastern Mercian, and still more from the North-umbrian and Wessex dialects (though it has some few features which seem Wessex-born, or, as Mr A. J. Ellis thinks, are due to Welsh influences). Most of what we call 'Anglo-Saxon literature' is in the Wessex dialect, which is full of diphthongs. But the Mercian dispensed with these diphthongs of which the West Saxon was so fond. He said *all* for *eall*, *scēp* for *sceap* (= sheep), *liht* for *leoht* (= light), and *wall* for *weall*¹. He softened *g* into *ȝ*, saying (as we see in our Herefordshire place-names) *yard* for *geard*, and *yatt* for *geat*. He said *hill* when the southern dialects said *hull*, and the Kentish *hell*. And he shortened the ponderous Wessex personal names into almost their modern forms.

It is probable that soon after the victory of Chester, in or about the year 615, the earliest bands of Mercians pushed to the westward of the Severn, and settled in our county. But it was during the seventeen years of Wulfhere's vigorous reign (659-675) that the English rule was firmly established in Herefordshire, and Wulfhere's brother Merewald appointed *sub-regulus* of the Magesaetas², as the new settlers to the west of the Malvern Hills now began to be called. It seems fairly certain that before the end of the century Mercia had already reached more or less its westernmost limit, and that the great work of Offa, in the next century, was one of definition and development rather than of conquest.

But this 7th century settlement of Herefordshire was, of necessity, sporadic and incomplete. Throughout the county, and beyond it to the west, the woods were particularly dense. The *ley* of the Mercian settler was simply a clearing in the forest,

¹ Even these examples are sufficient to show that modern English has developed out of the Mercian dialect, which, being intermediate between the other two, helped to interpret between North and South.

² For the etymology of this word see under *Mauud* in the Alphabetical List.

where he built for himself and his sons a *tun*, that is, an isolated homestead, consisting of a rude wooden or wattled house, with, around it, a few enclosures for rearing calves, and a patch of arable land. This reclaimed patch¹ he usually called by his own name—the *tun* of *Bacca*, of *Tidbriht*, or of *Wilmar*². Or, it may be, he gave to his clearing a name descriptive of the site or its surroundings—some conspicuous tree, *Ethelmund's* or *Berthold's*³; a clay slope⁴, a blind valley⁵, or a hill showing the red Herefordshire earth⁶. When he found a spot suitable for dairy farming, he called it *Butterley*, or (in the wild *scrob* to the north of our county) *Cheswardine*. As his settlement grew, he established, in some outlying clearing, a *Barton*, or enclosure for the barley crop he grew there; and he built, in another part, a dwelling for his herdsman⁷, or even for a friendly Welsh tenant⁸. And everywhere he had to construct, for refuge or defence, a fortified place (*burh*), of which there are at least thirty in the county. North, south, east, and west of such a *-bury* he dwelt, with comparative security, in *Norton*, *Sutton*⁹, *Easton*, or *Weston*. So, in four centuries from the first invasion, we get the more or less settled Herefordshire of *Domesday*, which, in its main features, is the Herefordshire of to-day.

For the history of the county during these long centuries the place-names are perhaps our chiefest guides. We may take it as a general rule that the *-hams* and *-tons* are older settlements than the places ending in *-wood*, *-ley*, *-field*, *-wardine*, and the like. Dr Round has shown that in Sussex and Essex—perhaps everywhere in the south—the *-hams* are older than the *-tuns*. This rule does not seem to apply in Herefordshire, where, indeed, the *-hams* are rare compared with the *-tons*, the Mercian *-halh* ('riverside pasture') often taking the place of *-ham*.

Even before the end of the 9th century the village geography of the county had taken on more or less its present form. In

¹ The word 'assart' is mentioned in *Domesday* under Herefordshire alone.

² *Bacton*, *Tyberton*, *Wilmaston*.

³ *Aymestrey*, *Bartestree*.

⁵ *Hope* (there are ten in *Domesday*).

⁷ *Hardwick*.

⁴ *Clelonger*.

⁶ *Radlow*.

⁸ *Welcheston*.

⁹ There are in England, it is said, 72 *Suttons*, and 52 *Westons*.

the rest of England, by this time, the O.E. *tun* had lost its earlier meaning of 'an isolated homestead,' and normally implied an ancient settlement on the lines of a village community. But in Herefordshire the word retained and still has its earlier meaning¹. Yet as the *tun* prospered and grew, here also it developed by degrees into something like the manor of later days. As we have seen, *-tun* is usually compounded with a personal name. This personal element in our place-names necessarily implies some sort of seignorial right or control. The man who gives his name to the settlement is not some temporary official, like the head of the imaginary mark-moot. He is owner, rather than *primus inter pares*. He may be little more than a farmer in a remote clearing, with cottagers who work for him on his land; or they may be free men, rendering dues and services. In either case, the lord is there, and with him the starting-point of the coming manorial system. Even in the earliest days, the type of agrarian community is such that from it the manor of the 11th century may, without any breach of continuity, have evolved.

The complete nature of the English conquest, too, is proved by these place-names. The later conquest by the Normans, complete as it also was (and Herefordshire was the most thoroughly Normanized of all the English counties), left our place-names almost untouched. The new Norman owners settled as lords in the villages they found existing, taking over, very much as they were, them, and their inhabitants, and the names by which these inhabitants called them. Even when they pushed beyond the established boundary of English Herefordshire², and built a castle on the fringe of *Ewyas*, they took over

¹ See *Town* in the Alphabetical List, and *-ton* in the Appendix.

² This boundary in the 9th and 10th centuries, and perhaps even in the 11th, was the valley of the Dore ('Straddele'). The 'Dor' is mentioned in the *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle* under the year 941 as one of the boundaries of Mercia; and in the *Lib. Land.* as forming, with the Worm, the boundary, in 1129, between the dioceses of Hereford and Llandaff. (Ecclesiastical boundaries long mark the civil or political divisions with which they originally coincided.) So sharply drawn was the distinction that, in *Domesday Bacton* (in the diocese of Hereford) is assessed in hides, while, only three miles distant, *Ewyas Harold* (in the Welsh diocese) is reckoned in 'caracutes,' like the most recent conquests from the Welsh.

both its name and the nine Welsh 'squatters,' whom they found there. In short, the Norman rule in the county had little or no influence on the place-names, beyond some occasional alteration in their spelling and pronunciation, and the turning, here and there, of a name common to several places in the county into what Dr Bradley calls a 'double-barrelled' name¹. When, therefore, we find the village names in the conquered districts so overwhelmingly English, we are driven to the conclusion that the settlements of the invading Mercians were quite different in character from the later annexations of the Normans. These latter conquerors took over already existing settlements (we may not perhaps call them 'manors,' though virtually they were so). But the English, four centuries earlier, had formed *new* settlements upon lines and sites entirely independent of anything they found existing in the conquered lands, whether it was some relic of Roman *Coloniae*, or some native Celtic village that they came upon. There must have been Welsh *tref*s between Wye and Severn, as in *Archenfield* and *Ewyas*, in the 5th and 6th centuries; but no traces of them remained in the middle of the 8th century. And though Mercian new-comers settled in or near the ruins of *Magna*, *Bravonium*, and *Ariconium*, they settled entirely on their own lines, and gave new names of their own to their new settlements.

These Mercian settlements at first—and perhaps for a couple of centuries—were bounded by the Wye. On the left bank of the river, however, they soon pushed far to the west, *Radnor*, *Knighton*, and *Norton* being English soil some considerable time, it would seem, before the raising of Offa's dyke. To the south

¹ It is strange and noteworthy that the place-names introduced by the Normans are everywhere so few. 'The stolid English peasant fairly extinguished the proud Norman peer.' The two chief surviving traces of Norman influence on Herefordshire names are the habit—all but universal in the county—of prefixing the definite article to the name of a place, and the equally common use of 'Court' for 'Manor-house.' Of new names given by the Normans we have very few, and this is true also of England generally. 'On the whole,' says Freeman, 'really new names were confined to really new foundations.' The two *Caples*, *The Barr*, *Belmont* (which may be modern), the various 'Castles,' *The Elms*, *Foy*, *Hay*, *Petty France*, *The Golden Valley*, *Rowlestone*, *St Devereux*, and the seven *Valletts*, with ten other *-ett* endings, are all that we can pronounce to be new Norman names. Norman family names have been added to *Acton*, *Edvin*, *Holme*, *Hope*, *Stoke*, *Mansell*, and *Stretton*.

of the river, in *Archenfield*, the place-names, for the most part, date from the 5th and 6th centuries—the age of the Welsh saints, after whom so many of the villages in *Archenfield* are called. When the bargain was struck which gave to the Welsh of *Archenfield* the local autonomy, of which the details are given in *Domesday*, we have no means of knowing. But the place-names afford remarkable evidence as to the totally different nature of the settlements on the opposite sides of the river, where it bounds *Archenfield*. On the eastern bank are such names as *Brockhampton*, *Fawley*, *Brampton Abbots*, *Walford*, and *English Bicknor*¹; on the western bank, *Kilforge*, *Treyseck*, *Llanfrother*, *Craddock*, *Daffaluke*, *Ganarew*, and similar Celtic forms. The only unmistakable Welsh name on the left bank below Hereford is *Penalt* in King's Capse.

Before the time of the Survey, but how long before we cannot say (though it must have been a fairly considerable time, since the English names had become established), English settlers had crossed the Wye, and established themselves among the Welsh. For we find a few definitely English place-names in the very heart of *Archenfield* in 1086. *Wilton*, *Wormelow*, *Goodrich*, *Westwood*, *Ash*, and *Baysham*, are clearly English settlements². And in the 12th century two Welsh names in *Archenfield* became curiously 'Englished,' as *Ballingham* and *Moraston*. In the 13th century we have an apparently English settlement at *Humfreyston*; but this name, later on, was translated into Welsh and became the present *Trebumfrey*. So, too, the English *Baysham* had reverted, by Leland's day, to its earlier Welsh name of *Sellack*. As a whole, *Archenfield* remained Welsh for centuries after *Domesday*; and in its place-names is largely Welsh still³.

¹ A few Welshmen are mentioned in *Domesday* as holding land on the left bank of the Wye. Griffin had half-a-hide in *Pyon*; Saissil holds *Staunton-on-Wye*, the English name of which implies its previous possession by an English owner; and a Welshman is undertenant of land once held by Edward, an Englishman. The fact, too, that Brismer holds *Brismerfrum*, to which he had given his own name, suggests a quite recent English settlement of the estate.

² About 160 years later *Testa de Nevill* speaks of the 'French and Welsh' of *Archenfield*.

³ It is roughly true that somewhat more than half the field- and farm-names in

To the west of *Archenfield*, however, and actually between it and Wales, the district of *Straddel* became almost entirely English. It was the natural gateway for Welsh raiders into England, and, perhaps a century or more before the Survey, was effectively occupied by the English. From end to end it is full of English names in 1086. On its upper boundary was *Cusop*, and thence, down to *Bacton*, was a chain of English settlements. First the stronghold of *Clifford* (which under Earl William Fitz-Osbern was not merely a castle with a garrison, but a chartered borough, with special privileges granted to the burgesses). Then *More* (*The Moor*), *Harewde*, *Becce* (*Bache*), *Midewde* (*Middlewood*), *Torchestone* (*Dorstone*), *Elnodestune*, *Edwardstone*, *Poscetenetune* (*Poston*), *Manetune* (*Monnington-in-Straddel*), *Brocheurdie*, *Beltrou*, *Wilvetone*, *Wilmestune* (*Wilmaston*), *Almundestune*, *Alcamestune*. Nothing shows so clearly the insecure condition of this frontier district as a comparison of these names with the later place-names in the valley. Of the fifteen settlements mentioned in *Domesday* more than half have completely vanished, and their position cannot even be guessed at. The very name of the valley (*Straddele*) has all but disappeared. We have still in the valley a certain number of English names, *Peterchurch*, *Vowchurch*, and the like. But these only appeared in the 12th or early 13th century; and by far the greater number of place-names in the valley are now Welsh, dating from the 16th and 17th centuries, or even, in some cases, later¹.

This action and reaction of Welsh and English influences, extending over centuries of border history, produced similar

Archenfield are Welsh; and in some districts even more. In *Llangarren* quite two-thirds are Welsh.

¹ This is well brought out in a comparison of the farm- and field-names in *Dorstone*, of which we happen to have a good number in an undated document of which Bishop Peter de Aquablanca (1240-1269) is a witness. We have, then, in *Dorstone*, about the middle of the 13th century, such names as these:—*Selehulle*, *Huntehulle*, *Stathorne Walle*, *Benfelde*, *Huntewalle*, *Gulegrove*, *Sponne*, *Dudintone*, *Humemedue*, *Redwaldebrok*, *Stevenehus*, *Weleye*, *Timbesbroc*, *Marleput*, *Lordesleye*. (One Welsh name only is included—*Sakenant*.) In the *Dorstone* of to-day most of the names are Welsh:—*Cwm mills*, *Llanavon*, *Brynspar*, *Mynydd brith*, *Pwll Cam*, *Bedw*, *Llanach*, *Peny-y-lan*, and the like.

results in other districts also. We have seen that English place-names had reached as far west as *Radnor* even in Offa's day: *Kington*, *Norton*, *Knighon*, *Cascob*, and other like names giving evidence of vigorous English life far beyond the Dyke. But all these gains had been lost long years before the date of the Survey. Successive entries 'Wasta fuit [i.e. T.R.E.] et est in Marcha de Walis' show the devastating results of Welsh raids on these manors, which once had paid geld but now are waste and pay nothing¹. The English manorial names, however, are entered in *Domesday*, and still survive; but to-day they are surrounded by a host of Welsh farm- and hamlet-names. In *Kington* itself there appear to be no Welsh names, but in the neighbouring *Huntington* quite half are Welsh, and in *Brilley* considerably more than half. Some at least of these Welsh names were introduced as late as the 16th century, when the break-up of the Marcher lordships, and the comparative tranquillity of the border under 'Bishop Rowland's justice,' was followed by a very considerable immigration of Welshmen into Herefordshire.

Much the same thing is to be seen in the Monnow valley. The English name *Crasswall*, of 13th century origin, survives, but more than half the farm- and field-names in the parish are Welsh. The 13th century *Michaelchurch* becomes throughout the 16th and 17th centuries *Llanfihangel-eskley*, being re-translated into English only by 18th century antiquaries. Lower down the valley English influences were felt earlier; for Silas Taylor, in the middle of the 17th century, says that the Welsh *Clodock* 'hath lately taken the name of Longtown.' Yet some English names would seem, even after this time, to have been crowded out by Welsh; for 'Foscombe' and 'Burybourne,' which existed in *Clodock* in 1540, are not there now; and to-day considerably more than half the farm-names in *Longtown* are Welsh. A few miles lower down the river, it was only at the end of the

¹ An entry in the *Domesday* of Shropshire says that in the time of King Ethelred, i.e. about the year 1000, the three royal manors of *Whittington*, *Maesbury*, and *Chirbury* together rendered half a night's *feorm*, or about £50. At the death of the Confessor they were waste and yielded nothing.

17th century that the Welsh 'Pontrilas' completely supplanted the English 'Heliston'¹.

Of the two classes into which most place-names fall, viz. those which are simply descriptive and those compounded with a personal name denoting the original owner, the English settler, as we have seen, usually preferred the latter class. The Celt, on the other hand, rarely commemorates himself—which, it may be, is an indication that there are no germs of the manorial system, no implication of seignorial right or control in his *tref* or *commote*. But the descriptive names he gives to his settlement show strangely little of Celtic originality or poetic feeling². And when he does, at times, attach a personal name to a village, it is not that of the owner, but of the saint whose residence hallowed the place. Since the Celtic saints were legion, it was easy to find one in most localities. Before the Normanizing of the border there were many more place-names involving the personal names of local saints than those we have now. For the French bishops and priests, who came in the wake of the Norman lord, insisted that churches bearing the names of these Welsh saints, unknown to the church at large, should be re-dedicated. This was passionately resented by the patriotic sentiment of the Welsh, and, in their turn, they refused to accept the saints of the Roman calendar. A compromise was often made by re-dedicating the church (which usually involved re-naming the village) to the Virgin or to St Michael and All Angels. Hence we have, on the Herefordshire and Monmouth-

¹ A good instance of this gradual re-conquest of territory by the Welsh language is to be found in Flintshire, where such typically English Domesday names as *Preston*, *Westbury*, *Merton*, and *Bishopstree*, have become the modern *Prestatyn*, *Gwespyr*, *Mertyn*, and *Bistre*. Yet not far away a group of English names was able to hold its own. For part of the lordship of *Bromfield and Yale* lay within the borders of the Cheshire of 1086, and English place-names were given to its townships and hamlets. Soon after the date of the Survey all this area became Welsh (the 'commote' of Merford) and remained so for centuries. Yet the English names in *-ham*, *-tun*, *-ley*, and the like remained almost unaltered, and still survive.

² Only the Norman seems to have been impressed by the sheer beauty of a site; for he only has such place-names as *Belmont*, *Belgrave*, *Belvoir*, *Beauchamp*, *Beaumont*, *Bewdley* (i.e. *Beaulieu*).

shire border, about thirty *Llanfihangels* and *Michaelchurches*, and a dozen or more *Llanfairs*¹.

It only remains briefly to mention some of the changes in our place-names which have come about in the course of centuries. We cannot explain why one name-form persists rather than another, nor why one survives, perhaps, for centuries, and is then lost. But we do know that place-names, in earlier days, were in a somewhat unstable condition; and that, even in the last hundred years they had not been unchangeably fixed. We have seen how 'Heliston' yielded to 'Pontrilas' after nearly two centuries of struggle, how Clodock, about 1670, 'hath lately taken the name of Longtown,' and how such names as *Michaelchurch* and *Humfreyston* have appeared alternately in Welsh and English dress. In the Alphabetical List has been included a considerable number of names which have now entirely disappeared², since these vanished names are, for historical purposes, as valuable as those which have lived on into our day.

But often, when the name persists, other influences which make for change in its form are at work, above and beyond the normal development of the Old English language according to philological laws. The chiefest of these external influences is folk-etymology. If a place-name has no meaning that is apparent on the surface, an ingenious amateur antiquary will always set about to find one. The process is continually going on before our eyes, in spite of the steadying influence of the printed page. In *Ewyas Harold* the 'Martin Well' of the 1831 Ordnance Map is full 'St Martin's Well' before the mid-19th century, and is so still (being recently credited also with quasi-miraculous healing power). A spring in *Peterchurch* was already named, after the church and village, 'St Peter's Well,' and fitted with its legend, in the 18th century. The Dr Harford, who

¹ Altogether in Wales and the border counties there are at least 150 *Llanfairs*—a proof, not of the 'Mariolatry' of the Welsh, but of their ecclesiastical patriotism.

² There are other names, of manors or chapelries, which were once important, but have dwindled to almost insignificant holdings. Webton, e.g. (in *Madley*) and Llanwonog (in *Clodock*), now only farms, were once chapelries with a priest of their own. A similar chapel at *Urishay*, used for centuries as a barn, has recently been restored to the service of the Church.

bought some land in *Tupsley* in 1684, would scarcely recognize himself in 'Hafod Road.' Britton's naively modest suggestion that 'Moneyfarthing Hill' was so called 'probably from coins found there' is scoffed at by the same well-informed persons who gravely repeat the 18th century legend of Turn-a-stone, or connect *Dorstone* with a Teutonic god. These well-meaning theorists have been at work upon our place-names for a thousand years; and that is why Dr Round is so fully justified in disputing the claim of the philologist to explain place-names solely by phonological laws.

Mere carelessness, again, is often an important agent in changing the form of a name. *Longworth* (in Lugwardine) was *Longford* from the 12th to the 18th century, and *Strongwood*, which started life in *Domesday* as a *-wardine* name, became *Strongford*, *Strongworth*, and *Strongward*, before it grew into a *-wood*. The 'Lingham' of *Domesday* soon became, and remained for centuries, *Lingeyne*, and now is the meaningless *Lingen*. The endings *-den*, *-don*, and *-ton* are often confused¹, as we see in *Grendon* and *Bicton* (both originally *-dene*). The forms *-ig* and *-ea* were inextricably mixed up even by the 'Anglo-Saxons' themselves. Some of our *-leys* were originally *-lows*; and *Colwall*, *Crasswall*, and *Eccleswall* were all at first named from springs of water.

How such changes came about will easily be understood by a cursory examination of any document written before the end of the 18th century. An instance—not quite typical, but neither is it very extreme—is to be found in a Goodrich Terrier of 1722, where *the same field* is called *in the same document*, 'Hollen Duff Close,' 'Holland Tuff Field,' and 'Holland Dover Field.' In another document of the same date, dealing with lands at *Credenhill*, the same place is called on the same page 'Sheep's Court,' and 'Sheep's Coat'; and another place is referred to as 'Brincourt' and 'Bringate.'

¹ *-ton* is further confused with *-stone*, of which latter ending we have only two genuine instances in Herefordshire—*Aylstone Hill* and *Langstone*. (In 'Tedstone' the *-stone* is actually a corruption of *-thorn*.)

LIST OF BOOKS

most commonly quoted or referred to in the following pages.

This list is not an exhaustive bibliography of the subject, but contains merely the titles of the works which I have consulted most frequently in compiling the Alphabetical List of Herefordshire Place-names, and my abbreviations of them. For the forms of words later than 1538 (Val. Eccles.) I have only consulted, as a rule, Saxton's (1577), Speed's (1611), and Taylor's (1789) Maps of the County.

A. Texts, Record Publications, etc.

Abbrev. Plac.	Placitorum Abbreviatio.
A.C.	Ancient Charters prior to 1200 : ed. J. H. Round.
Aug. Of.	Various documents (usually 16th century) in the Augmentation Office.
BIRCH.	Cartularium Saxonicum.
Brec. Cart.	Cartularium Prioratus S. Johannis Evang. de Brecon. (printed in <i>Arch. Camb.</i> , 4th Series, Vols. 13 and 14).
CAPES.	Charters and Records of Hereford Cathedral, transc. and edit. by W. W. Capes.
Chart. R.	Calendar of Charter Rolls.
Close R.	Calendar of Close Rolls.
Dom.	Photo-zinco ^d Facsimile of the Herefordshire portion. Translation (with Introduction, and identifications) by Dr J. H. Round in Vic. Count. Hist.
Ep. Reg.	The Registers of the Bishops of Hereford (beginning 1275) pub. by the Cantilupe Society.
E. H. Cart.	The Cartulary of Ewyas Harold Priory, of which a careful abstract is printed in my History of Ewias Harold.
F.A.	Inquisitions and assessments relating to Feudal Aids.
Fine R.	Calendar of the Fine Rolls.
Glos. Cart.	Hist. et cartularium monast. S. Petri Glouc.
Heref. Corp. MS.	Report of Historical Manuscripts Commission 13 R.A. iv.
Inq. p.m.	Calendar of Inquisitions post mortem and other documents in the Public Record Office.
KEMBLE.	Codex Diplomaticus Aevi Saxonici.
LELAND.	Itinerary : ed. L. Toulmin Smith.
Leom. Cart.	Indexed in Dugdale's Monasticon Anglicanum.
Lib. Land.	The text of the Book of Llan Dâv, by J. Gwenogvryn Evans, with co-operation of John Rhys.

Non. Inq.	Nonarum Inquisitiones in Curia Scaccarii.
Pat. R.	Calendar of the Patent Rolls.
Quo War.	Placita de Quo Warranto.
Sub. R.	(Various) Subsidy Rolls.
Tax. Eccles.	Taxatio Ecclesiastica Angliae et Walliae.
T. DE NEVILL.	Testa de Nevill sive Liber Feodorum.
Val. Eccles.	Valor Ecclesiasticus.
WEBB.	Roll of the household expenses of Richard de Swinfield, ed. J. Webb.

B. General Works of Reference on English Place-names.

ALEXANDER.	The Place-names of Oxfordshire, by Henry Alexander.
BADDELEY.	Gloucestershire Place-names, by W. St Clair Baddeley.
BRADLEY.	English Place-names, by Henry Bradley (in Essays and Studies by Members of The English Association).
COOKE.	Continuator of Duncumb's Herefordshire.
DUIGNAN.	Notes on Staffordshire Place-names. Worcestershire Place-names, by W. H. Duignan.
DUNCUMB.	Coll. towards the hist. and antiq. of the co. of Hereford, by John Duncumb.
EG. PHIL.	Various notes to Owen's Pembrokeshire, and certain identifications in Lib. Land. (J. G. Evans' edition), by Egerton Phillimore.
JOHNSTON.	Place-names of England and Wales, by J. B. Johnston.
LLOYD.	History of Wales, by J. E. Lloyd.
J. HOBSON MATTHEWS.	Continuator of Duncumb's Herefordshire.
N. E. D.	The New English Dictionary by James Murray and others.
Onom.	Onomasticon Anglosaxonicum, by W. G. Searle.
H. O.	The Description of Pembrokeshire, by George Owen of Henleys : edited (with many valuable notes on place- names) by Henry Owen.
ROBERTS.	The Place-names of Sussex, by R. G. Roberts.
J. H. R.	Various works of J. Horace Round, and more particularly the Introduction and Notes to the Domesday Survey of Herefordshire in Vict. County Hist.
SKEAT.	Place-names of Cambridgeshire ; Place-names of Bedford- shire ; Place-names of Berkshire ; by W. W. Skeat.
WYLD.	Place-names of Lancashire, by H. C. Wyld and T. O. Hirst.
ZACHRISSON.	A contribution to the Study of Anglo-Norman Influence on English Place-names, by R. E. Zachrisson.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF HEREFORDSHIRE PLACE-NAMES

Names starred (*) cannot now be identified. All Domesday identifications are taken from Dr Round's Translation in the Victoria County History.

*Abbedeleye [in or near Westhide].

1303	}	Abbedeleye	{	F.A.
1346				F.A.
1428	Abudley, F.A.			
1431	Abbedley, F.A.			

Abbeydore.

circ. 1130 Dour, Dor, Dowr, Lib. Land.
 1147 Dore, Charter.
 1291 Dore, Tax. Eccl.
 1541 'the towne of Doore,' Aug. Of.
 circ. 1550 Dour, Dowr, Dowre, Leland.
 1727 Door, Hist. by its rector.
 1831 Abbey Dore, Ord. Map.

A house on the bank of the river is (19th century) called Doyer Villa, a local Anglicized form, quite modern. Welsh *dwfr*, or *dwr*, 'river, water.'

But H. O. (III. 268) says *Dour* cannot phonetically represent *dwfr*.

Aberhall or Abbershall (Hentland).

1569 Abrehale, Courtfield MS.
 1722 Aberhall, Wormelow Terrier.

*Acoll [Goodrich].

1722 Acoll, Terrier.

Aconbury.

circ. 1130 Acorneburye, Lib. Land.

1213 Akornebiri, Cl. R.

1218 Acornebury, Pat. R.

circ. 1270 Acorneburia, Gl. Cart.

1276 Acornebyry, Ep. Reg.

‘Burh of’? perhaps ‘Acorn’ used as a proper name: but there is no person named ‘Acorn’ in Onom., nor have any examples of the form ‘acorn’ been found in use before 1440. The O.E. form is *aecern*, ‘fruit of the acre,’ i.e. unenclosed land. Possibly *Acorn* is a corruption of *Ecebearn* or *Ecgbeorn*, a witness to a Worcester charter, circ. 1055.

Cf. *Alconbury* (Hunt.) which is ante 1300 *Alcundebir* ‘burgh of Alchmund.’

In the earlier entries in Lib. Land. Aconbury hill is *Cair rein*, ‘camp of the lance.’

The Acre (Ewyas Harold; and in Upton Bishop).

There are also Forty Acre Farm (*Abbeydore*), Forty Acres Farm (*Kingsland*), and Starve Acre (*Kilpeck*).

Acton Beauchamp¹.

O.E. *ác-tun*, ‘enclosure with the oaks.’ The name of its territorial lord added to distinguish it from the ten or more other Actons.

Adam’s Hill (Hereford).

ante 1172 Adamishille, Heref. Ch.

Adforton (Leintwardine).

1086 Alfertintune, Dom.

1321 Atfertone, Ep. Reg.

1370 Hattefordone, Ep. Reg.

1377 Atfortone, Ep. Reg.

1393 Attefortone, Ep. Reg.

circ. 1645 Adforton, ‘so called because on south side of an ancient fort.’ Silas Taylor.

¹ In the Pipe Roll 1160 there is a puzzling entry relating to ‘Hereford Belcamp.’

From some unrecorded name, possibly an unusual form of *Eadweard*. The Dom. form must be corrupt.

***Adhekerdeston** ['nigh unto Lutley'].

circ. 1281 Adhekerdeston, 'Customs of Hereford.'

Prob. from *Eadgeard*, a name found in Onom.

Adley (Brampton Brian).

1086 Edelactune, Adelestune¹, Dom.

1479 Adelahton alias Adlaton¹, Ind. Ct Rolls.

1524 Adlaghton, Cott. Chart.

'Tun of Æthelac.' We have no traces of the process by which *-tun* was dropped, and the last syllable of the pers. name turned into *-ley*.

Cf. *Ellastone* (Derbs.) which is ante 1700 'Adelakestone.'

Adzor (Wellington).

1345 Adesore, Ep. Reg.

1346 Addeshore, Addesore, Ep. Reg.

The second element is evidently *-ofer*, 'border, margin.' The first element probably is a personal name *Ada* or *Adda*.

Cf. *Hadsor* (Worcs.) which is Dom. *Hadesore*.

Ailey (Kinnersley).

1086 Walelege, Dom. (J. H. R. thinks possibly).

1575 Adeley, Heref. Cath. MS.

***Akes** [in Hund. 'Brocsash,' somewhere near Maund].

1243 Akes, T. de N.

1272 Akes, Crasswall Chart.

no date Akes, Leom. Chart.

1286 Le Aka, Ch. Rolls.

***Alac** [in 'Lene,' i.e. Kingsland].

1086 Alac, Dom.

***Alcamestune** ['in valle Stradelei'].

1086 Alcamestune, Dom.

¹ So identified by J. H. R.

Alcox (brook, Wigmore).

***Aldyazdestres** [in Tillington or Burghill].

1395 communis via apud Aldyazdestres, Ep. Reg.

Later on in same document it is 'dicta via de Saldyaz de Strewe.'

Both forms are evidently very corrupt.

Allensmore.

1265 Alainesmor, Ch. Rolls.

1291 Moralayn, Tax. Eccl.

1341 More Alani cum capella de Clehungr', Non. Inq.

1428 Aleynesmore, F.A.

Alan de Plokenet, lord of *Kilpeck* in 1272 (and evidently for some time earlier), reclaimed this portion of *Haywood*. There is an Allenshill in *Kilpeck*, which in 1367 was Aleynshulle (Ep. Reg.).

Almeley.

1086 Elmelie, Dom.

circ. 1200 Almelege, Gerv. Cant.

1285 Almaly, Ch. Rolls.

1289 Almalye, Ep. Reg.

1291 Almaly, Tax. Ecc.

1303 Almalie, F.A.

1341 Almali, Non. Inq.

O.E. *Elm-leáh*, 'Elm-meadow.'

Almshall (Farm, Holmer ; Land, Clehonger).

Property which for many centuries has belonged to the poor inmates of St Ethelbert's Hospital, Hereford. The second element is probably O.E. *health*, 'a meadow.' See Append. under *-hall*.

***Almundestune** ['in valle Stradelie'].

1086 Almundestune, Dom.

'Tun of Aylmund or Aethelmund.'

Alt Bough (Little Dewchurch).

1671 Altbough, H'shire Hearth Taxation List.

1722 Altobough, Wormelow Terrier.

The first element is *W. allt*, 'a cliff,' the second probably an adj. akin to *bwa*, 'an arch' :—'arched cliff.'

Alt Wint (Little Dewchurch).*W. allt gwynt*, 'windy cliff.'

There is a Winthill in *Cradley*, but that is probably of Eng. origin.

Alton (Ross and Dilwyn).*Ross**Dilwyn*

1086 Alwintune, Dom.

circ. 1215 Aletone, Her. Cath. Ch.

1243 Alinton, T. de Nevill.

1303 Alleton, F.A.

'Ealdwine's } tun.'
or 'Aldwin's }

'Ala's tun.'

Altyrynys (Walterstone).

The first element may be *W. allt*, 'a cliff,' as in the word above. The second element is *ynys*, 'an island.' But *ynys* is often used (like the English *-ey*) of a meadow along a river. It is certainly very loosely used in Welsh place-names, in many of which it cannot mean 'an island.'

Amberley (Marden).

1086 Amburlege, Dom.

1243 Aumbresle, Chart. R.

1291 Ambresleye, Tax. Eccl.

1327 Aumburleye, Plac. de Banco.

1341 Amberley, Non. Inq.

Johnston says from O.E. *amber*, *omber*, 'a pitcher'—'meadow of the pitcher.' Others would make the first element a man's name—Skeat thinks *Aembriht*, an occasional form of *Eanbeorht*. Or he may be *Amber* (not in Onom.), or *Amalbeorht*, or *Ambrose*. Alexander thinks *Amber* may be a Celtic word of unknown meaning.

Cf. *Amberley* (Glos.).
Amberley (Sussex).
Ombersley (Worcs.).
Amber Hill (Lincs.).

Ankerdine Hill (Bromyard).

1275 Oncredham, Sub. R.
 1327 Ancredam, Sub. R.

From O.E. *ancra*, 'an anchorite, anchoress, nun'—'the *ham* of an anchorite.' Later there seems to have been confusion with the common Herefordshire ending *-wardine* (or perhaps with *-dene*).

Cf. *Anker* (Warw. river, with two hermitages and a nunnery), *Ankerwyke* (Middlesex) 'anchorite's village.'

Aramstone (King's Caple).

1352 Aramstone, Ep. Reg.

Archenfield.

circ. 380 Ariconium, Iter Anton.?
 915 Ircingafeldes, Yrcingafeld, Iercingafeld, A.S. Chron.
 1086 Arcenfelde, Arcenefelde, Dom.
 circ. 1120 Jerchynfeld, Glos. Cart.
 circ. 1130 Ergyng, Ercincg, Ergin, Erchyng, Erchynfeld, Ur-
 cenevelde, etc., Lib. Land.
 1138 Erchenefelde, Glos. Cart.
 circ. 1147 Erging, Geof. Mon.
 circ. 1150 Herchenefeld, Brec. Cart.
 1243 Urchenefeld in Wallia, T. de Nev.
 1291 Irchenefeld, Yrcheneshome, Tax. Eccl.
 circ. 1550 Herchinfield, Leland.
 no date Ierchenfeld, Herchenefeld, Glos. Cart.

Prof. Napier says the A.S. Chron. forms can be phonetically connected with *Ariconium*, though he considers the element *-inga* as possibly indicative rather of a Saxon derivation. The word appears in more than a dozen different forms in Lib. Land. Of these forms the earliest seems to be *Ercincg* or *Ergyng*. The correct Welsh modification of *Ariconium* would be *Ergun*. But

it is curious that the Deanery of *Archenfield* does not include *Ross* or *Weston* (where *Ariconium* stood). And why is there still an *Urchingfield* in *Hardwicke*, near *Hay*, thirty-five miles west of *Ariconium*?

**Argoedlank* [Liberty of Wormelow, 1722].

The W. prefix *ar-* simply intensifies the meaning; the middle element is *coed*, 'a wood.' W. *llange* is 'a young man'; but *lank* may be corrupted from *llanerch*, 'a glade.' See **Coyed Llanke*.

Arkstone (Kingstone).

ante 1173 *Archelestune*, Chart. Her. Cath.

1243 *Arclestun*, T. de Nev.

1303 *Arcleston*, F.A.

1316 *Arkeston*, F.A.

1334 *Arclestone*, Ep. Reg.

1346 *Arcleston*, F.A.

1431 *Arkeston*, F.A.

The tun of *Earkyll* (= *Earcytel*).

Cf. (a few miles away) *Thruxton* (*Thurkeleston* in 1291).

Arrow (river).

958 *Erge*¹, Birch Ch.

Ante 1272, 'molendinum quod situm est super Hareye in Lenhales,' Wormesley Chart.

In mediæval Welsh MSS. the word occurs as *Arw*, and in an older form *Arwy* or *Arrwy*.

Johnston thinks it may be from the same root as Welsh *aru*, 'to plough.' It has been connected with O.E. *arewe*, 'an arrow.'

The Somerset *Oare* is in 1264 *Ar*.

Ash (Bridstow) sometimes called *Ashe* Ingen.

1086 *Ascis*, Dom.

1123 *Ach*, Leom. Cart.

circ. 1250 *Esse*, Glos. Cart.

1300 *Assche*, Ep. Reg.

1300 *Asche*, Ewias Harold Cart.

¹ Strangely enough Birch gives in a charter of 825 the form *Hearge* for the Middlesex Harrow.

Evidently O.E. *aesc*, 'an ash tree.'

The word is found as an element in many H'shire place-names:—e.g. The Ash (*Much Birch*), Tump Ash (*Dilwyn*), Ashwood (*Eye*), Hope's Ash (*Hope Mansell*), The Ashley (*Wellington*), Ashminton (*Bromyard*), Snogg's Ash (*Foy*), Crocker's Ash (*Ganarew*).

For 'Ingen' see *Aston Ingham*.

Ashminton (Bromyard).

No old forms. Prob. 'tun of Aescmann or Asman.'

Ashperton.

1086 Spertune, Dom.

1102 Aspertone, Glos. Cart.

1138 Aspretuna, Glos. Cart.

1291 'Stretton & Asp'ton,' Tax. Eccl.

1341 Asperton, Non. Inq.

Possibly 'tun of Asbeorht' or 'Asbret.' In Dom. S often represents a full syllable; e.g. Shrops. *Easthope* is Dom. *Stope*.

Ashton (Eye).

1303 Aleston, F.A.

1316 Ayston, F.A.

1346 Aleston, F.A.

1428 Alleston, F.A.

1431 Asheton, F.A.

1478 Ashtone juxta Leom., Inq. p.m.

'Tun of Ala,' a recorded man. Liquids like *l* disappear easily. Then the name becomes assimilated to some well-known word.

Aston.

1086 Hesintune, Dom.

1479 Assiston, Ind. Ct Rolls.

Prob. 'tun of Aese' (gen. *Aesan*). By the 15th century the gen. in *-es* (*-is*) has become the usual form.

Aston (Kingsland).

1123 Esscetuna, Leom. Cart.

1431 Assheton, F.A.

The first element is O.E. *aesc*, 'an ash tree.'

Aston Ingham.

- 1086 Estune, Dom.
- 1243 Estun Ingan, T. de Nev.
- temp. Hen. III Estona, Delimitation.
- 1291 Aston, Tax. Eccl.
- 1317 Astone Ingayn, Ep. Reg.
- 1341 Aston, Non. Inq.

O.E. *east tun*, 'east town,' in relation to *Ross*, or possibly to *Ariconium*.

The Ingayn family held Aston in the 13th century. *Aston Cruze* is one mile west, but I have not found any explanation of its name, unless *Cruze* is cor. from Lat. *crux*.

Athelstan's Wood (Aconbury).

- 1227 Aysteneswude, Close Rolls.
- 1228 Eystaneswod, Chart. Rolls.
- 1258 Alstanewod, Chart. Her. Corp.
- 1265 Adhelstaneswude, Acon. Chart.
- 1302 Athelstanwode, Quo War.
- 1348 Elystaneswode, Court Roll.
- 1592 Aylston's Wood, Title Deeds.

Attwood (Holmer).

Thomas atte Wode was ordained by Bishop of Hereford in 1335; and John atte Wode in 1345. (The ordination lists contain almost exclusively local names.) The personal names sufficiently explain the pl.-name. Cf. *Nash*, *Norke*.

Aubro (Wellington).**Aulden (Ivington).****Avenbury.**

- 1086 Aweneburi, Dom.
- 1252 Avenebury, Glos. Cart.
- 1275 Avenbyry, Ep. Reg.
- 1291 Avenebur', Tax. Eccl.
- 1320 Avenebury, Will of John de Aquablanca¹.

¹ He leaves half a mark 'monialibus de Avenebury'—a nunnery of which no other record exists.

1327 Avebury, Plac. de Banco.

1341 Avenbury, Non. Inq.

The *-ene* seems to represent a gen. plur. The word might therefore be *Aeffena-byrig*, 'burh of the Aeffes.' But this would be most unusual. It is more likely that *-ene* represents the gen. sing. in *-an*, making the word 'burh of Aeffe.'

Awnells (Much Marcle).

Aycrop's Moor (Allensmore).

circ. 1220 quarrera de Acrop, Chart. Her. Cath.

There is mentioned in a Cath. Chart. circ. 1215 'Heicropi Gardinum' (in *Allensmore*). A little later we have 'Aycropesmore,' and in 1291 we find 'apud Aycrop.'

Aylstone Hill (Hereford).

ante 1038 Aegelnother stan, Kemble.

1266 Ailestone, Glos. Cart.

1341 Ayleston, Non. Inq.

Aegilnoth or *Aegil* is the sun-archer of Teutonic mythology. But the person who gave his name to Aylstone Hill is more probably a prosaic English settler. The second element is one of the few *-stones* which genuinely mean 'a stone.'

Cf. Ailscroft (*Bosbury*).

Elsdon (*Lyonshall*).

Heliston (see *Pontrilas*).

Aylton.

1138 Ailenetona, Anc. Chart. (J. H. R.).

1278 Alhamstone, Ep. Reg.

1291 Aylmeton, Tax. Eccl.

1303 Aylmeton, F.A.

1341 Alyston, Non. Inq.

The earliest form suggests O.E. '*tun* of Aethelwine.' But the scribe of Tax. Eccles. confuses the first element with *Aethelmaer*, Normanized into *Aylmer*.

Aymestrey.

- 1086 Elmodestreu, Dom.
- 1275 Aylmondestre, Ep. Reg.
- 1291 Ailmondestre, Tax. Eccl.
- 1302 Aylmundestre, Quo War.
- 1341 Aylmondestre, Non. Inq.
- 1538 Aylemestre, Val. Eccl.

Zachrisson says the *Aylmond*- here represents the Normanizing of the O.E. *Aethelmund*, the contraction being due to the inability of the Normans to pronounce *th*.

-treu is the regular Dom. form for O.E. *treow*, 'a tree.' Cf. *Greitreu*, now Greytree Hundred.

Babylon (Aston Ingham).**Bache.**

- Straddel, 1086 Becce, Dom.
- Cowarne, 1138 'una hyda que vocatur Beche,' Glos. Cart.
- Straddel, 1424 'Clifford with Bache,' Ind. Ct Rolls.
- Straddel, 1537 'Le Bach et Bodest,' Aug. Of.
- Straddel, 1548 'Bach with Hardwicke,' Ind. Ct Rolls.
- Straddel, 1539 'Overbache,' Aug. Of.

Prof. Skeat says that *Bache* is the palatalized form of O.E. *baec*, 'a valley or a river bank.' Somewhere near *Ross* in 1300 (Ep. Reg.) is 'quedam vallis que vocatur Alvinebache.'

The word, alone and in composition, is very common in Herefordshire :—we have *Bach* (*Golden Valley*), *Bach* (*Cowarne*), *Tump Bage* and *Common Bach* (*Dorstone*), *Bage Farm* (*Madley*), *Bache Farm* (*Kimbolton*), *Bach brook* (*Aymestrey*), *Batch* (*Almeley*), *The Baches* (*Upton Bishop*), *South Batch* (*Upper Sapey*), *Evesbatch*, *Stansbatch*, *Stagbatch* (*Leominster*), *Batchcomb* (*Cradley*), *Batchfields* (*Bishop's Frome*), *Batchley* (*Grendon Bishop*), and (if it be connected) *Embages* (*Bromyard*).

Cf. *Batchcott* (Salop).

Badge Court (Worcs.).

Bacho, or Batcho (Monnington Straddel).

- 1376 'terra de Estradel que vocatur Becchen,' Cart. Gt Malvern.

This is possibly only a local variant of *Bache*. There is, however, in Montgomeryshire a brook called *Bacho Brook* which in the *Brut* (under year 1111) is *Bachwy*, and in Gir. Cambrensis *Pennant Bacho*. In *Crasswall*, in Ord. Map, 1831, is a place called *Bachau*, the product of perverse ingenuity.

Back Brook.

A trib. of the Arrow, which flows through *Kington*.

Backbury Hill (Mordiford).

1086 Bageberge, Dom.

'Burh in the valley.' The first element is O.E. *baec*, 'a valley,' for which see under *Bache* above.

Bacton.

1086 Bachetune, Dom.

1232 Bakyntune, Chart.

1243 Bakinton, T. de Nev.

1291 Baketon, Tax. Eccl.

1327 Bakynton, Chart. Rolls.

1341 Baketon, Non. Inq.

'Tun of Bacca or Becca.'

Cf. *Bacton* (Norf.).

Badley Wood (Whitbourne).

'Badda's lea.'

In 1316 there is a *Baddesleagh* (belonging to Alan de Plokenet) close to *Great Brampton*. But I take this to be a scribe's mistake for *Baddeshawe* (*Badsay*, q.v.).

Badnage (Burghill).

***Badsay** [in or near Madley].

circ. 1217 Baddeshage, Chart.

1267 Baddesawe, Inq. p.m.

1317 Badesawe, Min. Acc.

1327 Badeshawe, Baddeshawe, Plac. de Banco.

'Badda's enclosure.'

Badsay is still a surname in the county. For the second element see Appendix -*hay*.

Cf. *Badsey* (Worc.), 'Badda's island.'

See also under *Wormbridge*.

Bagga-lydiate (Orcop).

1831 Bagwy Llydiart, Ord. Map.

Bagwy seems to be akin to *Bacho* (q.v.). For the second element see 'Lydiates.' Some have conjectured that it is W. *Bagwn-llidiard*, 'gate of strength.'

Bailey Merdy (Brilley).

The first word is W. *beili*, a loan-word from the N.-Fr. 'the bailey-court of a castle,' then a court-yard generally, sometimes a cattleyard. *Beili* is often found as a pl.-n. in Wales, sometimes attached to a tumulus, as *Pen y Beili Bedw*, a tumulus in Cards.; *Beili glas*, another in Glams. The second word is W. *Maerdy*, 'the house of a steward,' then 'a dairy house.'

Balance Farm (Titley).

Ballhurst (Bromyard).

Ballingham.

- circ. 1130 Lannbudgual¹, Lib. Land.
- 1215 Badelingeham, Close Rolls.
- 1251 Baldingham, Chart. Roll.
- 1252 Baldingham, Chart. Roll.
- 1275 Balingham, Ep. Reg.
- 1291 Balingesham, Tax. Eccles.
- 1297 Baldyngham, Ep. Reg.
- 1538 Balincham, Val. Eccles.
- 1542 Balingcham, Orig. Roll.
- 1545 Balyngeham, Inq. p.m.

'The ham of St Budgualan.'

Ballsgate (Aymestrey).

Banstone (Pencombe).

¹ 'Rex Gurcant...dedit deo et SS. Dubricio et Teliano podum sancti Budgualan.'

Baregains (Ledbury).

Bargates (Leominster).

Barlands (Bosbury).

Said to derive its name from having been held by the service of 'bearing' the provisions of the lord or steward in their removes from one manor to another. Such tenants were called *Bermannii*.

The Barr (Eardisland).

1278 La Barre, Ep. Reg.

1311 La Barre, Ep. Reg.

1335 Le Barre, Ep. Reg.

1341 La Barre, Non. Inq.

Fr. *barre*, 'a bar,' 'barrier.'

In a Brecon Charter circ. 1150, Earl Roger of Hereford gives to the Priory 'burgagium in Brechonia et acram extra Barram.'

Barrelhill (Yatton).

Barrell (Upper, Lower, and Little, Aston Ingham).

Barrow (Cradley).

1327 la Barewe, Plac. de Banco.

O.E. *beorh*, 'a hill,' 'citadel,' then, as prob. here, 'a barrow,' 'place of burial.' There is also a farm called Barrow in *Pembridge*.

Barr's Court (Hereford).

1282 (translation, 1486) 'at the bridge of the Barre,' Custom Book, Hereford.

In 1339 Walter de la Barre was chief Bailiff of *Hereford*, and John de la Barre in 1334. In 1346 Roger atte Barre de Herefordie has a suit in court. The de Barre or de la Barre family, however, seem to have held lands in *Holmer* and *Burcot* at least as early as 1259. The last member of the family died early in the 17th century.

Bartestree.

1086 Bertoldestreu, Dom.

1291 Bertwaldestre, Bertwaldstret, Tax. Eccles.

1341 Bertwaldestr', Non. Inq.

1348 Bertwastree, Ep. Reg.

'Beorhtweald's tree.'

Cf. *Oswestry* (Salop).

Barton or Canons' Barton (Hereford).

1086 Bertune, Dom.

circ. 1150 Berthona, Chart.

1241 Bertone, Charter Roll.

O.E. *Bere-tun*, 'enclosure for barley.'

Cf. *Berwick* (on-Tweed), *Barwick* (Yorks.), etc., all being 'Barley-farm.'

In 1553 a *Barton* is mentioned with *Rushock* and *Bradnor*, i.e. near *Kington*.

Barton Court (Colwall).**Barton Hill** (Kentchurch).**Bartonsham** (Hereford).

circ. 1150 Berstaneshame, Glos. Cart.

1219 Bertanesham, Ep. Reg.

***Batley** [somewhere near Kilpeck].

1227 Bathlegh, Chart. Roll.

Bayford.

I can find no old forms; but on the analogy of Bayton (*Cleobury Mortimer*) and Bayworth (*Abingdon*) it should be 'Beaga's, or Bacga's, ford.'

Baylibrooke (Bullingham).

1282 (translation 1486) Bayle Brook, Hereford Custom Book.

Baynham (Ledbury).

Found as a surname also in Herefordshire. Prob. 'home-
stead of Baina or Bana.'

Baynton (Upton Bishop).

Prob. 'Baina's or Bana's tun.'

Baysham (Sellack).

1086 Baissan, Dom.

1240 Beysham, Ep. Reg.

1251 Baissan, Ep. Reg.

1291 Baisham, Baysham, Tax. Eccles.

1341 Baysham, Non. Inq.

circ. 1550 Beysham, Leland.

There is also a farm called 'Baysham' in *Goodrich*, which in 1693 was 'Baysham's Cott.'

Beansty (Kington).

The Bear Farm (Weobley).

Bearwood (Pembridge).

O.E. *bearo*, 'a wood.' If this be the derivation *Bearwood* is tautological. There is a 'Barrow' within half a mile; but, without old forms, we should not be justified in suggesting 'Barrow-wood.'

Cf. *Conybeare*, *Bere Regis*.

*Becce ['in valle Stradelei'].

1086 Becce, Dom.

See *Bache*.

Bedw (Dorstone).

W. *bedw*, 'the birches,' plur. of *bedwen*, 'a birch tree.'

Belle Orchard (a street in Ledbury).

Bellimore (Preston-on-Wye).

circ. 1130 Bolgros, Lib. Land.

1316 Bellimare, F. A.

1330 Bellymare, Ep. Reg.

1831 Bellimoor, Ord. Map.

It would seem that *Belly-moor* is simply a translation into English of *Bolg-ros*, which is compounded from Welsh *bolg*-, the root of several words meaning 'a paunch,' and *ros*, 'a moor, heath.'

Belmont (Clehonger).

No old forms, so it may be comparatively a modern name.

Cf. (10 miles to the south, in Monmouthshire) *Grosmont*, which is certainly as old as the 13th century.

***Beltrou** ['in valle Stratelie '].

1086 Beltrou, Dom.

Benarth (Kilpeck).

Evidently the Welsh *Penarth*. The first element, *pen*, is a common prefix meaning 'the highest part' or 'the extreme end.' Its Scotch form is *Ben*.

Benfield (Bredwardine).

1217 Benefeldum, Dore Chart.

1291 Benefeld, Tax. Eccles.

circ. 1369 Benefelde, Ep. Reg.

1541 Benfylde, Aug. Of.

Is it 'Bean-field,' or 'Field of prayer'?

Berkley (Lingen).

***Bernoldune**.

1086 Bernoldune, Dom.

1303 Bernaldeston¹, F. A.

1428 Bernaldeston, F. A.

So identified by J. H. R.; but otherwise not to be traced. 'Beornweald's tun.'

Berrington.

1223 Beriton, Berintune, Brec. Cart.

1236 Beriton, Brec. Cart.

1396 Pyryton, Ep. Reg.

1577 Birriton, Saxton's map.

1610 Birriton, Speed's map.

circ. 1750 Berrington, Bowen's map.

1776 Biriton, Stukeley, 'Itin. Cur.'

O.E. *pyrige*, a loan-word from Lat. *pirum*. *Perton* in *Stoke Edith* (though we have no old forms) is probably also *Pyryton*.

¹ 'Est in Marchia Wallie.'

Bettws (Much Dewchurch).

Much has been written, to little purpose, as to the origin of *Bettws*. The opinion still holds that it is a Welsh form of the English 'bead-house'; though no one has ever explained why 'bead-houses' should be scattered all over Wales and the Border, with none in England, from whence the word came!

Bewell Street (Hereford).

1314 'vicus qui vocatur Byhinde the Walle,' Hereford Corp. Chart.

1383 Bewalstrete, Hereford Corp. Chart.

***The Biblings** [Goodrich].

1722 The Biblings, Biblin's End, Terrier.

Bickerton (Much Marcle).

1086 Bicretune, Dom.

1303 Bykerton, F.A.

Bicknor.

1086 Bicanofre, Dom.

1266 Bykenovere, Glos. Cart.

1275 Bykenore Walensis, Ep. Reg.

1291 Bykenore' Walensium, }
 ,, Anglican', } Tax. Eccles.

1341 Bykenore, Non. Inq.

Clearly 'Bica's bank.' Lower down the Wye is *Bigsweir*, which in 1322 is *Bikiswere*, 'Bica's weir.'

See under *Doward* for Bicknor entry in Lib. Lan.

Bicton Pool (Yarpole).

no date Bikeden, Leom. Cart.

'Bica's vale.'

Biddleston (Llangarren).

So in 1676. For etymology see *Pudleston*.

Bidney (Dilwyn).

1346 Bydenweye, Ep. Reg.

Bigglestone (Much Birch).

1722 Bigleston, Wormelow Terrier.

Possibly from O.E. *pucel*, 'goblin,' 'sprite,' for which see sub *Pudleston*. Or, if we had old forms, we might find it to be 'Bigweald's tun.'

Bilbo (Rowlestone).

circ. 1140 Belboga, E. H. Cart.

Bilfield (Hatfield).

Billingsley (Holme Lacy).

'Billing' is one of the commonest of the so-called patronymics. We find *Billingford* (Norfolk), *Billingham* (Durham), *Billingley* (Yorks.), *Billinghurst* (Sussex) and five other places in various counties. Yet it is by no means clear that there ever was a clan 'Billing.' It is quite possibly no more than 'Billa's meadow.'

Birch (Much and Little).

1243 Communitas de Birches, T. de Nev.

1277 Birche sancte Marie, Ep. Reg.

1291 Birch' beate Marie, } Tax. Eccles.
Birches beate Marie, }

1306 Ecclesia sancte Marie de Birches, Ep. Reg.

1334 Maurice atte Birches ordained, Ep. Reg.

1340 Muchelbirches, Min. Acc. Aconbury.

1341 Byrches sancte Marie, Non. Inq.

1538 Birche, Val. Eccles.

1539 Lytle Byrche, Aug. Of.

O.E. *byrc*, 'a birch tree.'

Bircher (Yarpole).

circ. 1240 Birchovr, Leom. Cart.

1539 Byrchore, Aug. Of.

'Birch-bank.'

Birchy field (Avenbury).

Birley.

1086 Burlei, Dom.

circ. 1300 Boerleye, Chart.

1138 Buterlega¹, A.C.

'Meadow with the burh.'

¹ So identified by J. H. R. See *Butterley*.

Birtley (Lingen).

circ. 1183 Britleia, Birdleia, Chart.

'Meadow of Brid¹.'

Bishopstone.

1135 Bicopeston, Lib. Nig.

1291 Bissopeston, Tax. Eccles.

1303 Bysshoppeston, F.A.

1327 Bisshopeston, Plac. de Banco.

1341 Bysshopeston, Non. Inq.

1341 Bysshopesdon, Assize Roll.

'The Bishop's tun.'

The Warwickshire *Bishopstone* is 1016 Biscopesdun.

Bishopswood.

Evidently part of the Bishop's manor of *Ross*, though no old references are to be found. In 1355 there is a 'Bisshopusbrok qui cadit in ripam de Weye'; and in 1292 a 'Bissopeswere super Weye,' both near *Ross*.

Bitterley hyde (Pencombe).

The Shrops. *Bitterley* is Dom. *Buterlie*. See under *Butterley*.

***Bitton** [between Wigmore and New Radnor in the entry].

1341 Bitton, Non. Inq.

Prob. like Glos. *Bitton* (which is Dom. *Betune*, and 1234 *Betton*) 'tun of Betti' or 'of Beta' (both in Onom.).

Blackmarston (Hereford).

1294 Blakemonstone, Ep. Reg.

1400 Blakemanston, Acon. Cart.

1490 Blakemonston, Court Roll.

1509 Blackmonston, Rent. and Surveys.

1538 Blakmoston, Val. Eccles.

The Kentish *Blackmanstone* is held in Dom. by a person named Blacman. This also was 'Blacman's tun,' until popular etymology took the matter in hand.

¹ *Birt's Morton* (Glos.) is circ. 1350 Morton Brut, from Walter le Bret who held it in 1275.

Blacknorle (Marstow).

1490 Blake Norle, } Courtfield
1569 'an acre of land called Black Norles Sute,' } MSS.

Blackwardine (Stoke Prior).

no date Blakwrthin, Leom. Cart.

Legend says *Black Caer-dun*, supposed to have been a British or Roman fortified town, twelve coins and some fragments of pottery having been discovered there, but no foundations of buildings! But the word obviously means 'Blaeca's weorth' or farm.

Blaenans (Cusop).

Blaenau (Michaelchurch Eskley).

See *The Blane*.

Blaethwood (Little Hereford).

Possibly O.E. *blithe*, 'merry, pleasant.'

Blakemere (Preston-on-Wye).

1273 Blakemare, Comp. Roll.

1291 Blakemar, Tax. Eccles.

1341 Blakemere, Non. Inq.

'Blaeca's mere.'

There is a Blackmore in *Abbeydore* (which may be the 'Blakapola' of the Dore Cart. in 1232), and a Blakemore in *Aston Ingham*; also a Blakemor (unidentified) in Leom. Cart.

Cf. *Blakeney* (Glos.), *Blakenham* (Suff.), *Bletchley* (Bucks.).

The Blane (Llanveynoe).

Welsh *blaen* (plur. *blaenau*) means the top, beginning, or source of anything. Usually a prefix to the name of a place situated at the end of a valley, or at the source of a river, as *Blaen-Rhondda*, *Blaenau Festiniog*. The *Blane* is an Anglicized corruption of *Blaen*; and *Blaenans* must be the same, though the form is difficult to explain.

Blestacre (Ullingswick).

Blythe Fields (The Lea).

O.E. *blithe*, 'merry, pleasant.'

Bodcot (Dorstone).

Apparently W., 'kite's tail.'

Bodenham.

1086 Bodeham, Dom.

circ. 1150 Bodeham, Brec. Cart.

1243 Bodeham, T. de Nev.

1291 Bodenham, Tax. Eccles.

1302 Bodeham, Quo War.

1341 Bodenham, Non. Inq.

'Boda's home.'

The Furches family obtained land here by marriage with the Lacies in the 12th century. Hence it is sometimes found as *Bodenham Furches*.

Bolling (Coughton).

1831 Bollin, Ord. Map.

Bollingham (Eardisley).

Old forms being absent, we cannot tell whether the *g* is in the O.E. form, or has got itself inserted later. According as we decide this it will be 'Bolla's homestead,' or 'homestead of Bolla's sons.' See under *Billingsley*.

Bollitree (Weston-under-Penyard).

Since this is the reputed site of Ariconium, Judge Cooke says it is Welsh *Bol-yr-tre*, 'the bowel or centre of a town,' though on the English side of the Wye, where there is only one pl.-name certainly Welsh, and that within a stone's throw of Archenfield. Others say *bole* is 'a place where miners melted their lead.' It is perhaps more likely to be 'the tree of Bolla' or some similar name. But we have no old forms to help us.

***Bolton** [somewhere in or near Wigmore].

1302 La Haye Hyde de Boleton, Quo War.

Bonnyventure (Leominster).

So in Ord. Map, 1831. It seems to be a name of only 18th cent. origin.

Boresford (Brampton Bryan).

Borough or Bury.

Very common throughout the country, not merely in composition, as in Overbury (*Woolhope*), Buryhill (*Weston-under-Penyard*) and Monksbury (*Yarkhill*), but also independently, as The Bury (in *Aconbury*), Bury Farm (*Stoke Prior*), Bury House (*Wigmore*), Little Bury (*Eye*), Bury of Hope (in *Hope-under-Dinmore*), Bury (*Luston*). In *Ledbury* the parish is still divided into Ledbury Borough and Ledbury Foreign. And some quite small villages or even hamlets retain the name for a few houses as distinct from the rest, e.g. *Ivington* has Ivington Bury; and *Grafton*, a tiny hamlet near Hereford, has a house called Graftonbury. A farm in *Kingsland* is called Lawton Bury.

Bosbury.

1056 Bosanbyrig, Flor. Worc.

1086 Boseberge, Dom.

1233 Boseburia, Glos. Cart.

1291 Bosebur' Episcopi, Tax. Eccles.

'Burgh of Bosa,' perhaps the 'scriba regis' (i.e. of Witlaf, king of Mercia) mentioned in a charter of 833.

Boulstone¹ or Bolstone.

1286 Balchampton, Ep. Reg.

1443 Buggleston, Inq. p.m.

1538 Bowlston, Aug. Of.

The entry from the Swinfield Register suggests a connection with the Beauchamp family.

The Glamorganshire 'Bolstone,' in Margam Cart. 1517, both before and after that date and still, is *Bonvilston*.

Boultibrooke (Willey).

1330 Bultibrok, Ep. Reg.

1347 Boltebroke, Ep. Reg.

The first element is prob. O.E. *bottl* (sometimes found as *bolt*), 'a house.' 'House on the brook.' The W. *Trenant* (twice found in the county) has much the same meaning.

¹ There is a Bowlston Court in *Kentchurch* also.

Bowellfield (Allensmore).

Bowley (Bodenham).

1086 Bolelei, Dom.

‘Bola’s meadow.’

***Bradford** [a manor of Leominster].

1086 Bradeford, Dom.

1123 Bradeforda, Leom. Cart. (et passim).

1257 Bradeford, Chart. Roll.

‘The broad ford.’ I have entered this as an unidentified name; but it is almost certainly Broadward in *Stoke Prior*. See under *Broadfield*.

Bradley (farm, Kentchurch).

circ. 1280 Bradelee, E. H. Cart.

‘Broadmeadow.’

Bradlow Hill (Ledbury).

Tautology; since *Bradlow* = ‘Broad Hill.’ Locally it is still always *Bradlow*, never Bradlow Hill.

Bradnor (Kington).

1337 Bradnore, Inq. p. m.

1553 Bradnor, Court Roll.

‘Brada’s bank.’ For second element see Appendix.

Brainstree Cross (Stretford).

Brakes (Leintwardine).

(1) **Brampton** (Great, Madley).

(2) **Brampton** (Little, a township on Radnor border).

(3) **Brampton Abbots**.

(4) **Brampton Brian**.

(5) **Brampton** (Dorstone).

1086 Bruntune, Dom. (1, 2, 3, and 4).

1132 Bramtona, Chart. (1).

circ. 1160 $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Bromptona,} \\ \text{Bromtunne,} \end{array} \right\} \text{Glos. Cart. (3).}$

- 1302 Brumpton, Quo War. (3).
- 1303 Brompton Brian, Ep. Reg. (4).
- 1327 Michelebrompton, Plac. de Banco (1).
- 1333 Bryanesbrompton, Ep. Reg. (4).

‘Brand’s tun.’

Brampton Abbots is held in Dom. by the Abbot of St Peter’s, Gloucester.

Brampton Bryan was held from the Mortimers by a long succession of Brians of Brampton (1179–1398).

Brandon Camp (Leintwardine).

It *may* be, as popular etymology says, a corruption of *Bravinium* or *Branogenium*, the station on the Roman road, usually located in *Leintwardine*. But the other *Brandons* (Durham, Warwickshire, Salop) are Dom. *Brandune*, ‘hill of Brand.’ We have no old forms to help us.

Breadward (Kington).

1086 Brudeford, Dom.

Originally, it would seem, ‘spreading ford.’ Then the ending got confused with *-wardine* (for which see Appendix).

Bredenbury.

- 1086 Brideneberie, Dom.
- 1276 Bridenebury, Ep. Reg.
- 1278 Brudenebury, Ep. Reg.
- 1291 Brydenebur¹, Tax. Eccles.
- 1304 Bridenbyr, Ep. Reg.
- 1341 Bridenbury¹, Non. Inq.
- 1812 Bridenbury, Dunc.
- 1831 Bredenbury, Ord. Map.

‘Beorhtwine’s or Bridwine’s burgh.’

Bredwardine.

- circ. 1200 Bredewerthin, Brec. Cart.
- 1217 Bredworthin, Dore Cart.
- 1243 Bradewardin, T. de Nevill.

¹ In Tax. it is ‘Ecclesia de B.’ in Non. Inq. ‘Capella de B.’ (entered under *Avenbury*).

- 1255 Bradwerthin, MS. in West. Archives.
- 1277 Bredworthin, Ep. Reg.
- 1291 Bredewardin, Tax. Eccles.
- 1302 Bredewardyn, Quo War.
- 1341 Bredwardyn, Non. Inq.
- 1440 Bradwardyn, Inq. p. m.

‘Brid’s weorth’ or farm.

For the second element see Appendix, *-wardine*.

Breinton.

- circ. 1200 Bruntune, Breuntuna, Chart.
- 1252 Brahintone, Capes.
- 1291 Breynnton, Brenton, Tax. Eccles.
- 1341 Breynnton, Non. Inq.

Judge Cooke says *Bruntune* is ‘a vill near a flowing stream’! But it is better to say with Prof. Wyld ‘We expect a personal name with *-tun*.’ *Brun* and *Bruna* are common O.E. names.

*Brenchesowre [in Brinsop].

- circ. 1200 Brenchesowre, Brec. Cart.

The second element is an unusual form of the *-ofr* or *-or* ending. The first element may be the pers. n. *Brengyth*; or it may be a variant of the *Brin-* or *Brun-* in *Brinsop*.

Bridge Sollers.

- 1086 Bricge, Dom.
- 1255 Bruges, MS. in West. Archives.
- 1277 Bruges super Wayam, Chart.
- 1291 Bruges Solers, Tax. Eccles.
- 1302 Brugges sup. Wayam, Quo War.
- 1303 Brug Solers, F.A.
- 1341 Bruggsolers, Non. Inq.
- 1433 Brugge, Pat. Roll.

Why *Sollers*? The family of Solers or de Solariis held Sollershope and other Herefordshire lands early in the 14th century. But the Manor of Bridge is held by Roger de Clifford in 1277, and seems to have been held for centuries thereafter by Cliffords or by the Bishop.

Bridstow.

- circ. 1130 Lann San Bregit, } Lib. Land.
 Lann San Freit, }
 1138 Ecclesia Sancte Brigide virginis, Glos. Cart.
 1277 Bridestowe, Ep. Reg.
 1291 Bridestowe, Tax. Eccles.
 1341 Bridestowe, Non. Inq.

‘The stow of St Bridget, Brigida, or Bride.’ An Inq. p. m. of 1422 mentions a ‘lordship called Bridwarne’ near *Eton Tregoz*, which would seem to be *Bridstow*.

Cf. *Bridestowe* (Devon) and *Bridgerule* (Devon, old ‘Lan Bridget’), and the nine *Llansantfraid*s (or *-freads*, i.e. Bridgets) in Wales.

Brierley (Leominster).

- 1086 Bretlege [? J. H. R.], Dom.
 1539 Breereley, Aug. Of.

Brier-meadow.’ The first element is O.E. *braer*, *brer*, ‘the brier tree.’

Brighton Camp (Michaelchurch Eskley).

Called *Whitehouse Camp* in Vic. Count. Hist., and *Whitehouse* only in 1831 Ord. Map. Kelly’s Directory now calls it *Brighton Camp*. It is almost the only English name amid the Welsh in which the parish and district abounds. Possibly both *Brighton* and *Whitehouse* date from the 18th cent.

Brilley.

- ante 1240 Briel, Leom. Cart.
 1259 Brynlegh’, Cwmhir Cart.
 1267 Brunley, Inq. p. m.
 1290 Brimleye, Fine Roll.
 1333 Bruylle, Ep. Reg.
 1337 Brunleie, Inq. p.m.
 1403 Brynley, Inq. p. m.
 1450 Broonle, Llantonny Cart.
 1532 Brilleis, Aug. Of.
 1538 Brilley, Val. Eccles.
 1541 Breleu¹, Aug. Of.

¹ ‘In dominio de Huntingdon.’

A difficult word, in which English and Welsh forms have got inextricably mixed in the course of centuries. Quite half the pl.-ns. in the parish are still Welsh.

Cf. *Brill* (Bucks.), which in 1109 is *Bruhella*. In 1722 there is a *Brillstone* in *Goodrich*.

Brimfield.

1086 Bromefelde, Dom.

1123 Bremelfelda, Leom. Cart.

1138 Branfeld, A.C.

no date Brumfeld, E. H. Cart.

The Dom. form of the first element is O.E. *brom*, 'broom.' The Bremel of Leom. Cart. is O.E. *bremel*, *brembel*, or *brembel-braer*, 'a bramblebush.'

Bringewood (Burrington).

M.E. *Brink*, as below.

Bringsty (Whitbourne).

1275 Brinkestye, Ep. Reg.

1307 Brenkesty, Ep. Reg.

M.E. *Brink* (not known in O.E.), 'the descent of a hill,' 'the edge, margin, or border of a steep place.' It is not infrequent as a first element in place-names, e.g. *Brinklow* (Warwicks.), *Brinkley* (Cambs.), *Brinkworth* (Wilts.). The second element, *-sty*, is O.E. *stiga*, 'a path.' The Trilleck Register in 1355 mentions (in the forest of Dean) 'semita que vocatur le Ynsty.' Also, in the same neighbourhood, *Meresty* (= boundary-path), *Bicknorsty*, and *Cnappesty* ('hill-path'). In 1431 there is a *Hamsty* in *Marcle* (Pille MS.), which is 'the path to [what is still called] Homme house.' In 1395 in *Tillington* is *Wyndemullestye*. And in 1722 there is a *Stye Field* in *Credenhill*. 'Holesti' is in *Mansell Lacy* in 1222.

Brinsop.

1086 Hope, Dom.

circ. 1130 Bruneshopa, Orderic Vitalis.

circ. 1200 Brunehop, Brec. Cart.

1284 Bruneshope, Chart.

1291 Bruneshop, Tax. Eccles.

- 1303 Brunshope, F.A.
 1327 Brunsop, Ep. Reg.
 1327 Bruneshop¹, Plac. de Banco.
 1341 Brunsop, Non. Inq.
 1431 Brunshope, F.A.
 no date Overbrunssope, } Worms. Cart.
 Netherbrunssope, }
 1538 Brynsope, Val. Eccles.
 1577 Brinsop, Saxton's Map.

'The enclosed valley of Bruna or Brun.' There is a Brinshope farm in *Wigmore*, which in 1831 Ord. Map is Brinsop.

Brinstone (St Weonards). No old forms.

One would say 'Beorn's tun,' were it not that nearly all the names in *St Weonards* are Welsh, which suggests that dangerous conjecture, a hybrid.

Broadfield (Bodenham).

- 1086 Bradefelde, Dom.
 1123 Bradeffeld, Leom. Cart.
 circ. 1150 Bradefeld, Brec. Cart.
 1243 Bradfeud, T. de Nev.
 1291 Bradefelde, Tax. Eccles.
 1428 Bradefeld, F.A.

'Broad' is a common element in Herefordshire place-names, as everywhere:—e.g. Broadmoor (*Woolhope*); The Broad (*Eye*); Broad Meadow (hamlet in *Hardwicke*); Broad Oak (*Garway*), which is in 1548 'Brode Oke parcel of Dore'; Broad Oaks (*Bosbury*); Broadstones (*Stoke Prior*); and Broadward (*Stoke Prior*), which is in 1280 Bradford, and in 1638 Bradward. There is a *Brademedue*, not identified, in Leom. Cart.; and Leland mentions a *Brode Medow*, near *Wide Marsh*, in Hereford.

Brobury.

- 1086 Brocheberie, Dom.
 1243 Brocbir, T. de Nev.

¹ Curiously enough (probably by a scribe's mistake) the Lancs. *Boysnape* is, in 1235, *Bruneshop*—the only *-hope* found in that county.

1291 Brocbury, Tax. Eccles.

1341 Brokbury, Non. Inq.

'The burh on the brook.' Or is it from O.E. *broc*, 'a badger'?

***Brocheurdie** ['in valle Stradelei'].

1086 Brocheurdie, Dom.

'Farm on the brook.' See Appendix, *-wardine*.

Brockaly (Dilwyn).

-ly is a somewhat rare form of *-ley* (for which see Appendix).

Brockbury (Colwall).

Akin in origin to *Brobury* (q. v.).

Brockhampton.

1142 Brocwardin, Lant. Cart.

1283 Brockhampton, Ep. Reg.

1287 Brochamptone, Glos. Cart.

1334 Brokamtone, Ep. Reg.

1431 Brokehampton, F.A.

1545 Brokanton, Inq. p.m.

It may be from O.E. *broc*, 'a badger,' but more probably from *bróc*, 'a brook,' or sometimes 'a swamp,' 'a water-meadow.'

'The tun in the ham (i.e. meadow) by the brook.'

There is another *Brockhampton* near *Bromyard* which is also called *Brockington*, and is *Brockyntone* in 1457 (Glos. Cart.).

Brock Hill (Colwall).

Brockmanton (Pudleston).

1086 Brocheñton, Dom.

1123 Brocmanetune, Leom. Cart.

1303 Brokmanton, F.A.

circ. 1390 Brokmanton, Leom. Cart.

1547 Brockmanton, Ind. Court Rolls.

***Brocode** [somewhere near Goodrich?].

1086 Brocode, Dom.

***Brom's Ash** [Domesday Hundred].

1086 Bremese, Bremesse, Bromesais, Bromesesc, Dom.

1228 Bromes heff¹, Close Roll.

Bromtrees Hall (Bishop's Frome).

Built and so-called in 1722.

Bromyard.

circ. 840 Bromgeard, Birch.

1086 Bromgerbe, Dom.

1160 Bromiard, Glos. Cart.

1291 Bromyard, Tax. Eccles.

1316 Bromyerd forincecum, } F.A.
Bromyerd intrincecum, }

1341 Bromyerd, Non. Inq.

1363 Bromyarde fforeyn, Ep. Reg.

O.E. *brom*, 'broom,' and *feld*, 'field covered with broom.' In Shrops. Broom Farm is Dom. *Bruma*, and Broome is Dom. *Brame*.

Bronsil (Eastnor).

Also called *Brantsill*, and *Bromeshill*. Saxton's map (1577) and the 1831 Ord. Map spell it *Bransill*.

Said to be Welsh; and plausibly connected with *bron*, 'the breast of a hill,' or *brun*, 'a hill,' which in Lib. Land. is *bran*. In the absence of old forms, however, it is impossible to decide whether it might not equally be English 'Brand's Hill,' more especially as it is in a definitely English district.

Bronllys in Breconshire is *Brwyn-llys*, from the personal name *Brwyn* (H.O.).

Brooks (Clodock).

One of the few English farm-names in the whole valley of the Monnow above *Pontrilas*.

Broom-y-clos or Brom-y-clos (Llanwarne).

1650 Broomy Close, Survey.

1665 Broomy Close, Will of Rob. Pye.

1791 Broomey Close, Llandinabo Par. Reg.

1831 Broomy Close, Ord. Map.

¹ *heff* or *heaf* = 'accustomed pasture ground for sheep.'

Evidently a 19th century Wallicizing of a 17th century English name.

Cf. (all in our county) Broomy Hill¹ (*Hereford* and *Kingsland*); The Broome (*Cradley*, *Eardisland* and *Peterstow*); and Broome Hill Farm (*Tillington*), which in 1395 is Bromhulle (Ep. Reg.). In 1722 there is a Broomy Hill in *Goodrich*.

Broxash (Ullingswick).

1186 Brockeshes, Glos. Cart.

Broxwood (Pembridge).

1539 Broxwood Byrches, Aug. Of.

The Bruch (Eardisland).

1304 Villa de Bruges, Ep. Reg.

1831 Brutch, Ord. Map.

Evidently 'Bridge.' Cf. the old form of *Bridge Sollers*.

There is in 1272, in or near *Lyonshall*, a *Bruschfurlonge*, the first element in which is M.E. *brusche* (O.Fr. *brosse*), 'brushwood.'

Bryants (Goodrich).

1722 Bryons (Bryan Parrock), Terrier.

Called a 'township.'

Bryhampton (Little Hereford).

Bryncurl (Lyonshall).

W. 'hill near the Curl brook.' The name is possibly modern.

Bryngarth (Much Dewchurch).

A quite modern name, though in a typically Welsh district.

Bryngwyn (Dewchurch).

1650 Bringwine, Survey.

W. *bryn gwyn*, 'fair hill.'

Cf. *Bryngwyn* (Mons.) which in Lib. Land. is *Brangwayn*.

¹ *Broomhill* (Sussex) was, in early days, *Bromy Knoll*.

Brynifryd (Stoke Prior).

I suspect this name to be an early 19th century importation. It is the only Welsh name in the Parish, and indeed in the whole district. It is a very common cottage-name in Wales.

Brynsparid (Dorstone).

W., possibly *bryn-yspardun*, 'hill of a spur.'

Buckenhill (Bromyard).

1335 Bokinhulle, Ep. Reg.

1377 Bokenhulle, Ep. Reg.

The development of the word is very similar to that of *Bucknell* (Oxfs.) which is in 1149 *Buckenhill*, and in 1316 *Bokkenhull*. The first element may be either O.E. *buccan* (gen. sing.), 'he-goat,' or a pers. n. *Bucca*.

There is a Buckenhill also in *Sollershope*.

Buck House (Edwin Ralph).**Buckland** (Docklow).

1288 Bokelaunde, Ep. Reg.

1290 Boklande, Leom. Cart.

1291 Boclond', Tax. Eccles.

O.E. *bocland*, 'an estate held with certain privileges in virtue of a royal charter or "book."' The *Docklow* Buckland belonged in 1290 to Leominster Priory, as did Fencote near by. In *Talgarth* in the 12th century there was a Cumbebuckeland.

Bucknall (Fownhope).**Buckton**.

1086 Buctone, Dom.

1479 Buckton, Ind. Ct Rolls.

The first element may be O.E. *bucca*, 'a he-goat'; but far more probably it is the personal name *Bucca*.

Bullinghope (Upper and Lower) or **Bullingham**.

1086 Boninhope, Dom.

1275 Bulengehope, Ep. Reg.

1302 Bulneshope, Quo War.

- 1303 Bullinghop, F.A.
- 1341 Bullyngeshop sup. et inf., Non. Inq.
- 1396 Bolynghope, Ep. Reg.
- 1831 Bullingham, Ord. Map.

‘The enclosed valley of Bula.’ The Dom. form is so identified by J. H. R., but is puzzling. The Quo War. form is a scribe’s mistake.

Bunshill (Bishopstone).

- 1086 Bunesulle, Dom.
- 1142 Boneshull, Lant. Cart.
- 1340 Boneshull, Ind. Ct Rolls.
- 1394 Bunshill, Ind Ct Rolls.
- 1523 Boneshill, Hereford Will.
- 1538 Boneshill, Val. Eccles.

It *might* be ‘hill of the cup’; but is more probably ‘Buna’s hill.’

Burcher (Titley).

- ante 1272 Byrchoure, Byrchover¹, Worms. Cart.
- 1335 Birchovere, Ep. Reg.

This is, of course, ‘Birch bank.’ See Appendix, *-over*, and cf. Birchover (*Matlock*).

Burcot (Hereford), or The Burcotts.

- ante 1172 Burcota, Chart.
- circ. 1180 Burcote, Chart.
- 1278 La Burkote, Ep. Reg.
- 1552 Kentish Burcott, Heref. Corp. MS.

It seems to have had two portions, *Burcott Row* and *Kentish Burcott*; but I can find no explanation of these names. (For *Row* see *Rough*, and *Munderfield Row*.)

The Worcs. *Burcote* is Dom. *Bericote*, ‘barley-cot.’ An Oxf. *Burcot* is 1290 *Borewardescote*: and another Oxf. *Burcot* is 1198 *Bridicote*.

Burford (Mathon).

¹ In same charter, evidently in same neighbourhood, is *Byrchfurlonge*, or *Bruschfurlonge*.

Burgage (Wigmore).**Burghill.**

- 1086 Burgelle, Dom.
- circ. 1150 Burchull, Brec. Cart.
- 1199 Burchull, Lant. Cart.
- 1283 Burhulle, Ep. Reg.
- 1283 Borughull, Chart. Roll.
- 1291 Burchull, Tax. Eccles.
- 1303 Burghulle, F.A.
- 1333 Bourghulle, Ep. Reg.
- 1341 Burghull, Non. Inq.
- 1377 Bourghulle, Ep. Reg.
- 1538 Boroughhill, Val. Eccles.

‘Hill-town.’ For the first element see Appendix, *-burg*.
The Glos. *Burghill* is in Glos. Cart. (undated) *Burehul*.

Burghope or **Burhope** (Wellington).

- 1303 Burghope, F.A.

‘Enclosed valley containing a burh.’ The *Burthrope* of the T. de Nev. is almost certainly meant for this place. Silas Taylor says the name means ‘Burrowhope from some ancient fortifications’!

Burley (Bromyard).

- 1243 Burleg, T. de Nev.
- 1291 Burley, Tax. Eccles.
- 1341 Burley, Non. Inq.

‘Meadow of the burh.’

There is another Burley in *Colwall*, a Burley Gate in *Ocle Pychard*, a Burling and a Burlingate in *Marden*.

Burlton (Burghill).

- 1243 Burghelton, T. de Nev.
- 1303 Burwelton, F.A.

The Burnett (Orcop).

Burrington.

- 1086 Boritune¹, Dom.
 1362 Buritone, Ep. Reg.
 1427 Boriton, Ep. Reg.
 1479 Boryton, Ind. Court Rolls.

Probably = *Burton*, q.v.

Berrington (q.v.) is Dom. *Boritune*; but *Barrington* (Glos.) is Dom. *Bernintone*, i.e. 'Beornwine's tun.'

***Burthop** [near Bodenham].

- 1243 Burthop, T. de Nevill.

Burton (Holme Lacy, Linton).

- Holme Lacy 1086 Bertune, Dom.

Linton Burton is almost certainly the *Biriton* of a delimitation circ. 1300.

O.E. *burh* + *tun*, 'fortified dwelling-place.' Some, however, think the first element should be from the name of a man, though there is nothing in Onom. that would fit.

There are more than thirty *Burtons* in Dom., most in the form *Bertun* or *Bertune*; but several are *Borton* or *Bortune*.

Burton (near Radnor).

- 1086 Burardestune, Beuretune, Dom.
 1291 Burton, Tax. Eccles.
 1303 Bourton, F.A.

'Burhweard's tun.'

Cf. *Burwardsley* (Ches.).

Burwarton (Salop).

Buryhill (Weston-under-Penyard), see *Borough*.***Burzchwyte** (Whitbourne).

Forty days indulgence was granted in 1390 to all who contributed to the repair of the bridge at 'Burzchwyte in Whytbourne.'

The Bush (Brilley).**Bushbank** (King's Pyon).

¹ J. H. R. thinks the Dom. *Burcstanestune* may also be *Burrington*.

Bush Lwyn (Bacton).

There is probably some corruption in this pl.-n. *W. llwyn* is 'a bush.'

Butford (Bodenham).

1220 Boteford, Brec. Cart.

Butterley (Edwin Ralph).

1086 Buterlei, Butrelie, Dom.

1123 Butterlega, Leom. Cart.

1138 Buterlega¹, A.C.

1303 Buterleye, F.A.

1327 Boturleye, Plac. de Banco.

'Meadow where they make butter.' Or, possibly, from a personal name *Butter* or *Buthar*. (Onom. gives only one *Buterus*.)

Cf. *Butterleigh* (Devon); *Butterley* (Derby); *Buttery* (Salop), Dom. *Buterel*; *Butterworth* (Lincs.), with this cf. also *Cheswardine*; *Butterwick* (Lincs.), with this cf. *Chiswick*; *Bitterley* (Salop), which is Dom. *Buterlie*, and *Buterleye* in 1286 and later.

Butter's Court (Much Dewchurch).

No early forms. Hence one hesitates to entertain the opinion of Mr J. Hobson Matthews that it is a corruption of *Bettws-y-coed*, though Welsh names are all round it.

The Butts (Allensmore).**Byfield** (Clifford).

1377 Boyfeld, Ep. Reg.

1408 'Byfeld alias Byweld,' Ind. Court Rolls.

There is in 1725 'a piece of land in *Goodrich* called 'The Byfields'; and there is still a 'Byfields' in *Cradley*.

Byford.

1086 Buiford, Dom.

circ. 1220 Buford, Brec. Cart.

1275 Buford, Ep. Reg.

¹ J. H. Round thinks this is *Birley* (q.v.).

1291 Buford, Tax. Eccles.

1303 Byford, F.A.

1326 Byforde, Ep. Reg.

1341 Byford, Non. Inq.

‘By the ford.’ Cf. *Attwood*; *Byfleet* (Surrey), ‘by the river’; *Bytham* (Lincs.), ‘by the home.’

***Byland** [somewhere near Leominster?].

1243 Bylun, Glos. Cart.

1280 Boylonde, Glos. Cart.

1355 Boylaunde, Ep. Reg.

The Byletts (Pembridge).

In 1557 there is a Byrelets at *Eggleshall* in Staffs.

***Byllack Yatt** [Goodrich].

1655 Byllack Yatt, Survey of the ‘Meares & Bound’ of Goodrich.

Byster’s Gate (Hereford).

1270 Porta Episcopi, Hereford Corp. MS.

1486 ‘Byster’s Gate otherwise called Bishop’s Gate,’ Customs of Hereford.

1557 Bystersgate, Hereford Corp. MS.

The gate existed (and was the city prison) until the early 19th century. The street leading to it was called Bye-street (a name still found in *Ledbury*). Hence ‘Byster’s Gate’ would seem to be a corruption of Bye-street-gate.

Byton.

1086 Boitune, Dom.

1291 Buton, Tax. Eccles.

1550 Beyton, Ind. Ct Rolls.

‘The tun of Boi, or Boia, or Boiga’ (all in Onom.).

Cabbage-lane (Hereford).

circ. 1290 Caboche Lane, Herf. Chart.

1328 Cabache-lone, Ep. Reg.

1397 Cabage-lone, Ep. Reg.

1457 le Brode Cabage lane, Hereford Corp. MS.

The popular explanation 'Capuchin-lane' is wrong by more than two centuries. The order of 'Hermit Friars Minor' was not founded until 1525, and it was some years later that the Italian populace gave them the half-affectionate half-contemptuous nickname of Capuchins.

***Cae-beddow** [St Margarets].

1638 Cae-beddow, Pilley MS.

W. *cae*, 'a field,' and *bedw*, 'birch trees.'

Caedraen Wood (Galway).

So in 1831 Ord. Map.

W. *cae draen*, 'field of thorns.'

Cae-flwyn (Ewyas Harold).

The second element is prob. *llwyn*, 'a bush.'

Cae-wendy (St Weonards).

Second element is possibly *gwyn-ty*, 'white-house.'

Cagedale and Cagebrook (Clelonger).

Cairon (Michaelchurch Eskley).

Prob. corruption of W. *cair*, pl. *ceirion*, 'berries.'

***Calcheberge** [?].

1086 Calcheberge, Dom.

Calderwell (Bodenham).

Perhaps the *Caldewell* of the Charter Roll, 1283, and Inq. p.m.

1300.

Caldicott (Aconbury).

1227 Coldecote, Ch. Roll.

1243 Kaudicot, Test. de Nevill.

1294 Caldecote, Ep. Reg.

1302 Caldecote, Quo War.

1304 Caldecote, Court Roll.

1364 Castrum de Caldecot, Chart.

Skeat says the meaning of this word is that 'the original settler's cot was in a bleak situation.'

Cf. *Caldecote* (Herts.), *Coldcoats* (Lancs.).

Caldridge (Aston Ingham).

Cf. *Mintridge*. There is a Half-ridge in *Acton Beauchamp* (Worcs.).

Callow.

1300 Callowe, E. H. Cart.

1302 Calowe, Quo War.

1316 Calew, F.A.

1327 La Calewe, Plac. de Banco.

1341 Calowe, Non. Inq.

O.E. *calu*, *calwe* (Lat. *calvus*), 'bare, bald.'

There is also a Callow Marsh in *Cowarne*, a Callow in *Walford-on-Wye*, Callow Hills in *Munsley*, and The Callow in *Welsh Newton*. There are several Callows in Worcs.

Calver Hill (Norton Canon).

Early 14th century Calurehulle, D. & Ch. Chart.

1374 Calverhulle, Ep. Reg.

Akin to *Callow* above.

Camdore (Orcop).

Welsh *cam dwr*, 'crooked stream.'

Camp Farm (Bullingham).**Caplar Camp** (Fownhope).

1831 Capler Camp, Farm, and Wood, Ord. Map.

Popular etymology sees in 'Capler' (as in 'Oyster Hill') a survival of the name of Ostorius Scapula, who fought with Caratacus among the Herefordshire hills. Judge Cooke thinks 'Capler' is a corruption of 'Capitularius,' because the Dean and Chapter have been owners for many centuries.

How Caple.

1086 Capel, Dom.¹

1291 Ecclesia de Caple, Tax. Eccles.

1327 Huwe Capel, Plac. de B.

1341 Hugtable², Non. Inq.

¹ The next entry is *Caplefore*, which J. H. Round conjectures to be Foraway Farm in *How Caple*. This is probably the same as the *Capulfford* of the (Foy) Inq. p.m. of 1420.

² Obviously a scribe's mistake.

Old Nor.-French *capele* = chapel. There are two *Capels* in Kent, one in Surrey, one in Suffolk, one in Lancs., and ten or more in Wales.

King's Caple.

- 1086 Cape, Dom.
- 1300 Capele, E. H. Cart.
- 1307 Cape, Inq. p.m.
- 1334 Kingescaple, Ep. Reg.

Caradoc Court (Sellack).

- 1243 Craddok, T. de Nevill.
- 1291 Cair cradoke, Inq. p.m.
- 1318 'Kaercraddok & Treezveryn,' Chart. R.
- 1334 Caircradok, Ep. Reg.
- 1343 Cradoke, Ep. Reg.
- 1443 Carry cradok, Inq. p.m.
- 1594 Cary Craddock, Court Roll.
- 1722 Craddocks, Worm. Terrier.
- 1831 Craddock, Ord. Map.

Evidently 'The camp of Caradoc' (Caratacus).

Carey (Ballingham).

- circ. 1509 'Cary's Mill in Ballynham,' Aug. Of.
- 1722 Carey, Wormelow Terrier.

The name is scattered over quite a wide district on both sides of the Wye, in *Ballingham* on the right bank, and in *Fawley* and *Brockhampton* on the left. We have Carey Hamlet, Carey Court (a mile away), and Carey Field in *Bollingham*, and, across the Wye, Carey Wood, Carey Mill, Carey Bower, and Carey Boat (a ferry on the river). It is possibly a corruption of *W. caer* (pl. *caerau*), 'a fortified camp.' There is a Caerswall Farm in *Upton Bishop*, of which I find no early mention, though it is part of the glebe.

Carthage (Foy).

The 18th century rage for classical names led to this new title being given to what had been 'The Homme' since at least 1420 (Inq. p.m.).

It was certainly 'Homme House' in 1753, and in print as 'Carthage' in 1767.

Carwardine (Madley).

Carwardine Green (Preston-on-Wye).

1722 Carwardine, Credenhill Terrier.

For *-wardine* see Appendix. I cannot interpret the first element *Car-*.

Castle Farm (Yarkhill).

There is no evidence, either historical or topographical, that there ever was a Castle in *Yarkhill*. Yet we find in 1535 'Thomas Etkyns of Castell, in Yarkhill, yeoman.' And the farm still bears the name. Of the origin of 'Castle Nibole' (*Little Birch*) and 'Castle Vach' (*Clodock*) I can find no evidence. 'Castle Street' (*Hereford*) is mentioned in a charter of 1375 'in vico vocato Castelstrete.'

Castleton, Upper and Lower (Hardwick).

1539 Castleton, Aug. Of.

There is a Castleton also in *Ocle Pychard*.

Catley (Bosbury).

1251 Cattleghe, Chart. Rolls.

'The lea of Catta' (in Onom.) or 'of the cat' (i.e. frequented by wild cats). As in *Catlow* (Lancs.), *Catterall* (Lancs.), *Catshill* (Worcs. and Wilts.), and *Catmore* (Berks.), it is difficult to say whether the reference is to a personal name or to the animal; the latter is certainly to be traced in 'Wilde Katte heges' (Cambs. Ped. Fin.). In *Kenfig* (Glam.) is a *Pwll-Cath*, which in 1633 was *Catteputte*. In *Mordiford* is a place called on the Ord. Map (1831) 'Catstails.'

Cayo (Llanveyno).

1831 Caeau, Ord. Map.

Plur. of Welsh *cae*, 'a field,' if Ord. Map is to be trusted. But there is an old Celtic word *kaio*, *kaion*, 'house, dwelling, settlement.' See also *Keyo*.

Cefn-coed (Kilpeck).

1227 Kevenesquoyt, Chart. Rolls.

Welsh, 'ridge-wood.'

Cefn Farm (Dulas).

1537 'Kevenbaugh in Dora,' Aug. Of.

Welsh *cefn*, 'a ridge.'**Chadnor** (Dilwyn).

1086 Chabenore, Dom.

1243 Chabbenore, T. de Nevill.

1316 Chabbenor, F.A.

'Ceabba's bank.' There is nothing to show how *Ceabba* got confused with *Ceadda* (i.e. *Chad*). A Roger de Kadenore is a witness to a charter in 1220. For the second element see Appendix, *-over*.

Chanston (Vowchurch).

1243 Chenestun, T. de Nevill.

1303 Cheyneston, F.A.

1316 Cheyneston, F.A.

1346 Cheyneston, F.A.

1428 Cheineston, F.A.

1431 Cheyneston, F.A.

J. H. Round thinks this is possibly the Dom. *Alcamestune*, 'Ealhhelm's tun' (the first *h* = *c*). The first element in the T. de Nevill form seems to be a Norman scribe's method of writing the English pers. name Cyne.

Checkley (Mordiford).

1252 Chackileg, Charter.

'Meadow of Caec, Caecca, Cec, or Cecce' (all in Onom.).

Cf. *Checkendon* (Oxon.) and *Kekewich* (Ches.).**Cheyney** (Bishop's Frome).1426 Sir John Cheyne holds lands in Frome *jure uxoris*,
Close R.

1739 Cheynies Court, MS. Will.

Chickward (Kington).

1086 Cicwrdine, Cicuurdine, Dom.

1267 Chicwardin, Inq. p.m.

1553 Chyeckwardyn, Ind. Ct R.

For the second element see Appendix, *-wardine*. The pers. name involved may be Caec or Cec.

Chilstone (Madley).

circ. 1200 Childestune, Charter.

1287 Childestone, Ep. Reg.

1303 Childeston, F.A.

1304 Childestone, Ep. Reg.

1327 Childeston, Plac. de Banco.

1521 Chilleston, Ind. Ct R.

'The tun of Cild.' Cild may be a personal name, or it may be 'a royal prince.' Vinogradoff thinks it was an epithet denoting a person comparable in status to the 'sergeant' of Norman times. There is a Childes Malmeshull in Aconbury Accounts, 1400, and there is a 'Chilson Orls' near to *Madley*. The 'Childestone' in Tax. Eccles. (Oxfordshire) has also become to-day *Chilson*, losing the *t* as well as the *d*.

Cholstrey (Leominster).

1086 Cerlestrew, Dom.

1539 Chorlystrey, Aug. Of.

O.E. *ceorl* and *treu*, 'the churl's tree.'

In the Leom. Cart. there is a 'Cherlesgrave.'

The Churn (a landslip, in Orleton parish).**Cinders and Cinderswood** (Laysters).**Claston** (Dormington).**Clater Park** (Bromyard).***Clatretune** [near Kington].

1086 Clatretune, Dom.

Clearbrook (Pembridge).

Clee Head (Byford).

O.E. *cleof*, 'cliff,' which later lost its *f* and became *cleo*. *Clee Hill* (Salop) is in Dom. *Cleie*; *Cleobury* (*Mortimer*) is in Dom. *Cleberie*.

Cf. *Cleethorpes* (Lincs.) which is not in Dom.

Clehonger.

- 1015 Claeighangra, O.E. Chron.
- 1086 Cleunge, Dom.
- circ. 1086 Clehangra, Glos. Cart.
- 1102 Cleyngre, Glos. Cart.
- 1138 Cleangra, Glos. Cart.
- ante 1173 Cleyhongre, Chart.
- 1243 Clehangre, T. de Nevill.
- 1270 Cleyhangre¹, Glos. Chart.
- 1291 Clehangre, Tax. Eccles.
- 1320 Clehungre, Here. Chart.
- 1341 Clehungre, Non. Inq.
- 1346 Clehongre, F.A.

O.E. *claeg*, 'clay,' and *hangra*, once said to be 'a meadow,' but Duignan says 'a wood on a hill-side,' and McClure, 'the slope of a hill.' 'Clay-bank.'

Cf. *Birchanger* (Herts.), *Alderhanger* (Worcs.), *Timberhanger* (Worcs.), *Rishangles* (Suff.), *Clayhanger* (Devon), and several *Oakhangers*.

There is a *Clinger* (Glos.), which was in 1138 *Cleangra*, and in 1263 *Clehungra*. See *Hungerhill*.

Clencher's Mill (Eastnor).

1394 'Molendinum vocatum Clenchmille,' Ep. Reg.
See *Glynch Brook*.

Cleve (Ross).

- 1086 Clive, Dom.
- circ. 1170 Clyffe, Chart.
- 1289 Clyve, Ep. Reg.
- 1307 Cleive, Inq. p.m.

Cleve is in M.E. a variant for *clif*, from O.E. *cleof*, 'a cliff'
Cf. *Cleveland* (Yorks.). Dom. has 12 *Clives* in Yorks. alone.

¹ There was in the 'villa' of *Cleyhangre* 'una acra quæ vocatur Cleyaker.'

Clifford.

- 966 Clifforda, Kemble.
 1086 Cliford, Dom.
 1291 } Clifford, {Tax. Eccles.
 1341 } {Non. Inq.
 1505 Clifford Forinsec, } Ind. Ct R.
 Clifford Burgus, }

‘Steep ford.’ There are in England some half-dozen Cliffords, and about 15 Cliftons.

Clifford’s Mesne (Linton).

Mesne is a law term, the Anglo-French spelling of the O.F. *meien*, *meen*, *mean*, Mod. F. *moyen*. A mesne lord is one who holds from a superior lord; and mesne land is the estate of a mesne lord.

Clodock.

- circ. 1130 Ecclesia Sancti Clitaucci, Lib. Lan.
 1266 Cladoc, E. H. Cart.

Clydog, son of Clydwyn, was king in Ewias, and was murdered on the bank of the Monnow.

There is a river Clywedog in Radnorshire.

Clòuds (Mordiford).

No old forms. J. S. Wood thinks it is the W. *clawdd*, ‘a dyke, ditch, fence.’

Cobhall (Allensmore).

- 1086 Cobewelle, Dom.
 1316 Cobewall, F.A.
 1534 Cobbe Hall, Aug. Of.

An interesting example of progressive corruption. Starting as ‘Cobba’s well,’ it becomes first his ‘wall,’ and then his ‘hall.’

Cobnash (Kingsland).

Possibly ‘Cobba’s Ash-tree.’

Cockshot.

A cockshot is said to be ‘a broad way or glade through which game (cocks) might dart or shoot, so as to be caught in

nets.' One in Lancs. is so named as early as 1377, and in a Brecon Charter ante 1232 is mentioned a 'Cocsute.' The first element, however, may well be *cocc* with the meaning of 'ravine, narrow valley' (see under *Cockyard*). The name is found in several counties, notably perhaps in Worcs. and Herefordshire. In the latter county we have (spellings taken from Ord. Map, 1831) Cockshoot Farm (*Little Dewchurch* and in *Brimfield*), Cockshoot (*Putley*), Cockshut (*Stoke Edith*), and Cockshed Wood (*Orcop*). This last is, in a Will of 1603, 'Teer Cockshut,' and in a Courtfield MS. of 1653, 'The Cockshott.' In *Orcop* also is Cocksbrook Wood, and near by, in *Kentchurch*, Wernycoc. In 1722 there is a Cock Shot Close in *Goodrich*, and a Cock Shot Field in *Credenhill*. In *Mordiford* (1831) is Woodshuts. For second element see *Scutt*, and cf. *Aldershot* (Hants), *Bagshot* (Surrey), *Shotover* (Oxon.). But *Bagshot* (Berks.) is O.E. *to baggan gete*, 'Bagga's Gate.'

Cockyard (Abbeydore).

1327 'The acre of Cochard belonging to the said monks'
(i.e. of Dore Abbey), Ind. Chart. R.

There is a Cockcroft (farm) near *Leominster*, a Cockpits in *Bredwardine*, and a Cocksheath in *Garway*. There was a Cocks Land in *Bridstow* in 1630. The prefix *Cock-* is not uncommon in place-names, but its meaning is doubtful. It is generally found on or near hills, say Napier and Stevenson. It may be a personal name, *Cocca*; it may be the name of the bird; or it may (as in Old Norse) mean 'throat,' which would geographically be 'a narrow gorge, valley, or pass.'

Coda (Walterstone).

Prob. some corruption of W. *coed*, though the final *a* is difficult to explain, since *coed* does not make its plural in *-au*.

Coddington.

- 1086 Cotingtune, Dom.
- 1276 Kotintone, Ep. Reg.
- 1284 Kotyntone, Ep. Reg.
- 1291 Cotinton, Tax. Eccles.
- 1302 Codynton, Quo War.
- 1341 Cotyngton, Non. Inq.

Isaac Taylor says O.E. *coton*, plur. of *cote*, 'a mud cottage'; but the first element is rather O.E. *Coddan*, gen. of *Cod*, *Codda*, or *Coda*, a local form of *Goda*, a very common O.E. name.

The Coed (Crasswall).

Welsh *coed*, 'a wood.'

Coedmoor Common (Much Dewchurch).

1257 Coytmor, Chart. R.

1383 Coydemore, Inq. p.m.

The second element is Welsh *mawr*, 'great,' which popular etymology has turned into the English 'moor.'

Coed-path (St Margaret's).

1667 Codepoth, Survey of a manor.

Welsh *poth*, 'what bulges, a boss,' hence a hillock.

Coed-Robin (Michaelchurch Eskley).

Coed-y-gravel (Walterstone).

W. *grafel* is (1) 'gravel,' 'coarse sand'; (2) 'a ruffian.' So this is either 'Gravel-wood,' or 'The villain's wood.'

Coldborough (Upton Bishop).

1303 Calbarwe, F.A.

1346 Calbarewe, F.A.

1428 Caldebarewe, F.A.

1431 Caldebarowe, F.A.

The early form seems to mean 'hill on which the cole-wort grows.'

Cold Green (Bosbury).

1086 Colgre, Dom.

Cold Harbour (Kentchurch).

See *Harbour*.

Cold Nose (Haywood).

Coldwell (Kingstone).

See under *Meer Court*. There is a Caldewelle in or near *Pencombe* in 1300.

***Colebroc** [stream somewhere near Bacton].

1327 Colebroc, Chart. R.

Collington.

1086 Collintune, Colintone, Dom.

1291 Collinton major, Tax. Eccles.

1303 Colinton, F.A.

1352 Colyntone, Ep. Reg.

‘Tun of Coll or Colla.’

Cf. *Collingbourne* (Wilts.), *Collingham* (Notts. and Yorks.).

Colwall.

1086 Colewelle, Dom.

1276 Colewelle, Ep. Reg.

1291 Colewall, Tax. Eccles.

1302 Colewelle, Quo War.

1320 Colewalle, Ep. Reg.

‘Cold well.’ As often, *-well* has become *-wall*.

Combe and Cwm.

These words are found everywhere in the county. *Combe* is a township of *Presteign* (in which also is *Combe Tump*); Combe Hill is in *Coddington*. There are also Coomb’s Farm (*Cradley*), Coombe’s Moor (*Byton*), Combeswood (*Collington*), Calcomb (*Hampton Bishop*), Raycombe (*Wellington Heath*), The Cwm (*Dorstone, Llanrothal* and *Peterchurch*), Cwm, Upper, Middle, Lower, Little, Great, etc. (*Little Dewchurch, Walterstone, Dulas*, and *Llanveyno*), Kerrysgate Cwm (*Abbeydore*), The Com (*Dilwyn*), Cwm-Dulas (*Dulas*), Cwm Steps (*Crasswall*), Cwm Craig (*Little Dewchurch*), Cwm Crave (*Lingen*), ‘Cwm Coched (*Clodock*), Cwm Bullog (*Clodock*), Cwm Brian (*Rowlestone*), Cwmadoc (*Garway*), Cwmma mound (*Brilley*), Cydcwm (*Hardwick*), Glascwm (*Welsh Newton*). Lib. Lan. mentions also a *Cwm Barrok yn istrad Dour (i.e. in the Golden Valley). For the connection between E. *combe* and W. *cwm* see Appendix.

Comberton (Orleton).

1529 Comertown, Ind. Ct R.

‘Tun of Cumbra’ (a pers. name) or ‘of the Welshman.’

*Combroke [apparently near Kington].

1547 Combroke, Ind. Ct R.

Conigree (Ledbury).

'Rabbit-warren.' The Coney Garth was a common appendage to a country house. H.O. cites twelve *Cunnigers* in Pembroke-shire. Baddeley mentions several in Glos. (with forms *coneygar*, *conygre*, *coneygre*, *conyger*, *congre*, *cunger*). There is a *Conygar Hill* in Som., and a *Conegore* in the same county, and a *Coney Garth* in Wilts. Monastic cartularies often refer to the *cuningeria* or rabbit-warren: and the word has been naturalized in Wales, e.g. *Gwningar*, in Anglesey. O. French has a word *conninière*. There is a field in *Ballingham* which is still called *cunygare*.

Cookhorn (Stoke Lacy).

Coppet (Wood, Goodrich).

1372 Coppynghwode, Inq. p.m.

1413 Coppodewode, Inq. p.m.

1693 'Waste land called Copped Wood,' Courtfield MS.

1722 Copped Wood, Terrier.

Cf. Coppice and Copse, both akin to F. *couper*, to cut.

Copthorne (Woolhope).

Corin (brook).

Trib. of the Leaddon, rises in *Putley*, falls into the Leaddon south of *Marcle*.

Cornage (The Lea).

Corras (Gt and Lit., farms, Kentchurch).

no date Capella de Caneros, Glos. Cart.

1205 Capella de Canelros, E. H. Cart.

The word is apparently W. and the second element is W. *rhos*, 'a moor, heath.' The first element may be W. *canol*, 'middle.'

Cott (Dulas).

Also The Cott (*Eardisland*), Cotmore (*Lyonshall*), and Cot-hill (*Turnastone*).

Coughton (Walford).

- 1286 Cokton, Ep. Reg.
- 1328 Cottona, Chart. R.
- 1365 Cokton, Pat. R.
- 1542 Coughton, Aug. Of.

The first element is probably the pers. name *Cocca*, but it may be O.E. *coc*, 'a cock.' See under *Cockshot* and *Cockyard*. Near by is *Cokebury*, *Coughbury*, or *Cobrey Park*.

Hall Court (Bishop's Frome).

'Court' is here used in its true and literal meaning, not as a synonym for 'hall,' but 'an enclosed space.' 'The enclosed space attached to (or belonging to) the Hall.' The word 'Court' is everywhere a sign of Norman influence: and Herefordshire being the most thoroughly Normanized county in England, it is not surprising that the word should be used in the county, as it still is, for 'House' or 'Hall.' 'Every manor hereabouts,' writes Richard Symonds of Herefordshire in 1645, 'is called a court.' The word is the O. Fr. *cort*, Lat. *cohors*, 'a clear space enclosed by a wall,' then 'a large building,' 'a castle.' It had reached England before Dom. in which we find *Dovercourt*, though no other instance is found for the next two hundred years.

Monk's Court (Eardisland).

Evidently used in the true sense of Court, since it is a meadow only.

Court-a-Pilla (Newton-in-Clodock).**Courtfield (Welsh Bicknor).****Court Llacca (Clodock).****Court-o'-Park (Pixley).**

1243 'In villa de Parco,' T. de Nevill.

See *Parkhold*.

Court Plocks (Allensmore).

See *Pleck*.

Courty Grove (Kentchurch).

Covenhope (Aymestrey).

- 1086 Camehop, Dom.
- 1243 Kovenhop, T. de Nevill.
- 1302 Comenhop, Quo War.
- 1316 Comenhop, F.A.
- 1341 Comenhope, Non. Inq.
- 1831 Conhope, Ord. Map.

It is difficult to say why the present name goes back to the T. de. Nevill form in *v*. A somewhat similar difficulty exists with regard to *Evesbatch* (q.v.), where the *v* first appears in the middle of the 18th century. For the second element see App. III.

Cowarne.

- 1086 Cuure, Dom.
- 1138 Coure, Coura, A.C.
- 1243 Coerna, T. de Nevill.
- 1281 Couerne, Cuern, Chart. R.
- 1291 Covre, Coure, Tax. Eccles.
- 1303 Cowerne, F.A.
- 1341 Cowerne, Magna, Parva, Non. Inq.

The ending *-arne* probably represents the O.E. *aern*, 'house,' 'place,' found in 'barn' (compound of *bere* and *aern*, 'barley-house'). The first element would then be O.E. *cu*, 'a cow.'

Cowl Barn (Colwall).**Cowley Gate (Cradley).****Coxall (Egton).**

There is also a Coxall Knoll (*Brampton Brian*) and a Coxhall (*Buckton*). They may all mean 'cock's meadow' or 'the meadow of Coc.' In *Garway* is a Coxheath.

***Coyed Llanke [Garway].**

- 1585 Coyed-Llanke, Survey of Manor.

W. *coed-llangc*, 'the young man's wood.' Or possibly *llanke* is corrupted from *llanerch*, 'a glade.'

Crack-o'-hill (Much Dewchurch).

Cradley.

- Before 1038 Cyrdes leah, Kemble.
- 1086 Credelaie, Dom.
- circ. 1190 Credelei, Capes.
- 1241 Cradel', Chart. R.
- 1284 Credeleye, Chart. R.
- 1291 Credeleye, Tax. Eccles.
- 1302 Credel', Quo War.
- 1321 Credelowe, Ep. Reg.
- 1341 Credeley, Non. Inq.
- 1577 Cradley, Saxton's Map.
- 1786 Cradley, Taylor's Map.

'Meadow of Creda or Creoda.'

Cf. *Credenhill*.

Crasswall.

- 1228 Cressewell, Chart. R.
- 1255 Craswelle, Pap. Let.
- 1256 Crasswelle, Ep. Reg.
- 1289 Crisswelle, Ep. Reg.
- 1291 Cressewall, Tax. Eccles.
- 1329 Crassewall, Ep. Reg.

O.E. *cerse*, 'water-cress,' and *wella* (often in M.E. *wale*), 'a well.'

There are in England three or four *Cresswells*, two *Carswells*, a *Karswell*, a *Kersewell*, and a *Keresley*.

A farm in *Much Marcle* is called Caerswall; but in the absence of early forms, we cannot say whether this has the same derivation or not.

Credenhill.

- 825 Creodan Hylle, Kemble.
- 1086 Cradenhille, Credenelle, Dom.
- 1291 Credenhill, Tax. Eccles.
- 1301 Cradenhulle, Ep. Reg.
- 1303 Credenhulle, F.A.
- 1341 Credenhill, Non. Inq.

'Hill of Creda or Creoda.' "One Creda died in A.D. 593 (A.S. Chron.) and has been assumed to be the first king of Mercia" (Haverfield).

Cf. *Cradley*.

Crega (Cusop).

May be a corruption of *creigiau*, pl. of *craig*, 'a rock'; or of *crugau*, pl. of *crug*, 'a mound.'

Crick's Green (Stoke Lacy).

Perhaps W. *crug*, 'a mound,' as in *Creech Hill* (Som.), *Crickhowell* (Brecon), *Cricklade* (Wilts.). But there are no definitely Welsh place-names in this part of the county. It may be quite a modern name, arising accidentally.

Criftins (Upper Sapey).

***The Criggalls** [Goodrich].

1722 The Criggalls, Terrier.

Criseley (Treville).

Crocker's Ash (Ganarew).

Croft.

1086 Crofta, Dom.

1243 Crofta, T. de Nevill.

1291 Capella de Crofte, Tax. Eccles.

1303 Crofte, F.A.

O.E. *croft*, 'a small enclosed field.'

Croft Ambury.

A camp with ditch and ramparts in the park of Croft Castle. The 1831 Ord. Map gives the second word as *Ambrey*. Local tradition, of course, tells us that it was the camp of the British King Ambrosius (481-508). There is a Croft Ffloyd in *Wormelow* in 1722.

Crofty-Candy (farm, Kenderchurch).

(Not in Ord. Map, 1831.)

***Croose** (Hentland).

1722 Croose, Terrier.

Crosens (Bodenham).

Cross Colloe (Llandinabo).

1711 Cross Colloe, Par. Reg.

W. croes collwydd, 'hazelwood cross.'

Crossington (Upton Bishop).

Crowhill (Upton Bishop).

'Hill frequented by crows.'

Cf. *Crowthorn* (Berks.), *Crowmarsh* (Oxon.), and *The Crowe* (Pembs.) which is in William of Worcester 'rupes vocata le Crowe.'

Cruix Hill (Acton Beauchamp).

Cruxwell (Bromyard).

Cublington (Madley).

A Prebend of the Cathedral.

The Cummings (Colwall).

Curl Brook.

A trib. of the Arrow, near *Lyonshall*.

Cursneh Hill (Leominster).

no date Cussenovr, Leom. Cart.

Cusop.

1086 Cheweshope, Dom.

temp. Rich. I Kiweshope, Court R.

1199 Chiweshope, Llanthony Cart.

1277 Kinkeshope, Ep. Reg.

1291 Kynehope, Tax. Eccles.

1302 Cusop, Quo War.

1341 Kynshop, Non. Inq.

1346 Kysope, Ep. Reg.

1537 Cusopp, Aug. Of.

Possibly 'Ceawa's enclosed valley.' H. O. suggests that the first element in *Cheweshope* (Cewe) is Cewydd, the Cambro-British 'St Swithin' or weather Saint, to whom several churches

are dedicated. His name would become Cewi, just as St David's name Dewidd became Dewi (cf. *Dewchurch*). But *Cusop* is almost certainly the westernmost *English* settlement; and the second element *-hope* points to an English origin of the word. There is a Cusop (farm) in *Avenbury*.

***Cutestorn** [Domesday Hundred].

1086 Cutestorn, Cutestornes, Chistestornes, Dom.

The second element is, as so often in the names of places where these ancient assemblies met, the land-mark tree, O.E. *thorn*. The first element may be the same as *Cutt* in *Cutt Mill* below; but that also is of unknown origin.

Cutnell (Tedstone Wafer).

***Cutt Mill** [Goodrich].

1722 Cutt mill, Terrier.

There is a *Cuttimede* (in same document 'Chutmede') in *Hyde*, temp. Hen. III.

Cydcwm (Hardwick).

W. *cyd*, 'a junction' and *cwm*, 'a valley.'

Cymma (Brilley).

Corruption of W. *cymoedd* or *cymydd*, pl. of *cwm*, 'a valley.'

Dadnor (Bridstow).

'The bank of...?'; perhaps of Daddo. For second element see Appendix, *-over*.

Daffaluke (Marstow).

1478 Diffri Luke, Courtfield MS.

1490 Deffren Luke " "

1505 Differenlugffylld " "

1531 Differen Luke " "

Evidently a corruption of W. *dyffryn-llwg*, 'valley of the marsh.' The stream that flows through it is still called 'Luke Brook.'

Daff-y-nant (Whitchurch).

1610 Differnant, Courtfield MS.

W. *dyffryn-y-nant*, 'valley of the brook.' Or possibly it may be a corruption of W. *dyfrhynt* (*dwfr hynt*), 'water-course.'

Darren Wood and **The Darren** (Garway).

1605 Darren, Courtfield MS.

1831 Darran, Ord. Map.

W. *derwen*, 'an oak tree.'

Deabley (Bromyard).

Dean Hill (Ross).

O.E. *denu*, acc. *dene*, 'a valley': Sir James Murray says this is 'perhaps' the etymology of the 'Forest of Dean.' We may venture the same conjecture here, in spite of the contradiction implied in 'valley-hill.' Gir. Camb. calls the Forest of Dean 'Danubia.'

Deerfold Forest (Wigmore).

1532 Darweld, Aug. Of.

1539 Darwalde, Capella S. Leonardi, Aug. Of.

1603 Darvoll, Harl. MS.

The second element is O.E. *weald*, 'forest'; the first may be akin to *daru*, 'hurt.' 'The wood dangerous.'

Demesne (Garway).

1831 Demain, Ord. Map.

'Demesne' was the portion of a manor which the holder (whether tenant-in-chief or only an under-tenant) worked as a home-farm, by the labour due from the peasants who held under him.

Cf. Clifford's Mesne in *Linton*.

***Denard** [Goodrich].

1302 'in bosco de Denard in Castro Godrici.'

Dewchurch (Much and Little).

circ. 1130 Lann Deui Ros Cerion, Lib. Land.

circ. 1225 Deuweschirche, Glos. Cart.

1234 Deweschirch, Close R.

1243 Dewschirch, Chart. R.

1291 Deweschyrche, Tax. Eccles.

1341 Deweschirche, Non. Inq.

'Church of Dewi,' i.e. St David.

Cf. *Llandewi* (four or more in Wales and Mon.).

Dewiston (Pembs.).

Dewisland (Pembs. Hundred).

Dewell (Dilwyn).

Dewsall.

1243 Dewyeswelle, T. de Nevill.

1269 'Ecclesia de fonte David,' Ep. Reg.

1291 Deweswall, Tax. Eccles.

1302 Dewys Wall', Quo War.

1341 Deweswall, Dyswall, Non. Inq.

1557 Davyswalle, Hereford Will.

'St David's Well.' But, as often, the ending *-welle* tends to become *-walle*.

Deykins Green (Bromyard).

In 1322 'David filius Daykyns' held lands in *Glasbury*. Possibly his father may have lived in *Bromyard*.

Dickendale (Wigmore).

Dicks (Llanveyno).

1831 Ty dic, Ord. Map.

W. *ty dyck*, 'house of sighs.'

Didley (St Devereux).

1086 Dodelegie, Dom.

1303 Duddeleye, F.A.

1304 Dudel', Ep. Reg.

'Meadow of Dudda or Dodda' (both forms very common).

Cf. *Dudley* (Worcs.), *Didcot* (Berks.).

*Diffringarran.

A 'Liberty' of *Wormelow* in 1722. W. *dyffryn-garran*, 'the valley of the Garran river.'

Dilwyn.

1086 Diluen, Dilge, Dom.

1123 Diliga, Leom. Cart.

1138 Dilun, A.C.

- 1277 Dilewe, Ep. Reg.
 1281 Dilun, Dilowe, Chart. R.
 1283 Dylun, Ep. Reg.
 1291 Dylewe, Tax. Eccles.
 1297 Dileue, Ep. Reg.
 1302 Dylowe, Dylue, Quo War.
 1303 Chirchedylue, F.A.
 1322 Chirchedilewe, R. & S.
 1334 Solers Dylewe, Chart. R.
 1341 Dylewe, Non. Inq.
 1372 Littledelelow, Micherdelow, MS. Chart.
 1391 Dylewe maner', Solersdilew, Littledylewe, Dilliwi,
 Inq. p.m.
 1428 Delewyn, F.A.
 circ. 1550 Dillewyn, Harl. MS.

I cannot explain this word; and the multitude of its forms only increases one's perplexity.

Dinchill (Donnington).

See *Dingwood* and *Donnington*.

Dineterwood (Ewyas Harold).

Evidently akin, in origin, to *Dyndor*. The 1831 Ord. Map spells it *Dinedor Wood*.

Dingwood Park (Ledbury).

- 1278 'Parcus de Ledebury qui vocatur Dulingwode,' Ep. Reg.
 1289 Dunningewode, MS. Chart.

The 1278 form is probably a scribe's mistake; the 1289 form suggests the kinship to *Donnington* (q.v.) little more than a mile away.

Dinmore.

- circ. 1189 Dunemore, MS. Chart.
 1243 Dunemore, T. de Nevill.
 1243 Dunnesmore, Chart. R.
 1291 Dinnemor, Tax. Eccles.
 1302 Donmore, Quo War.
 1368 Denemour, Ep. Reg.
 circ. 1550 Dynemore, Dinmore, Leland.

Welsh *din mawr*, 'big hill.' The various spellings show the difficulties which English and Norman scribes found in pronouncing even the simplest Welsh words.

Cf. *Dunmore* (Berks.).

Dipper-moor (Kilpeck).

So in the 17th century when the Gomond family held it.

Docklow.

1291 Capella de Dockelawe, Tax. Eccles.

1316 Doelue, F.A.

1341 Capella de Dokkelowe, Non. Inq.

For the second element see Append. III, *-low*. The first element may be O.E. *docce*, 'dock.' 'Hill on which dock grows plentifully.'

Dodmarsh (Westhide).

Dolvaugh (Bredwardine).

(Not in Ord. Map, 1831.)

Probably corrupted from W. *dol fach*, 'little meadow.'

Cf. *Pont-nedd-vaugh* (Glam.).

Dolward (Turnastone).

It may be, like *Chickward* and *Breadward*, one of the Herefordshire *-wardines*. But, in a Welsh district, it is more probably W. *dol*, 'a meadow,' with some suffix which English lips have assimilated to the *-wardine* ending.

Dolyhir (Kington).

W. *dol-y-hir*, 'long meadow.'

Donathan (Llanwarne).

Donnington.

1086 Dunninctune, Dom.

circ. 1120 'Donyntone in Jerchynfeld¹', Glos. Cart.

1219 Dunnitune, Capes.

1291 Donninton, Tax. Eccles.

1341 Donyngton, Non. Inq.

¹ *Donnington* is not in *Archenfield*.

'Tun of the Dunnings,' i.e. sons of Dunn or Dunna. Dingwood Park and Dinchill (both close by) are evidently akin to *Donnington* in origin. There are eight or nine *Donningtons*, *Doningtons*, or *Dunningtons* in England.

Dore (river, trib. of Monnow).

941 Dor, A.-S. Chron.

circ. 1130 Dour, Dour, Lib. Land.

Welsh *dwfr*, or *dwr*, 'river,' 'water.' See also *Abbeydore*.

*Dorfeld [in or near Bacton].

1327 Dorfeld, Chart. R.

'Field on the banks of the Dore.'

Dormington¹.

1284 Dormintone, Dormyntone, Glos. Cart.

1291 'Capella de Dormiton in Berwaldstret,' Tax. Eccles.

1331 Dormyntone, Ep. Reg.

1341 'Dormyton et Bertwaldestr,' Non. Inq.

Dorstone.

1086 Torchestone, Dom.

1243 Dorsinton, T. de Nevill.

1278 Dorsintone, Ep. Reg.

1291 Dorssinton, Dorsutton, Tax. Eccles.

1302 Dorsynton', Quo War.

1303 Dorsynton, F.A.

1316 Dorsinton, F.A.

1322 Dorstone, Ep. Reg.

1331 Dorsetune in Straddel, Ep. Reg.

1341 Dorston, Non. Inq.

1346 Dorsynton, F.A.

1428 Dorston, Ep. Reg.

1520 Dorstone Forinsec', Dorstone Burgus, Ind. Ct R.

1645 Durston, Symond's Diary.

It is uncertain what is the pers. name involved in the first element. The Dom. form seems to point to some such name as

¹ Duncumb gives a Dom. form *Dermentune*, which I cannot find in the Herefordshire Dom.

Thorkell, but see the old forms of *Thruxton*, and cf. *Torkesey* (Lincs.), which is O.E. *Torkesei* (i.e. *trogas ig*, 'island of the tub' or 'of the small boat'). The 13th century forms would seem to give something like 'tun of Deorsige' (a known name). In any case it cannot be 'tun of the god Thor,' which would be *Thores-tun*. There is a Dorstone in *Birley*; it has no old forms, and may be of a different origin.

Doward Hill (Welsh Bicknor).

Welsh Bicknor in the Lib. Land. is *Garth Benni* (plur. of *ban*, 'a peak'). There are two ridges jutting out into the two loops of the river in the parish. Hence it has been suggested that *Doward* is a corruption of *Dew-arth*, itself a corruption of *Dougarth*, 'the two garths.' As there are no old forms, and the study of Welsh place-names has not yet been seriously taken in hand by any competent scholar, we can only refrain from comment.

Downton.

1086 Duntune¹, Dom.

temp. Hen. III Dunton, Delim.

1302 'Duntone in valle de Wigmore,' Quo War.

1335 Dountone, Ep. Reg.

1479 Dunton, Ind. Ct R.

O.E. *dun*, 'a hill.' The Ord. Map 1831 says pleonastically 'Downton-on-the-rock.' The hills above *Bromyard* are called Downs. There is a Downhill in *Bishopstone*, a farm called Downways in *Eardisland*, and a Downwood in *Shobdon*.

Drabbington (Thornbury).

***Draycote** [mentioned with Dilwyn and Pembridge].

1334 Draycote, Chart. R.

O.E. *draeg-cott*, probably (says Alex.) 'an isolated homestead.' Skeat says *draeg* means 'a retreat, a place of shelter.'

Drayton (Brimfield).

1123 Dreituna, Leom. Cart.

O.E. *draeg-tun*, 'an isolated tun.' See *Draycote*.

¹ J. H. R. thinks the Dom. *Dodintune* may also be *Downton*.

Drumleigh (Stoke Prior).

Drythistle Hill (Bromyard).

There is also a Dryebrokeswalle in *Hope Mansell* in 1338.

Dudshill (Upper Sapey).

Duffryn (Abbeydore).

1831 Dyffryn, Ord. Map.

Welsh *dyffryn*, 'a valley.'

Dulas (river and parish).

temp. Hen. III Denelays, Delimitation.

circ. 1250 'aqua que vocatur Duneleis,' E. H. Cart.

1327 Dyueleis, Chart. R.

1523 'The ermitage of Dewlas¹,' Glos. Cart.

Welsh *du glais*, 'dark stream.' The same word as *Douglas* (I. of Man) and *Dowlais* (Glam.), and the Welsh river Dewlas.

Dunbridge (Ledbury).

Also Dunfield (*Harpton*), **Dunleye* [in *Foy* in 1247], Duns-water (*Kingstone*), and Dunwood (*Dilwyn*). The first element in all these may be *Dunn*, *Dun*, or *Dunna* (a common pers. name in Onom.), or it may be O.E. *dun*, 'a down,' 'a hill.'

Dundercamp (Ullingswick).

Probably, like *Dineterwood*, akin in origin to *Dyndor*.

***Dunre** [Domesday Hundred].

1086 Dunre, Dom.

See *Dyndor*.

Dyndor.

1086 Dunre, Dom.

1243 Dunre, T. de Nevill.

1291 Dunre, Tax. Eccles.

1341 Dunre, Non. Inq.

1350 Duynre, Duyndre, Ep. Reg.

¹ Walter ap Robert was the *Ermyte*. (Probert is still one of the commonest names in *Ewyas*.)

- 1432 Dyndre, Ep. Reg.
 1538 Dyndor, Val. Eccles.
 1831 Dindor, Ord. Map.

What the Dom. form means I cannot say. But it evidently survived unchanged into the 14th century. Then the intrusive *d* begins to appear. And ingenious Tudor antiquaries evidently concluded that it was Welsh *din dwr*, 'hill by the river'; and the spelling was changed accordingly.

Cf. *Dinder* (Somers.).

Dyon's Court (Leinthall Earles).

Eardisland.

- 958 Lionhena, Birch.
 1086 Lene¹, Dom.
 1243 Urselane, T. de Nevill.
 1278 Erleslone, Ep. Reg.
 1291 Erleslene, Tax. Eccles.
 1302 Erleslone, Quo War.
 1303 Erslon, F.A.
 1321 Erleslonde, Ep. Reg.
 1326 Erleslonde, Ep. Reg.
 1332 Erselane, Ep. Reg.
 1341 Erslone, Non. Inq.
 1529 Ereslond, Ind. Ct R.
 1538 Erislonde, Val. Eccles.
 1577 Aresland, Saxton's Map.
 1610 Areland, Speed's Map.
 circ. 1660 Aresland, Silas Taylor.
 1786 Eardsland, Taylor's Map.
 1786 'Erislonde, alias Eardisland, alias Areland,' John Bacon, 'Liber Regis.'

There seems no reason to doubt that this is, as tradition says, Earl's Lene from O.E. *Eorl*. The 16th and 17th century forms in *Are-* are due to assimilation with Arrow, the river on the banks of which *Eardisland* is situated. For the second element see *Lene*.

¹ Of the three portions of *Lene*, in the 12th and 13th centuries, Kingeslene was a Rectory, Monkeslene belonging to the Abbey of Conches, and Erleslene to that of Lyre, had Vicars only.

Eardisley.

- circ. 1030 Cyrdeslea, A.C.
 1086 Herdeslege, Dom.
 1199 Herdesleya, Llant. Chart.
 1233 Erdelegh, Writ.
 1252 Eiardeleye, Chart. R.
 1277 Erdeslege, Ep. Reg.
 1291 Erdesleye, Tax. Eccles.
 1322 Ardesleye, Ep. Reg.
 1341 Erdesley, Non. Inq.

‘Meadow of Eard-red or -wulf’ (both very common).

Cf. *Eardiston* (Worcs.) which is Dom. *Ardolvestone*, ‘tun of Eardwulf.’

Easthampton (Shobdon).***Eastley [Bodenham].**

- 1220 ‘locus qui vocatur Estlege,’ Brec. Cart.

Eastnor.

- 1086 Astenofre, Dom.
 1140 Estenovere, MS. Chart.
 1241 Estenoure, Chart. R.
 1241 Estenoure, Ep. Reg.
 1277 Estenore, Ep. Reg.
 1287 Estenovere, Ep. Reg.
 1291 Estenor, Tax. Eccles.
 1341 Estenore, Non. Inq.
 1538 Estnor, Val. Eccles.

The first element may be the pers. name *Ast* (an *Ast* was ‘Regulus Worc.’ in 956), or it may be O.E. *ast*, ‘oast’ or ‘kiln.’ For the second element see App. -over.

Easton Court (Little Hereford).**Eastwood (Tarrington).****Eaton Bishop.**

- 1086 Etune, Dom.
 1291 Eton, Tax. Eccles.
 1341 Eton Episcopi, Non. Inq.

O.E. *ea-tun*, ‘tun on the river.’

Eaton Hennor (Leominster).

See *Hennor*.

Eaton Hill (Leominster).

1086 Estone¹, Dom.

1123 Eatuna, Leom. Cart.

Hill of Eaton (Foy).

1420 'Hulle of Eton,' Inq. p.m.

Eccles Green (Norton Canon).

Eccleswall.

circ. 1300 Ekelswelle, Delimitation.

1302 Eccleswalle, Quo War.

1303 Ekleswall, F.A.

1646 Egglesole, Sequest. Order.

Some have connected the first element with the Welsh *eglwys*, 'church.' The second element shows (as in *Crasswall* and often) the change from *-welle*, through M.E. *-wale*, into *-wall*.

Edvin Loach and Edvin Ralph.

1086 Gedeven, Dom.

1123 Gedesfenna, Leom. Cart.

1243 Yedefen, T. de Nevill.

1267 Yedefen Loges, Ep. Reg.

1278 Yadefen, Ep. Reg.

1291 Yeddefenne Radh', Zedefenne Loges, Tax. Eccles.

1303 Yedefen, F.A.

1304 Yadefen, Ep. Reg.

1324 Yedevenne, Abb. Plac.

1328 Zeddefen, Ep. Reg.

1341 Edefen Rad'i, Non. Inq.

1349 'Ecclesia de Yddefen haut,' Ep. Reg.

1355 'Alta Yeddefen,' Ep. Reg.

1392 'Hye Zedefen,' Ep. Reg.

¹ This *Estone* is evidently in or near *Leominster*, and J. H. R. thinks it is probably *Eaton Hill*.

- 1431 Yedfen, F.A.
- 1529 Edewyn, Ind. Ct R.
- 1538 Edvyne Radulphi, Val. Eccles.
- 1577 Edwinrafe, Saxton's Map.

No one has attempted a suggestion as to the meaning of the word *Edvin*. Nor do we know who was the *Ralph*, after whom one parish is called. The other was held by the De Loges family in the 13th century.

***Edwardestune** ['in valle Stradelei'].

1086 Edwardestune, Dom.

Egdon (Pencombe).

Eggleton (Stretton Grandison).

- 1219 Eglintune, Capes.
- circ. 1230 Eglintune, Capes.
- 1252 Eglington, Chart. R.
- 1302 Eglynton', Quo War.
- 1304 Eglintone, Ep. Reg.
- 1538 Egilton, Eiglynton, Val. Eccles.
- 1831 Eagleton, Ord. Map.

'Tun of Aegel.'

Eign (Hereford).

- 1219 Highen, Capes.
- circ. 1219 Yghene, MS. Chart.
- 1252 Hyane, Ep. Reg.
- 1264 'Zizene alias Ighene,' Heref. Corp. MS.
- 1271 Ighene, Chart. R.
- 1293 Zeyne, Heref. Corp. MS.
- 1294 Yegne, Ep. Reg.
- 1316 'Yeyene Mulle,' Ep. Reg.
- 1368 Yeyne, Ep. Reg.
- 1538 Yne, Val. Eccles.
- circ. 1550 Ine, Leland.

No one has ventured to guess at the meaning or origin of this name, which still persists as Eign Street, Eign Road, Eign Brook, Eign Mill, etc.

*Elburley [?].

1086 Elburgelega, Dom.

‘Aethelbeorht’s meadow.’

Ellmorsend (Whitbourne).

No old forms. Probably ‘Aylmer’s End.’ There is in 1355 an *Aylmoresbrok* near the Wye.

Elm Bridge (Ewyas Harold).

On the road leading to the next-mentioned farm (q.v.), and therefore evidently of the same derivation.

The Glos. *Elmbridge* is circ. 1200 *Telbrugge*, or *Thelbrugge*, ‘bridge made of deal’ (later *Thel-* was read as *Th’El*).

The Surrey *Elmsbridge* is Dom. *Amelebrige*, ‘bridge of Aemele’ (a personal name).

The Worcs. *Elmbridge* is in 13th century *Elmrugge*, ‘ridge with the elm-trees on it.’

The Elms (Ewyas Harold).

circ. 1216 Heaume, Dore Chart.

1642 The Helm, MS. deed.

1831 Elm House, Ord. Map.

O. Fr. *heaume*, ‘helmet’; gradually corrupted into the tree.

*Elnodestune [‘in valle Stradelie’].

1086 Elnodestune, Dom.

‘Aelnoth’s tun.’ There is an unidentified *Alnodestreu* in the Shropshire Dom., and Elnod (i.e. Aelnoth) is a holder of lands under Earl Roger.

Cf. (in Warwcs.) ‘terra quæ dicitur Alnodestona,’ Glos. Cart.

*Elsedune [Domesday Hundred].

1086 Elsedune, Dom.

Probably ‘hill of Ealhside.’ For second element see App. -don.

Elton. ‘

1086 Elintune, Dom.

1356 Elton, Ep. Reg.

1577 Ladyhaulton, Saxton’s Map.

It is possibly the *Elwitheduna* of the Leom. Cart. which is not identifiable with certainty. *Elton* is a wide-spread place-name, found in Derbs., Notts., Durham, Hunts., Lancs., and other counties. Some of these are 'Ella's tun'; Hunts. *Elton* (Dom. *Adelintune*) is from O.E. *Aethelinga*, 'Prince-town.' The form on Saxton's Map, which is undoubtedly *Elton*, is inexplicable. There is an Elton's Marsh in *Burghill*.

Elverstone or Elvastone (Harewood).

1443 Evaston, Iverston, Inq. p.m.

circ. 1650 'Elverston or Everstone,' Harl. MS.

1722 'Evaston near Harwood,' Terrier.

1831 Everston, Ord. Map.

According to local legend 'Elfrida's town.' It might be 'Eof's tun,' or from O.E. *efes*, 'the border or edge or end of anything,' in which case it would be 'tun on the edge' (i.e. of the wood). Walter de Lacy gave to Gloucester Abbey the Church of Alwestone (unidentified).

Embages (Bromyard).

End.

A frequent element in Herefordshire place-names.

We have the hamlets of Harewood End, Sinton End (*Acton Beauchamp*), Ellmorsend (*Whitbourne*), Redding End, Hall End, and in 1547 *Witocksyende* (*Much Marcle*). In *Acton Beauchamp* is Tythingsend Farm; and in *Cradley* is Vinesend Farm. For the eight places or farms called Townend or Townsend see *Town*. Wallend is in *Monkland*, and in *Stoke Prior*. In *Ledbury*, of the long central street, about a mile and a half long, only some two hundred yards are High Street, the rest being 'The Homend' and 'The Southend.' Close by is Hope End. In *Weston-Beggard* are Hill End and Moor End, and in *Yatton* Westnor's End. Nash End is in *Bosbury*, Nupend in *Munsley*, Moorend, Millend, and Birchend in *Castle Frome*, New End in *Canon Pyon*, and Biblin's End in *Goodrich*. In *Cowarne* in 1538 (Val. Eccles.) are More Yende, Hyll Yende, Bridge Yende, and Wych Yende: this last is still called Red Witch End (a good instance of the results of popular etymology).

Endale (Kimbolton).

Enemore Fields (Yarpole).

Enna and *Eni* are pers. names in Onom. But without old forms it is unwise to guess.

England's Bridge (on river Leadon, near Bosbury).

I cannot trace it beyond the 1831 Ord. Map.

Not far away is a hamlet and inn called England's Gate. One is tempted to see in these names an old frontier, as in *Pensax* further north, which is plausibly interpreted by Welsh scholars as *Pen Sais*, or *Saeson*, 'the Englishmen's end,' or 'limit.'

***Erdishope** [in or near Weobley].

1243 Erdishop, T. de Nevill.

The first element (as in *Eardisley*) is *Eard-red* or *-wulf*.
For the second element see App. *-hope*.

Eskley (river, trib. of Monnow).

1232 Eskelyn, Dore Chart.

Wise students refuse to discuss river-names; but one is tempted to connect this word with the Celtic root from which come Exe, Usk, Ock, and Ax-ona (now the Aisne).

Etnam Street (Leominster).

Leading to the hamlet of *Eaton*, it is said locally to be Eaton-ham Street.

Eton Tregoz (Foy).

1086 Edtune, Dom.

1100 Etuna, Glos. Cart.

1196 Ethone, Glos. Cart.

1222 Ettone, Glos. Cart.

1283 Etone, Ep. Reg.

1316 Eton Tregos, F.A.

1431 Eton et Tregos, F.A.

The Tregoz family held *Ewyas* (with which went *Eton* and *Foy*) for about a century, from before 1194 to 1300, when the male line died out.

Evendine (Colwall).

Evesbatch.

- 1086 Sbech, Dom.
- 1243 Esebach, T. de Nevill.
- 1291 Esebach, Tax. Eccles.
- 1308 Esebach, Ep. Reg.
- 1316 Essbach, F.A.
- 1341 Esbach, Non. Inq.
- 1495 Esbach, Plac. de Banco.
- 1577 Easbach, Saxton's Map.
- 1652 Eastbach, Survey.
- 1757 Evesbatch, Tombstone in Bromsberrow Church.
- 1787 Eavesbach, Taylor's Map.

Esbatch is still the local pronunciation and on the pewter alms-dish in the church it is spelt *Esbedg*. *Esa* and *Ese* are pers. names in Onom. Or the first element may be *Ash*. (*Ash Ingen* is *Esse* is 1250. Shrop. *Ashford* is Dom. *Esseford*. See also various forms of *Ash* under *Brom's Ash*.) It cannot be *efes*, 'edge,' since the *v* only appears in the middle of the 18th century. There is an Eastbatch Court in *English Bicknor*. In the Shropshire Dom. we find *Stope* for *Easthope*. For second element see *Bache*.

Ewyas Harold.

- 1086 Ewias, Dom.
- circ. 1130 Euwias, Euias, Ewias, Eugias, Lib. Land.
- 1167 Euwias, Pipe R.
- circ. 1200 Ewias, Ewyas, Girald. Camb.
- circ. 1300 Euas, Black Bk of Carmarthen.
- circ. 1550 Ewis, Leland.

All authorities, English and Welsh, without hesitation pronounce the word *Ewyas* to be not of English origin, and the Welsh authorities believe it to be pre-Celtic. No serious student would even hazard a conjecture as to its derivation or meaning. The oldest form seems to be *Euwias*. Practically the only form in purely Welsh writings is *Euas*. In the year-books of Ed. I and Ed. III we find usually *Ewyas* (evidently due to Norman influence), and since that time the two spellings *Ewias* and *Ewyas* have existed side by side, the latter being the more

commonly used. The modern pronunciation is something between the Welsh form *Euas* and Leland's *Ewis*.

The Harold, after whom the village is called since at least 1303 (F.A. *Euiwias Harraud*), is not, as popular tradition insists, Harold the King, son of Godwine, but Harold of Ewias, son of that Earl Ralph, the Confessor's nephew, who fled before the Welsh, in the battle outside Hereford in 1055.

Eye.

1291 'Eya cum capellis suis,' Tax. Eccles.

1341 'Eya cum capellis suis,' Non. Inq.

O.E. *ig*, 'island.' The name was applied to any piece of land near water, or to a marsh: it does not, of necessity, signify 'island' in the modern sense. In compounds it is often confused with *ea*, 'river,' and it is practically impossible to distinguish whether *-ey* in any given name represents *ea* or *ig*. Wyld thinks they were confused, certainly in form, and possibly in meaning, even in the O.E. period. There is in *Eye* parish an Eyecote, and an Eyewood in *Titley*.

Eyton.

1086 Ettone, Dom.

J. H. R. gives this identification as probable, but not certain. *Eyton* (Salop) is Dom. *Etune*: and the Yorks. *Aytons* are Dom. *Aton* or *Atune*. It is doubtful whether to read *Eyton* as O.E. *ea-tun*, 'river town,' or O.E. *ig* (later *ey*), 'islet-town' (ait-town). See *Eye* above. It is difficult to explain the difference in form of *Eyton* (Dom. *Ettone*), *Eaton* (Dom. *Etune*), and *Eton* (Dom. *Edtune*). In Shrops. Dom. *Etone* is now *Hatton*, while *Etune* has become *Eyton*.

Falcon Farm (Sollershope).

*Falle [a 'member' of Weobley].

1303 Falle, F.A.

1346 Falle, F.A.

1431 Falley, F.A.

In 1346 and in 1431 it is entered with *Alleton* (i.e. Alton in *Dilwyn*). Possibly connected with O.E. *fealo*, *falu*, *fealewe*,

originally 'a reddish yellow colour,' and applied to land unsown or left bare of a crop, from its reddish colour.

Fawley.

- 1142 Filileia, Llant. Chart.
- 1291 Falyleye, Tax. Eccles.
- 1302 Faleley, Quo War.
- 1316 Fallaye, F.A.

The first element is possibly O.E. *fealo* (for which see **Falle* above). *Fawley* (Leics.) is before 1038 *Faelig-leah*, which seems to be 'meadow of Feliga' (pers. name in Onom.). *Fawley* (Berks.) is circ. 1300 *Falelegh*, which Skeat connects with O.E. *fealo*. There are seven or eight *Farleys* or *Farleighs* in England, some of which are Dom. *Fernlege*, 'fern meadow.'

Felhampton (Upton Bishop).

For the first element see *Felton*.

Felindre (St Weonards).

A name of frequent occurrence in Wales. It is W. *felin-dre*, 'mill-village,' *felin* being mutated form of *melin*, and *-dre*, as often, representing *tref*, the *f* being constantly dropped in compound words, e.g. *Hendre* (q.v.).

Felton.

- 1086 Feltone, Dom.
- 1291 Villata de Felton, Tax. Eccles.
- 1341 Villata de Felton, Non. Inq.

It may be 'tun of' some man, though there is no likely name in Onom. Or possibly, as in *Cleyfelton* (Salop), it is 'tun on the fell' or hill, though this *fell* is Norse or Icel. and there are few traces, or none, of Norse influence on Herefordshire place-names. *Felstead* (Essex) is said to be 'hide-place,' 'tannery,' and Bad. suggests that *Felton* is 'tun in the field' (the *d* of *feld* dropping out before the *t* of *tun*).

Fencote.

- 1086 Fencote, Dom.
- circ. 1240 Fancote, Leom. Cart.

O.E. *fenn cott*, 'cottage or homestead in the fen.'

There is a Fencott in *Hatfield* (which may be the place referred to in the Leom. Cart.), and an Oxfordshire *Fencott*.

Fenhampton (Weobley).

1302 Kyngesfenne, Quo War.

Fermbreede (St Margaret's).

Prob. W. *fferm*, 'a farm,' and *ffridd*, 'a forest.'

***Ferne** [near Maund].

1086 Ferne, Dom.

circ. 1150 Ferna, Brec. Cart.

1257 Lafferne, Chart. R.

1291 La Ferne, Tax. Eccles.

1302 Ferne, Quo War.

Prob. O.E. *fearn*, 'fern': though usually it is compounded, as in *fearn-dun* (*Farndon*), *fearnham* (*Farnham*).

***Fernhale** [in Staunton-on-Wye].

1086 Fernehalle, Dom.

1402 Fernhale, Feet of F.

'Fern meadow.' The second element is O.E. *healh*, for which see App. *-hall*.

***Fernlega** ['old name of Hereford'].

Girald. Camb. (circ. 1200) writes (Vit. S. Ethel.) 'Asser historicus dicit quod.....Fernlegam, quæ nunc Herefordia dicitur....'

For this 'old name of Hereford,' see Lloyd, p. 282. But one doubts if the name ever really was applied to the town. In 1227 (Chart. R.) there is a *Fernelegh* near *Kilpeck*, about 5 miles S.E. of *Hereford*. Eg. Phil. thinks *Fernlega* was 'originally the name of a large tract of forest country, in a portion of which the town of *Hereford* was founded in the 7th century.' This seems the most probable explanation of the apparent change of name.

Fernshill (Cradley).

The Field (Hampton Bishop).

1270 terra de la Felde, Ep. Reg.

1301 la ffelde, Inq. p.m.

Flanesford (Goodrich).

1346 Flanesford, Ep. Reg.

The first stone of the Priory was laid, in this year, *in loco Flanisford vulgariter nuncupato*.

For the first element see next entry.

The Flann (Peterstow).

Possibly O.E. *flan*, 'an arrow.'

Flintsham (Court, and Square, Titley).**Floodgates** (Bromyard).

There is a *Flitgate* in Leom. Cart., which cannot be identified.

***Folkeia** [?].

Occurs often in Leom. Cart., earliest about 1240.

The Folly.

A common place-name in Herefordshire, as in many counties. *Eardisland* (where there is also a 'Little Folly'), *Eye*, *Garway*, *Little Hereford*, *Holme Lacy*, *Marden*, *Orleton*, and *Preston-on-Wye* have Follies. There is one in *Tupsley* on Price's Map 1802, and a Probert's Folly occurs in a Credenhill Terrier of 1722. Bishop Cantilupe's Register in 1278 mentions a Robertus de la Folye.

Forbury (Kimbolton).**Ford.**

1123 Forda, Leom. Cart.

circ. 1230 Capella de Forda, Leom. Cart.

1243 Forda, T. de Nevill.

1303 Forde, F.A.

O.E. *aet thaem forde*.

J. H. R. identifies with *Ford* the Dom. *Forne*, because *Forne* and *Sarnesfield* are held together in Dom., and *Ford* and *Sarnesfield* in 1243. This Dom. *Forne* would seem to be, like

Goodrich, that rare type of place-name which adopts a pers. name without any suffix. *Forne* is a man's name in Onom.; and *Fornham* (Suff.) is 'the home of Forne.'

Formine Hill (Dorstone).

Prob. W. *ffor-maen*, 'road-stone.'

Forty Steps (Little Dewchurch).

***Foukesyate** [in Monnington-in-Straddel].

Held in 1300 by one Richard Foukes.

Fowden (Kingsland).

Fowlett (Eastnor).

Fownhope.

1086 Hope, Dom.

1243 Fanne Hope, T. de Nevill.

1269 Fawe hope, Capes.

1278 Fonhope, Ep. Reg.

1291 Fowe hope, Fonhop, Tax. Eccles.

1303 Fowe hope, F.A.

1330 Fownhope, Ep. Reg.

1341 Fowe hope, Non. Inq.

1428 Founhope, F.A.

1433 Fanhope, Pat. R.

circ. 1550 Fowelppe, Leland.

As to the first element, two independent words seem to have struggled for centuries, and at last were combined.

O.E. *fana*, 'flag,' would give 'enclosed valley of the flag.' But the forms in *Fowe* suggest the same derivation as *Foy*, *Vowchurch*, and *Fowmynd* (see *Mynnedd brith*), which come, through the Norm.-Fr. *foi*, from Lat. *fides*.

Foxley (Yazor).

1199 Foxleia, Llanth. Chart.

The first element is the animal. It is found also in Foxalls (farm, *Sollershope*, which the Ord. Map in 1831 gives as Foxholes), Foxall (*Whitbourne*, and *Upton Bishop*), and Foxholes (*Lyonshall*). Such forms as *Foxbaec*, *Foxhyl*, are found in Kemble.

Foy.

circ. 1130 Lantiuoi, Lib. Land.

circ. 1140 'Ecclesia sancte fdis de Etone,' E. H. Cart.

circ. 1150 Ecclesia de Foy, Glos. Cart.

1196 Ecclesia sancte Foe de Ethone, Glos. Cart.

circ. 1210 Ecclesia de Sancta Foa, Her. Cath. MS.

circ. 1250 Ecclesia de Foy, Glos. Cart.

1291 Ecclesia de Foye, Tax. Eccles.

1341 Foye, Non. Inq.

The form in Lib. Land. *Lantiuoi* (in Mod. Welsh *Llandyffwy*) is 'Church of St Tyfai.' This was evidently confused with the Nor.-Fr. *foi*, and before the middle of the 12th century it had become 'ecclesia sancte fdis.' There is an exactly similar confusion in the case of *Lamphey* (Pembs.) which also is in Lib. Land. *Lann Tivoi*. But hybrid forms are found, such as *Llanfaith*, 'Church of St Faith.' Near *Abergavenny* *Llanfoist* (dedicated to St Faith) is said to be a similar hybrid form.

Frankland (Marden).

No old forms. Is it 'free-land,' or (as the Worcs. *Frankley*) 'Franca's land'?

Freen's Court (Sutton).

See *Sutton Frene*.

Freeth (Thornbury).

O.E. *frith*, 'forest,' 'woodland.' There is a Frith farm in *Ledbury*, and one in *Stanford Bishop*.

Freetown (Ashperton).

1638 Freetown, Survey.

***Fridmore [Ullingswick].**

1186 Fridmora, Glos. Cart.

1192 Fridmore, Frythmore, Glos. Cart.

'Forest-moor.' See *Freeth* above.

Frog-lane.

In 1322 there is a 'Froggelone...in suburbio Herefordie' (Ep. Reg.). In 1280 there is in *Ewyas Harold* a 'Vriogis-strete,'

which in 1300 is 'frogelone' (E. H. Cart.). A 'Froglone' was in or near *Eastnor* in 1277 (Ep. Reg.) and in 1577. A 'Froggeswell' is mentioned in Leom. Cart. There is a 'Frog-end' in *Frome* in 1650, and a 'Frogg Lane' in *Goodrich* in 1722.

Frome.

- 840 'flumen qui (*sic*) dicitur From,' Capes.
- 1086 Frome, Brismerfrum, Nerefrum, Dom.
- temp. Wil. I. Brichmerfrome, Bricmarifrome¹, Glos. Cart.
- 1101 Bricmarifrom', Glos. Cart.
- 1138 Froma, A.C.
- 1215 Frome Herbert, Rymer.
- 1243 Froma Canonorum, Frome Henry, T. de Nevill.
- 1251 Froma Haymund, Chart. R.
- 1289 ffroma episcopi, Ep. Reg.
- 1291 From' Castelli Regis, Tax. Eccles.
- 1303 Frome Haymund, F.A.
- 1341 Froma Episcopi, Froma Castri, Non. Inq.
- 1386 Chastelfrome, MS. Chart.
- 1428 Castyl Frome, F.A.
- 1542 Priors Fromeledon, Orig. R.
- circ. 1550 Castell From, Leland.

It seemed best, in giving the above forms, not to attempt separate lists for *Bishop's Frome*, *Castle Frome*, and *Canon Frome* (the only names now current). *Frome* is originally a Celtic river-name, after which the district is called. In Dom. we have *Frome*, belonging to the Bishop; *Nerefrum*, which J. H. R. thinks is *Castle Frome*; and *Brismerfrum*, held T. R. E. by Brismer from Earl Harold. This apparently became in the 13th century *Frome Haymund* (O.E. *Ealmund*); and some at least of it is comprised in the hamlet still called *Halmound Frome*. *Canon Frome* was held in 1243, and perhaps for a century earlier, by the Canons of Llanthony in Wales. Of *Frome Castelli Regis* little or nothing is known. *Frome Henry* was held in 1243 by Henry of Monmouth. In *Mordiford*, near where the river Frome falls into the Lugg, is *Prior's Frome* (now always spelt *Froome*,

¹ Undated but evidently referring to the Conqueror's reign.

though *Frome* in 1831), once held by St Guthlac's. The 'Priors Fromeledon' of 1542 should refer to this; but, if so, the *-ledon* is inexplicable. In *Castle Frome* the two rivers, Frome and Leadon, run almost parallel to one another, and little over two miles apart.

There are four *Fromes* in Dorset, and one in Somerset, all on the two rivers called Frome.

Fudwell (Clehonger).

Fulmores (Woolhope).

'Foul moor,' O.E. *ful*, 'filthy.'

Cf. *Fulford* (Staffs.), *Fulbourn* (Cams.).

Furlongs (farm, Little Hereford).

In *Lyde* circ. 1175 is a field called Mugefurlong. In *Littleton* (Hants.) in 1265 were Middelforlong, orcherdforlong, Medforlonge, and fernfurlonge. In *Bredwardine* circ. 1200 is Werefurlanc (i.e. Weirfurlong).

Gaines (Whitbourne).

1291 Gynes, Ep. Reg.

1326 Gynes, Inq. ad quod dam.

1346 Gynes, Ep. Reg.

1689 Gains, Tomb in Whitbourne Church.

There is a 'Gains Pleck' in *Goodrich* in 1722, and to-day a Baregains farm in *Ledbury*.

Gamage (Much Marcle).

Probably an outlying portion of the lands of the Gamage family, settled in *Mansell* in 12th and 13th centuries.

Gamber (brook).

circ. 1130 Amyr, Amir, Humer, Lib. Land.

Runs through Llanwarne.

Gamberhead (Llanwarne).

Ganarew.

- circ. 1150 Genoreu, Geof. of Monmouth.
 1186 Gueneriu, Chart. St Florent and Monmouth.
 1291 Generu, Gonore, Tax. Eccles.
 1293 Genre, Ep. Reg.
 1340 Genreu, Ep. Reg.
 1341 Genorew, Non. Inq.
 1345 Generiew, Ep. Reg.
 1346 Genrew, Ep. Reg.
 circ. 1670 'Gunarew rectius Canon Row'! T. Blount.
 1831 Gannerew, Ord. Map.

H. O. thinks that a Saint's name is involved.

J. Hobson Matthews says Welsh *genau'r-rhiw*, 'the mouth (of the valley) on the slope'; on which Celtic scholars must pronounce.

Ganderland (Bromyard).**Gannah (Holme Lacy).**

There is a *Gannow* (Worcs.) which cannot be explained.

The Garn (Clodock).

Welsh *carn*, 'a heap,' 'a hillock.'

It is, in Ord. Map 1831, *Garn caled*, 'hard heap.' The last Welsh-speaking native of *Clodock* died there in 1880.

Garnons (Mansell Gamage).

1303 'terrarium que fuerunt Johannis Gernoun in Malmeshulle Gamage,' F.A.

Garnstone (Weobley).

- 1282 Gernestone, Harl. MS.
 1334 Gernestone, Ep. Reg.
 1542 Garneston, Orig. R.

Robinson says (but does not give the reference, nor can I find it) 'Gerner's town from John Gerner, a benefactor to Wormesley Priory.'

Garran (river, trib. of Wye).

Gar-an: both elements have been plausibly taken as Celtic river-roots—*Gar* akin to Yare (Norf., Yarmouth) and Yar (I. of Wight, Yarmouth): and *-an* = Onny, which see. But wise philologists like Wyld leave river-names severely alone.

Garraway (How Caple).

Garraway or Garway was a well-known Herefordshire family in 15th and 16th centuries; one of the name is buried in Weobley Church. They took their name from the next-mentioned parish; but may have given the name to this farm in *How Caple*.

Garway.

- circ. 1130 Lann Mihacgel super Mingui, Lib. Land.
- 1138 Garou, A.C.
- 1199 Langarewi, Chart. R.
- 1227 'Garewi in Wales,' Chart. R.
- 1289 Garewy, Inq. p.m.
- 1312 Garwy, Orig. R.
- 1316 Garewy (cum membris), F.A.
- 1428 Gareway, F.A.

The Lib. Land. name is 'Church of St Michael above the Wye.' Eg. Phil. identifies it in the oldest portion of Lib. Land. as *Lan Guorboe* or *Lan Gurvoe*, which would give *Gwrabwy* or something like it in Mod. W. But he is afterwards doubtful of this identification. The 1199 form suggests a saint's name.

Gater Top (Hope-under-Dinmore).

- 1086 Gadredehope, Dom.
- 1123 Gatredhopa, Leom. Cart.
- 1243 Gaderedehope, T. de Nevill.
- 1303 Gaderildehope, F.A.
- 1322 Gaterildehope, R. and S.
- 1346 Gaderesdhope, F.A.
- 1428 Gaterildishope, F.A.
- 1431 Gatereldeshope, F.A.
- 1538 Gathertopte, Val. Eccles.

Evidently 'Godred's or Gadrid's enclosed valley.'

Gatley (Aymestrey).

1275 Gatleye, Ep. Reg.

1280 Gattelee, Inq. p.m.

T. de Nevill gives a *Catesby* held by Isabella de Pembridge. Since the Dan. ending *-by* is not found in Herefordshire, and T. de Nevill is notoriously wild in its spelling, I expect this is *Catesleye*. The first element may be O.E. *geat*, 'a gate,' or it may be a personal name, *Geat* or *Geot*. (There is under *Wigmore* in 1302 (Quo War.) an unidentified entry *Gatterlyth*.) Cf. *Gateley* (Norf. and Ches.).

Gatsford (Brampton Abbots).For first element see *Gatley*.**Gayton**.

1086 Getune, Dom.

1348 Gaytone, Ep. Reg.

'Tun of Gaega or Gega.' In a Hampshire charter of 940 is *Gaecges stapole*, 'Gaega's market.'

Gazerdine (Munsley).

No old forms: but perhaps it is 'Gad's wardine.'

Gethenfield (Allensmore).

Gethen is a pers. name in Hereford at the present day.

***Giddis** [in or near Goodrich].

1722 Giddis, Terrier.

Gilbertstone (Longtown).

There is also in *Ewyas Harold* a Gilbert's Hill. Gilbert is one of the five knights who hold land in *Ewyas* in Dom. And a later Gilbert, circ. 1200, gives lands to the Abbey of Dore.

Gillow (Tretire).

circ. 1130 Cil Luck, Gillwc, Lib. Land.

1280 Kilho, Inq. p.m.

1350 Gilhou, Ep. Reg.

1370 Gyllogh, Ep. Reg.

1396 Gilloghz, Ep. Reg.

1459 Gyllough, Exchequer MSS.

circ. 1480 Cillwch, Welsh Pedigree.

W. *cil-llwch*, 'a retreat by a lake,' or 'a cell in a marsh.'

Gilva (St Margaret's).

1831 Gilfach, Ord. Map.

W. *cil fach*, 'little retreat.'

Glan-monnow (Garway).

So called in mid. 19th century by its new owner. It was previously *Pen-y-fedw*, 'hill-top with the birch-trees.'

Glewstone (Marstow).

1568 Glewston, Courtfield MS.

1722 Glewstone, Terrier.

Glybes (Michaelchurch Eskley).

Glynch (brook, Eastnor).

temp. Hen. III Glench, Inq. p.m.

It runs through Clencher's wood, past Clencher's Mill (*Clenchmille* in 1394); and the names are obviously connected. But, like all river-names, the origin is uncertain.

Gobbets.

There are four instances of this name, in places far apart: *Peterchurch*, *Pudleston*, *Stretton Sugwas*, and *Ullingswick*. The *Ullingswick* Gobbets is quite close to Corbet's Bridge; the Corbet family held lands in Herefordshire in 13th, 14th, and 15th centuries. We *may* have in this a suggestion as to the origin of the name, or it may not be so. In any case, I can find no early forms. There is a *Gabbets* in Lancs. which in T. de Nevill is *Gerbot*.

The Godway (Blakemere).

1232 Godweye, Dore Chart.

Golden Valley.

In Domesday it is always *vallis stradellie*. Dore Abbey was founded in 1147; and popular etymology says the Norman

monks introduced by Robert Fitz-harold of *Ewyas* confused the name of the river (Dore, *dwr*) with the French *d'or*. But circ. 1130 we find Richard de aurea valle; so the confusion, if such it was, was earlier. In any case the name seems to have persisted from the 12th century until to-day.

Goldhill (Eastnor).

1275 Goldhulle, Ep. Reg.

In monastic documents 'gold' often appears as the name of a plant, and is usually taken as marigold. Hence 'hill on which marigold is found.'

Goodrich.

1144 Ecclesia sancti Egidii de Castello Godrici, MS. Chart.

1291 Ecclesia de Castro Godrici, Tax. Eccles.

1341 Ecclesia de Castro Godrici, Non. Inq.

1372 Goderychescastell, Inq. p.m.

1420 Goderichecastell, Inq. p.m.

1538 Goderich, Val. Eccles.

1671 Gotheridge, H'shire Hearth List.

O.E. *Godric*, a man's name without suffix. This is a rare type of place-name. We should have expected *Castle Goodrich*, or *Godric's Castle* (evidently the 14th and 15th century name) to have survived, on the analogy of *Gothersley* (Worcs.), which circ. 1400 is *Godriches-ley*.

Goosepool (Allensmore).

The first element may be a pers. name *Gosa*, but more probably it is the bird, as in *Gosbrook* (Staffs.). There is a Goose Lezowe in *Aconbury* in 1538 (Acon. Accts), and a Gosebach or Gosebroc in *Lyde* circ. 1215 (Her. Cath. MS.).

Old Gore (Foy, and Upton Bishop).

circ. 1670 The old gore, Sil. Taylor.

A charter in Birch has 'on the olde gore,' but not referring to Herefordshire. The O.E. *gara* (apparently related to *gar*, 'a spear') is used of any wedge-shaped strip of land, 'a small strip lying between larger divisions.'

There is a Gore Farm in *Woolhope*.

Gorsley (Linton).

1291 Gorstleye, Tax. Eccles.

1831 Gorstley Common, Ord. Map.

O.E. *gors*, 'furze.'

There is a Gorsley Close (*St Weonards*), a Gorsebrook (*Bridstow*) and a Gosford (*Brimfield*).

Gorsty Common (Cleghonger).Perhaps the *Gosty Lesue* of Aconbury Accts in 1538.

There are also Gorsty Hill (*Almeley* and *Kimbolton*), and Gorsty Lane (*Bodenham*). There was a Gorsty Close in *Goodrich* in 1719.

Gouldevain (Crasswall).**Goytre (Walterstone).**Prob. corrupted from some word with the W. *-tref* ending.**Grafton.**

1303 Crafton, F.A.

1341 Grafton, Non. Inq.

O.E. *graf tun*, 'grove-town.'

The chief house in the parish is Graftonbury.

Greegs (Kilpeck, and Newton-in-Clodock).

W. *craig*, 'a rock.' A few miles away, above *Grosmont* (Mon.), is The Graig Hill.

Greencrize (Bullingham).

1831 Greencrise, Ord. Map.

Grendon.

1086 Gredene, Dom.

1270 'Ego Warinus de Grendene,' Glos. Cart.

1291 Gredene Waryn, Tax. Eccles.

1341 Grandnewaryn, Non. Inq.

O.E. *gren dene*, 'green valley.'

There are three *Grendons* in different parts of the county. Grendon Bishop, a parish near *Bromyard* (which is *Grendone* in Ep. Reg. 1241), Grendon Warren (*Pencombe*), and Grendon

Court in *Upton Bishop*. The Warwcs. *Grendon* is Dom. *Grendon* i.e. 'green hill'; and *Grendon Bishop* may be the same.

The family of Waryn de Grendon held Grendon in *Pencombe* from early in the 13th to the end of the 14th century.

Greytrees (Hundred).

1086 Greitreu, Greitrewes, Gretrewes, Dom.

'The upland down, the landmark tree, the "low" or burial mound, the familiar ford—these, and not the towns or villages were the scenes of these ancient assemblies.' J. H. R.

Gridall (Clodock).

The Grove (Sellack).

1291 La Grave, Chart. R.

1334 Grava, Ep. Reg.

O.E. *graf*, 'a grove.'

There is a small holding in *Ewyas Harold* which has been Golden Grove since mid. 18th century.

Gwenherion (Welsh Newton).

W. *gwern-hirion*, 'tall alder-trees.'

hirion is pl. of *hir* 'long,' with an 'aggregate' subst.

Gwerndu (Garway).

W. *gwern ddu*, 'black swamp.'

Gwern-genny (Kilpeck).

Perhaps W. *gwern-genau*, 'jaws of the swamp.'

Gwern-Gounsell (Kentchurch).

Possibly W. *gwern-gwaun-syll*, 'a meadow of alder-trees good to look upon.'

Gwern-y-buch (Huntington-by-Kington).

W. 'cattle-swamp.'

Gwrlodith (Newton-in-Clodock).

***Hache** [in the Golden Valley].

1271 'decimas de la Hache in Straddele,' Ep. Reg.

This name is entirely unknown, save for this entry, which may be a scribe's mistake for *Bache*, a known place in the Golden Valley.

Hackley (Avenbury).

So in 1535.

Haffield (Donnington).

temp. Hen. III Hatfield, Delimitation.

See *Hatfield*.

Hagley (Lugwardine).

O.E. *haga*, 'an enclosed field' (akin to O.E. *hege*, 'a hedge'). There is a Worcs. *Hagley*.

Hallaston (Almeley).

Old forms wanted. Close by is Logaston; and there is, in *Bridstow*, a Moraston.

Hamish Park (Whitbourne).

Hamnish (Kimbolton).

1086 Hamenes, Dom.

1123 Hamenessce, Leom. Cart.

1243 Hamenes, T. de Nevill.

1303 Hamenasse, F.A.

1346 Hamenash, F.A.

1428 Hamonasch, F.A.

1431 Hamonasshe, F.A.

1539 Hampnache, Aug. Of.

Hampton Bishop.

781 Homtune, Kemble.

1086 Hantune, Dom.

1270 Homptone, Ep. Reg.

1291 Hompton Episcopi, Tax. Eccles.

1316 Hampton Thopesley Villa, F.A.

1341 Hampton, Non. Inq.

Hampton Wafer (Docklow).

1086 Hantone, Dom.

1243 Honiton, Hompton, T. de Nevill.

1286 Hampton Waffre, Chart. R.

1341 Hampton Wafr', Non. Inq.

Held by the Wafre family in 12th century; passed with the daughter of Sir Robert Wafre to the Mortimers.

The many *Hamptons* in England fall into two classes:

(1) O.E. *ham tun*, 'home-town,' i.e. an enclosed settlement or village.

(2) O.E. *hean tun*, 'high-town.'

Dom. distinguishes these as *Hamtune* and *Hantune*. Both the above are, in Dom., 'high-town'; though the Kemble form seems to be 'home-town.' It is probable that they were often confused, even in the earliest days.

There is an Uphampton in *Docklow*, Hampton Court in *Hope-under-Dinmore*, Hampton Charles in *Bockleton*, and New Hampton in *Hatfield*. This last must have been so-called in the 12th century, since the Leom. Cart. (in 1123) refers to it and *Hampton Wafer* in the words 'de utraque Hamtona.'

***Hamsty [Little Marcle].**

1431 Hamsty, Pilley MS.

'Path leading to the ham.' See Appendix, *-sty*.

Hanley's End (Bishop's Frome).

1086 Hanlei, Dom.

1243 Hanleye, T. de Nevill.

O.E. *aet hean leage*, 'high-lea.'

There is a Hanley Court in *Kingstone*. Cf. *Handley* (Derbs.) and *Heeley* (Yorks.), which, though only a few miles apart, have by different dialectical development, descended from *aet hean leage*.

Coldharbour (Kentchurch).

Harbour is O.E. *here*, 'an army' and *beorg*, 'protection.' Cold harbour is a place of shelter from the weather for wayfarers, constructed by the wayside. Hence it is a frequent name in many localities. Skeat says, 'a wayside refuge *without a fire*.' Some have thought it is ironic, 'cold shelter.'

There is a Harbour Farm in *Goodrich*, and Harbour House Farm in *Kingsland*. Also Arbour Hill Farm, *Ross*.

Hardwick (Bromyard, Clifford, Dilwyn, Eardisland).

1327 (Clifford) Herdewyk, Plac. de Banco.

1537 (Clifford) Hardwyke-cum-Hey, Aug. Of.

In 1300 there is a Herdwika-juxta-Ewias in the 'parish of the priest of St Kenedrus,' i.e. *Kenderchurch*.

O.E. *heord* and *wic*, 'herd's, shepherd's dwelling.'

There are at least 26 *Hardwicks* in England, many of which are in Dom. though none under Herefordshire.

Harewood.

1086 Harewde¹, Dom.

1138 Harewuda, A.C.

1302 Harewod', Quo War.

O.E. *hara-wudu*, 'hare's wood.'

The Glos. *Haresfield* is Dom. *Hersefeld*, 'field of Hersa.'

There is a Harewood in *Dilwyn* also.

Harness.

See *Lugharness*.

Harpton (Kington).

Hartleton (Linton).

See *Yarkhill*.

Hatfield.

1086 Hetfelde, Dom.

circ. 1150 Hethfeld, Leom. Cart.

1243 Hethfeud, T. de Nevill.

1291 'Hatfeld magna cum capella de Hatfeld parva,'
Tax. Eccles.

1341 Hattefeld magna,...parva, Non. Inq.

O.E. *haeth*, 'heath.'

So four other *Hatfields* (Worcs., Herts., Essex), but *Hatfield* (Yorks.) is Dom. *Haifeld*, 'hay-field.' In Sussex the form *Heathfield* is found.

¹ J. H. R. queries this identification; and with justice, since the Dom. *Harewood* is 'in valle Stradelei.'

***Hathinehalle** [in or near Holme Lacy].

Given by Walter de Lacy to Crasswall Priory circ. 1080.

Haugh Wood (Woolhope).

1329 Heggeschawe, Ep. Reg.

1330 Hoggeshawe, Ep. Reg.

There is a Haughway in *Goodrich* in 1722.

Haven (Upper and Lower, Dilwyn).

No early forms of the place-name. But a family named Hevyn held lands in *Dilwyn* in the 14th century, and retained them till the 17th century. See *Henwood* also.

There is a Haven farm in *Aymestrey*, and one in *Burghill*; also Up: and Low. Weaven in *Little Dewchurch*.

The Havod (Credenhill).

Welsh *hafod*, 'a dairy, a summer house.'

But (a good instance of corruption) Hafod Road in *Hereford* was in 1778 Harford Shutt, and belonged in 1684 to Dr Bridstock Harford.

Hawker's Land Cross (Marden).

Walker's Green is close by.

Hay.

1121 'Castellum de haia taillata,' A.C.

1123 haia, A.C.

1223 Heya, Le Hey, Leom. Cart.

1265 La Haye, Royal Letters (R.S.).

circ. 1550 The Hay, Leland.

O.E. *hege*, 'a hedge,' then 'an enclosure.' In M.E. it becomes *hei*, and (under Norman influence) *haie*, *haye*. The little town is still commonly called 'The Hay.' Walter Map calls it *Sepes Incissa*. *Haia taillata* is Fr. *haie taillée*, 'cut hedge.' (The Leom. entry evidently refers to a local holding of the Priory, not to the town of *Hay*; as also in a Chart. of Richard I (1198), 'juxta haiam meam Herefordie.') There was a La Haye Hyde in *Bolton* in 1302.

Haybrook (Ullingswick).

1186 Haibroc, Glos. Cart.

Haywood.

1278 Heywode, Ep. Reg.

1282 Heywode, MS. Charter.

There is a 'Silva que vocatur Haya' in E. H. Cart. circ. 1280.
But it is evidently near the village.

Cf. *Heythrop* (Ox.), 'the fenced-in village.'*Hailey* (Ox.), 'the fenced-in meadow.'**The Hazle** (Ledbury).

1086 Hasles, Dom.

1109 Hugo de Hasela holds 1 Knight's fee from the Bishop.
circ. 1180 la Hesele, Capes.

1303 Hasele, F.A.

1304 Hasel', Ep. Reg.

1346 Hasele, F.A.

1428 Haselor, F.A.

1593 Hazell, Inq. p.m.

O.E. *haesl*, 'hazel,' with *leah*, 'the meadow of the hazel-tree.'Cf. *Haseley* (Oxf.), which is Dom. *Haselie*.*Heswall* (Ches.), earlier *Haselwelle*.**Heath** (Laysters).

1086 Hed, Dom.

1243 Hethe, T. de Nevill.

1327 La Hethe, Plac. de Banco.

***Hech** [near Kington].

1086 Hech, Dom.

***Heliston.**See *Pontrilas*.**Hellens** (Much Marcle).

1287 Heliun, Heref. Corp. MS.

1394 Helyon, Ep. Reg.

The family of Helling or Helyon held land in *Marcle* certainly in 1348, but they prob. took their name from the place, rather than gave it to the place. 18th century antiquarians call *Hellens*, 'Ellingham Castle.'

*Hemnesfeld [in Dilwyn].

1281 Hemnesfeld, Chart. R.

Hendra (Orcop).

See *Hendre*.

Hendre (Peterstow).

1569 Hendre Cocke, Courtfield MS.

Welsh *hen-dref*, 'the old tref,' i.e. the permanent dwelling as distinguished from the *hafod*, or summer house.

Hengoed (Huntington-by-Kington).

W. *hen*, 'old,' and *coed*, 'a wood.' 'The old wood.'

Henhope (Dormington).

Prob. O.E. *hean hop*, 'high enclosed valley.'

Hennerwood (Pencombe).

Hennor (Leominster).

1123 Heanoura, Leom. Cart.

circ. 1240 Henovere, Leom. Cart.

1334 Henore, Ep. Reg.

O.E. *hean*, 'high,' and *ofer*, 'a bank, shore, margin.'

Hentland.

circ. 1130 Hennlann Dibric, Lib. Land.

1291 Hentlan, Tax. Eccles.

1331 Henthlan, Ep. Reg.

1341 Henthlan, Non. Inq.

1538 Henthelan, Val. Eccles.

1545 Hentlane, Inq. p.m.

Welsh *hen llan*, 'old church.'

In Cornwall, near *Bodmin*, *Hen llan* has become *Helland*, but in Pembs. there is a *Hentland*.

Henwood (Dilwyn).

Old forms needed.

Possibly 'Hevyn's wood,' from the family who held lands in *Dilwyn* for some centuries. See *Haven*. Or from O.E. *hean*, 'high.'

***Hercope** [near Kington].

1086 Hercope, Dom.

Hereford.

1048 Herefordseir, O.E. Chron.

1086 Hereford port, Dom.

1161-2 'Herefort in Waliis,' Pipe.

1291 Hereford, Tax. Eccles.

O.E. *here-ford*, 'ford of the army.'

Hergest (Kington).

1086 Hergesth, Dom.

1278 Hergast, Ep. Reg.

1302 Hergast, Quo War.

1341 Hergast, Non. Inq.

In 1395 there is a Hergestecrofte in *Tillington*.

***Herntun** [a manor of Leom. Priory].

1123 Herntun, Leom. Cart.

Prob. 'Herewine's tun'; though the first element might possibly (but not probably) be O.E. *hyrne*, 'a horn.'

***Hezetre** [Domesday Hundred].

1086 Hezetre, Dom.

Higford (Yotton).

Highnam (Tarrington).

Hillhampton (Ocle Pychard).

1278 Hulhamptone, Ep. Reg.

1291 Hullhampton, Tax. Eccles.

1480 Hillhamptone, Pilley MS.

'Tun in the meadow on the hill.'

***Hillstreet** [in or near Orleton].

1529 Hillstreet, Ind. Ct R.

Hinton (Hereford and Peterchurch).*Hereford Hinton.*

- 1290 Hinetone, Hinintone, Ep. Reg.
 1291 Hyniton, Tax. Eccles.
 1300 Hinitone, Ep. Reg.
 1346 Heneton, F.A.

Peterchurch Hinton.

- 1086 Hinetune, Dom.
 1243 Hunteton, T. de Nevill.
 1294 Hyntone, Ep. Reg.
 1316 Hyneton, F.A.
 1465 Hinton-in-Straddell, Ind. Ct Rolls.

Of the many *Hintons* in England some are O.E. *hean tun*, 'high-town': others, as both the above, are from O.E. *hina*, the gen. plur. of *hiwan*, 'domestic servants, hinds.' There is a Hinton in *Eardisland* (which in Leom. Cart. 1190 is *Hentun*), one in *Felton*, and one in *Norton Canon*.

The Hoar (Colwall).

- 1831 Hoe farm, Ord. Map.

Hoarwithy.

- 1005 To tham haran withie, Chart.
 1348 Horewythy, Aconb. MS.

O.E. *har*, 'gray,' then 'old.' But some say *hoar-* in place-names implies a boundary, quoting the (fairly common) *hoar-stone* as an example. 'At the old withy-tree,' or 'at the withy-tree on the boundary.' There is a Hoar-stone Farm near *Presteign*, and a Hoarstone in *Tedstone Delamere*.

***Hodenac** [somewhere on a river].

- 1291 Hodenac, Tax. Eccles.

'Piscar' in one entry and 'de quodam gurgite' in the other point to a river. But there is no hint either as to the locality or the meaning of the word.

Holborn (Brilley).

Not in 1831 Ord. Map. The London Holborn is in 1513 *Holburne*, 'stream in the hollow.'

Hole-in-the-wall (Foy).

No forms older than 1831. Perhaps a corruption of Holloway or Holeway. There is a Hole Farm in *Shobdon*.

Hollingwood (Abbeydore).

1541 Hollyn, Aug. Of.

O.E. *holen*, 'holly.' 'Wood of the holly trees.' There is a Hollinghill in *Woolhope*, and Hollings Hill (1831 Ord. Map Hallinghill) in *Mathon*; Hollins in *Edvin Ralph*; Hollanton in *Holme Lacy*; and Hollybrook in *Kimbolton*.

***Holmedewe** [in Brinsop].

circ. 1200 Holmedewe, Brec. Cart.

circ. 1220 Holemedewe, Brec. Cart.

'Meadow in the hollow.'

Holme Lacy.

1086 Hamme, Dom.

1243 Hamme Lacy, T. de Nevill.

1256 Hamme Lacy, Ep. Reg.

1291 Hum' Lacy, Tax. Eccles.

1303 Hamelacy, F.A.

1316 Hamelacy, F.A.

1341 Homlacy, Non. Inq.

1346 Home Lacy, F.A.

1428 Homme Lacy, F.A.

1538 Homlacy, Val. Eccles.

1577 Hamlaceye, Saxton's Map.

1610 Hamlacye, Speed's Map.

1786 Holm Lacy, Taylor's Map.

Most *Holmes* and *-holmes* are in Dom. *holme* or *holne*, i.e. O.E. *holm*, 'a river meadow,' 'low flat land by a river.' But this is *Hamme*, O.E. *ham* or *hom*, originally 'the human ham,' then 'a meadow at the bend of a river,' then 'any enclosed ground, generally pasture.' This place-name, uncompounded, is very common in Herefordshire, especially round *Ledbury*, where there are several *Hommes* (the main street is called The Homend, i.e. the end towards Homme House). In the modern form *Holme*

Lacy, the corruption is due to assimilation with the *Holmes* that are really O.E. *holm*. There is another instance of this at *Lyonshall*, where we find The Holme, Upper Holme, and Lower Holme, but in 1553 'Hom alias Leonhales' (Ind. Ct R.). There is a Homme in *Dilwyn*, which in 1243 (T. de N.) is *Hamme*, in 1251 (Chart. R.) is *Hamme*, and in 1402 (Inq. p.m.) is 'Holme juxta Dylawe,' and thereafter reverts to Homme, as it is to-day. There is a Hambrook near *Ledbury*, which I cannot trace beyond 1831; and a Homme Close in *Goodrich* in 1722; where also in 1725 is a 'Whitchurch Hom'; and in *Goodrich* also, in 1413 (Inq. p.m.) is 'the pasture of Over-wyesham, and Netherwyesham.' *Hyde* had a Homgate temp. Hen. III.

Holmer.

- 1086 Holemere, Dom.
- 1273 Holemere, Capes.
- 1291 Holemer, Holemere, Tax. Eccles.
- 1309 Holemere, Capes.
- 1316 Holmare, F.A.
- 1341 Holemere, Non. Inq.
- 1428 Holmer, F.A.

O.E. *hol*, 'hollow,' and *mere*, 'a lake.'

Holstrey (Madley).

Holsty (Vowchurch).

Prob. O.E. *hol*, 'hollow,' and *stiga*, 'a path.' See Appendix, -*sty*. In 1222 there is a Holesti in *Mansell Lacy*.

Honey Moor Common (Eaton Bishop).

Honey is a not uncommon prefix in English place-names. One would expect, perhaps, that it occurred more frequently in Herefordshire, where, in *Ewyas* and *Archenfield* more especially, the villan's dues were often rendered in honey. Beyond this instance in *Eaton Bishop* we only have one other instance—*Huniesmedewe* (Leom. Cart. no date) which may have been in or near *Ivington*, since, in 1539, that manor pays two shillings and sixpence as 'consuetud' voc' Honysilver.'

Hope.

(For meaning see Appendix.) This word is common in all parts of the county. We find it in three parish-names, *Hope-under-Dinmore*, *Hope Mansel*, and *Woolhope*; in two 'Hope Farms' (*Edvin Loach*, *Presteign*); in Dudale's Hope (*Bodenham*; *Duddedale* in 1264 and *Hope Duddall* in Val. Eccles.); in Hope's Rough (*Cowarne: Prior's Hope* in 1542); in Hope-End (*Ledbury*), and in several other instances. *Hopeswde* and *Hopemyle* occur in Leom. Cart. passim. The latter name is once (circ. 1400) *Myleshope*, and once *Hope Mililon*; and in 1539 (Aug. Of.) it appears as *Myllyshope*. Neither place can be now identified.

Hope Mansel.

- 1246 Hope Maloisel, Glos. Cart.
- 1263 Hope Maloysel, Ep. Reg.
- 1291 Hope Meleysel, Tax. Eccles.
- 1341 Hope Maloysel, Non. Inq.
- 1367 Hope Meleishulle, Inq. p.m.
- 1538 Hope Maynesell, Val. Eccles.

Of the Maloisel family, who held this *Hope* in the 13th century, little seems to be known, and by the 16th century the very form of the name was all but forgotten, and becomes *Maynesell*, from which the transition to the modern form is easy.

Hopesfield (Brimfield).**Hope-under-Dinmore.**

- 1291 Hope sub Dinnemor, Tax. Eccles.
- circ. 1390 Hope sub Dunemore, Leom. Cart.

Hopley's Green (Almeley).

No old forms. There is in 1227 (Chart. R.) a *Hoppilegh* somewhere between *Kilpeck* and *Treville*. It must have been a hamlet or district, since it apparently contains 'La Sallonere' and *Fernilegh*. (But see, sub **Fernlega*, Eg. Phillimore's suggestion that *Fernilegh* was itself the district.)

Hopton (Stoke Lacy).

- 1086 Hopetune, Dom.
- 1241 Opton, Chart. R.
- 1243 Hoptun, T. de Nevill.
- 1346 Hopton, F.A.
- 1358 Hopton Hagurner, Feet of Fines.
- 1567 Hopton, Hagerley, Fine R.
- 1831 Hopton Solers, Ord. Map.

It is probably 'tun in the enclosed valley' (see App. *Hope*). It is just possible that it may be, as some suggest, from an O.E. *hop*, 'privet,' as *Hopwood* (Worcs.). It cannot be 'tun where hops are grown,' since this word is not found in English till 1440.

Horseway Head (Staunton-on-Arrow).

Etymology obvious. Cf. *Horsepath* (Oxf.) which is as early as Dom.

Horsnetts (Grendon Bishop).**Howle Hill (Walford).**

- 1086 Hulla, Dom.
- 1286 Hule Cnolle, Ep. Reg.
- 1305 Hule, Ep. Reg.

Possibly, as some think, W. *hywel*, 'conspicuous' (cf. *Crick-howell*), but more probably the Mercian form of O.E. *hyll*, 'a hill.' The Shrops. *Howle* is Dom. *Hugle*. (*Hull* (Yorks.) is a modern name for the town. From 1299 to 1552 or later it is always *Kingston-on-Hull*, the latter evidently a river-name.)

Howndys Farm (Orcop).

- 1831 Hondys Gate, Ord. Map.

Evidently Welsh, and suggestive of the Llanthony river, Honddhu; but that falls into the Monnow eight or nine miles from *Orcop*.

Howton (Kenderchurch).

- 1243 Huton, T. de Nevill.
- 1303 Huton, F.A.
- 1327 Houton, Plac. de Banco.
- 1540 Houghton, Aug. Of.

There is a Howton in *Bodenham*, which in 1303 is *Huton*, and in 1537 (Aug. Of.) *Hoton*. The Lancs. *Hutton* is continuously from 1180 to 1292 *Hoton*, prob. from O.E. *hoh*, 'hill-town.' This may be taken as the probable meaning of both our *Howtons*, though neither is conspicuously on a hill.

Hubbage (Up. and Low., Thornbury).

For the second element see Append. sub *-bach*.

Huddle Mill (Stoke Lacy).

Humber.

1086 Humbre, Dom.

1123 Humbra, Leom. Cart.

circ. 1220 Humbre, Leom. Cart.

1275 Capella de Humbre, Ep. Reg.

1291 Humbre, Tax. Eccles.

1341 Humbre, Non. Inq.

1428 Homber, F.A.

The parish takes its name from the Humber Brook, as to which, like most river-names, it is best to say nothing, except that it may be Celtic.

Hunbridge (Bromyard).

Hunderton (Hereford).

1150 Hundretone, Ep. Reg.

1252 Hunditone, Capes.

1300 Hundirtone, Ep. Reg.

1376 Hundertone, Capes.

'Hunthryth's or Wendretha's tun.'

Hundred (Middleton-on-the-Hill).

Hungerhill (St Weonards).

So in 1722. The O.E. *hangra*, *angra*, is an element in many Herefordshire place-names. Besides *Clehonger* (q.v.) we have Hungerstone (*Allensmore*: 1243 *Hungarestun*, 1316 *Hongaston*, 1341 *Hungarstone*), Hungerbury Wood (*English Bicknor*), Honger Grove (*Pudlestone*), Hunger Hill (*Goodrich* in 1722, not

apparently now), and Hunger Hole (*Acton Beauchamp*). There is a 'Hungerstrete' in *Hereford* in 1375, and Speed's Map (1610) calls St Owen Street 'Hongery Strete.' A D. & Ch. Chart. circ. 1230 makes a grant of land 'in Hungreya' (evidently in or near *Mordiford*). There are several *Hungry Hills* in Worcs. The word *hangra* evidently means something like 'a bank,' 'a hill-side,' 'the slope of a hill.'

Huntington (Hereford).

circ. 760 Huntenatun, Kemble.

1086 Huntenetune, Dom.

circ. 1215 Huntidune, Capes.

The first element is gen. plur. of O.E. *hunta*, 'a hunter,' 'tun of the hunters.'

Huntington (Kington).

1086 Hantinetune, Dom.

1267 Huntinton, Inq. p.m.

1302 Huntynndon, Quo War.

1333 Hontyngdone, Capes.

Prob. the same as the preceding; the Dom. form being a scribe's mistake.

Huntlands (Whitbourne).

1282 Hunteland, Ep. Reg.

1304 Huntelond, Ep. Reg.

Huntleys (Much Marcle).

1340 Hunteleybroke, Acon. Accts.

1352 Huntelowe, Ep. Reg.

'The meadow of Hunta,' or (in the other form) his 'hill.'

Hunton (Lyonshall).

Huntsham (Goodrich).

1186 Honson, Chart. St Florent & Monmouth.

1396 Honsom, Inq. p.m.

1655 Hunsome Mynde, Courtfield MS.

1671 Hansome, Herefordshire Hearth Tax List.

1714 Hunsome, Terrier.

1718 Huntsham, Goodrich marriage settlement.

1722 Hunsome, Terrier.

I cannot explain the old form, of which *Huntsham* is an 18th century corruption.

The Hurst (Dilwyn).

O.E. *hyrst*, 'a woody eminence,' then 'a thicket of brushwood.'

Hurstans (Sollershope).

1831 Hursten, Ord. Map.

Hurstley (Letton).

1298 Hertesleye, Ep. Reg.

1333 Hurtesleye, Ep. Reg.

no date Horteslee, Hurthesleg, Leom. Cart.

1547 Hurstesley, Ind. Ct R.

O.E. *heortes-leah*, 'hart's meadow.' In the 16th century it was confused with M.E. *hurst*, 'a wood.'

Hurstway Common (Eardisley).

'Road through the wood.'

Hyde Ash (Leominster).

1086 Hide, Dom.

temp. Hen. III la Hide, Her. Cath. MS.

1275 Hyda, Ep. Reg.

In Leom. Cart. passim Hida and La Hyde.

O.E. *hide*, *hyde*, a measure of land, varying in different localities, originally as much as would support one family and their dependents. It seems, on an average, to have been about 120 acres. It is not uncommon as a place-name, some instances, as this, and the London Hyde (Park), going back to Dom.

There is a Hyde (Farm) in *Stanford Bishop*, which is in 1243 *Hida monachorum*, 'una hida de elemos.' We have also Hyde Farm (*Woolhope*), Half-hide (*Castle Frome*), Westhide (*Stoke Edith*), Monkhide (*Yarkhill*), Bitterley Hyde (*Pencombe*), and Steward's Hide (*Winslow*) which is in 1250 *Stiwardes Hide*.

In Leom. Cart. often occurs *Wdehyd*.

Ingestone (Foy).

- 1283 Enchetone, Ep. Reg.
- 1420 Yngeston, Inq. p.m.
- 1443 Ineston, Inq. p.m.
- circ. 1670 Inkston, Silas Taylor.
- 1678 Ingestone, Tombstone.

Instone (Bishop's Frome).

- 1551 Inkeston, Inq. p.m.
- 1831 Inson, Ord. Map.

Ivington.

- 1086 Ivintune, Dom.
- 1291 Inynton¹, Tax. Eccles.
- 1303 Ivynton, F.A.
- 1433 Yventon, Pat. R.

In Leom. Cart. passim, *Yventon*, *Yvinton*, *Ivynton*. Etymology uncertain. Both the Sussex and the Glos. *Evington* are in Dom. *Givingtune*, 'tun of Gefwine.' One can suppose that this is the same.

Jury (Upper, Lower, and Jury Bridge, Abbeydore).**The Kellyn (Clodock).**

Possibly connected with W. *celli*, 'a grove,' or with W. *celyn*, 'holly-trees.' In a Crasswall Chart. of 1272 is mentioned (with *Dulas*) a *Blameskeli*. There is a *Cellan* in Cardiganshire.

Kenchester.

- 1086 Chenecestre, Dom.
- 1142 Chenecestre, Llant. Chart.
- 1154 Kenecestria, Capes.
- 1291 Kenestre, Tax. Eccles.
- 1341 Kenchestr', Non. Inq.

O.E. *cyne ceaster*, 'royal camp.'

Dom. often turns *c* into the softer *ch*.

In the neighbouring parish of *Credenhill* there was in 1722 a field called Chester Meadow.

¹ Wrongly transcribed, it is likely.

Kenderchurch.

- circ. 1130 Lann Cinitir, Lib. Land.
 1291 Ecclesia Sancti Kenedri, Tax. Eccles.
 1341 Ecclesia Sancti Keindri, Non. Inq.
 1428 Kendurchirche, F.A.
 1538 Kenderchurch, Val. Eccles.

The Lib. Land. form gives in Mod. W. *Llangynidr*, 'Church of St Gynidr.' Glasbury church is dedicated to this Saint, there spelt Cynidr. And in a Brecon charter (undated, but apparently of 12th century) *Glasbury* is called *Kenedereschirch*, and mention is made of seven acres of land 'in Kenedereshull.' In 1304 there was also a 'capella Sancti Kenedri que est in insula de Wynfretone, que insula ab incolis nuncupatur Hermitorium.'

Kentchurch.

- 1130 Lann Cein, Lib. Land.
 1205 Ecclesia Sancte Keyne, E. H. Cart.
 1277 Ecclesia de Sancta Kayna, Ep. Reg.
 1291 Ecclesia de Sancta Keyne, Tax. Eccles.
 1300 Kenschirch, Inq. p.m.
 1341 Keynchirche, Non. Inq.
 no date Capella Sancte Kaene, Glos. Cart.

Traces of this Celtic saint are found also in *Keynsham* (Som.) and *Chapel of St Keyne* (Corn.), and prob. in *Kinley* (q.v.).

Ken Water (trib. of Lugg, Leominster).

- circ. 1550 Ken water, Lel.
 1831 Ken water, Ord. Map.

Kerne Bridge (Bishopswood).

I cannot find any form older than the 1831 Ord. Map. Near by is *Springherne*, with which it may be connected.

Kerry Hall (Abbeydore).**Kerrysgate Cwm** (Abbeydore).***Kesti** [near Maescoed and the Eskley brook].

- 1327 Kesti, Chart. R.

Kevenwherven (Much Dewchurch).

Welsh. J. Hobson Matthews says *cefn-y-ferfain*, 'the ridge of the vervain.'

Keyo (Wormbridge).

1831 Caeau, Ord. Map.

See *Cayo*.

Kidleys (Acton Beauchamp).

Kilbury Camp (Colwall).

I always suspect the explanation that a place-name is 'a hybrid,' and, if we had old forms, this would probably turn out to have been originally Welsh in both elements. Yet its present form seems to combine the Welsh *cil* with the English *burh*.

Kilforge (Boulstone).

I believe this to be the *Kilfodes* of the Holme Lacy Court Roll 1598: it may be W. *cil* (see App.) and *ffordd*, 'a road.'

Killbreece (Tretire).

1576 Killbrese, Courtfield MS.

1831 Kilbreast, Ord. Map.

W. *cil* (see App.) and probably the adj. *bres*, used of anything 'having a buncy top.'

Kill-bullock meadow (Ewyas Harold).

1780 Kill-bullock meadow, Terrier.

Evidently a corruption of W. *cil* (see App.) and *bwlch*, 'a gap,' 'a defile,' akin to the Scotch *Balloch*. There is a Bullock's Mill in *Lyonshall*, and a Bullock Wood in *Thrupton*.

Kill-dane-field (Weston-under-Penyard).

Said by popular etymology to be the site of the great slaughter of the Danes in 918. But the Danes, in the raid on *Archenfield* (really in 915), so far from being slaughtered, captured the Bishop of Llandaff, and departed rejoicing to their ships, with much booty. Old forms are needed, to give certainty, but very probably we have here a corruption of Welsh *cil* (as above), and the adj. *dain*, 'fine, delicate.'

***Killyards [Goodrich].**

1722 Killyards, Terrier.

Probably 'Kail-yards,' assimilated to the *Kil*-prefix in several place-names near by.

Kilpeck.

1086 Chipeete, Dom.

circ. 1130 Lann Degui¹ Cil Pedec, Lib. Land.

circ. 1140 Kilpeec, Glos. Cart.

circ. 1150 Kilpeke, Glos. Cart.

circ. 1170 Kylpeke, Glos. Cart.

1291 Kylpec, Tax. Eccles.

Prof. Lloyd explains the Dom. form as a scribe's mistake for *Chilpeece*². Eg. Phil. thinks it is a mistake for *Chilpetec*, which is phonetically equivalent to the *Cil Pedec* of the Lib. Land. The word involved in *pedec* is obscure; its plural is found in Lib. Land. as *Pedecou*.

Kilreague (Llangarren).

1671 Killrege, Herefordshire Hearth Tax List.

1722 Killreege, Wormelow Terrier.

1831 Kilrhyg, Ord. Map.

If the Ord. Map correctly interprets the word, it would be Welsh for 'rye-nook,' 'retreat where the rye grows.'

Kimbolton.

In Leom. Cart. passim: in earlier entries *Kynebalton*, later *Kymbalton*. The Hunts. *Kimbolton* is Dom. *Chenebaltone*, phonetically all but equivalent to the earlier Leom. form, 'Cynebald's tun.'

Kinford (Canon Pyon).

This may be the *Kingisford* of Leom. Cart.

King's Acre (Hereford).

So called circ. 1281 ('Customs of Hereford').

¹ i.e. Dewi.

² As illustrating the difficulties of the Norman scribe in dealing with Welsh words, we may note that the holder of *Kilpeck* T. R. E. is given in Dom. as Cadiand, whom Lib. Land. gives more correctly as Catgen du.

*Kingsfield [in Kentchurch].

circ. 1200 Chingesfelt, E. H. Cart.

Kingsland.

1086 Lene, Dom.

1289 Kyngeslone, Ep. Reg.

1291 Kingeslene, Tax. Eccles.

1302 Kyngeslone, Quo War.

1303 Kyngeslone, F.A.

1341 Kyngeslene, Non. Inq.

1431 Kyngeslane, F.A.

1539 Kyngeland, Aug. Of.

See *Eardisland*. For second element see *Lene*.

*Kingsley [near Shelwick].

1275 Kyngesleya, Ep. Reg.

Kingsthorpe (Much Birch).

There is in *Much Birch* also, in 1538, a King's Close of twenty acres.

Kingstone.

1086 Chingestune, Dom.

1249 Kingeston, Chart. R.

1291 Kyngeston, Tax. Eccles.

1341 Kyngeston, Non. Inq.

'King's tun.' There is a Kingstone also in *Weston-under-Penyard*; and a Kingstone Grange in *Abbeydore*.

King Street Farm (Ewyas Harold).

circ. 1250 Kyngestrete, E. H. Cart.

Kingswood (Kington).

1337 Kingwode, Inq. p.m.

Kington.

1086 Chingtune, Dom.

1277 Kyngtone, Ep. Reg.

1289 Kinton, Ep. Reg.

1291 Kyngton, Tax. Eccles.

- 1333 Kyngtone, Chart.
 1341 Kynton, Non. Inq.
 1548 Kington Burgus, Ind. Ct R.

O.E. *cyne tun*, 'royal town.' The Warwcs. *Kington* is often even now *Kineton*; and near *Leintwardine* a Dom. *Chingtune* has become *Kinton* (q.v.).

Kinley (Letton).

- 1291 Keynlec', Tax. Eccles.

Prob. 'the meadow of Keyne' (see *Kentchurch*).

Four miles away, in *Brilley*, is Kintley (the *t* prob. intrusive); and there is another Kinley in *Moccas*.

Kinnersley.

- 1123 Chinardeslega, Leom. Cart.
 1227 Kinardesle, Chart. R.
 1243 Kinardesleg, T. de Nevill.
 1252 Kynardeleye, Chart. R.
 1291 Kynardesl', Tax. Eccles.
 1303 Kynardesleye, F.A.
 1341 Kaynardesleye, Non. Inq.
 1404 Kenersle, Ep. Reg.
 1539 Kynersley, Aug. Of.
 1545 Kynardsley, Ind. Ct R.
 1575 Kynnardsley, Hereford Corp. MS.

'The lea of Cyneheard' (the mod. Kennard, a common surname in Herefordshire). J. H. R. thinks *Kinnersley* may possibly be the Dom. *Curdeslege*; which would give a different personal name.

Kinsham.

No old forms. Possibly the first element is as in *Kinley* (q.v.). It is scarcely probable that it is O.E. *cyne* as in *Kinton*.

Kinton (Leintwardine).

- 1086 Chingtune, Dom.
 1267 Kinton, Inq. p.m.

O.E. *cyne tun*, 'royal town,' as *Kington* (q.v.).

Kiverknoll (Much Dewchurch).

- 1300 Kyvernou, Inq. p.m.
- 1300 Kivernowesbrugge, Ep. Reg.
- 1322 Kyvernou, Ep. Reg.
- 1327 Kyvernowe, Plac. de Banco.
- 1346 Kivernowe, Heref. Ct R.

A difficult word. In a district of prevailing Welsh pl.-ns. I suspect it is originally Welsh, corrupted by English lips, until it has a definitely English form.

The Knapp.

(At least ten in the county: at *Bridge Sollers*, *Brimfield*, *Bromyard*, *Kingsland*, *Ledbury*, *Peterchurch*, *Pixley*, *Whitney-on-Wye*; with Knapp Green at *Little Dewchurch*, and Barley Knapp in *Peterchurch*.)

O.E. *cnaep*, M.E. *knap*, 'a small hill.' In Sussex the 14th century form *Knappe* is now *Knepp*.

Knapton (Birley).

See above: 'tun on the small hill.'

Knell (Colwall).

Prob. variant of *Knill* (q.v.).

Knill.

- 1086 Chenille, Dom.
- 1291 Knulle, Tax. Eccles.
- 1300 Knulle, Ep. Reg.
- 1332 Knill, Ep. Reg.

O.E. *cnol*, 'a hill.'

Knocker Hill (Haywood).**Knolton** (Kilpeck).

O.E. *cnol*, 'a hill,' 'hill-town.'

Kyming Common (Almeley).**Kymin Wharf** (Ocle Pychard).

Kynaston (Hentland, and Much Marcle).*Hentland Kynaston.*

1308 Kynyatestoune, Inq. p.m.

1334 Kynastone, Ep. Reg.

1336 Kyneuarstone, Inq. p.m.

1350 Cheyneston, Assize R.

1722 Kinaston, Terrier.

Much Marcle Kynaston.

1327 Kynewardeston, Deed at Hellens.

circ. 1560 Kinnaston, Aug. Of.

The two names derive from pers. names which are somewhat different, though akin. *Hentland Kynaston* is 'Cyneheard's tun'; that in *Much Marcle* is 'Cyneweard's tun.' Both are common names in O.E.

Kyrebath (Thornbury).

1086 Cuer, Dom.

1108 Cyr, MS. Chart.

1300 Cure, Assize R.

'Valley of the Kyrebrook.'

For second element see App., *-bach*.

*Lacre [?].

1086 Lacre, Dom.

Laddin (Little Marcle).**Lady Arbour** (Hereford Cathedral).

1503 'My body to be buried in our Lady Herbary before the Cross there,' Hereford Will in Corp. MSS.

1523 'My body to be buried in the Lady Arbour within the Cloisters of the Cathedral Church,' Hereford Will in Corp. MSS.

Arbour originally was O. Fr. *herbier* (Lat. *herbarium*). As the word changed its form it lost its connection with 'herb,' and popular etymology connected it with Ital. *arborata*, 'a bower or shady retreat.'

There is a Lady Harbour in *Eardisley*, Lady Court in *Shobdon*, Lady Grove in *Birley*, Lady Ridge in *Brockhampton*,

and Lady Wood in *Tedstone Delamere*. In 1650 *Ledbury* had a Lady Wood, and a Lady Oak Common; Val. Eccles. mentions 'Oure Ladyes Farme' in *Weston-Beggard*; and there is a Lady Meadow in *Goodrich* in 1722.

Lady Lift (a lofty hill in Yazor).

1831 Ladylift Clump, Ord. Map.

In the Ord. Map (1831) part of the ridge is given as Larkhill Wood, and part as Burton Hill, with Ladylift Clump and Yazor Wood between. N. E. D. gives several quotations for 'lift' as 'rising ground,' but the earliest of these is from Sir W. Scott in 1825; so the name is probably modern.

***Lagademar** ['pertinebat ad Archenefelde T. R. E.'].
 1086 Lagademar, Dom.

Tradition says it is the 'Licat Amir' (*Llygad Amir*) of Nennius, where Arthur slew his son Amyr, at the source of the river *Gamber* (which is *Amir* in Lib. Land.).

The Lakes Farm (Stretton Sugwas).

O.E. *lac*, 'lake.' In O.E. place-names it had not the meaning of the modern word. It may refer to a running stream as well as to a standing pool; as in *Bab-lock-hithe* (Oxf.), which is in 1291 *Babbelake*. A small trib. of the Wye is still called Letton Lake; a stream in *Wigmore* is 'Wigmore Lake' in 1831 Ord. Map, and another in *Sutton* is 'Sutton Lake.' And in 1349 in *Marden* was 'quoddam fossatum vocatum Walneyslake' (Ep. Reg.).

Lancaegy (Welsh Newton).

So in 1831 Ord. Map.

For the first element see App., *llan-*. W. *cae-grwy* would mean 'meadow by the river.'

***Landmore** [Garway].

1585 Landmore, Survey of Manor.

Possibly *Llan-mawr*, 'great enclosure.'

Lanerch (brook, trib. of the Garren).

W. *llanerch*, 'a glade,' 'a clear patch.'

*The Langet [Abbeydore].

1541 'A pasture called the Langet,' Aug. Of.

E. H. Cart. (circ. 1280) has *languen*; but this is almost certainly *Llangua*.

Langstone (Llangarren).

circ. 1130 Lapis longus, Lib. Land.

Larport Court (Mordiford).

1303	} Manerium de Lorteport, F.A.
1346	
1428	
1431	

The Laskett (Llandinabo).

*Lavilede [in Bredwardine or Letton].

circ. 1200. Ralph de Baskerville gives to Brecon Priory three acres 'in Lavilede juxta terram Dogge pistoris super lacam.' He gives them also free passage over the Wye from *Bredwardine* to *Letton* in his boat ('in navi mea')¹.

Lawton (Kingsland).

1086 Lautune, Dom.
 1243 Lautune, T. de Nevill.
 1281 Laghton, Chart. R.
 1316 Lauton, F.A.
 1355 Lautoneshope, Ep. Reg.
 1431 Overlauton, Nethirlauton, F.A.

The first element must be O.E. *laf*, *laue*, 'what is left,' 'a widow.' 'Tun of the widow.'

Laysters.

1086 Last, Dom.
 1257 Lastres, Chart. R.
 1303 Lastres, F.A.
 1341 Ecclesia de Lastres, Non. Inq.
 1431 Lastres, F.A.

Near by is *Laysters Pole*.

¹ There was a Lord's ferry at *Hay* also; for in 1373, in the bailiff's accounts, a charge is made for an iron chain and lock, to secure the lord's boat over the Wye. (This boat, or rather one of its successors, was sunk and lost in a flood, 26 *Hen.* vi.)

The Lea.

- 1086 Lecce¹, Dom.
 1195 La Lega, Chart.
 1278 La Le, Ep. Reg.
 1338 La Lee, Glos. Cart.
 no date La Lee, Leom. Cart.
 circ. 1550 Lee, Leland.

O.E. *leah*, dat. *leage*, 'a meadow.' A farm called The Ley (*Weobley*) is in 1348 (Ep. Reg.) *La Leghe*. There are also The Lea (farm, *Upper Sapey*), The Leys (*Grafton, Aylton, Yarpole*, and *Stanford Bishop*), and The Lays (farm, *Tarrington*).

Leadon (river, trib. of Severn).

- 978 Ledene, Chart.
 1337 'lewe [i.e. l'eau] qe est appele Ledene,' Glos. Cart.

There is also a brook called Leadon or Loden, which flows through *Stretton Grandison* into the river Frome.

Leadon (Court, Bishop's Frome).

- 1086 Ledene, Lede, Dom.
 1291 Leden, Tax. Eccles.
 1542 Ledon, Aug. Of.
 1547 Leodon, Fine R.
 1551 Ledon, Inq. p.m.
 1831 Leddon, Ord. Map.

It is difficult to say whether this place takes its name from the river, or gives its name to it. See under *Ledbury*.

The Leathers (Yatton, Aymestrey).

Ledbury.

- 1086 Liedeberge, Dom.
 1135 Ledburia, Capes.
 1150 Ledebury, Capes.
 1162 Lideberia, Capes.

¹ *Leigh* in Dom. of Worcs. and Salop is *Lege*.

- 1291 Ledebury, Tax. Eccles.
- 1316 Ledebury Denselyn, — Foreyn, F.A.
- 1341 Ledebury, Non. Inq.
- 1364 Ledebury denezeyn, — foreyn, Ep. Reg.
- 1568 Ledbury Forinsec', — Danizen¹, Ind. Ct R.

It is impossible to say whether this is 'Leoda's burh,' or whether it is 'the burh on the river Leadon.' *Leadenham* (Lincs.) is 'Leoda's settlement.' *Letcombe* (Berks.: Dom. *Ledecumbe*) is 'Leoda's valley.' But *Lydney* (on Severn) is 'Isle on the R. Leden'; and Baddeley quotes a lost *Ledencome* (1121), 'combe or vale of the Leden,' which appears to have once been the name of the Wick-water, near *Painswick*. A few miles below *Ledbury* on the river Leadon, and just in Glos. is *Leadington* (1384 *Ledyngtone*, Ep. Reg.).

Leddicott (Shobdon).

- 1086 Leidecote, Lidecote, Dom.
- 1243 Ledcote, T. de Nevill.
- 1431 Ledycote, F.A.
- 1550 Ledicote, Ind. Ct R.
- 1831 Ledi cot, Ord. Map.

Possibly 'Lida's cottage.' Cf. *Lydbury North* (Dom. *Lideberie*). *Lydbrook-on-Wyc* is ante 1300 *Luddebrok*.

The Leen (Pembridge).

- 1529 Leone, Ind. Ct R.

Akin to *Lene* (q.v.), in which district it lies.

Legion's Cross (Eardisland).

Leinthall.

- 1086 Lenhale, Lintehale, Letehale, Dom.
- 1275 Leintall Comites, Ep. Reg.
- 1302 Leynthale, Quo War.
- 1334 Leynthale, Ep. Reg.
- 1342 Lentehale, Ep. Reg.

'Lenta's nook or flat meadow.' For second element see Appendix, *-hale*. On the 1275 Entry in the Cantilupe Reg.

¹ The Bishop's Park in *Ledbury* was once called Denzein Park.

Capes writes 'Leinthall Earles, which belonged to the Mortimers, is said to have taken its name from the Earls of March. But this entry in the Register is earlier than the title. The name was given probably in Saxon times. The *Comites* of the text seems the Latinizing of a familiar name, in which the possessive case was mistaken for a plural.' The parish of *Leinthall Starks* takes its name, says Blount, 'from one of its mesne lords in ancient times.' But we have no record of anyone bearing the name.

Leintwardine.

1086 Lenteurde, Dom.

1289 Leintwordyn, Ep. Reg.

1291 Leynch¹ Wardyn, Tax. Eccles.

1479 Leyntward', MS. Ct R.

'Lenta's worth' or farm. For the second element see Appendix, *-wardine*.

*Lembegge [a little stream flowing through Bredwardine into the Wye].

circ. 1200 'rivulus qui dicitur Lembegge,' Brec. Cart.

Lenaston (Llanwarne).

circ. 1130 'Henlennic super ripam amyr [i.e. Gamber river]
id est Languern,' Lib. Land.

*Lene [Domesday Hundred].

1086 Lene, Dom.

This name is applied in Dom. and later to a whole district, which is roughly the valley of the Arrow between *Kington* and *Leominster*. Low-lying land, it possibly took its name from W. *llion*, 'floods,' 'streams.' It is the second element in the names of *Kingsland*, *Eardisland*, and *Monkland*; and it may be the first element in *Lyonshall*, and even of *Leominster*.

Leominster.

1046 Leomynstre, O.E. Chron.

1086 Leofminstre, Dom.

1227 Leministria, Chart. R.

1250 Leominstrie, Capes.

¹ Evidently a scribe's mistake.

1275 Lemenestre, Ep. Reg.

1291 Leomen', Tax. Eccles.

1341 Leoministr', Non. Inq.

1428 Lemestre, F.A.

circ. 1550 'Leonminstar (alias Lemster) supposed of clerkis that the old name of this toune took beginninge of the nunes, and was caulld in Walche Llanllieny, idem locus vel fanum monialium, and not of a lyon that is written to have apperyd to Kynge Merwalde,' Leland.

1567 Lem'ster Burgus, — Forinsec', Ind. Ct R.

The quotation from Leland gives two theories of the origin of the name. The *f* in the Dom. form points to 'Leofric's minster,' the Mercian Earl having founded a monastery of nun's there; Freeman cannot find the exact date, but says it must have been soon after 1032. Or the first element may be *W. llion*, 'floods,' 'streams' (see under *Lene*).

The 14th century forms of *Lyminster* (Sussex) are in *Leone*- or *Lene*- (though it is *Limestre* in 13th century). Roberts thinks this is 'Leo's minster.'

Letton.

1086 Lectune, Letune, Dom.

1291 Lecton, Tax. Eccles.

1303 Letton, F.A.

1341 Letton, Non. Inq.

1383 Netherletton, Ep. Reg.

1431 Netherletton, F.A.

Johnston thinks 'tun on the leat'; O.E. *gelaet*, M.E. *let*, 'an open conduit,' 'water channel.' And the village is on a stream called Letton Lake (see *Lake*). Or the *Lec-* may be (as often in Dom.) O.E. *legþ*, *leah*, 'a meadow.' But this should give Leyton.

Lewiswyche (Lyonshall).

Lewson (Whitchurch).

No old forms to be found. Possibly it would turn out to be 'Leof's ham.'

Lidgmoor (King's Pyon).

Lilland's Farm (Little Marcle).

Lilly Brook Field (Lyde).

In it is 'Our Lady's Lights.'

Lilwall (Kington).

Lily Hall Farm (Old and New, Ledbury).

Lily Pool (Moccas).

Limebrook (Lingen).

1278 Lyngbroke, Ep. Reg.

1291 Lyngebrok, Tax. Eccles.

1383 Lyndebroke, Ep. Reg.

1384 Limebrok, Ep. Reg.

1539 Lymbroke, Aug. Of.

The first element is evidently the same as in *Lingen* (q.v.).

Linceter (Whitbourne).

*Lincot Wood [near Pontrilas].

1232 Linchoit, Dore Chart.

circ. 1550 Lincot wood, Leland.

Welsh *llincoed*, 'flax-wood'; or *llyncoed*, 'wood of the lake.'

*Lincumbe [?].

1086 Lincumbe, Dom.

Lingen.

1086 Lingham, Dom.

1277 Lingayne, Ep. Reg.

1324 Lingeyne, Abbrev. Plac.

1334 Lyngeyn, Ep. Reg.

1341 Lyngane, Ep. Reg.

1539 Leyngyn, Aug. Of.

The obvious suggestion for the first element is *ling*, 'heather.' But the word is Norse, and not found in England until 1357. Probably a pers. name is involved, though there is none in Onom. that seems likely.

Linley Green (Stanford Bishop).

No old forms. 'Flax-meadow.' It is in the township of *Linton*.

The Linnett (Ullingswick).

Linton.

- 1086 Lintune, Dom.
- 1226 Lyntone, Capes.
- 1291 Lynton, Tax. Eccles.
- 1341 Lynton, Non. Inq.

'Flax-enclosure.' There is also a township called Linton in *Stanford Bishop*.

Cf. *Lyncroft* (Staffs.), *Linacre* (Lancs.), and four *Lintons* in Yorks.

Lionshall (Peterchurch).

- 1316 Lynhales, F.A.

See *Lyonshall*.

Litley (Hereford).

- 1086 Lutelei, Dom.
- 1140 Luttleya, Capes.
- circ. 1291 Luttelege, Capes.

'Luda's or Leoda's meadow.' The Worcs. *Lutley* is Dom. *Ludeleia*, 'Luda's meadow' also. There is, too, a Staffs. *Lutley*.

Little Hereford.

- 1086 Lutelonhereford, Dom.
- 1123 Parva hereford, A.C.
- 1303 Parva Hereford, F.A.
- 1341 Ecclesia de Parva Hereford, Non. Inq.
- 1428 Luttelhereford, Lytelhereford, F.A.

See *Hereford*.

Littlehope (Mordiford).

So in 1831.

See Appendix, *-hope*.

The Llan (Dorstone).

See Appendix, *llan-*.

Llanach (Dorstone).

The second element is prob. the Celtic suffix (which Pughe says means 'water') found in *Clydach*, *Mawddach*, etc.

Llanarrow (Bacton).

1831 Lanarw, Ord. Map.

Possibly W. *llan garw* (*g* is often mutated or altogether dropped), 'a rough enclosure.' For *llan* see Appendix.

Llanavon (Dorstone).

1831 Lanafon, Ord. Map.

For first element see Appendix, *llan*-. The second element is Welsh *afon*, 'a river,' for which see *Onny*. (*Llanavon* is situated on the river Dore.)

Llanbodon (Michaelchurch Eskley).

It might be W. *glan-baddon*, 'bathing-bank'; or W. *llan bodion*, 'enclosure of the mountain kites.'

Llancillo.

circ. 1130 Lann Sulbiu, Lib. Land.

no date Llansillo, Heref. Corp. MS.

1733 Llansilo, Browne Willis, Paroch. Angl.

Evidently a Saint's name is involved.

Llancloudy (Llangarren).

circ. 1130 Lann Loudeu, Lib. Land.

1313 Lanceludy, Manor Accts.

1722 Lanlody, Terrier.

1831 Lanlody, Ord. Map.

The Lib. Land. form would give in mod. Welsh *Llanllowdy*. The difficulty of pronouncing Welsh *ll* accounts for the introduction of *c*. Nothing is known of the Saint referred to.

Llandee (Newton-in-Clodock).

1831 Lan-du, Ord. Map.

Ord. Map is prob. wrong in making second element *ddu*, 'black.' It is most likely corrupted from *-dewi*. Cf. *Llanddew* (Brecc.) and the fourteen Welsh *Llanddewis*.

Llanderwyn (Abbeydore).

1831 Landerwen, Ord. Map.

W. *llan-derwen*, 'oak-tree enclosure.'**Llandinabo.**

circ. 1130 Lann Iunapui, Lib. Land.

1279 Landinabon, Ep. Reg.

Junapeius was an early Bishop of *Llandaff*. In Welsh he is Inabwy. (The *d* is intrusive.) The Church is still dedicated to him.

Llandore (Llanveyno).

1831 Lan dwr, Ord. Map.

W. 'enclosure on the river.'

Situated on the Olchon brook. Some miles further up the river is *Llandraw*, prob. a variant of the same word. Cf. *Landore* (Glam.).

Llanedry (Brilley).

1831 Lanbedry, Ord. Map.

There are seven Welsh parishes called *Llanbedr*. The name may be W. *Llan-bedwerw*, 'church in the birch grove'; or W. *Llan-beder*, 'St Peter's Church.'

Llanfair (Clifford).1537 Capella¹ de Llanvayre, Aug. Of.

Like the score or more of Welsh *Llanfairs*, 'church of the Virgin.'

Llanfrother (Hentland).

Said to be the site of Dubricius' monastery; and hence interpreted as Welsh *Llanfrawdwy* or *Llanfrawtwr*, 'church of the Friars.'

Llangarren.

circ. 1130 Lann Garan, Lib. Land.

1277 Langaran, Ep. Reg.

1291 Langaran, Tax. Eccles.

1330 Langaren, Ep. Reg.

1341 Langaren, Non. Inq.

¹ This entry is the only indication, beyond the name itself, that there ever was a chapel here.

W. 'church on the river Garran.' The last syllable is always *-an* down to 1831. It is now *-en* (*Kelly*) or *-on* (*Crockford*) about equally often. There is a Glangarren (farm) in *St Weonards*; and in *Goodrich* in 1674 was 'a piece of land called Garrons.'

Llangunbille (Llanrothal).

circ. 1130 Lann Cinuil, Lib. Land.

1831 Langynfil, Ord. Map.

In Welsh *v* or *f* is used as a mutation of *b*; hence the modern form. The name of the Saint involved is not known.

Llangunnock (St Weonards).

circ. 1130 Lann Cinauc, Lib. Land.

1722 Llangunnock, Terrier.

The second element is the name of another Celtic Saint.

Llanhaithog (Kentchurch).

1637 Lanhithock, Inq. p.m.

It has been thought that here *llan-* is for *glan*, 'a bank'; *glan haiddog* would be 'bank of oats.'

Llanrosser (Michaelchurch Eskley).

(Not in 1831 Ord. Map.)

Prob. W. *Llan-rhoydd*, 'church on the moors.'

Llanrothal.

circ. 1130 Lann Ridol, Lib. Land.

1275 Lanrethal, Ep. Reg.

1278 Lanrothal, Ep. Reg.

1291 Lanrothal, T. de Nevill.

1341 Lanthrothel, Non. Inq.

Another obscure Welsh Saint-name is involved.

Llanveyno.

A chapelry of *Clodock*. But it is not mentioned in Tax. Eccles. nor in Non. Inq., nor yet in Val. Eccles.

'Church of St Beuno,' to whom eleven churches are dedicated.

Llanwarne.

- 1086 Ladguern, Dom.
 circ. 1130 { Lannguern Teliau [i.e. Teilo] ha Dibric, } Lib. Land.
 { Lann Guenn Aperhumur, }
 circ. 1250 Lanwarein, Glos. Cart.
 1275 Landwaran, Ep. Reg.
 1291 Lanwaran, Tax. Eccles.
 1302 Lanneran, Quo War.
 1341 Lanwaran, Non. Inq.
 1535 Llanwarne, Val. Eccles.

Welsh *Llan-gwernau*, 'church among the alders.' In the Lib. Land. entry *Aperhumur* is mod. Welsh *aber-amyr*, 'at the confluence of the Gamber.' In *Ballingham* is a Warn Acre.

Llanwonog (Clodock).

1831 Lan-wnog, Ord. Map.

Prob. (like the Cardigs. *Llanwenog*) 'St Gwenog's Church.' It was a chapelry as late as 1733, though now only a farm.

Llydyadyway (Cusop).

1831 Lidiart-y-wain, Ord. Map.

The Ord. Map gives the true form (for which see *Lydiates*); it has been wondrously Welshed. Cf. *Broom-y-clos*.

Lockleys (Hatfield).

Loden (brook).

See *Leadon*.

Logaston (Almeley).

1328 Lugastone, Ep. Reg.

It is not on the Lugg, so that river is not the first element.

Longford (Kingsland).

1243 Langeford, T. de Nevill.

Longland Bars (Yarkhill).

Longrove.

1372 Longe grove, Inq. p.m.

1413 Longe grove, Inq. p.m.

1831 Langrove, Ord. Map.

The Ord. Map led ignorant 19th century etymologists (and also the Post Office) to corrupt the old name of *Long Grove* into *Llangrove*. It is now usually written as above.

Longtown.

1540 Longa villa in Ewias Lacy, Aug. Of.

circ. 1670 [Of Clodock] 'It hath lately taken the name of Longtown,' Silas Taylor.

Longwood (Abbeydore).**Longworth (Lugwardine).**

1281 Langeford, Chart. R.

1330 Langeford, Capes.

1399 Longefforde, Inq. p.m.

no date Langfordia, MS. Chart.

1418 Longford, MS. Chart.

1781 Longford, Terrier.

1831 Longworth, Ord. Map.

There is no possible doubt as to the change of name towards the end of the 18th century, but no explanation can be given as to the cause. An exactly contrary change is seen in the Cambs. *Duxford*, which is *Dokesworth* as late as 1662.

Lowdy Hall (Ullingswick).**The Lowe (Much Dewchurch).****The Luce (Stoke Prior).****Lucton.**

1278 Loctone, Ep. Reg.

It may be, as Blount suggests, 'town on the Lugg.'

Ludford.

1086 Ludeforde, Dom.

ante 1229 Ludeforde, Glos. Cart.

1327 Lodford, Plac. de Banco.

The Brut says that Lud was a British king, brother of Cassivelaunus. *London* was called from him *Caerlud*, and he was buried near the gate named from him Ludgate. Good authorities hold that Lud was a Celtic deity. Cf. *Ludlow*, 'Lud's Hill,' and *Luddington* (War.), O.E. *Ludantun*, 'Lud's town.' There is a Ludstock in *Ledbury*, and Val. Eccles. mentions two mills on 'Ludbroke in the lordship of Goodrich.'

Lugg (river).

circ. 1097 Lucge, Flor. Worc.

1290 Lugge, Ep. Reg.

The name is certainly Celtic, in Mod. Welsh *Llugwy*. The 1831 Ord. Map so marks it for a few miles of its upper course in Radnorshire above *Llangynllo*. Between that place and the Herefordshire border it is marked as Llugw; thereafter it becomes 'The Lug.' Gir. Cambrensis calls it Luggo, which evidently equals Llugw. There seems to have been a Celtic god Lug, which may point to river-worship. But it is possibly no more than the W. *llwg*, 'a marsh,' 'a stream,' as in Luke Brook (trib. of the Garran). The name is found in *Carlisle* (It. Anton. *Luguvallum*; Bede, *Lugubalia*; in Welsh *Caer Liguallia*; O.E. Chron. *Carleol*), and in *Lugdunum* (*Lyons*). *Llewellyn* is said (whether correctly or not, I cannot say) to be a Mod. Welsh form of *Lugobelinos*.

Lugg Bridge (near Hereford).

1275 Luggebruge, Ep. Reg.

1349 Loggebrugge, Ep. Reg.

Lugg Meadow (near Hereford).

1534 Prata in Luggemedowe, Aug. Of.

1538 Lugmede, Val. Eccles.

Lugharness.

One of the small Marcher Lordships annexed to Herefordshire by 27 Hen. VIII, cap. 26 (1536). It includes the district on the Lugg and S. and S.E. of *Presteign*. The meaning of *-harness* is not clear. Baddeley thinks it is *hernes*, i.e. *hurnes*, a variant of M.E. *hurne*, 'a district.' In Glos. Cart. is mentioned

a *Bromfelde-hernesse*, evidently the district round our Herefordshire *Bromfield*. In 1722 New Harness is one of the four 'Liberties' of *Wormelow*: the others being *Diffryn-garran*, *Argoed-lank*, and *Showle*.

Lugwardine.

- 1233 Lugwurthin, Pat. R.
- 1279 Lugwarthyn, Ep. Reg.
- 1291 Logwardin, Tax. Eccles.
- 1327 Lugwardyn, Capes.

'Farm on the river Lugg.' For the second element see Appendix, *-wardine*.

Luke Brook (trib. of Garran).

See *Daffaluke*, and *Lugg*.

Lulham (Eaton Bishop).

- 1086 Lulleham, Dom.
- circ. 1250 Lullehalm, Ep. Reg.
- 1318 Lulham, Capes.
- 1327 Lulham, Plac. de Banco.

'The ham of Lull or Lulla.' For second element see Appendix, *-ham*.

Lunnon (Vowchurch).

Evidently a corruption of W. *Llanon*, 'church of the ash tree.' Cf. *Llannon* (Carmarths.).

Luntley (Dilwyn).

- 1086 Lutelei, Dom. [J. H. R. says possibly].
- 1123 Lunthelega, Leom. Cart.
- 1243 Luntel, T. de Nevill.
- 1251 Luntlegh, Chart. R.
- 1303 Lunteleya, F.A.
- 1431 Lunteley, F.A.

Luston (Eye).

- 1086 Lustone, Dom.
- 1123 Lustuna, Leom. Cart.
- 1291 Luston, Tax. Eccles.

'Tun of Lusa.' Part of the township is still called Luston Bury; and the Leom. Cart. (no date) mentions 'Aston in Luston,' a name which has not survived.

Lyde.

- 1086 Lude, Leode, Dom.
- 1173 Luda, Ludebroc, Capes.
- circ. 1250 Luda Monachorum, Luda Muchegros, Capes.
- 1304 Lude Godefreye, Ep. Reg.
- 1316 Lude Godfray, Lude Sauseye, F.A.
- 1327 Lude, Plac. de Banco.
- 1542 Luyd Prior [of St Guthlac's.], Orig. R.

Origin uncertain. Lyde Godfrey is also called Lyde Arundel. Lyde Saucy was leased by Ralph de Saucy from the Lacies in the 12th century. The Muchegros family holds Herefordshire lands in Dom. A farm in *Upper Lyde* is still known as Much Cross Farm.

Lydiates (Brimfield).

Called *Lydiard* in Ord. Map. There is, on same map, a Lydiatts in *Eyton*, Lidiard-y-wain in *Cusop*, a West Lidiart in *Withington*, and Bagwy Llydiart in *Orcop*. Leom. Cart. circ. 1219 has *Lhidiate* [somewhere near *Maund*]; a Wormesley Charter ante 1272 has *Bodiezlidiet* [apparently near *Lyonshall*]; and in a Crasswall Chart. of late 11th century is 'Lidhate versus Boleston.' A Brecon Charter has a curious entry (circ. 1200), 'juxta viam regalem apud la lidesate versus austrum.' The *s* may be a scribe's mistake, but the word is repeated several times.

Cf. *Lypiatt* (Glos.), 'gate into an enclosure.'

Lye (Aymestrey).

- 1086 Lecwe, Lege, Dom.
- 1243 Lege, T. de Nevill.
- 1316 Overleye, Netherleye, F.A.
- 1341 Leye, Non. Inq.
- 1346 Overleye, Netherleye, F.A.
- 1560 Nether Lighe, Ind. Ct Rolls.

In Salop and Worcs. Dom. *Lege* has become *Lea*.

Lynch (Little Hereford).

So in 1831 Ord. Map.

Lynhales (Lyonshall).

A 19th century name for a house previously called 'The Moor.'

Lyonshall.

- 1086 Lenehalle, Dom.
- circ. 1100 Linehalla, Brec. Cart.
- 1209 Lenhaul, Pat. R.
- 1227 Lenhal, Chart. R.
- 1243 Lenhales, T. de Nevill.
- 1251 Lenhales, Chart. R.
- 1263 Le Hales, Letter in Rymer's Foedera.
- 1287 Leonhale, Ep. Reg.
- 1291 Lenhales, Tax. Eccles.
- 1303 Leonaes, F.A.
- 1341 Leonhales, Non. Inq.
- 1385 Lennolx, Rot. Turr.
- 1538 Leonhales, Val. Eccles.
- circ. 1550 'Linshaull, of some written Leonshaul,' Leland.
- 1831 Lynhales or Lionshall, Ord. Map.

There is a Lionshall (q.v.) in *Peterchurch*, which in 1316 was Lynhales. The confusion of *Len-* with *Leon-* seems to date from the second half of the 13th century. It is possible that the first element is akin to *Lene* (q.v.), from which it is distant about six miles. But this would not explain the occurrence of the name in *Peterchurch*. For the second element see App. -*hall*.

Lyston (Llanwarne).

- 1505 Lyiston, Courtfield MS.
- 1576 Lystem, Courtfield MS.

Madley.

- 1086 Medelagie, Dom.
- circ. 1130 Matle, Lib. Land.
- circ. 1200 Madele, Capes.
- 1221 Maddeleye, Capes.

1280 Maudel, Chart. R.

1291 Madele, Tax. Eccles.

1300 Madeleye, Inq. p.m.

1341 Maddeley, Non. Inq.

Lib. Land. says *matle* (Mod. Welsh *Mad lle*) is 'good place,' because Dubricius was born there. But the English settlers evidently understood it as 'Meadow of Mada,' and the name took this English form. Cf. *Madeley* (Salop) which is Dom. *Madelie*, *Madingley* (Cambs.), and *Madehurst* (Sussex) which is Dom. *Madelie*. 'Madanleah' occurs in Birch.

Maen twlch (St Margaret's).

1831 Maen twlch, Ord. Map.

W. 'stone tump.'

Maerdy.

This Welsh name, originally 'the house of a steward,' then commonly 'a dairy-house,' is found some half-dozen times attached to little hill-farms in the district of *Ewyas* and the Golden Valley. In *Kentchurch* and *Hardwick* it is still correctly spelt. In *Clodock* it has become 'The Moody,' in *St Margaret's*, 'The Murdie,' and in *Newton-in-Clodock*, 'Murdy.'

Maescoed (Clodock).

1139 Maischoit, E. H. Cart.

1232 Mascott, Dore Chart.

1324 Mascoit, Chart. R.

1327 Mascoyht, Chart. R.

1812 'The Mescotts,' Duncumb.

Duncumb gives what is still the local pronunciation. The mod. form in print is evidently due to philological purists, whose interpretation this time is correct.

W. *maes-y-coed*, 'meadow in the wood.'

Mahollam (Kington).

Mainoaks (Goodrich).

1086 Mainaure [J. H. R. thinks possibly].

Possibly O.E. *Maegan ofer*, 'Maega's bank.'

Mainstone Court (Ashperton).

1305 Maynestone, Ep. Reg.

1316 Mayneston, F.A.

1333 Maynestone, Ep. Reg.

Apparently 'tun of Maena.'

Mairescess (St Margaret's).

Not in 1831 Ord. Map.

***Malfeld** [in Peterchurch].

No date Malfeld, Dore Chart.

See *Mawfield*.**Malvern** (West, Colwall).

1086 Malferne, Dom.

1275 Malvernia, Ep. Reg.

It is impossible to conjecture the meaning of this name. One hesitates to speculate even whether it be English or Celtic in origin. In a MS. in the library of Pemb. Coll. Camb., undated but said to be of the 11th century, the form *Maelfern* is found.

***Mamilet Forest** [in Archenfield, near the Gamber brook].

circ. 1130 Mamheiliad, Lib. Land.

Mangerdine (Mordiford).

No forms older than 1831. But it is evidently a corruption of a *-wardine* ending, for which see Appendix. Quite close, in same parish, is *Scutterdine*.

Mansell Gamage.

ante 1056 Malveshülle, Kemble.

1086 Malueselle, Dom.

1291 Malmeshull Gamag', Tax. Eccles.

1303 Malmeshulle Gamage, F.A.

1341 Malmeshull Gamag, Non. Inq.

The first element is O.E. *malu*, *malwe*, 'mallow.' 'Hill on which the mallow grows.' The change to *Malm-* seems to be merely a phonetic corruption, since *Malm-* has no meaning.

The Gamage family held lands in *Mansell* in the 12th century to mid. 13th century.

In *Tillington* in 1395 is *Manselleslond* (Ep. Reg.).

Mansell Lacy.

- 1086 Malveshille, Dom.
- 1291 Malmeshull Lacy, Tax. Eccles.
- 1303 Malmeshulle Lacy, F.A.
- 1328 Malmeshulle, Feet of Fines.
- 1341 Malmeshull Lacy, Non. Inq.
- 1400 Mansellacy, Aconbury Accts.

The 1400 entry in Acon. Accts mentions, with *Mansellacy*, a *Childesmalmeshull*.

Marcle.

- 1086 Merchelai, Dom.
- 1143 Markeley, Glos. Cart.
- 1163 Marcleie, Capes.
- 1291 Marcle, Tax. Eccles.
- 1302 Markelee, Quo War.
- 1341 Markeley, Magna & Parva, Non. Inq.
- 1652 Markehill, Survey.

J. S. Wood and Judge Cooke say *meare-leah*, 'meadow on the boundary.' But Dom. *-lai*, though usually it represents *-leah*, is sometimes O.E. *hlaw*, 'a hill'; and the parish is set on a hill, which is still a landmark for the neighbourhood. It was possibly therefore, in the 11th century, 'Boundary Hill.' But, in 12th and following centuries, what should have been *-low* is confused with *-ley*, which gives 'Boundary meadow.' A farm in the parish is now called 'The Bounds.' In *Garway* (now and in 1607) is March Hill.

Marden.

- 1086 Maudine, Dom.
- 1138 Mauordine, Maudina, A.C.
- 1219 Mawrdin, Capes.
- 1227 Maworthin, Chart. R.
- 1232 Mawworthin, Mauworthin, Close R.
- 1259 Mawordin, Chart. R.

- 1270 Mauardyn, Chart. R.
 1291 Mawardyn, Maurden, Marthin, Tax. Eccles.
 1302 Mawrthyn', Mawardyn, Quo War.
 1341 Mardyn, Non. Inq.
 1545 Mawreden, Ind. Ct R.

'Farm of' a man, possibly *Maw* (in Onom.). There is a *Marden* in Sussex, with quite a different history, which gives 'boundary hill' as its meaning.

Marks (Longrove).

Marlas Mill (Kilpeck).

This may be a corruption of or akin in origin to the W. pl.-n. *Marloes*, found in Pembs. Gwên, son of Llywarch Hên, the 6th century Welsh poet, is said to have been slain in a battle at 'the ford of Morlas.'

Marlbrook Hall (Elton).

Marlow (Leintwardine).

Old forms needed, to show whether it is 'Boundary hill' or 'Greater hill.'

Marston (Pembroke).

- 1086 Mereston, Dom.
 1243 Merstun, Leom. Cart.
 1302 Merscheton', Quo War.

'Tun by the mere or marsh.' Leom. Cart. has a *Mersmedewe*, which cannot be identified. There are at least a dozen *Marstons* in England, and a *Merston* in I. of Wight.

Marston Stannett (Pencombe).

- 1086 Merestune, Dom.
 temp. Hen. III Merscheton, MS. Chart.

Marstow.

circ. 1130 Lann Martin, Lib. Land.

So identified by Eg. Phil. I can find no other early form. If the identification is correct, *Marstow* would be 'the dwelling-place hard by St Martin's church.' (The present church is dedicated to St Matthew.)

Massington (Ledbury).

1304 Masintone, Ep. Reg.

'Tun of Maesa.' A charter in Kemble relates to *Maessan-wyrth*, 'Maesa's farm.'

*Mateurdin [somewhere near Eardisley].

1086 Mateurdin, Dom.

Mathon.

1086 Matma, Dom.

1275 Mathine, Madine, Ep. Reg.

1395 Mathone, Ep. Reg.

Origin uncertain. There is in 1302 (Quo War.) a *Mathunleye* in *Archenfield*.

Maund Bryan

Rose Maund

Whitchurch Maund

} (Bodenham).

1086 Mage, Magge, Magene, Magga, Dom.

circ. 1150 Machna, Brec. Cart.

ante 1176 Mahena, Brec. Cart.

1187 Magene¹, Capes.

1219 Brian de Maghene, Capes.

temp. Hen. III Magene Album, MS. Chart.

1240 Mawene Aubin, Fine Roll.

1243 Magene Albini, Magene Brian, Magene Mauricii,
T. de Nevill.

1302 Brianes Maune, Quo War.

1303 Mawene Nichol, F.A.

1337 Maune, Chart. R.

1431 Mawne Nicholl, F.A.

1433 Rons Maune, Court R.

1559 Mawne Albyn, Mawne Bryan, Harl. MS.

circ. 1650 'Ronse Maun is from the ancient family of
Ronse, hitherto owners of it,' Blount MS.

Magene, or *Mage*, was a district of some considerable size. One is tempted to say that the Mercian folk, who on settling in

¹ The details identify it as *Rose Maund*.

Herefordshire were called *Mage-saetas*, took their name from this district, rather than, as pop. etymology has it, from *Magna*, the Roman city near the Wye. The oldest recorded form of the name of these settlers is *Magonsetun* (A.D. 811), which looks more like 'settlers in Magene,' than 'settlers in Magna.' Moreover, *Magna* had almost certainly become *Kenchester* in Offa's time (757-796). What *Magene* means it is impossible to tell. The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle (1016) says, 'Magesaetae alias Masegetae' (i.e. inhabitants of 'Maiseveth').

***Mawdelens Wood** [Garway].

1585 Mawdelens Wood, Survey of Manor.

Mawfield (Allensmore).

1086 Malfelle, Dom.

1243 Malcfeld, T. de Nevill.

1316 Malfeld, F.A.

The whole district, roughly bounded by the Wye, the Dore and the Worm, is called in Lib. Land. *Mais Mail Lochou*, also *Campus Malochu*. The Dom. and T. de Nevill forms are a half translation of *Campus Malochu*, T. de Nevill retaining the guttural. The name only now survives in the farm in *Allensmore*. A Dore Charter mentions also a *Malfeld*, which must be in *Peterchurch*.

May Hill (Aston Ingham).

Really *Yartledon Hill*, q.v.

Maylord Street (Hereford).

1416 Malyerestrete, Heref. Corp. MS.

1478 Malierstrete, Heref. Corp. MS.

***Meadmore** [Madley].

circ. 1200 Medemore, Capes.

circ. 1220 Medimor, Capes.

1318 Medemore, Capes.

Meadmore is still a surname fairly common in the county, though as a place-name it is lost.

Meer Common (Almeley).

Meer Court (Allensmore).

T. de Nevill (which J. H. R. calls 'the despair of the topographer') is usually wild in its spelling. In Herefordshire it is sometimes at its wildest. In *Kingstone* it gives us 'Welketon, Cobbewell, La Marc,' which must be (since they are exactly in the right position) Webbeton, Caldewell, la Mare, the last of these being the present farm of Meer Court. In 1553 (Inq. p.m.) it is *Merecourte*.

Mennalls (Kimbolton).**Merbach** (Dorstone).

1302 Merebathe, Quo War.

One is tempted to say this is M.E. *mere*, 'a boundary,' and *beche* or *bache*, 'a valley'; but it is quite certainly the name of the *hill* which dominates the upper portion of the Golden Valley. More than half the place-names in the immediate neighbourhood are W.

***Merestun** [the district round Wigmore].

Dom. (speaking of the Castle of Wigmore) says: 'Willelmus comes fecit illud in Wasta terra que vocatur Merestun, quam tenebat Gunuert T. R. E.' Evidently, in the Confessor's day, the 'tun by the mere' was a settled holding. It had been devastated by Gruffydd and Aelfgar some thirty years before the Survey, or by Edric the Savage some twelve years after them. The holder, perhaps builder, of Merestun T. R. E. is that Gunward whose name, corrupted, is preserved in *Clungunford* ('Gunward's Clun').

***Meresty** [Hope Mansel].

1338 'quaedam semita vocata Meresty,' Glos. Cart.

'Boundary-path.' As late as 1722 the word 'meer' is used in Herefordshire leases for 'boundary.'

Merrings (Bosbury).**Merryfield** (Stoke Lacy).

Merryfold (Kilpeck).

Merry Hill (Clehonger).

Merryshire Wood (Callow).

Perhaps all these are from M.E. *mire*, *myre*, 'boggy, swampy ground' (cf. *Mirfield*, Yorks.). Duignan thinks the first element in *Meriden* (Warwcs.) is *myrig*, 'pleasant.'

Merryvale (Aconbury).

1271 Myryvale, Ep. Reg.

1400 Muryvalefeld, Acon. Accts.

1415 Merivalefeld, Ct Roll.

1538 Meryvalle, Aug. Of.

There seems no doubt that the first element here is M.E. *mire*, *myre*, 'boggy, swampy ground.' But *Merevale* (Warwcs.) is one of the few genuine Latin place-names. It was called *mira villa* by the Cistercian monks who settled there. (Cf. also *Merville* in Normandy.)

Michaelchurch (Tretire).

circ. 1130 Lann mihacgel cil luch, Lib. Land.

I cannot discover when the English form came into use.
For *cil luch* see *Gillow*.

Michaelchurch (Brilley).

1291 Ecclesia Sancti Michaelis, Tax. Eccles.

1302 Mighelschirche by Huntynndon, Quo War.

1333 Mygholescherche, Capes.

1341 Ecclesia Sancti Michaelis, Non. Inq.

1577 Michaelchurch, Saxton's Map.

In Welsh MSS. it is often *Llanfihangel Dyffryn Arw*, or *Llanfihangel y Dyffryn*.

Michaelchurch Eskley.

1280 Michaeleschirche, E. H. Cart.

1577 Llanyhangleskle, Saxton's Map.

1611 Llanihangleskle, Speed's Map.

1786 Michaelchurch, Taylor's Map.

Middlecourt (Bromyard).

1366 'Porcio de middulcourt in ecclesia de Bromyard,' Ep. Reg.

Middleton (Kimbolton).

1086 Miceltune, Dom.

1123 Miclatuna, Leom. Cart.

1243 Mittleton, T. de Nevill.

1831 Middleton-on-the-Hill, Ord. Map.

The first element is O.E. *micel*, 'great' (Scotch, *muckle*).

Cf. in the Glos. Cart. a watercourse called 'Muchelpol.'

Most English *Middletons* (of which there are more than twenty) are Dom. *Mideltone*, or other like forms. One only is *Mildentone*, 'tun of Milda.'

Middlewood (Hardwick).

1086 Midewde, Mideurde, Dom.

1290 Mydwode, Ep. Reg.

1348 Middelwode, Ep. Reg.

1537 Myddellwod, Medelwood, Aug. Of.

Milleshiggins (farm near the Mynde, Much Dewchurch).

In 1459, in an Excheq. MS., complaint is made to the Lord of Kilpeck that one of his tenants has 'come to the Munde ...and yr stele an hors...of the godes of oon Milys Hugyn yor ten'nt.' A few miles away is Higgins Well; and in the Leom. Cart. is *Hugynsmedue*. Leom. Cart. has also a *Myleshope*; and there is a *Mileslonde* in E. H. Cart. 1352.

Milton (Pembroke).

1086 Mildetune, Dom.

1393 Mydelton, Mylton, Ep. Reg.

There are more than twenty *Miltons* in England; some, the later ones, are probably *Mill-town*. Most are Dom. *Middeltone*. This is probably 'Milda's tun,' as *Milton Street* (Sussex); though in this latter case Roberts thinks *Mildetune* may possibly represent *Middeltone* by metathesis.

Minster (Much Birch).

Mintridge (Stoke Lacy).

circ. 1230 Muntryche, Harl. MS.

1558 Muntridge, Harl. MS.

1650 Mintridge, Heref. Corp. MS.

The first element may be the plant (O.E. *mintā*, Dutch, *munt*) as in *Minsted* (Sussex); or possibly it is O.E. *munt*, 'a mount.'

Mitchell (Ledbury).

No old forms. Possibly O.E. *muchē-ale*, 'great hall' or 'big nook.' (For second element see Appendix, *-hall*.) There is a *Michelet* in Leom. Cart. unidentified.

Moccas.

1086 Moches, Dom.

circ. 1130 Mochros, Lib. Land.

1243 Mocres, T. de Nevill.

1283 Mockres, Fine Roll.

1291 Mockers, Tax. Eccles.

1303 Mockes, F.A.

1321 Molkas, Ep. Reg.

1322 Mockas, Ep. Reg.

'Swine-moor.' Welsh *moch* is plur. of *mochyn*, 'a pig.' It forms an element in many Welsh place-names. There are at least two places called *Mochras*, and a *Mochdre*, and a *Mochnant*. A little lower down the river Wye, near *Madley*, is *Swinmoor* (q.v.), a name thought to be a translation of *Mochros*. Eg. Phil. thinks *Mochros* was the name of a district, which extended down the Wye and included *Swinmoor*. In 1722 there is a Piggmoor in *Credenhill*.

Moctree (Forest of, Aston near Ludlow).

W. *moch* as in previous word, and *tref*, 'a house,' 'hamlet,' 'village.'

Moiles Cot (Sutton St Nicholas).**Money-farthing Hill (Clodock).**

circ. 1130 Minid ferdun, Lib. Land.

1818 'Money-Farthing Hill, probably from coins found there,' Britton's 'Herefordshire.'

1831 Mynydd Ferddyn, Ord. Map.

Welsh *mynydd Ferddyn*, 'Ferddyn's hill.' Close by (in the same delimitation, Lib. Land.) was *luch Ferdun*, 'Ferddyn's Loch.' The name is now spelt in many different ways. Kelly's 1900 Directory makes it *Money-ferdin*. Locally it is still *Money-farthing*.

Monk-hide (Yarkhill).

1356 Hyde Monachorum, Ep. Reg.

Belonged to St Peter's, Gloucester. There is a Monk's Court in *Eardisland*, and a Monkhall in *Much Dewchurch*.

Monkland.

1086 Leine, Dom.

1123 Leena, Leom. Cart.

1137 Monkeslene, Munkeslene, Leom. Cart.

1291 Monklene, Tax. Eccles.

1327 Monklene, Plac. de Banco.

1336 Monkelone, Ep. Reg.

1538 Monkelane, Val. Eccles.

Belonged to the Abbey of Conches in Normandy. For second element see *Lene*.

*Monkmill ['in suburbio Herefordie'].

1316 Monkenemulle, Ep. Reg.

1802 Monkmoor Mill, Price's Map.

In Price's Map the mill is on Eigne-brook (see *Eign*). It is possible that the 1316 form is *Monk-eigne-mill*.

Monnington-in-Straddel.

1086 Manitune, Manetune, Dom.

1300 Monynton in Straddel, Inq. p.m.

1303 Monyton, F.A.

1316 Monyton Straddel, F.A.

1831 Monnington Stradel, Ord. Map.

Monnington-on-Wye.

- 1086 Manitone, Dom.
 circ. 1150 Monitona, MS. Chart.
 1278 Monitone, Ep. Reg.
 1286 Munetone, Ep. Reg.
 1291 Moniton, Tax. Eccles.
 1302 Mointon super Weyam, Quo War.
 1341 Monyton, Non. Inq.
 1391 Monyton super Weyam, Inq. p.m.

‘Tun of Mann, Manna, or Manni’ (all common in Onom.).

Monnow (river, trib. of Wye).

- circ. 1130 Mingui, Mynwy, Monnwy, Lib. Land.

In Mod. Welsh the river is *Mynwy*. *Monnow* is the English spelling of the colloquial Welsh *Mynw*.

Monsty (Burrington).

No old forms. First element uncertain. For second element see Appendix, *-sty*.

The Moor (Clifford).

- 1086 More, Dom.

The Dom. entry says *More* is in Stradel Hundred, not, as usual, ‘in valle Stradelei.’ This probably means that the Stradel Hundred stretched beyond the actual valley of the Dore, and over the watershed into the valley of the Wye.

Canon Moor (Hereford).

- 1086 More, Dom.
 1291 Mora Canoniconum, Tax. Eccles.
 1341 Mora Canoniconum, Non. Inq.

‘The Moor’ is to be found as the name of a house in *Bodenham* (La More 1303), *Clifford*, and *Eardisley*. In this last parish is a Quistmore also. Leom. Cart. has very often ‘Manerium de la More in Leon,’ and, several times, a *More Aubyn*.

Moor Abbey (Middleton).

- 1241 La More, Cott. MS.

No abbey is known to have been in *Middleton*.

Moorhampton (Yazor).

1341 Moramptone, Ep. Reg.

There is a Moorhampton (farm) also in *Abbeydore*.**Moraston** (Bridstow).circ. 1130 Cum Mouruc (Mod. Welsh, *Cwm Meurig*), Lib. Land.So identified by Eg. Phil. 'Meurig's tun'; soon corrupted into *Moraston* on English lips.Cf. (in *Almeley*) *Hallaston* and *Logaston* (q.v.).**Mordiford**.

circ. 1230 Mordiforde, Capes.

1291 Mordeford, Tax. Eccles.

1295 Mordiford, Ep. Reg.

1341 Mordiford, Non. Inq.

Judge Cooke says it is Welsh, *Mord-gwy-fford*, 'the passage or way through the constantly overflowing or muddy water.' On this, not being a Celtic scholar, I make no comment. But it is not in a Welsh district.

Moreton Jeffreys.

1086 Mortune, Dom.

1273 Morton Jeffrey, Comp. R.

1341 Capella de Morton Geffray, Non. Inq.

The 'Jeffrey' cannot be traced. From before Dom. to the present day the living has been in the hands of the Dean and Chapter of Hereford.

Moreton-on-Lugg.

1086 Mortune, Dom.

circ. 1250 Morthone, MS. deed.

1291 Morton juxta Logge, Tax. Eccles.

1341 Morton juxta Lugge, Non. Inq.

O.E. *mor tun*, 'the tun by the moor or swamp.'**Mosewick** (Cradley).For second element see Appendix, *-wick*.**Mount Boon** (Little Dewchurch).**Mouse Castle** (Cusop).

Mowbage (Peterchurch).

1232 Maubache, Dore Chart.

1831 Mowbage, Ord. Map.

A few miles further up the Golden Valley is *Merbach hill* (q.v.).

Mowley (Upper and Lower, Staunton-on-Arrow).

Munderfield Harold (Bromyard).

Munderfield Row (Avenbury).

1385 Munderfield, Ep. Reg.

I cannot fix, even approximately, the date when the *Avenbury* portion of Munderfield became Munderfield Row. This new element is, I conceive, a corruption of *Rough* (q.v.) so commonly found in Herefordshire.

Munkleys (Crasswall).

Munkley is a surname in the county.

Munsley.

1086 Muneslai, Moneslai, Muleslage, Dom.

1173 Muneslega, Capes.

1243 Munesleg, T. de Nevill.

1281 Monesle, Chart. R.

1291 Monesleye, Tax. Eccles.

1303 Moneslye, F.A.

1305 Monesle, Ep. Reg.

1341 Monesleye, Non. Inq.

Munstone (Holmer).

***Myleshope** [?].

In Leom. Cart. undated. See *Hope*.

The Mynde (Much Dewchurch).

1300 Munede, Inq. p.m.

1340 Meenede, Minister's Accts.

1459 Munde, Excheq. MS.

Welsh *mynydd*, 'a mountain,' and also 'a heath or uncultivated tract.' There is a Meend's Wood in *Ganarew*, and a Menith

Wood in *Lindridge* (Worcs.). For the form *meand*, common in *Forest of Dean*, see Baddeley, p. xix. The actual mansion house (Mynde Park) was apparently once called *Tregroes*.

Mynydd Brith (Dorstone).

- 1327 Fowemenede, Plac. de Banco.
- 1577 Fowmynd Chapel, Saxton's Map.
- 1611 Fowmynd Chapel, Speed's Map.
- 1786 Vowmynd, Taylor's Map.
- 1831 Mynydd brith, Ord. Map.

Welsh *mynydd*, 'a mountain,' and *frith*, 'a wood.' I cannot explain the change of name between 1786 and 1831. At the present day the 1831 form is the official name; but old people in *Dorstone* still call it *Vowmynd*. For the first element in the older name see *Fownhope*.

***Nantrorgwy** [Goodrich].

- 1722 Nantrorgwy, Terrier.

W., perhaps *nant-yr-or-gwy*, 'valley on the margin of the Wye.'

Nant-y-bar (Dorstone).

W. meaning something like 'valley-top,' or 'head of the brook.'

Nant-y-glas-dwyr (Cusop).

Welsh, 'valley of the gray-blue river.'

Nant-yr-Esk (Newton-in-Clodock).

Welsh, 'valley of the Eskley brook.'

Nant-y-Waun (trib. of Garran).

W. *nant-y-gwaun*, 'brook in the meadow.'

Nash.

- 1291 Nasse, Tax. Eccles.
- 1338 Nasse, Glos. Cart.

M.E. *atten ashe*, 'at the ash-tree.'

There is a Nash also in *Fownhope* and a Nashend in *Bosbury*. As a place-name *Nash* is found in several other counties also,

Mons., Pembs., Bucks., Salop, and Soms. The Mons. *Nash* is in Lib. Land. 'Ecclesia de Fraxino.' In the Heref. Ep. Regs. between 1331 and 1346 Walter, John, Richard, Nicholas, and Roger atte Nasshe, or Nessche, were ordained. For the transfer of *n* cf. *Noke* (Oxfs.) which is *atten oke*, 'at the oak-tree'; and *Nechells* (Warwcs.) which in 1300 is *Les Echelis*, and, circ. 1500, 'Echells otherwise Nechells.' The same thing has occurred in the word *Newt* which is 'an eft.'

Nelmes (Bosbury).

No old forms. Possibly on the analogy of *Nash* (a place-name found in the same parish), 'at the elm-tree.'

Netherley (Mathon).

Netherton (Brampton Abbots, Ledbury, Pencoyd).

Ledbury, 1304 Northyntone, Ep. Reg.

Ledbury, 1338 Netherton, Val. Eccles.

Pencoyd, 1551 Nethertoune, Inq. p.m.

Netherwood (Thornbury).

So in 1831 Ord. Map; but it seems in the 18th century to have been called *Northwood*.

New Barns (Abbeydore).

First so called in 1120 when they were built by Robert of Ewias (who gave to E. H. Priory the land on which the old barns had stood).

Newchurch (Kinnersley).

1334 Newechurche, Assize R.

1343 Newchirche, Ep. Reg.

Newton-in-Clodock.

Welsh Newton.

Clod. 1086 Newentone, Niwetone, Neutone, Dom.

1243 Newtone, T. de Nevill.

Welsh N. 1341 Neuton, Non. Inq.

O.E. *Niwe tun*, 'new-town.' There is a Newton also in *Kinnersley*, and one in *Croft* which is *Neuton* in 1346 (F.A.). New Street in *Ledbury* has been so called since 1461.

Newtown (Leominster).

1123 Niwetuna, Leom. Cart.

No date, but later Newenton, Leom. Cart.

There is a Newton also in *Little Birch*, and in 1537 a Newborough in *Abbeydore*.

New Wear (Huntsham).

1086 Niware, Dom.

The Noakes (Bredenbury).

Old forms wanted, probably of same origin as *Norke* (q.v.).

Nordan (Eye).

Norke (Court, Pembridge).

1334 La Noke, Chart. R.

1366 The Noke, Ep. Reg.

1529 Noke, Ind. Ct R.

1831 Noke, Ord. Map.

Probably (like the Oxf. *Noke*) O.E. *atten oke*, 'at the oak-tree.' (Near by is Nokelane Head.)

The Normans (Stoke Prior).

Northgate Park (St Weonards).

Norton Canon.

1086 Nortune, Dom.

1291 Nortune, Tax. Eccles.

1341 Nortune, Non. Inq.

'North-town': belonging to Dean and Chapter of Hereford. There is a Norton also in *Bromyard*.

Noverings (Little, Bosbury).

Nunnington (Withington).

circ. 1166 Dunitune¹, Capes.

1219 Dunnitune¹, Capes.

1327 Nonynton, Plac. de Banco.

It is not clear how *Dunitune* (which should have become *Donnington* or the like) changed into *Nonynton*, and so to *Nunnington*.

¹ Identified as *Nunnington* by Canon Capes, from details as to land still held by the Chapter of Hereford.

Nunsland (Eardisland).

Nunupton (Brimfield).

Nupton (Canon Pyon).

Nurdens (Woolhope).

Nurton (Court, Middleton).

Oaker Farm (Eyton).

Oatley (Peterchurch).

A street in *Ledbury* is called Oatleys.

Ockridge (Ledbury).

1304 Alkerugge, Ep. Reg.

There is an Ockridge also in *Pencombe*.

Lyre Ocle.

1215 Acleya, Brec. Cart.

1243 Acle Lyre, T. de Nevill.

1286 Lyra Acle, Capes.

1341 Oclelere, Non. Inq.

circ. 1550 Acle Lyra, Leland.

O.E. *ac leah*, 'oak meadow.' See *Ocle Pychard*. Belonged to the Abbey of Lyra in Normandy.

Ocle Pychard.

1086 Acle, Dom.

1247 Acle Pichard, Capes.

circ. 1250 Acle Pycharde, Glos. Cart.

1291 Acle Pychard, Tax. Eccles.

1302 Oclepichard, Quo War.

1341 Okelpichard, Non. Inq.

1351 Oclepichard, Plac. de Banco.

O.E. *ac leah*, 'oak meadow.' Dom. *Acle*, *Ocle*, or *Aclea* usually becomes *Oakley*. *-ley* is rarely slurred into *-le*.

Cf. *Acle* (Norf.), *Acle* (Thanet). Baddeley thinks Oakle (Street, Glos.) is 'Occa's lea.'

Roger Pychard of Stradewi (Brec.) held *Ocle* in 1243: and the family would seem to have retained it for at least two centuries.

The Okes (Bromyard).

1310 le Okes juxta Bromyard, Harl. MS.
Leom. Cart. (undated) has a 'Feodum de la Oke.'

Olchon (brook, trib. of Monnow above Clodock).
circ. 1130 Elchon, Lib. Land.

Old Forge (Kentchurch).

Perhaps an ancient 'bloomery' or smelting-place. Many such are found near *Ross*, and there are traces of one in *Peterchurch*.

Old Hill (Walford-on-Wye).

So in 1640, as now.

Old Tays (Peterchurch).**Onny.**

The original name of the Pinsley brook (*Oney* in Saxton's Map 1577). There is also an Onny or Ouny in Shropshire, on which is *Onibury* parish. It is unwise to speculate on river-names; but some have made this river Onnan, Mod. Welsh *onen*, 'an ash tree,' while others make it a corruption of Avon. In any case, *-on* seems to be a Celtic root found in many river-names, e.g. the French Garonne, Rhone, and Saône, the Scotch Carron, and our Herefordshire Garron.

Orcop.

- 1138 Orcop, A.C.
- 1253 Horcop, Chart. R.
- 1291 Orcoppe, Tax. Eccles.
- 1318 Orecop, Ep. Reg.
- 1341 Orcoppe, Non. Inq.
- 1538 Arcoppe, Val. Eccles.

Origin uncertain. We cannot even be sure whether it is English or Welsh. Some say O.E. 'the hope of Oric' (name in Onom.), others Welsh *ar-y-cop*, 'on the summit.' Possibly both are wrong. There is an unidentified Dom. *Hercop* somewhere in the *Kington* district.

Orleton.

1086 Alretune, Auretone, Ortune [? J. H. R.], Dom.

1243 Alreton, T. de Nevill.

1291 Olreton, Tax. Eccles.

1302 Orletone, Quo War.

From O.E. *alor*, 'the alder tree,' *alra-tun*, 'tun among the alders.' *Orleton* (Worcs.) is also Dom. *Alretune*; *Ollerton* (Lancs.) is in 1282 *Alreton*. The Dom. *Auretone* (*Avreton*) should give *Overton*, and there is in *Orleton* an *Overton*, which is in 1529 *Overtown*.

Orlham (Ledbury).**Orls Wood** (Rowlestone).

There is also an Orl Wood in *Kingstone*, and, near by, in *Madley*, Chilson Ors. In *Mathon* is a farm called The Ors; and in 1577 in *Eastnor* was 'Dead Orle.' Without old forms we cannot arrive at the meaning of the word. It cannot be O.E. *orl*, 'the border of a garment.' It probably has a local reference, since three of the four instances in the county are within a few miles of one another. Possibly it is akin to *Orleton* (q.v.).

Over.

The use of 'over' for 'upper' is still common in Herefordshire. In addition to several *Overtons* and *Nethertons*, we have *Over Ross* and *Over Letton*, Overcourt (*Sutton*), and Overbury (*Woolhope*). Near *Leominster* is *Overbach*, and the Upper Hall at *Ledbury* was until a comparatively recent date *Overhall*.

Pandy (Dorstone).

W. *pandy*, 'a fulling mill.'

Panks Bridge (Cowanre).**Pant** (Clodock).

W. *pant*, 'a hollow.'

Paradise (Ewyas Harold).

The name is found attached to small farms in other counties also. Baddeley thinks it originated in the 15th century, when

crops were grown from 'Paradise-seed' imported from Morocco or Tripoli.

Parc-y-meirch (Crasswall).

W. 'Park of the horses.' *Meirch* is pl. of *march*, 'a horse.'

Parkhold (Pixley).

This would seem to have been an independent parish or chapelry; it is entered both in Tax. Eccles. and in Non. Inq. as 'Ecclesia de Park.' See also *Court-o'-Park*.

Parkway (Ledbury).

A hamlet at the entrance to what was once the Bishop of Hereford's park. In *Madley* also there is a Parkway, which on the 1831 Ord. Map is curiously spelt *Paraguay*. There is a Parkgate in *Titley*, and a farm called Twoparks in *Linton*.

Parlbrook (Weston-Beggard).

Parsonscroft (Lyonshall).

1314 'pastura que vocatur Personescroft,' Ep. Reg.

Parton (Eardisley).

Patsall (Upper and Lower, Kimbolton).

circ. 1270 Pateshulle, Glos. Cart.

Prob. 'Patta's hill.' The O.E. gen. ending *-an* (found in Kemble; *Pattanden*, 'Patta's vale') has become, in 13th century, *-es*, as often.

Pateshall is a well-known surname in the county.

Paunton (Bishop's Frome).

1547 Paunton, Excheq. R.

1551 Paunton, Inq. p.m.

Payshure Wood (Wigmore).

1302 'Peysure in valle de Wigmore,' Quo War.

Paytoe (Leintwardine).

Pedwardine (Brampton Brian).

1086 Pedewrde, Dom.

1278 Pedwardin, Ep. Reg.

'Peada's or Peda's farm.' For *-wardine* see Appendix.Cf. *Padworth* (Berks.).**Pember's Oak** (Kington).

1343 Penborresoke, Ep. Reg.

Pembridge.

1086 Penebruge, Dom.

1100 Penebrugge, Glos. Cart.

1239 Penebrug', Chart. R.

1291 Penebrigge, Tax. Eccles.

1303 Penebrugge¹, F.A.

1529 Pembrugge Burgus, Pembrugge Forinsec', Ind. Ct R.

Johnston thinks a hybrid, Welsh *pen*, 'head, height' + bridge, and compares *Penbury* (Glos.) which Baddeley takes as a hybrid, Welsh *pen* + O.E. *byrig*. One is, however, always inclined to disbelieve in hybrids, especially in place-names which date back to Dom. There is a Pembridge also in *Welsh Newton*. And in 1395, 'terra vocata Penbruggeslonde' is in *Tillington* (Ep. Reg.).

Penalt (King's Caple).Welsh *pen-allt*, 'cliff-head.'

This is noteworthy as almost the only purely Welsh place-name on the English side of the Wye, below Hereford.

Penblaith (Long Grove).W. *pen-blaidd*, 'wolf-point.'

Blaid is an element in several Welsh place-names, e.g. *Cil-flaid*, 'wolf's lair.'

Pencombe.

1100 Pencumbe, Glos. Cart.

circ. 1140 Penicumbe, E. H. Cart.

1243 Pencumbe, T. de Nevill.

1270 Pencumba, Penecumbe, Glos. Cart.

¹ 'Quod est membrum de Radenore.'

- 1283 Penecumbe, Chart. R.
 1291 Pencombe, Tax. Eccles.
 1341 Pencoumbe, Non. Inq.

W. 'head of the hollow.' For second element see Appendix, *-combe*.

Pencoyd.

- 1291 Pencoyt, Tax. Eccles.
 1330 Pencoyt, Ep. Reg.

Welsh *pen-coed*, 'head of the wood.' In Lib. Land. it is *Cil Hal*, 'salt-nook.'

Pencraig (Goodrich).

- circ. 1130 Penn creic, Lib. Land.
 1347 Pencrek, Ep. Reg.
 1671 Pencreek, H'dshire Hearth Tax List.

W. 'head of the rock.'

There is a Penereck in *Goodrich* in 1722, probably the same place.

***Penebecdoc** ['in fine Arcenefelde'].

- 1086 Penebecdoc, Dom.

J. H. R. cannot identify it. Eg. Phil. thinks it is either Pendigot (*St Weonards*) or Pennoxtone (*King's Cuple*).

Penerwy (Llanveyno).

It may be *Pen-erw*, 'top of the acre,' 'limit of the ploughland.' It lies at the base of the Black Mountain, which rises bare above.

***Penfilly** [Leominster].

Given by Leland as the name of a stream which goes under a bridge at the west end of *Leominster*, and 'thrwghe the very howse of the priorye' into the Lugg.

Pengethly (Hentland).

- 1333 Penketly, Ep. Reg.
 1334 Penkelle, Ep. Reg.
 1545 Pengetheley, Inq. p.m.

Welsh *pen celli*, 'head of the grove.' As usual the Welsh *-ll-* occasions difficulties in English spelling.

Pennant (Orcop).

Welsh 'head of the valley.'

Pennoxtone (King's Caple).

circ. 1800 Pennockston, Local Guide.

1831 Pennoxstone, Ord. Map.

O.E. 'tun of...?'

Penny-pit (Llandinabo).

1789 Pennypitt, Par. Reg.

1790 Pennipitt, Tombstone in Birch churchyard.

Evidently the corruption of some Welsh name, *Pen-y-*?

Penrose (St Weonards).

circ. 1130 Penn ros, Lib. Land.

W. *pen-rhos*, 'head of the moor.' There is a Penrhos Court in *Lyonshall*.

Pentelow (brook).

Rises in *Stoke Edith*, and falls into the Wye at *Mordiford*.

Pentre.

W. *pen-tref*, 'a village.' There is a Pentre in *Bredwardine* and one in *Brilley*. The latter has near it *Pentre-coed*, and *Pentre-grove*, and not far away *Pentre-miley*; still further, *Pentre-Jack* (possibly the adjective *iach*, 'healthy').

Pentwyn.

W. *pen-twyn*, 'head of the hill.' Found in *Bacton*, *Brilley*, *Dorstone*, and *Walterstone*.

Penyard.

1227 Penyerd regis, Chart. R.

1302 Peniord in foresta de Dene, Quo War.

1346 Penyord, Ep. Reg.

W. *pen-gardd*, 'head of the enclosure.'

Cf. *Pennard* (Soms.) which in 681 (Birch) is *Pengerd*.

In Wales the word is found in the forms of *Penardd*, *Penarth*, and *Peniarth*.

Penydree (Clodock).

W. *pen-y-dref*, 'head of the village'—the Welsh equivalent of the *Townsend* so often found in Herefordshire.

Pen-y-Lan.

Probably 'height with the enclosure' rather than 'with the church.' But the second element may very possibly represent *glan*, which would give 'top of the bank' or 'pitch,' as they always call it in Herefordshire. The name is given to at least six places in and near the Golden Valley, in *Clodock*, *Kentchurch*, *Rowlstone*, *Peterchurch*, and *Dorstone*. In this last parish there are two *Pen-y-Lans* within a mile and a half of one another. In *Huntington-by-Kington* is *Pen-lan*.

Pen-y-moor (Dorstone).

Probably a corruption of *Pen-mawr*, 'big summit.'

Pen-y-Park.

1540 *Penparke-Snothill*, Aug. Of.

W. 'Top of the Park.'

The name is found both in *Clifford* and in *Michaelchurch Eskley*; *Snodhill* is about half-way between these places.

Pen-yr-hen-llan (Cusop).

Welsh, 'head of the old church.' The 'Bennithan manor,' somewhere in the neighbourhood in 1722, may be a corruption of this.

Pen-y-wrlod (Rowlstone).

So spelt now and in 1831.

Perry ditch (King's Pyon).

Near by in 1630 is 'Adam's Pyrry.'

Perrystone (Yatton).

The name seems to have come into use in the 18th century for the house and lands which were previously part of *Snogsash*.

Perth-y-Perton (Clodock).

Apparently W. *perth-y-perten*, 'the thorn-bush of the smart little girl,' a strange place-name. Perhaps *perton* is akin to *parth*, 'division,' which would give the more plausible 'boundary thorn.'

Perton (Stoke Edith).

See *Berrington*.

Pervin (Hope-under-Dinmore).

1559 Pyrbyn, Aug. Of.

1831 Pervin, Ord. Map.

It is in an English district, with no Welsh names. Yet the interchange of *b* and *v* seems to point to Welsh mutation.

Petchfield (Elton).

1479 Pechefeld, Ind. Ct R.

Peterchurch.

1291 'Ecclesia Sancti Petri in Straddel,' Tax. Eccles.

1341 'Petreschirch in Straddel,' Non. Inq.

1428 Petruschirche, F.A.

Peterstow.

circ. 1130 Lann petyr, Lib. Land.

1278 Petrestowe, Ep. Reg.

1291 Ecclesia de Petr'stowe, Tax. Eccles.

1307 Peterustoye, Inq. p.m.

1341 Petrestowe, Non. Inq.

For second element see Appendix, *-stow*.

Petty France (Ledbury, Clodock).

Probably the same in origin as *Franche* (Worcs.) which is Dom. *Frenesse*, i.e. O.Fr. *fresne*, 'ash-tree.'

Petty Holt (Harewood).

A mound: probably O.Fr. *petite haute*.

Pict's Cross (Sellack).

Obviously a corruption, since no *Picts* were ever in or near Herefordshire. But, in the absence of old forms, it is impossible to guess at the original meaning. It may be akin in origin to *Pixley* (q. v.).

Pikestye (Marden).

No old forms. The first element might possibly be O.E. *piga*, 'a little maid,' which would give 'the maid's path' as the meaning. Or it may be the pers. name *Pic* or *Picc*. Cf. *Pixley*.

Pinsley (brook, trib. of Lugg, near Leominster).

Once called *Onny* (q.v.).

Pipe (part of the parish of Pipe-and-Lyde).

1086 Pipe, Dom.

1291 Pypa, Tax. Eccles.

1341 Pypa, Non. Inq.

It seems as if it must be O.E. *pipe*, 'a pipe.' A place called *The Pipe*, near *Lichfield*, is so called because the city water has for long been conveyed by pipe from there. But an explanation such as this could not apply to a Dom. name. Judge Cooke says the name *Pipe* is properly applied only to 'an elongated strip of land consisting of about 120 acres, through which *quasi per pipam* a stream known as the Pipe brook flows eastward to the Lugg.' The remainder of the parish is *Lyde*.

Pistelbrook Farm (Kentchurch).

circ. 1135 Pistel, E. H. Cart.

1327 Pistelbroch, Chart. R. (in a Dore Charter).

1831 Pistell Brook Farm, Ord. Map.

The strange form *Masepighthle* (land belonging to Dore) is, in view of the 1327 Charter, almost certainly *Maes-y-Pistel*.

Pixley.

1086 Picheslei, Dom.

1243 Pikesley Clinton¹, T. de Nevill.

1291 Pikesleye, Tax. Eccles.

1341 Pykesleye, Non. Inq.

'The meadow of Pic or Picc.' A holding in the parish is called *The Piks*. Cf. *Pikestye*, and perhaps *Pict's Cross*.

Plaistow (Ledbury).

Platch (Dulas).

circ. 1200 'Plessy in Ewias,' Acon. Chart.

1667 Plash, Survey of Manor.

In Shrops. Dom. *Plesham* is now *Plaish*.

¹ Held by Simon de Clinton from the honour of Tewkesbury.

The Pleck (Monkland).

M.E. *plecke*, *plek*, 'a piece of ground.' The name was once common in some parts of the county. In *Goodrich*, e.g. in 1693, were 'The Whitchurch Plecks, the Boate Plecks, and The Long Pleck; in 1722 there is also Cutt Mill Pleck, and Gains Pleck; and in 1725 The Barge Pleck.' In *Credenhill* in 1722 was The Pleck. Plock is prob. a variant of Pleck. It is still found in Court Plocks (*Allensmore*) and Green Plock (*Canon Pyon*).

***Plegeliet [Dom. Hundred].**

1086 Plegeliet, Plegelget, Dom.

***Pletune [?].**

1086 Pletune, Dom.

Ploughfield (Peterchurch, Preston-on-Wye).

Preston-on-Wye 1273 Burgus de Ploufeld, Capes.

Peterchurch 1335 Plofelde, Ep. Reg.

1346 Plowfeld, Ep. Reg.

Cf. *Plowland* (Yorks.), *Plowden* (Salop).

Pontenyws (Clodock).

1831 Pont-r-ynys, Ord. Map.

W. 'Bridge of the island.'

Pont Hendre (Clodock).

1831 Pont Henry, Ord. Map.

W. 'Bridge of the permanent dwelling.'

See *Hendre*.

Pontrilas.

1086 Elwistone¹, Dom.

1194 Helyston, E. H. Cart.

1206 Heliston, E. H. Cart.

1300 Elston, Ing. p.m.

circ. 1550 Ailstone Bridge, Leland.

1577 Elstones Bridge, Saxton's Map.

¹ This is the only Dom. identification, with regard to which I have ventured to differ from Dr J. Horace Round, confessedly the supreme authority on 11th and 12th century subjects. He kindly writes me 'It is quite possible you are right, for you have local knowledge which I have not.'

1611 Elston Bridge, Speed's Map.

1670 Elston Bridge, Blome's Map.

1750 Pontrilas, Bowen's Map.

1786 Pontrilas, Taylor's Map.

Although not appearing in any record until the 18th century, the name *Pontrilas* seems to have been given (first to the house, 'Pontrilas Court') by the Baskervilles, who settled there circ. 1550. It took nearly two centuries for 'Pontrilas' entirely to supersede 'Heliston' or its corruptions. The pers. name involved in *Elwis-* or *Helys-* is possibly *Elwyn*, the Mercian form of *Aelfwine*.

Pontshill (Weston-under-Penyard).

1086 Panchille, Dom.

Pont Vaen (Clifford).

W. 'stone bridge.'

Pont-y-Mwdy (Llanveyno).

W. 'bridge of arches.'

Pont-y-Pina (Vowchurch).

W. *pont-y-pinau*, 'bridge by the pine-trees.'

Pontys (Clodock).

W. *pont-is*, 'lower bridge.'

Poole Helleck or Hollock (Farm, Llanwarne).

The first word is W. *pwll*, 'a pool'; the second is W. *helig*, 'the willow.' Close to the house is still the spring on the hillside, overshadowed by willows and alders.

Pool Springe (Much Birch).

So in 1671.

There is a Pool Farm in *Evesbatch*, Blackpole in *Eye*, Pool Wharfe in *Much Dewchurch*, and Polemore in *Withington*. In 1275 (Ep. Reg.) La Pulle was somewhere in *Lugg Meadow* near *Shelwick*, and in 1722 Pool Dye Meadow is in *Goodrich* (apparently this last is *Pwll dhu*). In *Withington* is Poll Noddy.

Poplands (Whitbourne).

There is a Poplane in *Goodrich* in 1722, and a Crooked Popland's Sute in *Hentland* in 1638.

Poppinger (Ashperton).

No old forms. Possibly *-hanger* (for which see *Clelonger* and *Hungerhill*).

Portfield (Hereford).

circ. 1150 'Portfelde, juxta portam cimiterii Sancti Guthlaci,'
Glos. Cart.

1272 Portfeld, Capes.

1534 'Communis campus vocatus Portesfeld,' Aug. Of.

circ. 1550 'Portfeld is in the Ine Gate suburbe of Hereford,'
Leland.

In spite of plausible deductions from the entry in Glos. Cart. and Leland's reference to *Gate*, *Port* here is used in the sense in which it is found in Dom. 'In Hereford Port Walterus Episcopus habet, etc.' Cf. *Portmeadow* (Oxford), 'the common field of the citizens.'

Portway.

Ancient tracts are so named in many counties, as leading to the chief town or *port*; it does not imply a Roman road. There is a Portway in *Burghill* (so in 1395), in *Staunton*, in *Callow*, and in *Orleton*. The earliest mention is in 1220 when land in *Madley* is said to stretch '*usque viam regiam que vocatur portwey*.' (This *Portway* is not now so called.)

Poston.

1086 Poscetenetune, Dom.

1100 Postone, Glos. Cart.

1300 Puston in Straddel, Inq. p.m.

1324 Postone, Abbrev. Plac.

A Dore Charter (undated) mentions a *Puscyton*, which is probably *Poston*.

'Tun of —?' Eg. Phil. conjectures a Welsh pers. name *Pasgweithen* or *Pascent*, which often occurs in Lib. Land.

Poswick (Whitbourne).**Pound.**

There are Pound Farms in *Brilley*, *Coddington*, *Holme Lacy*, *Laysters*, Pound House in *Yarpole*, and the Pounds in *Sollershope*.

O.E. *pund*, 'a fold,' 'an enclosure.'

Powiswick (Wolferlow).

Presteign.

1291 Presthemed', Tax. Eccles.

1316 Prestemedede, F.A.

1341 Presthemed', Non. Inq.

1457 Presthemde, Heref. Corp. MS.

O.E. *preost-maed*, 'priest's meadow.' In *Burghill* in 1395 is a *Prestesmedewe*. Cf. *Parsonscroft*.

Preston-on-Wye.

1086 Prestetune, Dom.

circ. 1150 Prestone, Capes.

1253 Canons Preston, Chart. R.

1291 Preston, Tax. Eccles.

O.E. *preost-tun*, 'priest's town.' Cf. *Presteign*.

From before Dom. it has belonged to the Canons of Hereford. They are patrons also of *Preston Wynne*, held temp. Ed. I and Ed. III by the family of le Wyne.

Priddleton (Humber).

Various entries in Leom. Cart. almost certainly refer to *Priddleton*:—*Purlinton*, *Purtliton*, *Purtlint*, *Purtlynton West*.

Pridewood (Ashperton).

The Prill (Ewyas Harold).

A phonetic variation of O.E. *pirle*, *purl*, found only in Worcs., Salop, Herefs., Radnors., and Glos., 'a small stream of running water.'

Prothithor or Prethegar (Little Dewchurch).

1684 Potheither, List of Recusants.

1722 Potheder, Terrier.

1831 Prothether, Ord. Map.

Pudding Street (Rowlestone).

Pudleston.

1086 Pillesdune, Dom.

1243 Puclesdun, T. de Nevill.

- circ. 1253 Pudlesdone, Cart. Brec.
 1283 Pydlesden, Capes.
 1291 Pudlesdon, Putlesdon, Tax. Eccles.
 1303 Pudlesdon, F.A.
 1341 Pudlesdon, Non. Inq.
 1364 Puttelestone, Ep. Reg.
 1577 } Piddlestone { Saxton's Map.
 1611 } { Speed's Map.
 1786 } { Taylor's Map.
 1831 Pudleston, Ord. Map.

The Dom. form has for its first element, apparently, O.E. *pil*, 'a pile,' 'stake,' unless it be W. *pill*, which is unlikely.

The 1243 form undoubtedly is O.E. *pucel-dun*, 'goblin's-hill.' Cf. *Pukedich* (Leom. Cart.); 'via vocata Pouklone' in *Tillington* (Ep. Reg. 1395); and Puck Holes Close in *Credenhill* in 1722.

The other forms all have for first element *Pudle* or *Piddle*, which is M.E. *podel*, apparently a dim. of O.E. *pudd*, 'a ditch,' 'furrow' ('puddas' is in *Prud. Glossary*, 'sulcos').

The suggestion that we might assume a personal name *Pydela*, dim. of the common *Pida* or *Pyda* is unlikely; a pers. name is not expected with *-dun*, as we do usually expect it with *-tun*. In the second element, there was in course of time the not infrequent confusion between *-dun*, *-den*, and *-tun*, but *-dun*, 'a hill' is the oldest, and most persistent form.

There is a Puddle Hill in *Pencombe*.

Pullaston (Aconbury).

Putley.

- 1086 Poteslepe, Dom.
 circ. 1180 Putelega, Capes.
 1219 Putelehe, Capes.
 1291 Potteleye, Puttele, Tax. Eccles.
 1303 Putteleye, F.A.
 1327 Putteleye, Plac. de Banco.
 1341 Porteley, Non. Inq.
 1538 Putley, Val. Eccles.

'Putta's meadow.' But the second element in the Dom. form

suggests O.E. *hlype*, 'leap.' W. H. Stevenson says *hlyp* must sometimes mean 'enclosure,' and illustrates *Lypiatt* (Glos.) or *Lyppgate*, 'gate into the enclosure.'

Putson (Hereford).

1243 Puteston, T. de Nevill.

1300 Potestone, Ep. Reg.

1355 Putestone, Ep. Reg.

1538 Putteston, Val. Eccles.

1831 Putston, Ord. Map.

'Tun of Putta.' A Putta was the first known Bishop of Hereford, A.D. 676-688.

Pwll Cam (Dorstone).

W. 'crooked pool.'

Pyon (King's, and Canon).

1086 Pionie (King's), Peune (Canon), Dom.

1291 Pyonia regis, Pyonia canonicorum, Tax. Eccles.

1312 Peon, Pat. R.

1316 Kingespeone, F.A.

1341 Pionia regis, Pionia canonicorum, Non. Inq.

1372 Kinges Peon, Capes.

1377 Pyioun, Ep. Reg.

1415 Kyngespeawyn, Herefordshire Will.

1538 Kyngespewne, Val. Eccles.

Judge Cooke says the Dom. form *Peune* is Welsh *Pen*, with reference to 'the isolated conical-shaped formation of conglomerate cornstone within its parochial limits.' This may be correct, since the Anglo-Saxon Chron. mentions *Peonna juxta Gillingaham*, which has been identified as *Pen* (Soms.). The local pronunciation was (and with old people still sometimes is) *Pyoun*.

The Quabbs (Bishopswood).

Quareilly (Newton-in-Clodock).

Quarrel's Green (Farm, Abbeydore).

In 1538 there is a Quarrel Field in *Aconbury*, which, in 1637

is 'The Olde Land formerly Quarrell's Meadowe.' In 1553 there is, in or near *Lingen*, 'campus vocatus Quarrell Field.' In 1605 Thomas Quarrell was of Trevill in Wormbridge, Gent.

Quassy (Clodock).

The Queach (Bishopswood).

Quebb (Eardisley).

*Querentune [near Kington?].

1086 Querentune, Dom.

Quest Moor (Eardisley).

1831 Queest moor, Ord. Map.

The Quinta (Brobury).

Radlow (Tarrington).

1086 Radelau, Dom.

(The Dom. entry is a Hundred, not the place in *Tarrington*.)
O.E. 'red hill.'

Ravensiege (St Devereux).

No old forms. Probably O.E. *hraefnes-iga*, 'raven-island': equivalent to *Ramsey* (*hramm* being a late form of *hraefn*).

The Rea (Bishop's Frome and Bromyard).

Rea Farm (Ledbury).

Isle of Rhea (Bodenham).

Bromyard *Rea* is in 1512 (Fine R.) *Ree*. Leland mentions 'a broket called Rhe,' trib. of Teme, flowing from Clee Hill. Duignan thinks the name is *ea*, 'water,' the *r* being transferred from the preceding word in some such phrase as *on thaere ea*, just as *n* is transferred in *Nash* and *Norke* (q.v.).

Redley (Cusop).

Almost the only English place-name in the parish.

Redmarley (Acton Beauchamp).

1290 Rudmarle, Ep. Reg.

1291 Ridmarleo, Webb.

1332 Rudmerle, Ep. Reg.

'Raedmaer's meadow.'

Red Rail (Hoarwithy).

Said to be a corruption of Welsh *rhyd-yr-heol*, 'ford on the street,' since a supposed Roman road here crosses the Wye.

The Reeds (Crasswall).

Probably Welsh *rhyd*, 'a ford.' In *Much Dewchurch* the Read farm of 1831, Ord. Map, has become, under the later influence of purists, *Rhydd*; but it would seem that they have put in a *d* too many, since, meaning 'ford' (on the Worm brook), they have said 'liberty.'

*Reshale [in Lugg Meadow, near Shelwick].

1275 Reshale, Ep. Reg.

Rhiwlas (Titley).

W. *rhiw glas*, 'green slope.'

Rhwynford (Crasswall).

Seems to be W. *rhwyn-ffordd*, 'a winding road.'

Rhyd-dwr (Staunton-on-Wye).

W. 'ford on the river.'

Rhydspence (Brilley).

Rhyd-y-back (Michaelchurch Eskley).

W. 'ford of the hook.'

Rhyd-y-car (St Weonards).

1313 Rydekyr, Mon. Accts.

W. 'ford for carts.'

Rhydynog (Michaelchurch Eskley).

Said to be W. *rhyd-y-nog*, 'ford at which animals will get restive.'

The Rhyse (Lyonshall).

W. *rhys* is 'a rushing.'

Richard's Castle.

1291 Ecclesia de Castro Ricardi, Tax. Eccles.

1341 Ecclesia de Castro Ricardi, Non. Inq.

1428 Ricardes Castel, F.A.

For this place-name see J. H. R., 'Feudal England.'

Ridby Court (Much Dewchurch).

No forms earlier than 1831. The second element is not likely to be the Danish ending *-by* so common in the north, since we have no traces of any Danish influence on Herefordshire place-names. I suspect the word (in the heart of *Archenfield*) is W. *rhyd-bych*, 'little ford'; as *Tenby* (Pembs.) is an Anglicised form of *din-bych*, 'little hill.'

The Riddox (Weobley).***Ridgemore [in Bredwardine].**

circ. 1200 'boscum quod dicitur Rughemore,' Brec. Cart.

Hard by is *Fildemore*.

Ridgway Cross (Cradley).

In 1227 in *Ludford* is 'via que vocatur Rugwey' (Glos. Cart.); and, a little earlier, *Rugweyesende*. There is in *Dorstone* a *rugge-weye* in 1369 (Ep. Reg.). Ridge Hill in *Aconbury* is circ. 1086 *Rugeweeye*.

Ridway (Kilpeck).***La Rinega [in or near Cradley].**

circ. 1190 La Rinega, Capes.

Risbury (Humber).

1086 Riseberie, Dom.

1123 Risebiria, Leom. Cart.

circ. 1150 Risebir, Risebur', Leom. Cart.

1216 Riseberi, Brec. Chart.

1303 Risebury, F.A.

1337 Rusbury, Chart. R.

1431 Rysbury, F.A.

'Burh of Risa.' Though it is just possible that the first element might be O.E. *risc*, 'a rush,' or *hris*, 'brushwood,' which Skeat says is the first element in *Riseley* (Beds.).

***Rock** [Mordiford].

1318 'Rock in Mordiford,' Chart. R.

In 1334 (Chart. R.) we find *la Roke*; but apparently it is near *Dilwyn* and *Pembridge*. *Rock* (Worcs.) is always *Aka* in 13th and 14th centuries.

Rockspole (Thornbury).

The Rodds (Kington).

Rodd (township, five miles N. of Kington, on border of Radnorshire).

Rodhurst (in Rodd).

Rodds (Stoke Lacy).

1138 Rudelai, Glos. Cart.

circ. 1170 Rudeleya, Glos. Cart.

1275 Rodele, Ep. Reg.

1291 Rodele, Tax. Eccles.

1304 Rudele, Ep. Reg.

It is evident that the *Stoke Lacy Rodds* was once *Rudley* or some such form:—'red meadow' from O.E. *read*, *reod*, *rude*, 'red.' Of The Rodds near *Kington* we seem to have no early forms. But it is on the borders of *Radnor*, which is in 880 (Kemble) *Readenora*, 'red-bank.' Hence we may presume a history somewhat similar to that of the *Stoke Lacy Rodds*.

***Rody-pot** [a street in old Hereford].

1503 'via vocata Rody-pot, quae ducit versus le Watryng-place,' Heref. Corp. MS.

Rompeney (Bromyard).

1289 Rompe'n', Ep. Reg.

1541 Rumpney, Local Will.

Ross.

1086 Rosse, Dom.

1148 Ros, Capes.

1243 Ros, T. de Nevill.

1291 Ros, Tax. Eccles.

1316 Ros Forincecum, F.A.

1346 Roos, Ep. Reg.

circ. 1670 Rosse Foreine, Silas Taylor.

Welsh *rhos*, 'a moor, heath.' (H.O. says that in many Welsh, Cornish and Irish place-names, *rhos* bore the sense of 'peninsula.' The bend of the river at *Ross* makes quite a definite peninsula, but it is on the side of the river opposite to the town; so the meaning is probably 'moor.') A variant of *rhos* is *rhosan*, which may be the original form of Rosen Green in *Boulstone*. In modern Welsh *Ross* is 'Rhossan ar Wy.'

Without old forms one cannot pronounce on Rosemore in *Whitbourne*, which looks like *Rhos-mawr*, but is very far east for Welsh. It might be *Rons*, from a family name (see under *Maud*).

Rotherwas.

1086 Retrowas, Dom.

1243 Rudrewas, T. de Nevill.

1271 Rotherwas, Ep. Reg.

1316 Rotherwas, F.A.

1327 Rutherwas, Plac. de Banco.

1645 Retherose, Civil War Pamphlet.

The second element is O.E. *wase*, 'ooze, soft mud,' found in *Alrewas* (Staffs.), *Broadwas* (Worcs.), *Hopwas* (Staffs.), *Strange-ways* (Lancs.), which is *strangwase*, 'stiff ooze,' and our Herefordshire *Sugwas* (q.v.). H. O. quotes a form in 1603, *Marlesand woase*.

The first element is O.E. *hryther*, 'an ox, horned animal.'

The forms in *e* and *u* are normal descendants from the O.E. word. The *-o-* forms are due to the writing of *-o-* for *-u-* before *-th-*. Or possibly, in 13th century popular etymology, the forms in *-o-* may have been influenced by confusion with the pers. name *Hrothere*. In Sussex popular etymology has changed *Rother-bridge* into *Robertsbridge*.

Rough.

O.E. *ruh*, M.E. *rough*. A fairly common element in Herefordshire place-names. As a substantive we have Park Rough

(*Westhide*), Hope Rough (*Cowarne*), Hampton's Rough (*Dew-sall*), Horse Rough (*Harewood*), and Shepherd's Rough (*Bolston*). As an adjective it is found in Rough Acre (*Staunton-on-Arrow*), Rough Mintridge (*Avenbury*), and Rough Moor (*Dilwyn*). Rugden (*Sollershope*) is probably 'rough valley,' but we have no old forms.

Rowberry (Bodenham; the adjoining farm is Beeberry).

circ. 1150 Ruberh, Ruebergh, Cart. Brec.

Probably O.E. *rug*, *ruh*, *ruw*, 'rough,' and *berga*, *beria*, 'a berry.'

Rowberry is a common surname in Herefordshire.

Rowberry Street (Bromyard).

Rowden (Edvin Ralph).

1086 Ruedene, Dom.

1243 Ruggedun, T. de Nevill.

1286 Roudon, Assize R.

1303 Roudon, F.A.

1431 Rowdon, F.A.

The first element is O.E. *rug*, *ruh*, *ruw*, 'rough.' In the second element there is the not uncommon interchange between O.E. *denu*, 'a valley,' and *dun* (*don*), 'a hill.'

Row-ditch (Pembridge).

temp. Hen. III Rogedich, Ruggedich, Inq. p.m.

1486 Rough ditch, Customs of Hereford.

O.E. *rug*, *ruh*, *ruw*, 'rough.'

Circ. 1220 'le Ruediche' is mentioned near Brecon.

Rowlestone.

1278 Roulestone, Ep. Reg.

1291 Villa Radulphi, Tax. Eccles.

1294 Rovelestone, Ep. Reg.

1300 Rolueston, Inq. p.m.

1367 Roulstone, Ep. Reg.

'Tun of Hrolf, Ralph, or Raoul,' cf. *Rowlston* (Yorks.) which is Dom. *Rolvestun*.

I have always thought that *Rowlestone* and the neighbouring *Gilbertstone* are the settlements of the Ralph and Gilbert who are mentioned in Dom. as knights holding land in the castelry of *Ewias*.

There is another Rowlestone or Rowston in *Little Birch* which is in 1304 *Rolvestone*, and in *Moccas* is Rowsford.

Rowley (Kimbolton).

‘Rough meadow.’

Roxpole (Stoke Lacy).

Possibly O.E. *hroc*, ‘a rook,’ and *pol*, ‘a lake, a pool.’ The word would then equal the Oxfs. *Rokemarsh*. Cf. *Crowmarsh*.

Ruckhall (Eaton Bishop).

*Ruddok’ [in or near Ledbury].

1304 Ruddok’, Ep. Reg.

Rudhall (Brampton Abbots).

circ. 1260 Reodhale, Glos. Cart.

The first element is O.E. *hreed*, ‘a reed-bed’; the second *hale*, ‘a meadow,’ for which see Appendix.

Rushock (Kington).

1086 Ruiscope, Dom.

1335 Ruyssoke, Ep. Reg.

1553 Rushok, Ind. Ct R.

O.E. *hrise* (later *rish*, *rush*), ‘a rush,’ and *-cop*, ‘a top.’ We have no forms by which to trace the change in the second element between 1086 and 1335. The name is said once to have been *Riscol*.

Ruthlin (Clodock).

*Ruuenore [?].

1086 Ruuenore, Dom.

The second element is O.E. *ofer*, so common in our county (for which see Appendix).

Ruxton (Longrove).

1722 Ruxton, Terrier.

Ruxtone (King's Caple).

The Ryelands (Hereford).

1399 le Rye, tres Ryes, Ep. Reg.

The name is found also in *Brimfield* and in *Ivington*.

Saddle Bow (Orcop).

1603 Saddlebowe, Local Will.

The hill is evidently so called from its shape.

St Devereux.

1291 Ecclesia Sancti Dubricii, Tax. Eccles.

1341 Ecclesia Sancti Tybricii, Non. Inq.

1428 Ecclesia Sancti Dubricii, F.A.

In *Woolhope* as late as 1514 there is a Sacella Sancti Dubritii, which explains the still existing Devereux Park and Devereux Pool. The present form of the name is one of the few traces we have of N.-Fr. influence on the pl.-ns. of the county. That these influences are so few is the more strange, seeing that Herefordshire was the most thoroughly Normanized of all the English counties.

St Margarets.

St Weonards.

circ. 1130 Lann Sant Guainerth, Lib. Land.

circ. 1150 Ecclesia Sancti Wenarch, Brec. Cart.

1291 Ecclesia Sancti Waynard, Tax. Eccles.

1330 Ecclesia Sancti Warnardi, Capes.

1341 Seint Waynard, Non. Inq.

From the 1330 entry we learn that *St Weonards*, with *Llan-garren* and *Hentland*, were chapelries dependent on *Lugwardine*. Nothing much is known of St Gwennarth.

*Salberga [?].

1086 Salberga, Dom.

J. H. R. cannot identify; so I hesitate to suggest *Sawbery* (q.v.).

Sallys (Kinnersley).

Without old forms it is hard to say even whether this word is Welsh or English. *Kinnersley*, though not far from a district in which names are mainly Welsh, has English names, for the most part, all round it. The connection, therefore, which suggests itself is with O.E. *seal*, *salh*, or *salig*, 'a willow,' which is the first element in *Salford*, *Salwick*, etc.

Saltmarshe (Bromyard).

circ. 1200 Joh. de Salso Marisco, Glos. Cart.

1347 Cecilia de Salso Marisco, Ep. Reg.

'Salt marsh.'

Sapey.

1138 Sapy, Glos. Cart.

1291 Sapy, Tax. Eccles.

1291 Sape, Chart. R.

1304 Villata de Sapy et Pirie, Ep. Reg.

1341 Sapy, Non. Inq.

O.E. *saepige*, 'spruce-fir.'

Sapness in *Woolhope* (of which we have no old forms) is possibly akin in origin, though the 1831 Ord. Map unaccountably calls it *Sharpnage*.

Sarnesfield.

1086 Sarnesfelde, Dom.

1123 'de utraque Sarnesfelda,' Leom. Cart.

1291 Sarnefeld, Tax. Eccles.

1316 Sarnesfeud, Sarnesford, F.A.

1341 Sarnesfeld, Non. Inq.

1346 Sarnesfeld Roger, F.A.

1428 Sarnesfeld, F.A.

The first element seems to be O.E. *sarnes*, 'sorrow,' which would give 'field of sorrow' as the meaning. It might be 'field on the ridgeway,' but this is unlikely, being a hybrid.

Sawbery Hill (Bredenbury).

1086 Sargeberie, Dom.

1286 Saresbury, Ep. Reg.

In 1243 there is a *Salebir* somewhere in this neighbourhood, which, in view of the wild spelling of T. de Nevill, we are justified in taking as referring to *Sawbery*.

Scutterdine (Mordiford).

'Farm on the shoot or watercourse.' See *Scutt* below, and *-wardine* in Appendix.

Scutt Mill (Hereford).

So in Price's Map 1802. Probably akin to O.E. *sceotan*, 'to shoot.' See also *Cockshoot* and *Havod*. Middendorf says it is O.E. *scytte*, 'a dam, weir.' The Shuts is a place in *Aymestrey*.

Seabournes (Sutton).

The family of Seabourne held lands in *Sutton* for about a century circ. 1540-1640. It is always hard to say whether the place takes its name from the family, or the family from the place. Usually, of course, it is the latter, probably here the former. Seabourne is still a surname in the county.

Sellack.

circ. 1130 Lann Sulac, Lib. Land.

1301 Selak, Inq. p.m.

1391 Sellac, Ep. Reg.

circ. 1550 'Beysham alias Cellach,' Leland.

'Church of St Teseliachus' (Welsh *Sulac*) to whom the church is still dedicated. The village was once *Baysham* (q.v.), and Sellack the name only of the church. The quotation from Leland shows the change of name at work. Now *Sellack* is the village, and Baysham (Court) a farm therein.

Sellarsbrook (Whitchurch).

1635 Sellars Broke, Courtfield MS.

***Serland's Lane** [off Castle Street, Hereford].

1410 'venella vocata Serlondslone,' Capes.

There is an unidentified *Sirland* in Leom. Cart.

Shark House (Clehonger).

The Shawls (Crasswall).

Shelwick (Holmer).

- 1086 Scelwiche, Dom.
- 1275 Selwyke, Ep. Reg.
- 1302 Shewyk, Quo War.
- 1316 'Holmare Shelwyk Villa,' F.A.
- 1348 Schelwyk, Ep. Reg.
- 1538 Shelwike, Val. Eccles.

'The wick of Scula' or 'of Sealc' (both names in Onom.).

Shenmore (Madley).

The first element may be O.E. *scearn*, 'dung.' But it is more probably a variant of *Swinmoor*, which is hard by.

***Shernhurst [?].**

ante 1272 Shirnthurste, Shernhurste, Wormesley Charter.
For second element see Appendix.

Shireglatt (Canon Pyon).**Shirley (Aymestrey).**

- 1086 Sirelei, Dom.
- 1529 Shurley, Aug. Of.

Probably O.E. *scir leah*, 'shire meadow,' i.e. meadow on the boundary. *Shirley* (Derbs.) is also Dom. *Sirelei*. *Shirburn* (Oxfs.) and *Shearwater* (Wilts.) are from O.E. adj. *scir*, 'bright, clear.'

Shirl Heath (Kingsland).**Shirl Wood (Kingsland).****Shobdon.**

- 1086 Scepedune, Dom.
- 1243 Solbedune, T. de Nevill.
- 1291 Sobbedon, Scobedon, Tax. Eccles.
- 1334 Schobbedone, Ep. Reg.
- 1341 Shobbedon, Non. Inq.
- 1346 Shobbeden, Ep. Reg.

'Hill of Sceoba.'

Shop-vach (Newton-in-Clodock).

Showle Court (Yarkhill).

In 1722 *Showle* is one of the 'Liberties' of *Wormelow*. See for the others, under *Lugharness*.

Shucknall Hill (Weston Beggard).

1377 Shokenhulle, Ep. Reg.

O.E. *scuccan-hyll*, 'devil's hill.'

Shutton (Mansell Gamage).

1279 Schittinton, Fine R.

1291 Schytrincton, Tax. Eccles.

1331 Shutynton, Feet of Fines.

1542 Shutton, Orig. R.

'Tun of Scytta.' Kemble has *Scyttandun* and *Scyttanmere*.

Siddington (Ledbury).

'Tun of Sida,' or 'of the sons of Sida.' Cf. *Sidanham* (in Kemble).

Sidnal (Pencombe).

1270 'in hamleto de Suthenhale,' Glos. Cart.

A later entry, undated, spells it *Sudenhale*, and yet another *Suthale*; and a Heref. Cath. MS. temp. Hen. I *Sudenhale*.

'South-meadow.' The first element is O.E. *suthern*. For second element see Appendix, *-hall*.

Sillcroft (Sollershope).**Sink Green** (Dyndor).

1831 Sin Green, Ord. Map.

Sizecroft (Kilpeck).

Possibly (though we have no old forms) it is equivalent to *Croft-y-Saes*, 'the Englishman's croft.'

The Skerrid (Kentchurch).

circ. 1130 Iscirit, Lib. Land.

The W. adjec. *ys-gyryd* is 'rough,' 'rugged.'

Skinchill (Llanrothal).

Mount Skippitt (Aconbury).

The Slade (Peterchurch; Ballingham).

There is in *Goodrich* in 1674 'a coppice-grove called Disp Slade.'

O.E. *slaed*, 'a valley.'

The Slaughter (Whitchurch).

Folk-lore, of course, says it is the site of a great battle between Britons and Romans. Possibly, like the village of *Slaughter* (Glos.), it is O.E. *slag-treo*, 'sloe-tree.'

Smallings (Donnington).

There is circ. 1270 a *Smalemede* in *Brampton Abbots*.

Snodhill (Peterchurch).

1291 'Capella in Castro de Snodhull,' Tax. Eccles.

1327 Snodhull, Plac. de Banco.

1341 Capella de Snodhull, Non. Inq.

1540 Snodhill, Aug. Of.

circ. 1550 Snodhil, Leland.

'Hill of Snot, Snodd, or Snodda.'

Snodland (Kent) is in 838 (Birch) *Snoddingland*, 'land of Snodda's sons.' *Nottingham* is Dom. *Snotingeham*, 'ham of Snodda's sons.'

Snogsash (Foy).

1410 Sneogeasshe, Inq. p.m.

Sodgeley (Kingsland).

Sollershope.

1086 Hope, Dom.

1243 Hope Solers, T. de Nevill.

1291 Hopesolers, Tax. Eccles.

1303 Hope Solers, F.A.

1319 Solershope, Ep. Reg.

The family of Solers or de Solariis held lands in Herefs., Glos., and Salop early in 14th century. In Herefordshire we have *Bridge Sollers* (q.v.), *Hopton Solers*, *Solers Dilwyn*; and, in Salop, *Neen Sollars*.

Sough (Upper and Lower, Stoke Lacy).

M.E. *sough*, 'a drain'; now pronounced *suf*, but formerly the guttural was sounded, hence *Sugwas*. But the *suf*- form is also early, as in *Sufton*, and perhaps *Suffield*.

***Southbridge** [Hereford].

1300 'ad pontem de Suthbrugge in suburbio Herefordie,'
Ep. Reg.

Southington (Bromyard).

Spond (Upper and Lower, Eardisley).

Spout (St Devereux).

There is also Little Spout House in *Orleton*: and in 1832 a marriage settlement mentions 'Spout piece in Ganerew.'

Stagbatch (Leominster).

1539 Stagbeache, Aug. Of.

Stanage (Brampton Brian).

1086 Stanegge, Dom.

1252 Stanegge, Chart. R.

1271 Stanegge, Ep. Reg.

1577 Standish, Saxton's Map.

The second element is O.E. *ecg*, 'an edge.' 'Stone edge.' Cf. *Cressage* (Shrops.). There is in 1223 a 'terra de hadenegge' in *Brinsop*.

***Stane** [lies next to (*juxta jacet*) Didley].

1086 Stane, Dom.

Stanford Bishop.

Stanford Regis (Bishop's Frome).

1243 Kingestanford, T. de Nevill.

1316 Stanford Episcopi, F.A.

1512 Kyngestonford, Fine R.

'Stone-ford'; i.e. paved; or perhaps provided with stepping-stones for foot-passengers.

Stanhope (Eardisland).

'Valley of stones.' For second element see Appendix.

***Stanihursta** [Ewyas Harold].

So in 1206, in Cart.

'Stony wood.' For second element see Appendix.

The Stank (Hampton Bishop).

1400 Stanke, Acon. Accts.

Cf. (in E. H. Cart.) 'amunder le estanke del molyn.'

Hampton Bishop Stank was the subject of a lawsuit by the Bishop against the tenant in 1637 for repairs to the Dam. Circ. 1250 a Reginald de Stanklak is mentioned in an Ep. Reg.

Stansbatch (Staunton-on-Arrow).

'Valley of stones.' For second element see Appendix, *-bach*.

Stanway (Leintwardine).

1086 Stanewei, Dom.

'Stone-way,' 'road paved with stones.' (*Leintwardine* is on the Roman road from *Wroxeter* to *Caerleon*.)

***Stapel** [Dom. Hundred].

1086 Stapel, Stapleset, Dom.

Stapleton (Presteign).

1328 Stepilton, Ep. Reg.

1335 Stepultone, Ep. Reg.

The old forms suggest O.E. *stypel*, *stepel*, or *stipel*, 'a steeple, tower.' It may, however, be O.E. *stapol*, 'a pole, post.'

Stapleton (Lancs.) is Dom. *Stapel*-, and no forms in *Stepel*- are found. Shrops. *Stepple* is Dom. *Steple*.

Staunton-on-Arrow.

Staunton-on-Wye.

Staunton-on-Arrow.

958 'Stantun in pago Magesaetna,' Birch.

1086 Stantune, Dom.

1280 Over Staunton, }
Nethere Staunton, } Chart. R.

1291 Stanton, Tax. Eccles.

1341 Staunton¹, Non. Inq.

¹ There is also in 1341 a *Staunton* in the Deanery of Archenfield.

Staunton-on-Wye.

- 1086 Standune, Dom.
- 1243 Standun, T. de Nevill.
- 1255 Stonden, Coram Rege R.
- 1283 Staundon, Plac. de Banco.
- 1291 Standon, Tax. Eccles.
- 1291 Staundon, Chart. R.
- 1303 Staunton, F.A.
- 1341 Staundon, Non. Inq.

The strange persistence of the *-don* forms in *Staunton-on-Wye* suggests a difference of origin. But there is no hill, *stone-* or otherwise, in the parish. Both names are probably O.E. *stan tun*, 'stone-built tun.' There are more than twenty *Stantons* in England, and seven *Stauntons*. In these the *u* shows Norman influence.

Steens Bridge (on Humber Brook).

Steens Brook (trib. of Leadon in Castle Frome).

Stensley (Peterchurch).

'The Stensley' in 1810.

There is an O.E. word *stenys*, 'stone-quarries,' which may be the first element.

The Steps (Little Cowarne).

Cwm Steps (Crasswall).

Steps House (Ullingswick).

Stiches (Eardisland).

Stifford's Bridge (Cradley).

***Stintmill** [Hereford].

1316 'Molendinum de Stintemulle in suburbio Herefordie,'
Ep. Reg.

***The Stobell** [Little Dewchurch].

1657 The Stobell, Llandinabo Par. Reg.

Colley Stocken (Orleton).

Stocken Farm (Lucton).

Stocking (Much Marcle: Willey).

1335 Stokkyng, Ep. Reg.

No date Le Stockyng, Leom. Cart.

There is nothing to show to which place these entries refer. 'Stoking' seems to have been a generic term for any land stocked or ridded. In a 12th century Brecon Charter an agreement is made 'de duabus acris...et de bissupestoking...et de stoking juxta finchesleye' (in Talgarth).

Stockley (Staunton-on-Arrow).

Stockley Hill (Tyberton).

Stocks (Almeley).

1123 Stokes, Leom. Cart.

There is another Stocks in *Avenbury*, and a Stocks Lane. Stockmoor is in *Dilwyn*.

Stockton (Kimbolton).

1086 Stoctune, Dom.

1123 Stochtuna, Leom. Cart.

1291 Stockton, Tax. Eccles.

O.E. *stoc*, 'a stake.'

'Tun with stocks or stakes around it.'

Stockwell (Allensmore).

1300 Stokwelle, Ep. Reg.

Stoke Bliss.

1291 Stokeblez, Tax. Eccles.

1302 Stoke Bleys, Ep. Reg.

1303 Stok Bleez, F.A.

1316 Stok de Bley, F.A.

1341 Stokebles, Non. Inq.

1431 Stoke blees, F.A.

1529 Stocke Blys, Ind. Ct R.

There is a Bliss Hall in *Staunton-on-Wye*, which in Leom. Cart. is *Villa de Bleez*. A family of Bliss or Blez held this Stok in the 13th century.

Stoke Edith.

- 1086 Stoches, Dom.
- 1278 Stoke Edith, Ep. Reg.
- 1291 Stok Edith, Tax. Eccles.
- 1302 Edithestok, Quo War.
- 1341 Stok Edith, Non. Inq.

O.E. *stoc*, 'a stake'; then, says Bosworth, 'a staked-in, fenced place.' But Skeat thinks perhaps a log-hut. There are 63 *Stokes* in Dom., 31 written *Stoche*, and 32 *Stoches*.

Tradition says this *Stoke* takes its name from 'Saint Edith,' but, as there are several Saints of that name, tradition cannot choose between them. Dom. says it belonged to Queen Edith, the widow of the Confessor.

Stoke Lacy.

- 1288 Stoke Lacy, Ep. Reg.
- 1291 Stoke Lacy, Tax. Eccles.
- 1341 Stoklacy, Non. Inq.

The Lacies were the chief holders of Herefordshire lands in the 11th century, their possessions filling more than five columns in Dom. Apparently they had not obtained *Stoke* in 1086.

Stoke Prior.

- ante 1038 Stoce, Kemble.
- 1086 Stoches, Stoca, Dom.

The Prior is of Leominster Priory.

Stormer Hall (Leintwardine).**Stormy Castle (Small Holding in Crasswall).**

So in 1831 Ord. Map. But the 'Castle' seems to have been invented by 18th century antiquarians.

Storridge.

- temp. Hen. III Storugge, Harl. MS.

Stowe (Whitney-on-Wye).

See Appendix, *-stow*.

Stradel or Straddle.

- | | | |
|------|--------------------|--------|
| 1086 | Stradel [Hundred], | } Dom. |
| | Vallis Stradelie, | |
| | Vallis Stradelei, | |
| | Vallis Stratelie, | |
- circ. 1100 Straddele, Flor. Worc.
 1338 Stradhull, Stradylvale, Ind. Ct R.
 1465 Straddull, Ind. Ct R.

The whole of what is now the Golden Valley was once called *Straddle*. But now the name only survives in the farm of Monnington Stradel, and Stradel Bridge, both in *Vowchurch*. Prof. Lloyd thinks *Stradel* may be a corruption of some form of *Ystrad-Dour*, 'valley of the (river) Dore.' But Eg. Phil. says the Dom. forms 'seem to make this nearly impossible.'

There is an inexplicable entry in Bishop Swinfield's Register 1294, 'apud Straddele in Blakemonstone.' For *Blakemonstone* (now *Blackmarston*, q.v.) is a suburb of *Hereford*.

Stradway (Orcop).

But for a well-founded distrust of hybrids, one would be tempted to say Welsh *ystrad* (Lat. *strata*) and O.E. *weg*. The first element is perhaps O.E. *straede*, 'a stride.'

Strangford (Sellack).**Street (hamlet, Kingsland).**

- 1086 Lestret, Dom.
 1243 Strete, T. de Nevill.
 no date Capella de Strete, Leom. Cart.
 1291 Capella de Streta, Tax. Eccles.
 1341 Capella de Streta, Non. Inq.

King Street Farm in *Ewyas Harold* was so called before 1300. A farm in *Allensmore* is called Woodstreet, and another in *Withington* is called Duck Street.

Stretford (Hundred).

- 1086 Stratford, Stradford, Dom.

Stretford.

- 1086 Stratford, Dom.
- 1291 St'ford, Tax. Eccles.
- 1327 Stretford-by-Monklene, Plac. de Banco.
- 1341 Stratford, Non. Inq.

O.E. *straet-ford*, 'ford where the Roman road crosses a stream.'

Stretton Grandison.

- 1275 Ecclesia de Strattone et Capella de Aspertone,
Ep. Reg.
- 1283 Strattone in Strattonesdale, Ep. Reg.
- 1291 Stretton et Asperton, Tax. Eccles.
- 1335 Stretton in Strettonesdale, Ep. Reg.
- 1341 Stretton & Asp'ton, Non. Inq.
- 1350 Stretton Graundison, Ep. Reg.

'Tun on the Roman road.' The village lies at the point where the Roman road which runs eastward from *Kenchester* (passing through *Stretton Sugwas*) comes to an apparent end. Many Roman remains have been found from time to time in the village.

William de Grandison, a Burgundian from Neuchâtel, obtained a grant of land in Herefordshire from Edward I.

Stretton¹ Sugwas.

- 1086 Stratone, Dom.
- 1291 Stretton, Tax. Eccles.
- 1294 Strettone juxta Credenulle, Ep. Reg.
- 1303 Stratton, F.A.
- 1334 Strattone by Sugwas, Ep. Reg.
- 1341 Stretton, Non. Inq.

In 1395 the road from *Burghill* to *Stretton* was called *Stretoneswey*.

Strickstenning (Much Birch).

So circa 1650. There is a *Strekyng* in or near *Birch* in 1538.

¹ Circ. 1200 we find a 'Decanus de Strettina' (Brec. Cart.) mentioned with *Burghill* and *Brinsop*.

Strongwood (Knill).

1086 Stiuingeurdin, Dom.

1242 Strongford, and Strongeworthe (in the same document), Glos. Cart.

1577 Strangward, Saxton's Map.

1611 Strangward, Speed's Map.

A *-wardine* ending, which, after changing to *-ford*, has now become *-wood*. The Dom. form of the first element seems to be a mistake of the scribe.

Studley (Linton).

No old forms. Prob. (like *Studley* (Oxfs.)), of which all the old forms are *Stodleye*) O.E. *stod-leah*, 'the meadow of the stud (of horses).'

Suffield (Canon Frome).

The first element is prob. as in *Sufton*.

Sufton (Mordiford).1200 Sulftona¹, Glos. Cart.

1391 Sufton, Harl. MS.

O.E. *sough*, 'a drain.'Cf. *Sough* (q.v.) and *Soughton* (Flints.).**Sugwas.**

1086 Sucwessen, Dom.

1276 Sugwas, Ep. Reg.,

and very frequently thereafter.

For first element see *Sough*, and for second element see *Rotherwas*.

***Suite.**

We find references to 'a parcel of land called Crooked Poplands Sute' in *Hentland* in 1638; 'the Suite lands in Chappell Field' in *Goodrich* in 1693; and 'Blacknorles Sute' in *Peterstow* in 1693.

***Sulcet [Dom. Hundred].**

1086 Sulcet, Dom.

¹ This identification is not quite certain.

***Summergild** [near Leominster].

no date Sumergeilde, Leom. Cart.

1539 Somergyldes, Somergilds, Aug. Of.

The first element is O.E. *sumer*, 'summer': the second seems to be O.E. *gild*, 'a payment' or 'a guild.' What the two combined in a place-name mean is uncertain. Prof. Skeat on *Guilden Morden* (Cambs.) says: 'As to what it means I can only give a guess. The form would accurately represent the O.E. *gyltena*, gen. plur. of *gylda*, "a guild brother." So *Guilden Morden* would be "the Morden of the guild-brothers." But this requires confirmation by the help of historical research.'

Sutton.

1086 Sudtune, Sutune, Dom.

1291 Ecclesia Sancti Michaelis de Sotton, Tax. Eccles.

1316 Sutton Frene, F.A.

no date Suthtuna, Glos. Cart.

1341 Sutton Sancti Michaelis, } Non. Inq.
Sutton Sancti Nich'l, }

1545 Sutton Frene, Ind. Ct R.

circ. 1550 'Kinggett Southton non longe distat a Maudine...
Extant...vestigia...quae nunc appellantur South-
toun Wauulls,' Leland.

The Frene family acquired *Sutton* in 1290, and held it for about a century.

Swainshill (Stretton Sugwas).

No old forms. But first element is prob. as in *Swanston* (q.v.).

Swanston (Dilwyn).

1086 Suenestun, Dom.

1243 Swenestane, T. de Nevill.

1278 Sweynestone, Ep. Reg.

1316 Sweyneston, F.A.

1345 Sweynestone, Ep. Reg.

'Tun of the swain.' The first element is O.E. *swan*, 'a swain, herdsman.'

Cf. *Swainsthorpe* (Norf.), *Swainset* (Lancs.).

Swinmoor (Madley).

1348 Swynemor, Ep. Reg.

There is a Swinmore also in *Bosbury*.See *Moccas*; and cf. *Swinbrook* (Oxf.), *Swindon* (Wilts.).***Sybcombe [in or near Clifford].**

1537 Sybcombe, Aug. Of.

***Syfervast [Cowarne].**

Said to be the old name of Cowarne Court, but there is no documentary evidence of this beyond the statements of 18th century antiquarians.

Symond's Yat.

1665 Symons Yate, Courtfield MS.

1831 Simmonds Gate, Ord. Map.

'Opening, pass, gate of Sigemund or Simund.' Cf. *Yatton, Gate Farm, Lydiates*. In *St Briavels* (Glos.) is Wye-gate, which in Dom. is *Wigheiete*, and in 1337 *Wyett*.

Tabeel (Holmer).**Tack Farm (Moreton Jeffreys).*****Taratyr.**

circ. 1130 'Taratyr super ripam Gui,' Lib. Land.

Seems to have been the name of the stream which flows from *Aconbury* into the Wye below *Dyndor*. In the Black Book of Carmarthen 'Aber Taradr' is said to be a few miles below *Hereford*, marking the extreme N.E. limit of Erging (*Archenfield*). The name is still preserved in Tars Mill, a mile below *Aconbury* village.

Old Tarn (St Margaret's).**Tarrington.**

1086 Tatintune, Dom.

1243 Tatinton, Tatinton parva, T. de Nevill.

1291 Tattindon, Tax. Eccles.

1303 Tatynton, F.A.

- 1341 Tatynton, Non. Inq.
- 1346 Tadynton, F.A.
- 1428 Tadinton, F.A.
- 1448 Tatynton, Ind. Ct R.
- 1538 Tadyngton, Val. Eccles.
- 1577 Taddington alias Tarrington, Saxton's Map.
- 1650 Taddington, Hereford Corp. MS.
- 1652 Much Taddington, Little Taddington, Survey.
- 1716 Taddington, Llandinabo Par. Reg.
- 1786 Tarrington, Taylor's Map.

'Tun of Taeta or Tata.' The modern form never appears before 1577, and it was two centuries longer before the old form disappeared.

Taddington (Derbs.) is also 'Tun of Tata'; also *Deddington* (Oxfs.), which is *Tadynton* in 1289. *Tetbury* (Glos.), which is circ. 1000 *Tettanbyrig*, is 'Taeta's burh.'

Teddeswood (Ross).

1519 Teddeswode, Ep. Reg.

'The wood of Tette.'

See under *Tedstone*.

Tedney (Whitbourne).

No old forms, but prob. O.E. *Tettan-ig*, 'Tetta's island.' See Appendix, -*ey*.

Tedstone Delamere.

Tedstone Wafer.

- 1086 Tedesthorne, Tetistorp, Dom.
- 1286 Todesterne, Chart. R.
- 1291 Tedesterne la Mare,

}	Thedesterne de la Mare,	Tax. Eccles.
	Todethorne Wafr,	
- 1294 Capella de Tedesterne, Ep. Reg.
- 1303 Teddesthorn Wafre, F.A.
- 1341 Tudesterne la Mare, Non. Inq.
- 1346 Tedestron de la Mare, Ep. Reg.
- 1428 Teddynstorne Delamere, F.A.
- 1538 Tedinston, Tedston, Val. Eccles.

'The thorn, or (in the other Dom. form) the thorp of Teda'; or of Tidda or Tuda; or of Teotta or Tette. All these are common, and kindred, personal names.

Teme (river).

One hesitates to discuss a river-name. This is said to be from a Celtic root found in varying forms, Tame, Tamer, Thame, Thames; and (since in Welsh *f* = *v* = aspirated *m*) Taff, Tavy, and Taw. In 1223 *Tenbury* is *Tametebyri* (Brec. Cart.).

Thinghill.

- 1086 Tingehalle, Tingehale, Dom.
- 1283 Thynchull, Chart. R.
- 1291 Thyngel, Tax. Eccles.
- 1303 Thyng hull, F.A.
- 1327 Thyng hull, Plac. de Banco.
- 1577 Dynchille, Saxton's Map.
- 1611 Dynchill, Speed's Map.
- 1786 Thinghill, Taylor's Map.

'Hill of meeting.'

O.E. *faran to thinge* is 'to go to a meeting.' The Dom. entry confuses '-hill' with 'hall,' as often.

Thornbury.

- 1086 Torneberie, Dom.
- circ. 1240 Thornbir', Leom. Cart.
- 1291 Tharbur', Tax. Eccles.
- 1341 Thornbury, Non. Inq.

O.E. *thorn-byrig*, 'burh with the thorn trees.' Or it may be from a pers. name *Thorn*, very common in the N. of England. *Thornton* occurs 34 times in Dom. of Yorks. alone. These could scarcely be all named after a tree!

*Thornlau [Dom. Hundred].

- 1086 Thornlau, Tornelaus, Tornelawes, Dom.
- 'Thorn-tree-hill.'

Thruxton.

- 1226 Thurkelleston, Fine R.
- 1243 Thurlestun, T. de Nevill.

- 1291 Thurkeleston, Tax. Eccles.
- 1316 Therleceston, F.A.
- 1332 Throkelistone, Ep. Reg.
- 1341 Thurcleston, Non. Inq.
- 1428 Thorcleston, F.A.
- 1538 Thruckeston, Val. Eccles.

‘Tun of Thorkell or Thurkill,’ a shortened form of *Thurcytel*.

In 1243 there is a *Thurlokeshop*, which in 1403 (Feet of Fines) is *Thorllokeshope*. In both entries it is held with Wilmaston in *Peterchurch*.

Tidnor (Lugwardine).

no date ‘inter Tudinoverem et Langfordiam,’ MS. Chart.

- 1327 Tudenore, Capes.
- 1330 Tudenore, Capes.
- 1358 Tudenore, Ep. Reg.

‘Tida’s or Tyda’s bank.’ See Appendix, *-over*.

Cf. *Dadnor*, *Totnor Farm*.

Tillington (Burghill).

- 1303 Tulynton, F.A.
- 1327 Tullynton, Plac. de Banco.
- 1395 Tulyntone, Ep. Reg.
- 1431 Tulynton, F.A.

Roberts thinks *Tillington* (Sussex), which also is spelt with *-u-* in 10th and 12th centuries, may be from O.E. *Tila*, a shortened form of some name beginning with *Til-*, such as *Tilbeorht*, *Tilbrand*, *Tilhere*, etc.

Tippings (Upper Sapey).

Tipsgrove (Pixley).

Tipton (Willey).

Tipton Hall (Tedstone Delamere).

Almost certainly the *Turpleton* of 1479 (Ind. Ct R.).

Titley.

- 1086 Titlege, Titellege, Dom.
- 1123 Titellega, Leom. Cart.

- 1291 Tytteleye, Tax. Eccles.
 1327 Tiddesleye, Plac. de Banco.
 1341 Tittleye, Non. Inq.

‘Tita’s meadow.’

There is a Titley Hill in *Abbeydore*.

Totnor (Brockhampton).

‘Totta’s or Tota’s bank.’ See Appendix, *-over*.

Cf. *Tottanstoc* (Kemble).

Town.

As in Scotland, Somerset, and Cornwall, ‘town’ was, until quite recently, used in Herefordshire in the true sense of the O.E. *tun*, ‘an enclosure, homestead, farm,’ being applied to the smallest hamlet, or even to a farmyard. This use is reflected very widely in the place-names of the county. We have The Town in *Crasswall* (of all places!), Town Farm (*Castle Frome* and *Ullingswick*), Ton Farm (*Clifford*), Townhouse (farms, *Llanveyano*, *Mathon* and *Madley*), Lower Town (farm, *Preston Wynne*), Townend (Upper and Lower, farms, *Bosbury*), Townend (*Westhide*), Townsend (*Dilwyn*, *Edvin Ralph*, *Kington*, *Mansell Lacy*, *Stretton Grandison*). In 1342 Robert atte the Tonishende was ordained at *Hereford*. In Foy in 1420 is *Townmediew*; and Silas Taylor mentions ‘those excellent grounds called Letton’s townesend.’

***Tragetreu** [Dom. Hundred].

1086 Tragetreu, Dom.

Tram Inn (Railway Station in Much Dewchurch parish).

Before the railway was made a tram-line ran from *Abergavenny* to *Hereford* for conveying coal. On this was a public-house called Tram Inn. The Great Western Railway inexplicably called what should have been Dewchurch or Kilpeck Station Tram Inn.

Trap-house (Ewyas Harold; Allensmore).

Trawley Brook (St Weonards).

Surrounded on all sides by Welsh names, mostly beginning with *Tre-*, one suspects that this name is corrupted from some *Tre-* name. But we have no old forms.

Treaddow¹ (Hentland).

- circ. 1130 Villa Iudbiu, Lib. Land.
- 1222 Traradu, Coram Rege R.
- 1545 Trerado, Inq. p.m.
- 1553 Trehaddou, Chanc. MS.
- 1576 Treradow, Courtfield MS.
- 1722 Treradow, Terrier.

The first element is W. *tref*- (for which see Appendix); the second element is the name of an obscure Saint.

Treago (St Weonards).

- 1607 Treiago, Ct R.
- 1608 Treyago, Ct R.

A pers. name seems involved in the second element, perhaps *Iago*, 'James.'

Trebandy (Marston).

The second element is W. *pandy*, 'a fulling mill,' a very common element in Welsh pl.-ns.

Treberran (Pencoyd).

- circ. 1130 Villa Cair Birran, Lib. Land.
- 1722 Treberran, Terrier.

Trebumfrey (Llangarren).

- 1292 Humfreyeston, Inq. p.m.
- 1722 Trebumfrey, Terrier.

The English form in 1292 sufficiently explains the meaning of the Welsh. There is a hamlet called Humphreston in *Donington* (Shrops.).

Trecilla (Llangarren).

- 1671 Trecelley, H'shire Hearth Tax List.
- 1722 Trecellys, Terrier.

Prob. W. *tre-celli*, 'grove-town.'

¹ This and all the following names in *Tre*-, unless otherwise defined, are houses or small farms.

Tredoughan or **Treduckan** (Longrove).

1488 Tradraghan, Inq. p.m.

1671 Tredroughan, H'shire Hearth Tax List.

1722 Tredraughan, Terrier.

1831 Tred-uchain (*sic*), Ord. Map.

Prob. *tre-dragwn*, 'settlement of the leader or chief.'

Tredunnock (Llangarren).

Tre-evan (Llangarren).

1551 Treyaben, Inq. p.m.

1722 Trevan, Terrier.

W. 'Evanston.' Cf. Evancoyd (*Radnor*).

Trefassy (Welsh Newton).

1831 Trefassi, Ord. Map.

Possibly *tre-fosydd*, 'house or village in the trenches or ditches.'

Tregate (Llanrothal).

1243 Treget, T. de Nevill.

1316 Treget, F.A.

The only W. word resembling the second element is *gid*, 'a goat.' It may, however, be a corruption of some other word, perhaps of *coed*. Or, since the 1243 entry says it was held by knight-service, i.e. probably by Norman knights, the second element may be a corruption due to Norm.-Fr. influences.

Trelandon (Clodock).

1540 'Trelandon in Ewias Lacy,' Aug. Of.

Trelesdee (St Weonards).

Evidently a corrupt form: possibly of *tre-lluesdan*, 'encampment-village,' 'campton.'

Trelough (St Devereux).

1335 'Treyloghe de Wormbrugge,' Ep. Reg.

W. *tre-llwch*, 'house in the marsh.'

Tremahaid (Llanrothal).

Prob. W. *tre-maidd*, 'whey-farm.'

Tremorithig (Bacton).

1831 Tremoreiddig, Ord. Map.

1838 Tremerithig, Tombstone.

Apparently W. *tre-meryddig*, 'marsh-farm.'

Trenant (Peterchurch).

Turnant (Llanveyno).

Llanveyno circ. 1130 Trineint, Lib. Land.

W. *tre-nant*, 'village in the valley,' or 'brook-village.'

John Trefnant was Bishop of Hereford, A.D. 1389—1404.

Trepencennant (St Weonards).

1722 Trepennett, Terrier.

W. *tre-pen-cen-nant*, 'house at the head of the valley.' Others interpret *tre-pen-cenad*, 'house of the chief messenger.'

Trerece (Llangarren).

1831 Trerees, Ord. Map.

W. *tre-rhys*, 'settlement of Rice' (a common Welsh pers. name).

Cf. *Trerice* (Cornwall).

Treribble (Llangarren).

1722 Trerible, Terrier.

***Trescoyte** [belongs to Dore Abbey].

circ. 1200 Treschoit, Gir. Cambs.

1241 Troscoit, Chart. R.

1541 Trescoyte, Aug. Of.

W. *tre-is-y-coed*, 'house below the wood.'

Cf. *Bangor Is-y-coed* (Flints.).

***Tretawbot** [in or near Bridstow].

1630 Tretawbot, Courtfield MS.

'Talbot's town.'

Trethal (Llanrothal).

W. *tal* is in pl.-names *-end*, e.g. *Tal-y-bont*, 'Bridgend'; *Tal-y-llyn*, 'End of the lake.' But this might be *tre-tail*, 'dung-town,' or *tre-dol*, 'meadow-town'; or it may be a corruption of *Tre-*

rothal (see *Llanrothal*), 'House of St Ridol.' Without old forms, we can decide nothing.

Tretire.

- 1277 Retir, Ep. Reg.
- 1291 Rityr, Tax. Eccles.
- 1302 'Retbyr in Irchinfeld,' Quo War.
- 1308 Rettyre, Inq. p.m.
- 1314 Retir, Ep. Reg.
- 1341 Rityr, Non. Inq.
- 1369 Rythyre, Ep. Reg.
- 1538 Tretire, Val. Eccles.

circ. 1550 Tirtre, Leland.

It is clear that the first element only became *tre-*, on the pattern of the places round, in the 16th century. It may have been *rhyd-tir*, 'ford-land,' or *rhudd-tir*, 'red-land.'

Trevace (Tretire).

1722 Trevace, Terrier.

W. *tre-faes* (mut. of *maes*), 'house in the field.'

Trevaddock (Cusop).

Trewadock (Garway).

W. 'Madoc's town.'

In Welsh *f* (i.e. *v*) is the mutation of *m*.

Trevaker (St Margaret's).

The second element does not seem to be pure Welsh. It may represent a (16th century?) settler named Baker, whose name by mutation would become *-vaker*.

Trevanning (St Weonards).

V being the mutation of *b* or of *m*, the second element may be W. *ban*, 'lofty, conspicuous'; or it may be *maen*, 'stone.' The *-ing* ending is not Welsh; it is prob. a corruption due to English influences.

Treveranon (St Weonards).

Trevervan (Llangarren).

1699 Trevervin, Tombstone.

W. *tre-ferfain* (mut. of *berfain*) 'Verbena house.'

Treville.

- 1086 Triueline, Dom.
- 1160 Trivel, Pipe R.
- 1216 Trivelbroc, Dore Chart.
- 1321 Tryvile, Ep. Reg.
- 1327 Tryvel, Plac. de Banco.

The Dom. form suggests the true W. *tre-wilain* (mut. of *bilain*), 'house of the villan-tenant.'

Trewaugh (Llangarren).

Prob. W. *tre-gwach*, 'house in a hole.'

Trewen (Whitchurch).

- 1243 Trewen, T. de Nevill.
- 1722 Trewen, Terrier.

W. *tre-gwyn*, 'white house.'

Trewern (Clodock).

Trewern du (Garway).

Trewarne (Longrove).

Clodock 1540 'Trewern in Ewias Lacy,' Aug. Of.
W. *tre-gwernau*, 'house among the alders.'

Treworgan (Longrove).

- 1722 Treworgan, Terrier.

The second element is a man's name, Gwrgaint (the Geraint of Arthurian legend).

Trewyn (Walterstone).

- 1540 Trewyn Capella S. Martini, Aug. Of.

W. *tre-gwyn*, 'white house.' The more correct form would be *Trewen* (q.v.).

*Treygreys [in or near Kilpeck].

- 1367 'campus de Treygreys,' Ep. Reg.

Possibly the second element is W. *gwrēs*, 'heat,' 'warmth.'
Trey- is, like *tre-*, W. *tref*.

Treyseck (Hentland).

1551 Tresoke, Inq. p.m.

'Village built on drained land,' from W. *soch*, 'a drain.'**Tricordivor** (St Margaret's).Seems to be compounded of *tre-* with *coed*, 'wood,' and Ivor, a pers. name.**Trilloes** (Boulston).Possibly W. *tref* and *llwys*, 'clean, pure, holy.'**Triloodde** (Llanveyno).**Trippleton** (Leintwardine).This *may* be the *Turpleton* of 1479 (Ind. Ct R.) (but more probably *Tipton* is the place referred to).**Trothland** (St Weonard's).

In the heart of a Welsh district, it is probably an English corruption of some Welsh pl.-n., which, without old forms, we cannot know.

Tuck Mill (Clehonger).'A fulling or cloth mill.' O.E. *tucian*, 'to full cloth.' A Tucker is a cloth-worker.Cf. *Walk Mill* (q.v.) which has almost the same meaning.**Tupsley.**

1086 Topeslage, Dom.

1241 Topesle, MS. Chart.

1302 Toppesley, Quo War.

1316 Hampton Thopesley Villa, F.A.

'The meadow of Toppa or Topa.'

Cf. *Toppesfield* (Essex), *Topsham* (Devon).**Turnastone.**

1243 Thurneiston, T. de Nevill.

1291 Thurneston, Tax. Eccles.

1299 Thornestone, Ep. Reg.

1341 Turneston, Non. Inq.

1428 Tornaston, F.A.

1538 Turnaston, Val. Eccles.

1610 Torneston, Rowland Vaughan.

‘Tun with the thorn tree,’ or, more probably, from a pers. name *Thorn*. See under *Thornbury*.

Turnastone is merely a form of *Thornton*, retaining the *-es* of the genitive. Why this is sometimes retained in later forms of place-names, and sometimes lost, no investigator has yet satisfactorily explained.

Tuston (Ashperton).

Tustin is a surname in the county.

Tuthill (Stoke Lacy).

Oldcastle Twt (Almeley).

Hergest Castle Twts (Kington).

This is an English, not a Welsh word, and should be written *Tut-* as in the *Stoke Lacy* form. J. G. Wood derives it from O.E. *totian*, ‘to peep out,’ and translates it as ‘a watch place.’ He compares Tutshill, near *Chepstow*; Tothill Lane on *Plymouth Sound*; Tothill Fields (*Westminster*), and Totmanslow.

The Twern (Putley).

***Twinordesfelde** [on one of the Bishop of Hereford’s Manors].

1250 Twinordesfelde, Auc. Pet.

‘The twiner’s field,’ i.e. belonging to the man who twined ropes from the hemp grown on the Manor.

Twyford (Callow and Eardisland).

Callow 1243 Thwyford, T. de Nevill.

„ 1316 Twyford, F.A.

„ 1340 Twyford, Aconbury Accts.

Eardisland 1547 Twyford, Ind. Ct R.

The first element is O.E. *twy* or *twa*, ‘two.’

Ty bach (Clodock).

W. *ty-bach*, ‘small house,’ ‘cottage.’

Tyberton.

- 1086 Tibrintintune, Dom.
- 1218 Tybyrtone, Capes.
- 1243 Tyberton, T. de Nevill.
- 1267 Tibriton, Inq. p.m.
- 1291 Tybreton, Tibriton, Tax. Eccles.
- 1341 Tyberton, Non. Inq.
- 1831 Tibberton, Ord. Map.

Prob. 'Tun of Tidbeorht.' *Tibberton* (Glos.) is Dom. *Tibriston*, which also seems to point to *Tidbeorht*. *Tibberton* (Worcs.) is Dom. *Tidbrihtingctun*, which is unmistakably *Tidbeorht*.

Tyboobach (Crasswall).

W. *ty-bwbach*, 'goblin's house.'

Ty bordy (Cusop).

'House of boards,' 'wooden house.' The second element is evidently a corrupt plural of W. *bwrdd*, 'a board.'

Ty Craddock (Michaelchurch Eskley).

W. 'Caradoc's house.'

Ty Glen (Cusop).

W. 'House in the glen.'

Tyllyshope (Cusop).**Ty mawr** (Clodock).

W. *ty-mawr*, 'great house.'

Ty-nag-Quint (Michaelchurch Eskley).**Tynyrheol** (Whitchurch).

W. *ty'n-yr-heol*, 'roadside house.'

Tythingsend (Acton Beauchamp).**Ty-ucha** (Michaelchurch Eskley).

W. *ty-uchaf*, 'upper house.'

Ullingswick.

- 1086 Ullingwic, Dom.
- 1127 Olingewiche, A.C.
- 1186 Ullingwyk, Glos. Cart.

- 1192 Ullingewike, Glos. Cart.
- no date Wylyngwyche, Willingswyke, Glos. Cart.
- 1276 Ullingwike, Ep. Reg.
- 1291 Ullingwyke, Tax. Eccles.
- 1341 Ullongewyk, Non. Inq.

‘Wic of the sons of Willa.’

Duncumb has an ingenious theory that it is *Helen's Wick*; because the convent of St Helena at *Enston* claimed the advowson in the 14th century. But the deed of the convent, abandoning this unfounded claim (dated 1349), gives the name as *Ullingwik*.

Underdown (Ledbury).

- 1304 Underdoune, Ep. Reg.

Underly (Wolferlow).

- 1316 Undelich, F.A.

There is, strangely enough, an *Upper Underly*, close by.

Upcott Cross (Almeley).

- 1332 Uppecote, Assize R.

The Upcot Brook runs from here through *Letton* into the Wye.

Uphampton (Shobdon).

- 1550 Uphampton, Ind. Ct R.

Upleadon (Bosbury).

- 1289 Preceptor de Upledene, Chart.
- 1291 Upledene, Tax. Eccles.
- 1304 Uppledene, Ep. Reg.
- 1316 Upledene, F.A.
- cir. 1550 Upledon, Leland.

- 1596 Upleadon alias Temple Court, Ind. Ct R.

There is an *Upleadon* in Glos. near *Newent*, which, like this Templar's estate in *Bosbury*, almost certainly means ‘upon the river Leadon.’

Cf. *Upavon* (Wilts.).

Upton Bishop.

- 1086 Uptune, Upetone, Dom.
- 1291 Upton, Tax. Eccles.
- 1341 Upton Episcopi, Non. Inq.

Near the village is Upton Crews or Cruze (i.e. crucis). There is an Upton in *Little Hereford* (Leom. Cart. 1123 Uptuna).

O.E. *up tun*, 'upper, high-up tun.' In *Yazor* it appears as Upperton, and in *Ullingswick* as Upper Town (farm).

Urchingfield (Hardwicke).

See *Archenfield*.

Urdimarsh (Bodenham).

Urishay (Peterchurch).

1243 Haya Hurri, Haya Wiri, T. de Nevill.

1300 Hayeurri, MS. Chart.

1398 Urreyeshay, -Inq. p.m.

'The enclosure of —?' There is a *Wira* or *Uira* in Onom. For the second element see Appendix, *-hay*.

The Valletts (Treville, Eaton Bishop, Elton, Titley).

In Acon. Accts 1340 is 'le Wallelt.' It has been conjectured that *Titley* Valletts is the (unidentified) *Walelege* of Dom. But J. H. R. thinks more probably Ailey in *Eardisley*.

-ett is N.-Fr. dim. ending (mod. Fr. *-ette*). *Littlehampton* (Sussex) is, in the 13th century, *Hamptonett*. Whether the root of the word Valletts is *Vallis* or *Vallum* we have not sufficient evidence to determine.

There are also 'Thruxton Valletts,' 'Canon Valletts Wood' (still belonging to the Cathedral), and Lye Vallets in *Hope-under-Dinnmore*.

The Vault (Marden).

1465 The Falde, Ind. Ct R.

1545 'Mawreden with Valde,' Ind. Ct R.

circ. 1583 'Valde alias Fenne,' Aug. Of.

1586 'Overfenn & Netherfenn,' Aug. Of. (holden of *Marden* by fealty).

O.E. *fald*, 'a sheep-fold.' The 16th century confusion with *Fenne* does not re-appear. The matter, however, is not quite clear, since in 1465 (Ind. Ct R.) 'Ferne alias Verne' is a 'member' of *Marden*.

Velvetstone (Thornbury).**Venn** (Avenbury).

- 1086 Fenne, Dom.
- 1303 La Fenne, F.A.
- 1327 Fenne-by-Avebury, Plac. de Banco.
- 1545 Venn, Ind. Ct R.
- 1551 Benne, Inq. p.m.
- 1567 le Venne, Fine R.

O.E. *fenn*, 'a marsh.'

The name is found elsewhere in the county. For the (lost) Venn near *Marden*, see *Vauld*. We have The Venn (*Bodenham*), The Verne (*Bosbury*), Black Venn (*Edvin Ralph*), Venwood (*Bodenham*), and Venmore (*Dilwyn*; so in 1525).

Vilendra (St Weonards).

See *Felindre*.

Vineyard.

It is clear that throughout Herefordshire, as in other parts of England, vines were grown, and wine made in places even till late in the 17th century. We still have 'The Vineyard' in *Hereford*, *Donnington*, *Weston Beggard*, and *Walterstone*: and 'Vine' in some form or other survives also as an element in place-names in *Bishop's Frome*, *Clehonger*, *Cradley*, and *Tarrington*.

In 1138 *Marden* had a *vinea*; and *Bredwardine* one circ. 1200. In 1276 Bishop Cantilupe writes of *vinea nostra de Ledebury*, and in 1289 this same vineyard yielded seven casks of white wine. Both red and white wine were made, by the Skipp family, on this vineyard until the end of the 17th century. In 1413 (Inq. p.m.) we find *gardinum vocatum Wynyard* in *Goodrich*; and *Winiarde* occurs (unlocated) in *Leom. Cart*.

Vowchurch.

- 1291 Fowchirche, Tax. Eccles.
- 1294 Fowechirche, Ep. Reg.
- 1316 Fowechirch, F.A.
- 1341 Fouechirch, Non. Inq.

- 1358 Foy (must be Vowchurch, since in same entry
with Hinton and Stradhull), Ind. Ct R.
1432 Fouchurche, Ep. Reg.
1538 Vouchurch, Val. Eccles.
1577 Fowmynd, Saxton's Map.
1611 Fowchurch, Speed's Map.
1786 Vowchurch, Taylor's Map.

Possibly the 1358 scribe was right in his interpretation, and the first element is Nor.-Fr. *foi* (Lat. *fides*). The name would then be, like *Foy* (q.v.), 'Church of St Faith.' It may be, however, that, after all, the root is Nor.-French *vou* (Lat. *votum*). Eg. Phil. thinks that the *Mafurn* of Lib. Land. (which is certainly on the Dore) is *Vowchurch*.

The Vroe (Rowlestone).

Possibly W. *ffrwd*, 'a stream,' 'torrent.'

Wacton (Bredenbury).

- 1243 Wakinton, T. de Nevill.
1286 Waketon, Assize R.
1303 Waketon, F.A.
1650 Wakinton, Blount.

'Wacca's tun.' Cf. *Waccanham* (Kemble).

Wadel (brook).

Trib. of Lugg, into which it flows near *Stapleton*.

***Wadetune** ['in valle Stradelei '].

1086 Wadetune, Dom.

Wain Herbert (Newton-in-Clodock).

1636 Wainherbert, Deed endowing Price's Hospital, Hereford.

In *Longtown* is Wayne.

More than half the names in the district are W. Therefore Wain may be W. *guann* (*gwaen*), 'a meadow.' 'Herbert's meadow.'

Wain-street (Eastnor).

M.E. *wain*, 'a wagon.'

Walbrook (Allensmore).

1520 Walbroke, Aug. Of.

Walford.

1086 Walecford, Waliforde, Dom.

circ. 1226 Waleford, Capes.

1291 'Ecclesia de Walford cum capellis,' Tax. Eccles.

1304 Walford, Ep. Reg.

1341 'Walford cum capella de Ruardyn,' Non. Inq.

The first element is almost certainly O.E. *wealh* (Mercian, *wale*), 'a stranger,' 'a foreigner,' 'a Welshman.' 'The Welshman's ford.'

It is just possible, however, that it may be 'Ford at the wall,' or even 'at the well.'

Sir R. C. Hoare makes *Walford* the *Ridhelic* (mod. Welsh, *rhed helig*), 'Willow-ford,' of Gir. Cambr., which is more probably 'The Helyg Ford' at *Llanigon*.

A hamlet of Leintwardine is also called *Walford*.

Walk Mill (Ewyas Harold).

'Mill for fulling cloth.' O.E. *wealcan* (M.E. *walke*), 'to full cloth.' Hence the name *Walker*, which we find in *Marden—Walker's Green*.

Wall.

An element in several names in the county—The Walls (*Kimbolton*), Wall Hills (*Ledbury* and *Thornbury*), Wallhead (*St Weonards*), Wall End (*Monkland* and *Stoke Prior*), Wall Pool (*Little Birch*), and a curious Wallstych (*Kington*).

Wallow (Weston-under-Penyard).

***Walney** [near Shelwick].

1275 Walneye, Ep. Reg.

***Walschebrok** [?].

ante 1272 'rivulus qui vocatur Walschebrok, qui currit sub Akhull,' Wormesley Chart.

Cf. *Welch Wood* (Brilley).

Walterstone.

1316 Waltereston, F.A.

One of the group of three adjoining places (the others being *Rowlestone* and *Gilbertstone*) called after Norman knights, probably attached to the two castles of *Ewyas Harold* and *Ewyas Lacy*. Ralph and Gilbert are mentioned in Dom., but no Walter is mentioned in connection with the neighbourhood.

Walton (Bishop's Frome).

So in Leom. Cart. passim.

***Wapleford** [added by the sheriff to the manor of Cusop in the time of Earl William].

1086 Wapleford, Dom.

***Wapleton** ['jacebat ad Leofminstre T. R. E.'].
 1086 Wapletone, Dom.**Wapley Hill** (Staunton-on-Arrow).**Warham.**

1086 Werham, Dom.

1324 'Werham juxta Herefordiam,' Ep. Reg.

1538 Warram, Val. Eccles.

'Ham at the wear.' O.E. *waer*, 'a wear, an enclosure for fish.'

Cf. *Wharram* (Yorks.) which in 1199 is *Warham*.***Waribroc** [in Moreton-on-Lugg].

1175 Waribroc, Leom. Cart.

Warloe (Eaton Bishop).

'Hill above the wear.' (It is exactly opposite *Warham* (q.v.) on the other side of the Wye.)

Wassal (Vowchurch).**Wassington** (Ashperton).See *Wolsophthorne*.

Webton (Madley).

- 1086 Webetone, Dom.
- circ. 1200 Webbetune, Capes.
- 1243 Welketon¹, T. de Nevill.
- 1291 Welbedon, Webbeton, Tax. Eccles.
- 1303 Webbeton, F.A.
- 1341 Webbeton, Non. Inq.

Webtree (Clehonger).

- 1300 Webbetre, Ep. Reg.

Wegnal (Rodd).

Welcheston (Woolhope).

O.E. *waelsces-tun*, 'tun of the Welshman.'

Welland (Peterstow).

Wellbrook (Peterchurch).

The brook that runs down from 'St Peter's Well.' I think it is the *Wyrkebroc* of T. de Nevill, being exactly in the right place.

Wellington.

- circ. 1030 Weolintun, Kemble.
- 1086 Walintone, Dom.
- 1131 Walintona, Capes.
- 1227 Wylinton, Chart. R.
- 1291 Welynton, Tax. Eccles.
- 1303 Welinton, Walynton, F.A.
- 1341 Welyngton, Non. Inq.

Silas Taylor enigmatically says that *Wellington* is 'falsely written Wellowin for Weoling.'

Probably 'tun of the foreigners'; or perhaps 'of the sons of the foreigner'; less probably 'tun of the Wealings.'

Weobley.

- 1086 Wibelai, Wylbeleg, Dom.
- 1243 Webbeleg, T. de Nevill.
- 1291 Webbele, Tax. Eccles.

¹ For this form see under *Meer Court*.

- 1302 Wolbeleygh, Quo War.
 1316 Webbeley Burgus, F.A.
 1341 Webbeley, Non. Inq.
 1383 Whebbeleye, Ep. Reg.
 circ. 1550 Webbeley, Leland.

‘Meadow of Wibba or Wybba.’ One Wybba (died ante 628) was son of Creda (for whom see under *Credenhill*), and father of Penda, the great Mercian king.

There is a Webley Castle in *Gower*. There is possibly some connection, but what it is is uncertain.

The Wergins (Sutton).

Common meadows of the parish (‘Ibi pratum bobus,’ Dom.). The word is also spelled *Worgins* or *Wurgins*. The origin and meaning of the word are unknown.

The Wern (Llanrothal; Michaelchurch Eskley).

Welsh *gwern*, ‘a swamp, low-lying meadow.’

Wern-dee (Clodock).

Corrupted from Welsh *Gwerndu* (q.v.).

Wern-hyr (Peterchurch).

W. ‘Long swamp.’

Wern-y-coc Wood (Kentchurch).

‘Alder trees which the cuckoo haunts.’

W. *cog* is ‘the cuckoo.’

West-brook (Hardwick).

*Westelet [?].

1086 Westelet, Dom.

Westfield (Cradley).

Westhide (chapelry, Stoke Edith).

1243 Westhide, T. de Nevill.

1303 Westhyde, F.A.

1431 Westhuyt, F.A.

For second element see *Hyde Ash*.

Westhide (Stoke Edith).

- ante 1163 Hyda, Glos. Cart.
 1291 Capella de Hyda, Tax. Eccles.
 1341 Capella de Hide, Non. Inq.

Westhope (Canon Pyon).**Westmoor (Mansell Lacy).****Westnor's End (Yatton).****Weston Beggard.**

- 1086 Westune, Dom.
 1291 Weston, Tax. Eccles.
 1341 Weston, Non. Inq.
 1558 Weston super Fromey, Val. Eccles.

Beggard, earlier *Bagard*, does not seem to appear before the end of the 15th century. It may be a corruption of *Bigod* or *Bagot*. *Hope Bagot* (Salop) is in 1355 (Ep. Reg.) *Hope Bagard*. But the earliest known holder of *Weston* is Nicholas de St Maur, temp. Ed. I.

Weston-under-Penyard.

- 1243 Weston Bret¹, T. de Nevill.

See *Penyard*.

Westwood (Llanwarne).

- 1086 Westuode, Westeude, Dom.
 1291 Westwode, Tax. Eccles.
 no date 'Westwode in Jerchenfeld in Lawaran,' Glos. Cart.

As we might expect, there seem to have been several *Westwoods*. The Glos. Cart. entry refers to *Llanwarne*. But the *Westwode* of Tax. Eccles. seems to be near *Leominster*; and in Leom. Cart. the Priory has an assart 'apud Westwod.' Of the Dom. entries *Westeude* seems rather to be in *Dewsall*, since 'St Mary of Lyre holds the church of this manor'; and we know from 'Feud. Aids' that Dewsall Church belonged to *Lyre*.

¹ Held by Matthew le Bret.

*Wetelecha [?].

Belonged to Bishop Rob. de Bethune in 1140. But in the Confirmation by Dean and Chapter (same date) it is *Wetebach*. The Bishop's form seems Welsh, 'Eight stones'; cf. *Trilleck* (Mons.), 'Three stones.' But the Chapter's form is English 'wet valley.'

Wetmore (Leintwardine).

O.E. *waet-mor*, 'wet-moor.'

There is a *Wetecroft* in *Bodenham* in 1220.

Weythell (brook).

Trib. of Arrow, in *Huntington-by-Kington*.

Wharton (Leominster).

1086 Wavertune, Dom.

1123 Wavertona, Leom. Cart.

1243 Waverton, T. de Nevill.

1291 Wavertone, Tax. Eccles.

1303 Wafreton, F.A.

1431 Wafurton, F.A.

The first element is said to be O.E. *waefre*, 'wandering,' 'restless.' But this seems to give little or no sense. If the later forms did not so exactly follow Dom., I should have been tempted to say that the Norman scribe had tried to write *Waerburhtune*.

Whitbourne.

1291 Whyteburne, Tax. Eccles.

1292 Wytebourne, Ep. Reg.

1302 Wynterburn', Quo War.

1333 Wytebourne, Ep. Reg.

1341 Wytbourne, Non. Inq.

'White stream.'

Whitchurch.

1291 Ecclesia de Albo Monasterio, Tax. Eccles.

1341 Ecclesia de Albo Monasterio, Non. Inq.

1353 Whytechirche, Ep. Reg.

Whiterdine (Fownhope).

1559 Whitwarden, Orig. R.

‘White farm.’ For second element see Appendix, *-wardine*.

Whitewell (Llandinabo).

1534 ‘Pratum vocatum Whitehull,’ Aug. Of.

A *Whitewell* is mentioned in A.-S. Chron. under the year 941 in the valley of the Dore.

Whitfield (Treville).

In Glos. Cart., 1182, is mentioned Rob. de Wythefelde; but he may not have been from this *Whitfield*.

Whitney-on-Wye.

1086 Witenie, Dom.

1270 Wytteneeye, Glos. Cart.

1291 Wytteneeye, Tax. Eccles.

1322 Wytheney, Ep. Reg.

1326 Whyteneye, Ep. Reg.

1341 Whyteneye, Non. Inq.

‘White island.’ For second element see Appendix, *-ey*.

The Whittern (Lyonshall).

Whittle Brook (Credenhill).

So in 1722.

Whitton (Leintwardine).

There is in 1341 a *Wytttenham* somewhere in this neighbourhood.

Whitwick (Stretton Grandison).

1086 Witewiche, Dom.

1243 Wytewicke, T. de Nevill.

1303 Witewyk, F.A.

‘The white wick.’ For second element see Appendix, *-wick*.

The Whyle (Pudleston).

1086 Huilech, Dom.

1123 Whiale, Leom. Cart.

circ. 1150 Whilai, Capes.

- 1243 Wyle, T. de Nevill.
- 1291 Wyhle, Tax. Eccles.
- 1303 Wyle, F.A.
- 1341 While, Non. Inq.
- 1431 Le While, F.A.

There seems to have been confusion and misunderstanding of the word from early days. The Dom. form suggests Welsh *llech*, 'stone.' And the 1150 form equally plainly suggests O.E. *leah*, which is often found as *lai*.

Widbridge (Woolhope).

Old forms wanted. It may be 'the wide bridge,' or *Widy-bridge*, 'the bridge where the willows grow.' Cf. *Widford* (Oxf.) which is *Withiford*.

Widemarsh (Hereford).

- 1278 Wydemerch, Ep. Reg.
- 1291 'Apud moram de Wydemar,' Tax. Eccles.
- 1316 'Molendinum de Widemersmulle,' Ep. Reg.
- 1322 'in vico Wydemarschstrete,' Capes.
- 1535 Wydemershmore, Val. Eccles.
- circ. 1550 Wydemerestreet, Leland.
- 1563 Widemarshmore, Ind. Ct R.

Wigan (Clodock).

Wiggall (Bredenbury).

Wigmore.

- 1086 Wighemore, Dom.
- 1138 'Ecclesia Sancti Michaelis¹ de Huggemora, et Sancte Brigide virginis,' Glos. Cart.
- circ. 1140 Uggemore, Glos. Cart.
- 1265 Wygemor, Chart. R.
- 1283 Wygemor, Ep. Reg.
- 1291 Wyggemor, Tax. Eccles.
- 1341 Wygmore cum capell', Non. Inq.
- 1565 Wigmore Burgus, Wigmore Forinsec', Ind. Ct R.
- 'Moor of Wiga, Wicga, or Wigga.'
- Cf. *Wigwold* (Glos.), 'Wicga's wold.'

¹ The dedication is now St James.

Wigton (Stoke Prior).

1086 Wigetune, Dom.

no date Wigeton, Leom. Cart.

'Tun of Wiga, Wicga, or Wigga.'

In 1341 there is a *Wyghfeld* somewhere in the county.**Willersley.**

1086 Willaneslege, Dom.

1291 Wylardesl', Tax. Eccles.

1341 Wylerdesleye, Non. Inq.

'Meadow of Wilgeard or Wilgart.'

Willey (Presteyn).

1278 Wylileye, Ep. Reg.

1335 Wylleleye, Ep. Reg.

1348 Willeley, Ep. Reg.

1368 Wylleye, Ep. Reg.

'Meadow of Willa' (common in Onom.).

Wilmaston (Peterchurch).

1086 Wilmestune, Dom.

1243 Wulmestun, T. de Nevill.

'Tun of Wilmaer.'

Wilton (Ross).

1086 Wiltone, Dom.

circ. 1200 Wiltona, Gir. Cambs.

1243 Wylton, T. de Nevill.

1270 Wiltone, Glos. Cart.

1278 'passagium de Wyltone,' Ep. Reg.

1302 Wilton, Quo War.

'Tun of Willa.' The *Salisbury* Wilton is 'Tun of the Wilsaetas.'

***Wilvetone** ['in valle Stradelei'].

1086 Wilvetone, Dom.

Prob. 'Willaf's tun.' A Kemble charter has *Willavesham*. Why the *-es* of the gen. of personal names is sometimes retained in the place-name, and sometimes lost, no investigator has yet satisfactorily explained.

***Wimundestreu** [Dom. Hundred].

1086 Wimundestreu, Wimundstruil, Wimestruil, Wim strui, Dom.
 'Wigmund's tree.'

Winforton.

1086 Widferdestune, Dom.

1277 Wymfretone, Ep. Reg.

1291 Wynfretton, Tax. Eccles.

1304 Insula de Winfretone, Wormesley Chart.

1330 Wymfortone, Ep. Reg.

1341 Wynferton, Non. Inq.

circ. 1670 'Winfretton, fluxus Vagae,' Blount.

It is difficult to connect the Dom. entry with the later forms. *Widferdestune* would give something like 'Widferth's or Widfrith's tun' (but the name is not in Onom.). The later forms would be 'Winfrid's tun.'

Winnall (Allensmore).

1086 Wilehalle, Dom.

1637 Wynnall, Inq. p.m.

O.E. *Willanhale*, 'Willa's meadow.' The Worcs. *Winnall* supplies in 1327 the intermediate form *Wylenhale*. For second element see Appendix, *-hale*.

Winnington.

1086 Winetune, Dom.

no date Weneton, Leom. Cart.

'Tun of Wine' (a common pers. name in Onom.).

Cf. *Winslow* (Bucks.), *Winsley* (Wilts.). There is a township of Winslow near *Bromyard*, which Blount (circ. 1670) gives as *Windesley*.

Winsley (Hope-under-Dinmore).

circ. 1189 Elfwineslege, Capes.

no date Wineslee, Winesleg, Leom. Cart.

The 1189 form is 'Ælfwine's meadow.' The later forms are shortened from it.

***Winstone** [a manor in suburbs of Hereford].

circ. 1225 Villa de Wynestune, Capes.

1243 Wyneston, T. de Nevill.

1509 Winston, R. & S.

‘Tun of Wine.’ See *Winnington*.

Wintercott (Leominster).

no date Wintercote, Leom. Cart.

1539 Wyntercote, Aug. Of.

Winthill (Cradley).

***Winton** [a manor of Leom. Priory].

1123 Winnetone, Leom. Cart.

‘Tun of Wine.’ See *Winnington* and *Winstone*. All three are the same word developing each in a different way:—*Winnington* from a gen. in *n*, *Winstone* from a gen. in *s*, and *Winton*, as often, retaining no sign of the gen.

Wire’s or Wyre’s Croft (Bishop’s Frome).

Old forms needed. Cf. Wyre forest (Worcs.) and Wyre river (Lancs.), both of uncertain etymology.

Wisteston (Marden).

1241 Wistanestun, Chart. R.

1465 Wisterstone, Ind. Ct R.

1545 Wysteston, Ind. Ct R.

circ. 1550 Wisteston, Leland.

‘Tun of Wistan or Wigstan.’ There is a Wistaston (farm) in *King’s Pyon*. An unidentified *Wyseton* belonged to Leominster Priory in 1539. *Wiston* (Sussex) is in the 12th century *Wistanestun*.

Witherstone (Little Dewchurch).

1671 Witherston, H’shire Hearth Tax List.

‘Tun of Wither or Withere.’ Witherstone is a surname in the county. In *Kimbolton* is Lower Withers; and in *Wellington* Heath Withers. These are most probably corrupted from *Withy* (q.v.).

Withington.

- 1086 Widingtune, Dom.
- 1278 Wydintone, Ep. Reg.
- 1291 Wythinton, Tax. Eccles.
- 1316 Chirche Wythynton, F.A.
- 1335 Ewythynton, Ep. Reg.
- 1341 Wythinton, Non. Inq.
- 1383 Church Wytyntone, Ep. Reg.

'Tun of the sons of Wida.' The forms of 1086 and 1278 make this practically certain. *Withington* (Lancs.) is in 1249 *Wytintun*, i.e. *Withen tun*, 'withy-town.' *Whittington*, on the Wye near *Ganarew*, is Dom. *Wiboldingtune*, 'tun of the sons of Wigbeald or Wicbold.'

The *E* of the 1335 entry is still preserved in the name of one of the three Withington Prebends of the Cathedral, and is the name of a farm some distance from the village. It is supposed, on no very good authority, to represent Fr. *cau*.

Withy Brook.

Trib. of Wye at Ballingham.

The O.E. *withig*, 'a withy, willow,' enters into several place-names in the county. Withybed is in *Boulstone*; Witheymoor in *Aston Ingham*; and The Withies in *Withington* (q.v.), which itself is, with no great probability, interpreted by some as 'withy-town.'

***Witocksyende** [Much Marcle].

So in 1547. The name is now lost, but Hall-end and Redding-end still survive in the parish.

The Witsets (Stoke Prior).

It is unfortunate that we have no old forms; since one would like to connect this word with some original in *-saetas*.

***Wluetone** ['in valle Stratelie'].

1086 Wluetone, Dom.

Wobage (Upton Bishop).

O.E. *wo baec*, 'crooked valley.'

So prob. Woefields (*Coddington*).

Wolferlow.

- 1086 Ulferlau, Dom.
- 1276 Weferlowe, Ep. Reg.
- 1291 Wolfrelawe, Tax. Eccles.
- 1340 Wolverslowe, Capes.
- 1341 Wolferlowe, Non. Inq.

‘Hill of Wulfhere,’ possibly the Mercian King.

Wolphy (Hundred).

- 1086 Ulfei, Ulfagie, Dom.

Wolsophthorne, also called Wassington (Ashperton).

- 1086 Walesapeldor, Dom.
- 1291 Walshipton, Chart. R.
- 1303 Walsopethorne, F.A.
- 1316 Waylstapethorn, F.A.
- 1346 Walshopesthorne, F.A.
- 1428 Walsthopesthorne, F.A.
- 1431 Walsopesthorne, F.A.

The first element has survived with little change from Dom. But the second element changed, in two and a half centuries, first to *-ton*, then to *-thorne*: and some suggestion of the common Herefordshire element *-hope* seems also to have made its appearance.

The second element in the Dom. entry suggests the various *Appledores* (three in Devon, one in Kent). One of these is Dom. *Appledore*, but in 739 is *Apuldre*, and again in 1200 is *Apeldre*. This would be simply ‘apple-tree,’ as also is Sussex *Apuldram*. Dr Beddoe, however, followed by Johnston, regards *Appledore* and *Appuldram* as of Celtic origin. *Wolsophthorne*, its history, and its alias (*Wassington*) form a strange and complicated enigma.

Wood.

As might be expected in a county whose early records are full of the granting of tracts of forest-land ‘assartandam,’ i.e. to be turned into an assart or clearing, *-wood-* is often found as an element in place-names. We have Woodlow (*Bosbury*); Woodhampton (*Little Hereford*); Woodseaves (*Eardisley*); Wooding (*Stoke Lacy*), which is possibly *wudu-enge*, ‘a wooded

narrow place'; Woodredding (*Yatton*), and two Woodmantons (*Hope-under-Dinmore* and *Yarkhill*), one of which is in 1343 (Ep. Reg.) *Wodemantone*, 'the woodman's hut,' or possibly from a pers. name, 'Woodman's hut.' In Leom. Cart. *Wdehyd* occurs frequently. Gt. and Little Woodend farm (*Linton*) are in 1532 *Woddeyndes*. In Chart. R. 1291 is (unidentified) 'Wodebury co. Hereford.' See also *Wootton*.

Woolhope.

- 1086 Hope, Dom.
- 1219 Oppa, Capes.
- 1221 Hope Wolnith, Capes.
- 1243 Wuilvene Hope, T. de Nevill.
- 1246 Wlwyneope, Capes.
- 1252 Wolvinehope, Capes.
- 1278 Wilhenehope, Ep. Reg.
- 1290 Wolvinhope, Ep. Reg.
- 1291 Hope Wolume, Hope Wilhelmi, Hope Wlniche,
Tax. Eccles.
- 1316 Hope Wolvune, F.A.
- 1334 Wolnithehope, Ep. Reg.
- 1341 Hope Wolnith, Non. Inq.
- 1428 Wolchope, F.A.

In the Calendar of Hereford Missal, under xviii Calend. Feb. is 'obitus Wulvive et Godive que dederunt Hopam...ecclesie.' It must, then, at first have been *Wulviva's hope*; then it was corrupted into *Wulvene*, and, unaccountably, into *Wolnith*.

Woolpits (Eastnor).

Leom. Cart. has (undated) *Wlfputte*, but this prob. refers to a nearer *Wolf-pit*. The Wiltshire *Woolpit* is in Kemble circ. 1060 *Wlpit*, and earlier *Wulfpyt*. There is in *Aconbury* in 1340 a *Wolfheles* ('wolf-cover,' from O.E. *helan*, 'to conceal').

St Woolstone Farm (Welsh Newton).

We have no old forms; but it seems to be the name of the great Bishop of Worcester, Wulstan; though one wonders why it is found in a district so thoroughly Welsh. *Woolstone* (Berks.) is 'Wulfric's tun.'

Woonton (Laysters).

1086 Wennetune, Dom.

1222 Wunetun¹, Brec. Cart.

1316 Woneton, F.A.

Wenna, Wenni, Wunna, and Wynna are all found in Onom. There is a Woonton also in *Almeley*.

Wootton.

There are five Woottons in the county (*Almeley, Dormington, King's Pyon, Pencombe, Wellington*). Like the Oxfs. *Wootton* (871 *Wudetun*) they are all 'wood-town,' 'tun in or near the wood.' T. de Nevill calls one (apparently that in *Almeley*) *Wudeton*: but the Wellington *Wootton* is in 1547 *Wytton*.

Worm (river).

circ. 1130 Guormui, Lib. Land.

This form is the mod. Welsh *gwyr gam wy*, 'crooked river.' If we accept this Welsh derivation, we need not consider the attempts to connect the word with the pers. name Orm found in *Orme's Head, Ormskirk, Urmston*, and the like; nor the plausible derivation from O.E. *wyrm*, 'a worm'; nor from a pers. name *Wyrma*, as *Warminghurst* (Sussex), and the Herefordshire *Wormesley* (q.v.).

In early days the district seems to have contained many names in which the river Worm was an element. Besides *Wormbridge* (q.v.), *Wormelow* (q.v.), and *Wormhill* (*Eaton Bishop*), which still survive, there was in 1333 a *Womburne* in *Didley*. There was also *Wormeton* (q.v.), and circ. 1316 in the forest of Treville is an 'essart Horm.'

Wormbridge.

1284 Wormbrugge, Glos. Cart.

1300 Wormbrugge, Glos. Cart.

1302 Wormebrugge, Quo War.

1341 Wormbrigg, Non. Inq.

¹ Mentioned with it is 'Hepe' which I cannot identify.

Wormelow.

1086 Wermelau, Urmelauia, Dom.

1227 Wurmelawe, Close R.

1228 Wirmelauwe, Close R.

‘The low or hill near the Worm.’ ‘Wormelow tump,’ as it is always called, is an obvious pleonasm.

Wormesley.

1086 Wermeslai, Wrmesleu, Dom.

1243 Wurmeleys, T. de Nevill.

1291 Wormesl’, Tax. Eccles.

1303 Wermesleye, F.A.

1341 Wormeslaye, Non. Inq.

‘The meadow of Wyrma.’

***Wormeton [in the Manor of Kilpeck].**

circ. 1230 Wirmetone, Glos. Cart.

1243 Wurmetun, T. de Nevill.

1367 villa de Wormynton, Ep. Reg.

1400 Wormeton Baddeschawe, Acon. Accts.

1459 Wormeton, Exch. MSS.

‘Tun on the Worm.’ *Wormington* (Glos.) is Dom. *Wermetun*, ‘Wyrma’s tun.’

Wyatt (Sutton St Nicholas).**The Wych (Colwall).**

I can find no old forms of this. Johnston thinks it is simply O.E. *wic*, a village; and this would suit well with *Wyche Yende*, ‘end of the village,’ in *Cowarne* in 1538, but scarcely with the pass through the Malvern Hills. *Wychwood* (Oxf.) is in 681 *Hwicca wuda*. The *Wych* may have been the furthest limit of the *Provincia Huicciorum* (Bede’s name for Worcestershire).

In 1270 Chart. R. is an entry ‘Eton & Wygewod, Co. Hereford,’ which I cannot locate.

Wyddyatt’s Cross (Madley).

Woodyate is a surname in the county; and (though we have no old forms) I suspect this to be the same word.

Wye.

- 1086 Waia, Dom.
- 1097 Weage, Flor. Worc.
- circ. 1130 Gwy, Lib. Land.
- circ. 1200 Guai, Waia, Girald. Cambs.
- circ. 1250 'Aqua quae vocatur Waya,' Glos. Cart.
- 1302 Weya, Quo War.
- 1391 Weya, Inq. p.m.

The form Vaga, like the Oxford Isis, is the invention of 16th century scholars. *Gwy* is a Celtic river-form found also in *Mingui* (the *Monnow*, q.v.), *Med-way* (Kent), *Gowey* (Chesh.), and *Con-way*.

Yarcledon Hill (Aston Ingham).

- 1243 Jarcleston, T. de Nevill.
- 1345 Yarkeltone, Ep. Reg.
- no date Yurclestone, Glos. Cart.

A farm near by is called Yarlton, and this prob. is the place referred to in these entries. Baddeley thinks *Yarcledon* is 'hill on which the common ragwort grows.' See *Yarkhill*.

Yare Farm (Woolhope).

- 1831 Yayer, Ord. Map.

No old forms. It may be a Celtic river-root found in *Garran* (q.v.), or it may be O.E. *gar*, 'a javelin,' or *gara*, 'a point of land,' also 'a whirlpool.' (The farm is on a stream with a rugged hill above it.)

Yarkhill.

- 811 Geard cylle, Kemble.
- 1086 Archel, Dom.
- 1163 Jarehulle, Capes.
- 1232 Hyerkell, Capes.
- 1243 Jarcul, T. de Nevill.
- temp. Hen. III Archill, Yarculle, Her. Cath. MS.
- 1275 Yarkhulle, Ep. Reg.
- 1291 Yarchull, Tax. Eccles.
- 1330 Herchulle, Ep. Reg.
- 1341 Yarhull, Non. Inq.
- 1428 Yarkhul, F.A.

The word in the Kemble Chart. means 'Yard vessel,' a strange place-name! It is easy to understand that, from 1163 till to-day, the second element has been confused with *-hill*. Baddeley thinks the first element, which should have developed into *Garth*, has been confused with a dialect-word *yark*, 'the plant ragwort.'

Yarpole.

- 1086 Iarpol, Dom.
- 1278 Yarepol, Ep. Reg.
- 1316 Yarpol, F.A.
- 1327 Yarpol, Plac. de Banco.
- no date Yarpolle, Yarepoll, Leom. Cart.
- 1577 Yarpull, Saxton's Map.

A difficult word. The first element might be O.E. *geard*, as in *Yarkhill*, or it might be the Celtic river-root found in *Garran* (q.v.). The second element, in either case, would be the same: O.E. *pol*, or Welsh *pwll*, 'a pool.' But if it were an originally Celtic name, *pwll* would come first as in Pool Dye (*pwll-ddhu*) in *Goodrich*. In the Shrops. Dom. is *Pole*, now *Polemere*, apparently a tautology.

Yarsop.

- 1086 Edreshope, Erdeshop, Ardeshope, Dom.
- 1199 Hardeshope, Capes.
- 1243 Erdeshop, T. de Nevill.

'Eadred's hope.' For second element see Appendix, *-hope*.

Yatton (Much Marcle; Aymestrey).

- M. Marcle 1243 Jatton, T. de Nevill.
- 1479 Yatton, Ind. Ct R.

'Gate-town.' See *Symond's Yat*. There is a Yatt (small holding) in *Newton-in-Clodock*.

Yazor.

- 1086 Iavesoure, Dom.
- ante 1173 Jagosoure, Capes.
- 1199 Yavesore, Llant. Chart.
- 1243 Jagesoure, T. de Nevill.

- 1275 Javesauere, Ep. Reg.
- 1277 Yawesore, Ep. Reg.
- 1291 Yanesore, Tax. Eccles.
- 1302 Yasore, Quo War.
- 1303 Yavesore, F.A.
- 1330 Gavesore, Ep. Reg.
- 1346 Yavesore, F.A.
- 1553 Yazor, Aug. Of.

The second element is *-ofr*, so frequent in our county, for which see Appendix. The first element seems to have been in doubt even in the earliest days. *Yav-*, *Yag-*, *Yan-*, and *Gav-* are all found. J. G. Wood thinks the word is O.E. *iwes-ora*, 'yew-bank.'

Yearsett (Court, Bromyard).

Yearston (farm, Upper Sapey).

The Yeld (Marston).

Yeldo (Withington).

Yeld is a surname in the county.

APPENDIX

THE PRINCIPAL SEPARATE ELEMENTS (OTHER THAN PERSONAL NAMES) IN HEREFORDSHIRE PLACE-NAMES, WITH LISTS OF HEREFORDSHIRE INSTANCES.

A. ENGLISH.

-age.

A rare and always puzzling ending ; often not a true ending at all, but a corruption. Sometimes it is O.E. *bage* as in *Hubbage*, *Wobage*, and perhaps *Mowbage*. In *Stanage*, again, it seems to represent *aege* (= *ig*), 'an island.' In *Burgage* it is a common suffix of Med. Lat. *Badnage* and *Cornage* have no old forms: and, since all *-age* endings are late, and need old forms to interpret them, it is wiser not to attempt a guess at their meaning:—*Badnage*, *Burgage*, *Cornage*, *Embages*, *Gamage*, *Hubbage*, *Mowbage*, *Stanage*, *Wobage*.

-arne.

O.E. *aern*, 'house,' 'dwelling':—*Cowarne*.

-bache, -batch.

For this ending see under *Bache* in the Alphabetical List. It is as common in Cheshire as in our county.

-borne, -bourne.

O.E. *burna*, 'a spring,' 'fountain,' 'brook' (Mod. Scotch, *burn*):—*Holborn*, *Whitbourne*.

-bridge.

O.E. *brycg*:—*Bridge Sollers*, *Dunbridge*, *Hunbridge*, *Pembridge*, *Southbridge*, *Widbridge*, *Wormbridge*. (It is significant that *-bridge* occurs in the county 7 times, and *-ford* 21 times.)

-bury, -borough.

O.E. *burh*, dat. *byrig*, 'a fortified place,' 'fastness,' then 'a castle,' 'town.' In the early forms of pl.-ns. *burh* is often confused with O.E. *beorh*, 'a hill' (which is usually found as *-barrow*). In the Mod. English forms of pl.-ns. O.E. *burh* appears usually as *Bur-* when it is a first element, *-borough* when a second: *-bury* is from the dat. *byrig*:—*Aconbury*, *Avenbury*, *Bosbury*, *Bredenbury*, *Brobury*, *Brockbury*, *Bury* (8), *Coldborough*, *Forbury*, *Graftonbury*, *Kilbury*, *Ledbury*, **Newborough*, *Risbury*, **Salberga*, *Sawbury*, *Thornbury*, *Burton*, *Burghill*, *Burley*, *Burford*, *Burgage*, *Burghope*.

-by.

The Danish ending for 'dwelling,' 'village'; most common in Yorks.; runs south as far as *Rugby*; eight *-bys* in Ches., but none in the western counties south of Ches., except the Herefordshire *Ridby* (q.v.).

-chester.

O.E. *cester*, a loan-word from Lat. *castra*: *Kenchester*, *Chester Meadow*. In the neighbouring counties of Worcester and Gloucester, the O.E. form survives unchanged; in the N. it usually is *-caster*, e.g. *Doncaster*.

-combe.

See *cwm* in list of Welsh elements.

-cott, -cote, -cot.

O.E. *cot*, 'a cottage,' 'house'; then 'a collection of cottages,' 'a settlement.' Popular etymology sometimes confuses *-cot* with *-court*:—*Bodcot*, **Brocode*, *Burcot*, *Caldicott*, **Draycote*, *Fencote*, *Leddicott*, **Lincot*, *Upcott*, *Wintercott*.

-court.

N.-Fr. *curt*, Lat. *cohors*, 'a clear space enclosed by a wall,' then 'a large building,' 'a castle'; we have no instance of *-court* as an actual suffix. But we have *Court* everywhere in the county. See under *Hall Court* in Alphabetical List.

-den, -dean.

O.E. *denu*, 'a valley,' usually deep, narrow, and wooded. In M.E. forms of pl.-ns. *-den* is constantly confused with *-don*, or *-dune*:—*Aulden*, *Bicton*, *Grendon*.

-don.

O.E. *dun*, 'a down,' 'hill'; often confused in early forms with *denu*, 'a valley.' Indeed most pl.-ns. in *-den* and *-dean* have a *-don* among their early forms, and *vice versa*:—*Brandon*, *Egdon*, **Elsedune*, *Shobdon*.

-ett.

N.-Fr. dim. suffix. Usually in form *-et* or *-ot* with pers. names; e.g. Emma and Emmot, William and Wilmot. As one would expect in a county so thoroughly Normanized as Herefordshire, we have many examples of this ending:—*Burnett*, *The Byletts*, *Fowlett*, *Horsnetts*, *The Laskett*, *The Linnett*, **The Langet*, *The Valletts* (4), **Westelet*, *The Witsets*, *Yearsett*.

-ey.

This ending is O.E. *-ig* (Wessex), *-eg* (Mercia), 'island,' 'elevated piece of land wholly or partially surrounded by water.' But it is inextricably mixed up with O.E. *ea*, 'stream,' then 'watery land,' 'water-meadow.' (Skeat thinks *ig* is a derivative of *ea*.) The M.E. *-ei*, or *-ey* (from whichever of the two elements it comes) is loosely used of any place surrounded with brooks or streams, or of a marshy piece of ground:—*Bidney*, *Cheyney*, *Eye*, *Eyton*, *Rompeney*, *Tedney*, *Walney*, *Whitney*.

-field.

O.E. *feld*, 'field,' often written by Norman scribes *-feud*, the *l* being vocalized; and sometimes again confused with O.E. *fald*, 'fold':—*Archenfield*, *Benfield*, *Bilfield*, *Bowellfield*, *Brimfield*, *Broadfield*, *Byfield*, *Courtfield*, **Dorfield*, *Gethenfield*, *Haffield*, *Hatfield*, **Hennersfeld*, *Hopesfield*, *Kingsfield*, *Mawfield*, **Malfield*, *Merryfield*, *Munderfield*, *Petchfield*, *Portfield*, *Sarnesfield*, *Suffield*, **Twinordesfelde*, *Urchingfield*, *Westfield*, *Whitfield*.

-ford.

O.E. *ford*, 'a ford,' a common and very early element in pl.-ns., as is likely when bridges were scarce, and fords of importance. In Herefordshire *-ford* is found three times as often as *-bridge*, but in England as a whole the proportion is probably six to one:—*Boresford*, **Bradford*, *Burford*, *Butford*, *Byford*, *Clifford*, *Flanesford*, *Gatsford*, *Higford*, *Kinford*, *Longford* (2), *Ludford*, *Mordiford*, *Rhwyndeford*, *Stanford*, *Stretford* (2), *Twyford*, *Walford*, **Wapleford*.

-gate.

O.E. *geat*; but *g* in O.E. is often interchanged with *y*:—*Ballsgate*, *Bargates*, **Byllack Yatt*, *Flitgate*, *Flood-gates*, **Foukesgate*, *Hondys Gate*, *Northgate*, *Symon's Yat*, *Yatton*.

-hall.

A much-debated suffix, in which two O.E. words are confused. There is a genuine O.E. *heall*, 'a palace,' 'mansion,' 'hall'; but few, if any, of the hundreds of pl.-ns. in *-hall* are derived from it. Most or all of them come from O.E. *healh*, 'a nook,' 'corner,' then 'a flat meadow by a river.' In Dom. this ending is usually *-hale*; more rarely *-heale*. It is the commonest of all Mercian endings, occurring over 250 times in Ches. alone. In a Dore charter of 1327 a meadow called La Hale is referred to; and 'Richard in the Hale' is ordained at Hereford in 1335. The ending is often confused with O.E. *hyll*, 'a hill.' In our county *Patsall* and *Shucknall* should really be *-hill*:—*Aberhall*, *Almshall*, *Bucknall*, *Coxall*, *Criggalls* (?), **Fernhale*, *Gridall* (?), **Hathinchalle*, *Leinthall*, *Lionshall*, *Lyonshall*, *Lynhales*, *Mennalls*, *Mitchell*, *Reshale*, *Ruckhall*, *Rudhall*, *Sidnal*, *Wassal*, *Wegnal*, *Wiggall*, *Winnall*.

-ham.

This common suffix represents two distinct words, and we cannot be sure which it is, unless we have O.E. charter evidence, for the distinction is never marked in Dom. One is O.E. *ham*, 'a homestead,' very common everywhere. The other is O.E. *hamm*, *homm*, 'a pasture,' 'a meadow enclosed by water, usually

at the bend of a river.' This latter word is found in Herefordshire and Glos. uncompounded. There are whole groups of Hommes round *Ledbury* and *Marcle*. (For this use of the word see under *Holme Lacy* in the Alphabetical List.) In *Goodrich* in 1413 (Inq. p.m.) is 'the pasture of Over-wyes-ham, and Nether-wyes-ham':—*Ankerdine, Bartonsham, Baynham, Bays-ham, Bodenham, Flintsham, Huntsham, Kinsham, Lulham, Orlham, Warham*.

-hampton.

A very common suffix, apparently meaning 'home-town.' But the distinction between *-ham* and *-ton* is so slight that *-hampton* seems almost to be tautological:—*Brockhampton, Bry-hampton, Easthampton, Felhampton, Fenhampton, Hillhampton, Moorhampton, Uphampton*.

-hay.

There are two O.E. words, akin but distinct, and with much the same meaning—*hege*, 'a hedge,' and *haga*, 'a hedge' and also 'an enclosure,' and sometimes 'a dwelling-house':—*Badsay, Hay, Haybrook, Haywood, Urishay, *La Haye, Hyde*.

-honger, hunger.

O.E. *hangra*, 'a bank.' For this ending, and its occurrence in Herefordshire, see *Clehonger* and *Hungerhill* in Alphabetical List.

-hope.

O.E. *hop*, 'a small enclosed valley, especially a smaller opening branching out from the main dale, and running up to the mountain range,' 'a blind valley.' Morte D'Arthur (ante 1400) has 'Thorowe hopes and hymlande hillys.' The suffix may be traced across England in an irregular line, beginning in Lincs., continuing across Notts. and Derbs., increasing steadily in frequency through Staffs. and Salop into Herefordshire; it rarely appears elsewhere:—*Brinsop, Bullinghope, Burghope, *Burthop, Covenhope, Cusop, *Eardishope, Fownhope, Henhope, Hercope, Woolhope, Hope* (10), *Hopesfield, Hopton, *Lautoneshope, Littlehope, Myleshope, Sollershope, Stanhope, *Thurlokeshop, Tyllys-hope, Westhope, Woolhope, Yarsop*.

-hurst.

O.E. *hyrst*, 'a wood.' In some counties it appears as *-hirst*, occasionally as *-herst*. It is almost completely wanting throughout the N.E. of England, and also in Worcs., Warwcs., Derbs., and Staffs.:—*Ballhurst*, *The Hurst*, *Hurstans*, *Hurstley*, *Hurstway*, *Shernhurst*, **Stanihursta*.

-ing-.

This medial element may be :

(1) A patronymic, O.E. *-inga* (gen. plur.), but this use is rare.

(2) O.E. *-an*, a gen. sing. ending, usually of a personal name. This is by far the most common origin of *-ing-*, the intrusive *g* being a purely careless corruption, and often quite late.

(3) O.E. adjectival suffix *-en-*, *-egn-*.

(4) O.E. ending of a personal name in *-wine*, *-wen*, or *-win*.

(5) It is occasionally part of a word which ends in *-ing* as in our Herefordshire pl.-n. *Hollingwood* (q.v.).

(6) Dr H. Bradley (*Eng. Hist. Rev.*, Oct. 1911) makes out a strong case for *-ing* or *-inge* being an ending to denote a place on a river or stream.

Unless the *-ing-* is actually found in an O.E. form, it is wise to assume that it is not a patronymic. Kemble's theory, which was first stated in 1848, and has held the field until quite recently, being accepted even by such writers as Stubbs and Green, was that the existence of an original *-ing-* in any place-name points to a settlement of the district covered by the name by a group of kinsmen, *-ingas*, clansmen. 'The villages' (i.e. those in *ingham*, or *ington*), says Prof. York Powell, 'bear *clan-names*, not *personal names*.' On this theory it becomes as easy as it is inaccurate to say, with a recent writer, 'Among the English clans which are recognized by the patronymic suffix "ing" as having taken part in the settlement of Herefordshire are the Willings, Billings, Huntings, Hollings, Bullings, Ballings, Donnings, Burrings, Collings, Brockings, Tibbings, Nuppings, Sparrings, Monnings,

Munnings, Coddings, and Wassings¹. But Dr Horace Round demolished this theory in his 'pioneer' paper; and now all competent students agree with Professor Wyld, who says 'I do not believe in these bogus "families" which are produced so often by writers on nomenclature. We have no evidence of their existence.' Moreover, when we get a really early form, it usually has no *g*². Unless we have definite evidence to the contrary, it is safest to give the medial *-ing-* a simple possessive value. (In Berks. we find a few names, like *Reading* and *Sonning*, in which the *-ing* is final. Possibly here it may denote something like 'the possessions of' Read and Sunna.) The following Herefordshire pl.-ns. contain the medial *-ing-*, and each should be studied for itself in the Alphabetical List:—*Ballingham*, *Bollingham*, *Bullinghope*, *Billingsley*, *Berrington*, *Burrington*, *Coddington*, *Collington*, *Crossington*, *Cublington*, *Donnington*, *Dormington*, *Drabbington*, *Huntington* (2), *Ivington*, *Massington*, *Monnington* (2), *Nunnington*, *Siddington*, *Suthington*, *Tarrington*, *Tillington*, *Wellington*, *Winnington*, *Withington*. (*Dorstone* and *Shutton* really belong to the same class of words.)

-ley.

O.E. *leah*, dat. *leage* (in Dom. often *-lai*) 'a bit of cultivated land,' 'a meadow,' 'lea.' It is sometimes confused with O.E. *hlaw*, 'a hill' (see under *Marcle*). After *-ton* it is the commonest of endings in Herefordshire pl.-ns.:—**Abbedeleye*, *Adley*³, *Ailey*, *Almeley*, *Amberley*, *Badley*, *Batley*, *Berkley*, *Birley*, *Birtley*, *Burley*, *Bitterley*, *Bowley*, *Bradley*, *Brierley*, *Brilley*, *Brockaly*, *Butterley*, *Catley*, *Checkley*, *Cowley*, *Cradley*, *Criseley*, *Deabley*, *Didley*, *Drumleigh*, *Eardisley*, **Eastley*, *Elburley*, *Fawley*, *Foxley*, *Gatley*, *Gorsley*, *Hackley*, *Hagley*, *Hazle*, *Huntleys*, *Hurstley*,

¹ This list, strangely enough, does not include the Tarrings, from *Tarrington*, though Kemble gives them as a clan settled there, in spite of the fact that *Tarrington* was *Tatintune* in Dom., and *Taddington* down to the mid-eighteenth century.

² J. H. R. gives a good instance of the development of *-ing-* in a Worcestershire 'Hereford,' which by the addition of *-tun* became *Herefordtun*, and appears in Dom. as *Herferthun*; but it is now *Harvington*, 'a settlement of the Harvings'! In a very few cases, on the other hand, the objection of the Dom. scribe to writing *ng* has reduced a true patronymic *ing* to *in* or *yn*.

³ *Adley* was *Adlaton* as late as the 16th century.

*Kidleys, *Kingsley, Kinley, Kinnersley, The Lea, Linley, Litley, Luntley, Madley, Marcle, Mowley, Munkleys, Munsley, Netherley, Oatley, Ocle (2), Pinsley, Pixley, Putley, Redley, Redmarley, Rowley, Shirley, Sodgeley, Stensley, Stockley, Studley, Titley, Tupsley, Wapley, Weobley, Willersley, Willey, Wormesley.*

-low.

O.E. *hlaw*, 'a hill,' then 'a burial ground,' 'barrow,' 'tumulus.' *Lew* (Oxfs. and Devon) is a form of *low*. Sometimes an old form in *-low* is replaced in later forms by *-ley*:—*Bradlow, Docklow, Marlow, Radlow, *Thornlau, Warloe, Wolferlow, Wormelow.*

-mere.

O.E. *mere*, 'a pool,' 'a lake':—*Blakemere, Holmer*. (In other counties it is sometimes found representing O.E. *ge-maere*, 'a boundary'.)

-more, -moor.

O.E. *mor*, 'waste land':—*Allensmore, Bellimore, Blackmore, Dippermoor, Enemore, Fridmore, Lidgmoor, Meadmore, Spenmore, Swinmoor, Westmoor, Wetmore.*

-over, -or (sometimes -er).

O.E. *ofr*, 'border,' 'margin,' 'river-bank.' It is sometimes confused with O.E. *ora*, which, having practically the same meaning, causes no misunderstanding:—*Adzor, Bicknor, Bircher, Burcher, Bradnor, Chadnor, Dadnor, Eastnor, Hennor, *Ruuenore, Tidnor, Totnor, Westnor, Yazor*. (The adjoining *Radnor* is in 1257 *Radenovere*, 'red-bank'.)

-stoke.

O.E. *stoc, stocc*, 'a stock,' 'post,' then 'a stockade,' 'fenced-in place,' 'village':—*Stoke Bliss, Stoke Edith, Stoke Lacy, Stoke Prior, Stocks, Stockton, Stockwell, Stockley (2), Stocken (2), Stocking (2).*

-stone.

O.E. *stan*, 'a stone.' This ending is constantly confused with *-ton*. Many spurious *-stones* will be found under *-ton*. In

some cases (e.g. *Dorstone*, *Turnastone*) the false etymology has generated interesting local legends! Two Herefordshire place-names only are genuine *-stones*:—*Aylstone Hill*, *Langstone*.

-stow.

O.E. *stow*, 'a dwelling-place,' 'mansion,' 'habitation':—*Bridstow*, *Marstow*, *Peterstow*, *Plaistow*, *Stowe*.

-sty.

O.E. *stiga*, 'a path' (for which see under *Bringsty* in Alphabetical List):—*Beansty*, *Bringsty*, **Ynsty*, **Meresty*, **Bicknorsty*, **Cnappesty*, **Hamsty*, *Holsty*, *Monsty*, *Pikestye*.

-ton¹.

O.E. *tun*, 'enclosure,' 'homestead,' 'farm.' The commonest, by far, of Herefordshire place-name suffixes, and perhaps the most commonly found throughout England, unless *-ley* is more common. In Herefordshire, also, as frequently in Scotland, and occasionally in Somerset, Cornwall and elsewhere, *town* is still used for a single farm, e.g. 'The Town,' a small holding in *Crasswall*. (For a complete list of many such instances in the county see *Town* in the Alphabetical List.) This is the true O.E. and even M.E. meaning of the word; as late as 1389 Wyclif's Bible, in Matt. xxii. 5, reads 'oon to his toun, anothir to his marchaundise.' Only gradually the word came to be applied to a hamlet or village, and still later to what we call a town.

The forms *-don* and *-ton* often run into one another, and need to be carefully distinguished in the old forms. There is too a common confusion with *-stone*; but in Herefordshire all the *-stones* except two (see under *-stone* above) are really *-ton*, the *s* being the gen. ending of a personal name. The development of the name *Tedstone* (q.v.) shows that *-ton* sometimes is a corruption of an original *-thorn* or *-thorp*:—*Acton*, **Adhekerdeston*, *Adforton*, *Alton*, *Aramstone*, *Arkstone*, *Ashton*, *Ashperton*, *Aston* (3), *Aylton*, *Bacton*, *Banstone*, *Barton* (4), *Baynton*, **Bernaldeston*, *Bickerton*, *Biddleston*, *Biggleston*, *Bishopstone*, **Bitton*,

¹ Place-names in *-hampton* and *-ington* are tabulated separately under those endings.

Blackmarston, **Bolton*, *Boulstone*, *Brampton* (5), *Breinton*, *Brockmanton*, *Brinstone*, *Buckton*, *Burlton*, *Burton* (2), *Byton*, *Castleton*, *Chanston*, *Chilstone*, *Claston*, **Clatretune*, *Comberton*, *Coughton*, *Downton*, *Drayton*, *Easton*, *Eaton* (4), **Edwardestune*, **Elnodestune*, *Eggleton*, *Elverstone*, *Elton*, *Eton*, *Eyton*, *Felton*, *Freetown*, *Garnstone*, *Gayton*, *Gilbertstone*, *Glewstone*, *Grafton*, *Hallaston*, *Hampton* (2), *Harpton*, *Hartleton*, **Heliston*, **Herntun*, *Hinton*, *Hopton*, *Howton*, *Hunderton*, *Hunton*, *Instone*, *Ingestone*, *Kimbolton*, *Kingstone*, *Kington*, *Kinton*, *Knapton*, *Knolton*, *Kynaston*, *Lawton*, *Lenaston*, *Letton*, *Linton*, *Longtown*, *Lucton*, *Luston*, *Lyston*, *Mainstone*, *Marston* (2), *Middleton*, *Milton*, *Moraston*, *Moreton* (2), *Munstone*, *Netherton*, *Newton* (3), *Newtown*, *Norton*, *Nunupton*, *Nurton*, *Orleton*, *Parton*, *Paunton*, *Perton*, **Pletune*, *Poston*, *Preston* (2), *Priddleton*, *Pudleston*, *Pullaston*, **Querentune*, *Rowlestone*, *Ruxton* (2), *Stapleton*, *Staunton* (2), *Stretton* (2), *Sufton*, *Sutton*, *Swanston*, *Thruxton*, *Tipton* (2), *Trippleton*, *Turnastone*, *Tuston*, *Tyberton*, *Upton*, *Velvetstone*, *Wacton*, **Wadetune*, *Walterstone*, *Walton*, *Wassington*, *Webton*, *Welcheston*, *Weston* (2), *Wharton*, *Whitton*, *Wigton*, *Wilmaston*, *Wilton*, *Winforton*, *Wisteston*, *Witherstone*, **Wluetone*, *Wooton*, *Wootton* (5), **Wormeton*, *Yarcledon*, *Yatton*, *Yearston*.

-tree, -treu.

O.E. *treu*, 'a tree':—*Aymestrey*, *Bartestree*, *Bollitree*, *Brains-tree*, *Bromtrees*, *Cholstrey*, *Goytre*, **Hezetre*, *Holstrey*, **Tragetreu*, *Webtree*, **Wimundestreu*.

-wardine.

The O.E. *weorth*, *worth*, 'open space,' 'piece of land,' 'farm,' 'estate,' perhaps originally 'place of worth,' is found in several forms in many parts of England. As *-worth* (Dom. usually *-orde*, *-urde*, or *-worde*) it is frequent everywhere, except in Northumberland and Cumberland, where it is never found. In all there are about 300 *-worths* in England (31 in Yorks. alone). Even in London we have three (*Walworth*, *Wandsworth*, *Isleworth*). There is an uncompounded *Worth* in Sussex, which extends into *Worthing* (practically synonymous with it) on the coast of the same county.

Passing into the West Country it becomes *-worthy* (O.E. *worthig*, an extended form of *worth*, with the same meaning). In Devon there are nearly 500 pl.-ns. ending in *-worthy*, more especially the thick cluster of hamlets and farms round *Holsworthy* and *Hatherleigh*. A few instances of *-worthy* are to be found in Cornwall, Somerset, and Dorset, but none elsewhere in England.

The West Mercian form of *worth* is *worthign* (Dom. *-uridine*), which is found commonly in Shropshire and Herefordshire, with a few instances in adjoining counties, but is unknown elsewhere. In Chesh. is *Carden* (cf. *Carwardine*, found both in Shropshire and in Herefordshire); in Flint are *Hawarden* (Dom. *Haordine*) and *Worthenbury*; in Staffs. *Harden*; in Worcs. *Bedwardine* and *Tolleridine*; in Glos. *Ruardean*, *Shepherdine*, and **Wolfedeworthin*. In Shropshire we have the uncompounded *Worthen* (Dom. *Wrdine*), and 9 *-wardines*¹, with *Llanfair Waterdine* (Dom. *Watredene*) in Radnorshire. Possibly the *-wardine* ending was more widely spread in early days, since *Brockworth* (Glos.) is *Brokwordyn* in 1199, but has become *Brockeworth* in Val. Eccles. (1538).

In Herefordshire we have a **Wortheyn* uncompounded in 1390 (Leom. Cart.); and an **Oldewortheynesasshe* in *Hope Mansel* in 1338. Round *Kington* the *-wardine* ending tends to contract into *-ward*, as in *Chickward*, which is Dom. *Cicwrdine*. The Herefordshire *-wardines* are:—*Blackwardine*, *Breadward*, *Bredwardine*, **Brocheurdie*, *Carwardine* (2), *Chickward*, *Dolward*, *Gazerdine*, *Leintwardine*, *Lugwardine*, *Mangerdine*, *Marden*, **Mateurdin*, *Pedwardine*, *Scutterdine*, *Strongwood*, *Whiterdine*.

-well.

O.E. *well*, 'a well,' 'fountain.' It is often confused with *-wall*; and sometimes in M.E. with *hull* (O.E. *hyll*, 'a hill'), as in *Whitewell* (q.v.). Professor Earle thinks that *-well* is often 'the naturalized form of the Latin *villa*.' But both Dr J. H. Round

¹ *Belswardine*, *Cheswardine*, *Ellerdine*, *Fulwardine*, *Ingardine*, *Pollardine*, *Shrawardine*, *Stanwardine*, *Wrockwardine*. All these are in Dom. except *Pollardine*. We might raise the number to twelve, if we (doubtfully) included *Larden*, *Broadward*, and *Treverward*.

and Mr W. H. Stevenson conclusively demolish this view:—*Calderwell, Cobhall, Coldwell, Colwall, Crasswall, Cruxwell, Dewell, Dewsall, Eccleswall, Fudwell, Stockwell, Whitewell.*

-wick.

O.E. *wic*, 'a dwelling,' 'habitation,' then 'a village': a word borrowed from Lat. *vicus*. It is sometimes softened into *-wich*, especially in Ches. and Worcs., where *-wich* is popularly interpreted as indicating a salt or brine spring, for which there is no O.E. authority:—*Hardwick, Mosewick, Poswick, Powiswick, Shelwick, Ullingswick, Whitwick.*

-wood.

O.E. *wudu*, 'a wood,' 'forest.' In the following list the many pl.-ns. are omitted in which *Wood* is a separate word:—*Attwood, Bishopswood, Blaethwood, Bringewood, Broxwood, Dineterwood, Dingwood, Eastwood, Harewood, Haywood, Hennerwood, Henwood, Hollingwood, Kingswood, Middlewood, Netherwood, Pride-wood, Teddeswood, Westwood.*

-yard.

O.E. *geard*, 'a yard,' 'enclosure':—*Bromyard, Cockyard, *Killyards.*

B. WELSH.

cae.

'A meadow' (pl. *caeau*):—*Cae-beddow, Cae-draen, Cae-flwyn, Cae-wendy, Lancaegy.* (*Cayo* and *Keyo* may be forms of the plural.)

coed.

'A wood':—*Cefn-coed, The Coed, Coed-moor, Coed-path, Coed-Robin, Coed-y-gravel, Coda, *Coyed Llanke, Maes-coed, *Trescoyte, Tricordivar.*

cwm.

Said by Welsh scholars to be a valley between two hills whose sides come together in a concave form, whereas the sides of a *glyn* come together in convex form. It is very difficult, in

Herefordshire, to say whether any word in which *-comb* is an element is Welsh or English. For O.E. *cumb* is 'a bowl'; and when the English settlers found the natives calling a hollow valley 'cwm,' the likeness to their own word for a bowl struck them, and they adopted it. Outside Herefordshire the word is chiefly found in Somerset, Dorset, and Devon. For a complete account of the *combes* and *cwms* in the county see under *Combe* in the Alphabetical List.

Kil.

The Welsh *cil* is 'a corner,' 'a retreat.' The Irish *Kil-* seems to have acquired the meaning of 'a graveyard,' or even 'a church,' almost equivalent to the Welsh *Llan*:-*Killbreece, Kilbury Camp, Kill-bullock meadow, Kill-dane Field, Kilforge, Kilpeck, Kilreagne Killyards* (?).

Llan.

Originally 'a level spot,' then 'an enclosure,' later 'a sacred enclosure,' 'a churchyard,' and at length simply 'a church.' (In 1541 the Abbey of Dore possessed property in 'Llan egloys,' where *llan* is used in its earlier meaning of 'enclosure.') It is sometimes confused with *glan* (see *Llanhaithog*), and *Nant-* often becomes, in course of time, *Llan-* (e.g. *Nant Honddu* became *Llanthony*). There are 465 *Llans*- in 'Crockford':—*Lancaegy, Lanerch, Llanarrows, Llanavon, The Llan, Llanach, Llanbodon, Llancillo, Llancloudy, Llandee, Llanderwyn, Llandore, Landmore, Llandinabo, Llanedry, Llanfair, Llanfrother, *The Langet, Llangarren, Llangunbille, Llangunnoch, Llanhaithog, Lunnon, Llanrosser, Llanrothal, Llanveyno, Llanwarne, Llanwonog.*

Nant.

Properly 'a brook,' then 'the valley through which it flows':—*Nant-y-bar, Nant-y-glas-dwyr, Nant-yr-Esk, Nantrorgwy, Nant-y-Waun, Pennant, Trenant, Turnant, Trepencennant.*

Pen.

'A head,' 'a chief,' then 'a top,' 'a hill-top':—*Penalt, Penblaith, Pencombe, Pencoyd, Pencraig, *Penebecdoc, Penerwy, *Penfilly, Pengethly, Pennant, Pennypit, Penrose, Pentre, Pentwyn, Penyard, Pen-y-Park, Pen-y-dree, Pen-yr-hen-llan, Pen-y-lan* (6), *Pen-y-moor, Pen-y-wrld.*

Pont.

'A bridge,' a loan-word from Lat. *pons* :—*Pontenyws*, *Pont Hendre*, *Pontrilas*, *Pont-y-Mwdy*, *Pont-y-Pina*, *Pontys*, *Pont Vaen*.

Tre (tref).

'Homestead,' 'hamlet,' 'village':—*Treaddow*, *Treago*, *Trebandy*, *Treberran*, *Trebumfrey*, *Trecilla*, *Tredoughan*, *Tredunnock*, *Tre-evan*, *Trefassy*, *Tregate*, *Trelandon*, *Trelesdee*, *Trelough*, *Tremahaid*, *Tremorithig*, *Trenant*, *Turnant*, *Trepencennant*, *Trereece*, *Treribble*, **Trescoyte*, *Tre-tawbot*, *Trethal*, *Tretire*, *Trevadock*, *Trewadock*, *Trevaker*, *Trewaugh*, *Trewyn*, *Treervan*, *Trevace*, *Treveranon*, *Treville*, *Trewen*, *Trewern*, *Trewern du*, *Trewarne*, *Treworgan*, *Trevanning*, **Treygreys*, *Treyseck*, *Tricordivor*, *Trilloes*, *Triloode*, *Hendre*, *Pentre* (6), *Penydree*, *Goytre*.

Ty.

'A house':—*Ty bach*, *Ty boobach*, *Ty bordy*, *Ty Craddock*, *Ty Glen*, *Ty mawr*, *Ty-nag-Quint*, *Ty-ucha*, *Tynyrheol*.

