

Analects of English placename etymologies

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This document is a collection of common elements in English language place-names along with their etymologies and assorted examples. Only Germanic elements are listed, with Celtic and other elements set aside for future work, although Anglo-Norman and Latin influences are noted. Each element is represented by a common exemplar found in modern English placenames, with other forms listed below it. The etymologies attempt to trace the elements back to Proto-Indo-European and where possible give corresponding forms documented in other Germanic languages as well as some intermediate reconstructions. Many elements involve well known Indo-European lexical items, in which case the etymologies include other comparisons from outside the Germanic family, but these become less reliable the further they are from Germanic. Etymologies are compiled from a wide variety of sources, particularly including the *Oxford English Dictionary*, Donald Ringe's *A Linguistic History of English* (2006), and many online references (e.g. the IELex database and scans of Pokorny's *Indogermanisches Etymologisches Wörterbuch*). Example place-names are taken primarily from A.D. Mills's *A Dictionary of British Placenames* (2011), supplemented by James Rye's *A Popular Guide to Norfolk Place-Names* (2008) and Allen Mawer's *The Place-Names of Northumberland and Durham* (1920) among other sources. These sources include both Old English derivations and historically attested forms, and the reader is recommended to them for further study. The same modern name may have multiple etymologies depending on attestation, history, geography, and linguistic interpretations, so individual names often appear under more than one entry.

A

ac oak tree

Also: *ack, ak, age, ick, oak, ox, ock*

Etymology: < OE *āc* 'oak' < PGmc **aiks* < PIE **h₂eyǵ*. Compare Scots *aik*; OFri *ēk* > WFri *iik*; ODu **ēk* > MDu *eic* > Du *eik*; OSax *ēk* > MLG *EEK* > LGer *EEK*; OHG *eih* > Ger *Eiche*; ON *eik* > Sw *ek*, Dan *eg*, Nor *eik*. Perhaps cognate with AGk ἀϊγίλωψ *aigilōps* 'Turkey oak (*Q. cerris*)', κράταιγος *krátaigos* 'thorn', L *aesculus* 'sessile oak (*Q. petraea*)' Lit *qžuolas* 'oak', Alb *enjë* 'juniper, yew'. Distinct from diminutive *-ock* in e.g. *hillock, bollock, bullock*.

- ① Area where oak trees are notable. The stereotypical oak tree of England is the English oak (*Quercus robur*). The oak became a national emblem of England during the English Civil War, but oaks have been of great cultural importance throughout Germanic history and prehistory.

Examples: Acol (< *āc-holt* 'oak wood'), Acomb (< *āc-um* 'oak-DAT'), Ackworth (< *āc-worþ* 'oak enclosure'), Acton (< *āc-tūn* 'oak farm'), Acle (< *āc-lēah* 'oak clearing'), Akeld (< *āc-helde* 'oak slope'), Aughton (< *āc-tūn* 'oak farm'), Braddock (< *brād-āc* 'broad oak'), Coppdock (< *coppod-āc* 'coppiced oak'), Cressage (< *Crist-āc* 'Christ oak'), Dethick (< *dēap-āc* 'death oak'), Eagle (< *āc-lēah* 'oak clearing'), Etchillhampton (< *āc-hyll-hāme-tūn* 'oak.GEN-hill-home-farm'), Hennock (< *hēah-n-āc* 'high-DAT-oak'), Matlock (< *mæðel-āc* 'meeting oak'), Oakhanger (< *āc-hangra* 'oak slope'), Oakley (< *āc-lēah* 'oak clearing'), Oxted (< *āc-stede* 'oak place'), Radnage (< *rēad-āc* 'red oak'), Stevenage (< *stīp-an-āc* 'strong-DAT-oak.DAT').

acre farm plot

Also: *acre, acker, ager, aker*

Etymology: < ME *acre, aker* < OE *æcer* < PGmc **akraz* < PIE **h₂éǵros* 'field' (possibly connected to PIE **h₂éǵ* 'drive' > L *agō*, AGk ἄγω *ágō* 'lead', Skt अजति *ájati* 'drive', TochB *āśām* 'lead'); also from ON *akr* 'acre' especially in the Danelaw. Compare OFri *ekker* > WFri *eker*, SatFri *äkker*; ODu *accar, ackar* > Du *akker*; OHG *ackar* > Ger *Acker*; ON *akr* > Sw *åker*, Dan *ager*, Nor *åker, aker*, Is *akur*; Got 𐍂𐍄𐍆𐍂 *akrs*. Further compare L *ager* 'land, field, acre, countryside' > It *agro* 'countryside', Fr *aire* 'eyrie, eagle's nest'; AGk ἀγρός *agrós* 'cultivated field', MyGk ἄροιστος *a.ro.ro*, Arm արտ *art* (also wanderwort OArm աղարակ *agarak* > Geo აგარაკი *agarak*), Skt अजरा *ájra* 'field, plain'.

- ① A plot of cultivated land. ② A definite quantity of land (hence modern *acre*), traditionally the extent of which a yoke of oxen could plow in one day.

Examples: Alsager (< *Ælles-æcer* 'Ælle's farm'), Beanacre (< *bēan-æcer* 'bean

farm'), Bessacarr (< *bēos-æcer* 'bent grass farm'), Fazakerley (< *fæs-æcer-lēah* 'fringe farm clearing'), Halnaker (< *healf-an-æcer* 'half-DAT farm'), Muker (< ON *mjór-akr* 'narrow farm'), Roseacre (< ON *hreysi-akr* 'cairn farm'), Sandiacre (< *sandig-æcer* 'sandy farm'), Stainsacre (< ON *Steinnes-akr* 'Steinn's farm'), Whittaker (< *hwæte-æcer* 'wheat farm').

alder alder tree

Also: *al, ald, aller, alre, au, oller, orle*

Etymology: < ME *alder, aller* < OE *alor* < PGmc **aluz, *alusō* < PIE **h₂élisos*.

Compare SatFri *Ällerboom*, Du *els*, Ger *Erle*, Nor *or*, Sw *al*, Got 𐍂𐌿𐌺𐌰𐍂 *alisa*.

Further compare L *alnus*, Lat *alksnis*, Ru ольха *ol'xa*, Ukr вільха *vil'xa*.

① Area where alder trees are notable.

Examples: Albourne (< *alor-burna* 'alder stream'), Alderford (< *alor-ford* 'alder ford'), Alderholt (< *alor-holt* 'alder wood'), Alderley (< *alor-lēah* 'alder clearing'), Aldershot (< *alor-scēat* 'alder corner'), Alderwasley (< *alor-wæsse-lēah* 'alder alluvial clearing'), Aldreth (< *alor-hȳp* 'alder landing'), Aldridge (< *alor-wīc* 'alder dairy'), Allerford (< *alor-ford* 'alder ford'), Alresford (< *alr-es-ford* 'alder-GEN ford'), Alrewas (< *alor-wæsse* 'alder alluvium'), Aubourn (< *alor-burna* 'alder stream'), Awre (< *alor-e* 'alder-DAT'), Bicknoller (< *Bican-alor* 'Bica's alder'), Longnor (< *lang-an-alor* 'long-DAT alder'), Ollerton (< *alor-tūn* 'alder farm'), Orleton (< *alor-tūn* 'alder farm').

ang meadow, pasture

Also: *eng, ing-, ongar*

Etymology: < OE *anger* or *ing* < PGmc **angijō* 'meadow' < PIE **h₂énkos* 'bend, curve; hollow, glen' < **h₂énk* 'bend, bow'; also from ON *eng* 'meadow' in the Danelaw. Compare ODu **eng* > MDu *eng, enc* > Du *eng*; OHG *angar* > MHG *anger*; ON *eng* > Dan *eng*, Sw *äng*, Nor *eng*, Is *engi*, Far *ong*. Further compare PIE **h₂énkos* > AGk ἄγκος *ánkōs* 'bend, hollow, glen', L *ancus* 'bend', Skt अङ्कस् *ánakas* 'curve, bend'.

① A meadow or grassland, an uncultivated open field of grass. ② A pasture, either an open or enclosed area of grassland on which domestic livestock are let to feed.

Examples: Angram (< *anger-um* 'meadow-DAT'), Chipping Ongar (< *cēping anger* 'market meadow'), Ingbirchworth (< ON *eng* 'meadow' + OE *birce-worþ* 'birch enclosure'), Ingram (< *anger-hām* 'meadow homestead'), Kettlesing (< ON *Ketils-eng* 'Ketil's meadow').

ash ash tree

Also: *as, ask, es, esh, esk*

Etymology: < OE *æsc* < PGmc **askaz* < PIE **h₃osk*. Names with *ask-* or *esk-* are often from ON *askr* > Sw *ask*, Dan *ask*, Nor *ask*, Is *askur*, Far *askur*. Compare OFri *ask* > WFri *esk*; ODu **ask* > MDu *esk* > Du *es*; OHG *ask* > MHG *asch* > Ger *Esche*, Yid *אַשבוים* *ashboym*. Further compare PSlv **asenʹ* > Ru *ясень* *jásenʹ*; PArm **hoskíyā* > Arm *հուղի* *hacʹi*; L *ornus*, Wel *onnen*, Lit *úosis*, AGk *ὄξυα* *oxúa* ‘beech’, Alb *ah* ‘beech’.

- ① Area where ash trees are notable. The ash trees are members of the *Fraxinus* family such as the manna ash (*Fraxinus ornus*) and the European ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*), traditionally often coppiced or pollarded in hedgerows for firewood, charcoal, lumber, and woodworking.

Examples: Asby (< ON *askr-bý* ‘ash village’), Askern (< ON *askr* ‘ash’ + OE *ærn* ‘house’), Askham (< ON *askr-um* ‘ash-DAT.PL’ or OE *-hām* ‘home’), Askwith (< ON *askr-víþr* ‘ash wood’), Ashbury (< *æsc-burh* ‘ash manor’), Ashton (< *æsc-tūn* ‘ash farm’), Escrick (< *æsc-ric* ‘ash row’), Esher (< *æsc-æron* ‘ash district’), Eshott (< *æsc-scēat* ‘ash corner’), Eshton (< *æsc-tūn* ‘ash farm’), Kippax (< *Cippa-æsc* or ON *-askr* ‘Cippa’s ash’), Matlask (< *maðel-æsc* or ON *-askr* ‘meeting ash’).

ast east

Also: *ais*, *as*, *aus*, *east*, *es*, *est*, *is*, *ows*, *owst*

Etymology: < OE *ēast* < PGmc **austrą*, **austraz* < PIE **h₂ews-teros* with **h₂ews* ‘shine’; occasionally from ON *austr*. Compare OFri *āst* > WFri *east*, *oast*; ODu *ōst* > Du *oost*; MHG *ōst* > Ger *Ost*; ON *aust* > Nor *aust*, Sw *öst*, Dan *øst*; closely related is PIE **h₂ews-ro* > PGmc **austrō* ‘springtime’ > OE *ēostre*, *ēastre* > ModE *easter*, OHG *ōstra* > MHG *ostre* > Ger *Ostern*, Kashubian *jastrě*, Polabian *jostrái*, USorb *jutry*, LSorb *jatšy*. Further compare PIE **h₂ews-ro* > PBS **auśra* ‘dawn’ > Lit *aušrà* (dial. *auštrà*), Lat *austra*, *aūstra*, PSlv **ūt̃ro*, **jūt̃ro* (unexpected lack of **s*) ‘morning’ > Ru *утро* *út̃ro*, OCS *оутро* *outro*, *ютро* *jutro*, Bul *утро* *út̃ro* (dial. *йутры* *útru*), Cz *jitro*, Pol *jutro*, USorb *jutro*, LSorb *jutšo*, *witsé*; PIE **h₂éwsreh₂* ‘morning air’ > PHel **aúhrā* > AGk *αὔρα* *aúra* ‘steam; breeze’ > L *aura* ‘breeze’, PIE **h₂ewsér* > PHel **auhér*, **āwér* > AGk *ἀήρ* *āér* ‘mist’ (Aeolian *αὐήρ* *auér*, Doric *ἀβήρ* *abér*, Homeric *ἥερος* *ēér-os* (-GEN), Ionian *ἡήρ* *ēér*), *αὔριον* *aúrion* ‘tomorrow’, *ἥρι* *éri* ‘early morning’, PIE **h₂éwsōs* > PHel **āhwōs* > AGk (Attic) *ἔως* *éōs* ‘dawn’ (Aeolian *αὔως* *aúōs*, Doric *ἄως* *āōs*, Boeotian *ἄας* *āas*, Laconian *ἄβώρ* *ābór* Ionian, Epic *ἡώς* *ēōs*); PIE **h₂éwsōs* > Plt **auzōs* > OL **ausōsā* > L *aurōra* ‘dawn’ but also PIE **h₂ews-teros* > Plt **austeros* > L *auster* ‘south’; PIE **h₂wōsrih₂* > PCel **wāsri* ‘dawn’ > OIr *fáir*, Wel *gwawr*; PIE **h₂us-r-* > PII **háwšās* > Av *𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀* *ušā*, Skt *उषस्* *ušás* ‘dawn’, *उसृ* *usṛ* ‘morning light’, *उच्छति* *ucchāti* ‘shine, bright’; OArm *այց* *ayg* ‘dawn’, perh. Hit *au(š)* ‘see, watch’.

- ① Eastern location, area toward the east of some other place.

Examples: Aisthorpe (< *ēast-þorp* ‘east village’), Ascot (< *ēast-cot* ‘east cottage’), Astbury (< *ēast-burh* ‘east fort’), Astcote (< *ēast-cot* ‘east cottage’), Asthall (< *ēast-healh* ‘east nook’), Astley (< *ēast-lēah* ‘east clearing’), Aston (< *ēast-tūn* ‘east farm’), Astrop (< *ēast-þrop* ‘east village’), Austwick (< ON *aust* ‘east’ + OE *wīc* ‘dairy’), Boraston (< *burh-ēast-tūn* ‘fort east farm’), Eston (< *ēast-tūn* ‘east farm’), Essex (< *ēast-seaxe* ‘east Saxons’), Isbister (< ON *aust-bolstaþr* ‘east farm’), Nasty (< *ēast-hæg* ‘east enclosure’ with ME *atten* ‘at the’), Owston (< ON *aust* ‘east’ + OE *tūn* ‘farm’), Owstwick (< ON *aust* ‘east’ + OE *wīc* ‘dairy’).

-ay see -ey ‘island’, hay ‘hedge, enclosure’.

B

back ridge

Also: *bach, beach, bage, beck*

Etymology: < OE *bæc* ‘back’ < PGmc **baką* < PIE **bʰeg* ‘vault, arch’. Often confused with OE *bæce* ‘brook, stream’ > ME *bach* ‘sandbank’ > ModE *beach* which see. Compare OFri *bek* > WFri *beck*; OSax *bak* > LGer *bak*; ODu **bak* ‘back, rear’ > MDu *bak* ‘meat from the back of a pig’ > Du *bak* ‘pork’, also in *achterbaks* ‘underhanded’, *bakboord* ‘larboard, left hand side of vessel’; OHG *bah*; ON *bak* > Sw *bak*, Dan *bag*, Is *bak*, Far *bak*. Further compare OIr *bongid* ‘strike’, OArm *բեկաւնել* *bekanem* ‘break’ > Arm *բեկաւնել* *bekanel* ‘annul’, Skt भ्रनक्ति *bhanákti* ‘break’.

① A ridge, a long elevated landform of moderate to large size.

Examples: Backbarrow (< *bæc-beorg* ‘ridge hill’), Bacup (< *bæc-hop* ‘ridge valley’), Bashall Eaves (< *bæc-sclfe* ‘ridge shelf edge’), Beckhampton (< *bæc-hām-tūn* ‘ridge home farm’), Burbage (< *burh-bece* ‘fort ridge.DAT’), Debach (< *dēope-bæc* ‘deep (river name) ridge’), Holbeach (< *hol-bece* ‘hollow ridge.DAT’), Pinchbeck (< *pinca-bæc* ‘finch ridge’), Waterbeach (< *ūt-wæter-bece* ‘outer water ridge.DAT’).

barrow grove

Also: *bar, bear, beare, beer, ber, bury*

Etymology: < ME *berwe* < OE *bearu, bearwe*; further etymology unknown. Often confused with OE *beorg* ‘hill’ (see *bury*) and OE *burh* ‘fort, manor’ (see *borough*) which come to overlap extensively in ME and ModE.

① A grove or shaded area. Aside from placenames, this was used mostly in poetry.

Examples: Adber (< *Ēata-bearu* ‘Ēata’s grove’), Aylesbeare (< *Ægeles-bearu* ‘Ægel’s grove’), Barrasford (< *bearu-ford* ‘grove ford’), Halberton (< *hæsel-bearu-tūn* ‘hazel grove farm’), Hazelbury (< *hæsel-bearu* ‘hazel grove’), Loxbeare (< *Loces-bearu* ‘Loc’s grove’), Rockbeare (< *hrōc-bearu* ‘rook grove’), Sedgbarrow

(< *Secg-bearu* ‘Secg’s grove’), Shebbear (< *sceaft-bearu* ‘pole grove’), Timsbury (< *timber-bearu* ‘timber grove’).

bath pond

Etymology: < OE *bæp* < PGmc **bapq* < PIE **b^heh₁* ‘to warm’. Compare ODu **bap* > MDu *bat* > Du *bad*; OSax *bað* > LGer *bad*; OHG *bad* > Ger *Bad*, Yid *באד* *bod*; ON *bað* > Sw *bad*, Dan *bad*, Is *bað*, Far *bað*.

① A small body of water, a pool or pond. ② A hot spring, often with associated catchment and architecture especially from the Roman occupation of Britain.

Examples: Bath (< *bæp* or *bæð-e* ‘bath-DAT.SG’, *bæð-um* ‘bath-DAT.PL’), Batheaston (< *bæð-ēast-tūn* ‘farm east of Bath’), Bathford (< *bæp-ford-e* ‘bath ford-DAT’), Bathampton (< *bæp-hām-tūn* ‘bath home farm’), Baulking (< *bæp-lāc-ing* ‘bath playing’, from a stream named *Lācing* ‘playful one’).

beach sandbank

Also: *batch*, *beck*

Etymology: < ME *bach*, *bæcche* ‘beach’ < OE *bæce*, *bece* ‘brook’ < PGmc **bakiz* < PIE **b^hog* ‘flowing water’. Often confused with *beck* ‘brook’ from the same origins; also confused with unrelated *back* ‘ridge’ < OE *bæc* and *beech* ‘beech tree’ < OE *bēce*. See *beck* for comparisons.

① The shore along a body of water, especially when it is sandy. ② A field near a stream, or a dale along which a stream flows. ③ A pebbly, shingled seashore (Sussex, Kent).

Examples: Chesil Beach (< *cisel-bæce* ‘shingle beach’), Pulverbach (< *bæce* ‘beach’ and stream name of unknown origin attested as *Polre-*, *Puluer-*, *Pulre-*).

beck brook

Also: *bach*, *bage*, *back*, *beach*, *bec*, *bech*, *beigh*

Etymology: OE *bæce*, *bece* ‘brook’ < PGmc **bakiz* < PIE **b^hog* ‘flowing water’; some names may instead be from ON *bekkr*, especially in the Danelaw. Often confused with *beach* from the same origins; also confused with unrelated *back* ‘ridge’ < OE *bæc* and *beech* ‘beech tree’ < OE *bēce*. Compare ODu **beki* > MDu *beke* > Du *beek*; OSax *beki* > LGer *Bek*, *Beck*; OHG *bah* > Ger *Bach*; ON *bekkr* > Sw *bäck*, Dan *bæk*, Nor *bekk*, Is *bekkur*, Norman Fr *bec*.

① A brook, creek, or stream. Compare with *burn* of separate etymology but similar meaning.

Examples: Beachampton (< *bece-hām-tūn* ‘brook home farm’), Beccles (< *bece-lēs* ‘brook pasture’), Beighton (< *bece-tūn* ‘brook farm’), Colebatch (< *Colas-bæce* ‘Cola’s brook’), Comberbach (< *Cumbras-bæce* ‘Cumbra’s brook’), Cotesbach (< *Cottes-bæce* ‘Cott’s brook’), Evesbatch (< *Ēsa-bæce* ‘Ēsa’s brook’), Gosbeck

(< *gōs* + ON *bekkr* ‘goose brook’), Haselbech (< *hæsel-bece* ‘hazel brook’),
Wisbech (< *wisc-bece* ‘marshy brook’).

beech beech tree

Also: *bet, book, box, buck, bux*

Etymology: OE *bēce* < PGmc **bōkijō* < **bōkō* < PIE **b^héh₂gos* ‘beech’; alternatively
< OE *bōc* ‘beech; book’ < PGmc **bōks* < PIE **b^héh₂gos* ‘beech’. Compare OFri
bōk > WFri *boek*, SatFri *Bouke*; OD **buoka* > MDu *boeke* > Du *boek*; OSax *bōkia* >
MLG *bōke* > LGer *Bōke, Bööke*, Du *beuk*; OHG **buohhia, buohha* > MHG *buoche*
> Ger *Buche*, Lux *Bich*. The related PGmc **bōks* ‘written material’ > OE *boc* >
ModE *book*; OFri *bōk* > WFri *boek*, SatFri *Bouk*, NFri *buk, bök*; OSax *bōk* > MLG
bōk > LGer *Book*; ODu **buok* > MDu *boec* > Du *boek*, Fr *bouquin* (with *-kin* ~ *-kijn*
DIM); OHG *buoh* > MHG *buoch* > Ger *Buch*, Lux *Buch*, Yid *בוך bukh*; ON *bók* > Is
bók, Far *bók*, Nor *bok*, Elf *buok*, Sw *bok*, Dan *bog*; Got *𐍃𐍅𐍅𐍅 bōka, 𐍃𐍅𐍅𐍅𐍅 bōkōs*
influencing PSlv **buky* ‘letter’. Further compare PSlv **buky* ‘beech; letter’ > Ru
бук buk ‘beech’, *буква búkva* ‘letter’, OCS *букы buky* ‘beech’, *букѣвь bukŭvŭ*
‘letter’, Bul *буква búkva*, Cz *bukva*, Pol *bukiew*, USorb *bukow*; PHel **p^hāgós* ‘oak’
> AGk *φηγός p^hēgós* (Doric *φᾱγός p^hāgós*); Pit **fāgus* > L *fāgus* > It *faggio*, Ven
fajo, Fr *fouet*, Occ *fau*, Cat *faig*, Sp *haya*, Rom *fag*, Sard *fagu*, Basque *pago*; Alb
bung ‘chestnut, oak’, Arm *բնխ boxi* ‘hornbeam’, Gaul *bagos* ‘beech’.

- ① Area where beech trees are notable, particularly the European beech (*Fagus sylvatica*). The nuts of the beech, called *mast* (< OE *mæst* < PGmc **masta*,
related to *meat* < OE *mete* ‘food’ < PGmc **matiz*), are an important source of
feed for pigs in pasturage. Beech staves were used for rune carvings, and then
to the writing itself, so OE *bōc* can refer to either ‘book’ or ‘beech’, but OE *bēce*
only refers to the tree.

Examples: Beech Hill (< *bēce-hyll* ‘beech hill’), Betton (< *bēce-tūn* ‘beech farm’),
Bookham (< *bōc-hām* ‘book home’), Boughton (< *bōc-tūn* ‘beech farm’), Boxted
(*bōc-stede* ‘beech place’), Buckhurst (< *bōc-hyrst* ‘beech hill’), Buxted (< *bōc-*
stede ‘beech place’), Highbeach (< *hēah-bēce* ‘high beech’).

berry hill, mountain

Also: *bar, barrow, berg, berk, bery, borough, burgh, bury*

Etymology: < ME *berwe, bergh* < OE *beorg* < PGmc **bergaz* < PIE **b^herǵ^h* ‘high’.
Often confused with OE *bearu* ‘grove’ (see *barrow*) and OE *burh* ‘fort, manor’
(see *borough*) which come to overlap extensively in ME and ModE. Compare
OFri *berch* > WFri *berch*, SatFri *bierich, bāirch*, NFri *beerg*; ODu *berg* > MDu
berch > Du *berg*, Lim *berg*; OSax *berg, berag* > MLG *berch* > LGer *barg*; OHG
berg > Ger *Berg*, Lux *Bierg*, Yid *בארג barg*; ON *bjarg* > Dan *bjerg*, Sw *berg*, Nor
berg, Is *berg, bjarg* ‘rock’, Far *berg, bjarg, bjørg*, Elf *bjär*; Got *𐍃𐍅𐍅𐍅𐍅 bairgs*.

① Originally a mountain, over time applied to less prominent heights like hills. Still used for a long low hill as Scots *burrow*, northern English dialects *bargh* or *barf*, and southwestern dialects *barrow*. ② In archaeology as *barrow* for grave mounds (cf. “barrow-wight” and “barrow mound” in Tolkien’s *Fellowship of the Ring*). ③ Heap of mining refuse; rare in placenames.

booth hut

Examples: Boothby (< ON *búð-bý* ‘hut village’), Boothferry (from *Boothby* with *ferry* < ON *ferja* ‘ferry boat’), Crawshaw Booth (< *crāwe-sceaga* ‘crow woods’ + ON *búð* ‘hut’), Scarborough (orig. *Scogerbud* (1086) < ON *skógr-búð* ‘woods hut’).

bourne stream

Also: *borne*, *brin*, *bur-*, *burn*

Etymology: < ME *burn*, *bourne* < OE *burne*, *burna* 'spring, fountain; stream, brook' < PGmc **brunō* ~ **brunnô* < PIE **b^hrun* 'bubble; spring, fountain' < **b^hrew* 'bubble, seethe' < **b^her* 'well up'. Compare OFri *burna* > WFri *bearne*, *boarne*; OSax *brunno*, *borna* > MLG *borne*, *born* > LGer *Born* > Ger *Born*; ODu *brunno*, *burne* > MDu *bronne*, *borne* > Du *bron*, *born*; OHG *brunno* > MHG *brunne* > Ger *Brunne*, *Brun*; ON *brunnr* > Is *brunnur*, Far *brunnur*, Nor *brønn*, Sw *brunn*, Dan *brønd*, Scots *broonie*, *brin*; Got 𐍠𐍺𐍠𐍺𐍠𐍺𐍠 *brunna*, Crimean Gothic *brunna*.

① A stream or brook, a small watercourse.

Examples: Ashburton (< *æsc-burna-tūn* 'ash stream farm'), Bournemouth (< *burna-mūpa* 'stream mouth'), Bowburn (< *boga-burna* 'bent stream'), Brindle (< *burna-hyll* 'stream hill'), Brundish (< *burna-edisc* 'stream pasture'), Broxburn (< *brocces-burna* 'badger's stream'), Cheselbourne (< *cisel-burna* 'gravel stream'), Enborne (< *ened-burna* 'duck stream'), Fairburn (< *fearn-burna* 'fern stream'), Holybourne (< *hālig-burna* 'holy stream'), Horsmonden (< *hors-burna-denn* 'horse stream pasture'), Leyburn (< *hlēg-burna* 'shelter stream'), Melbourne (< *myln-burna* 'mill stream' or *middel-* 'middle' or *melda-* 'goosefoot (plant)'), Nutbourne (< *norþ-burna* 'north stream'), Osborne (< *eowestre-burna* 'sheepfold stream'), Redbourn (< *hrēod-burna* 'reed stream'), Shalbourne (< *sceald-burna* 'shallow stream'), Shernbourne (< *scearn-burna* 'muddy stream'), Sambourne (< *sand-burna* 'sandy stream'), Walkerburn (< *walcere-burna* 'fuller's stream'),

borough fort, manor

Also: *bear*, *boro*, *brough*, *bul-*, *bur-*, *burgh*, *bury*

Etymology: < ME *boro*₃, *buru*₃ < *burg* < OE *burh* 'fortress, large building, manor' < PGmc **burgz* 'fortification, stronghold' < PIE **b^hérg^h* 'high'; Scots *burgh*, *burgh* from the same OE *burh*; modern *bury* can be from OE *byrig* 'fort.DAT'. Often confused with OE *beorg* 'mountain' (see *berry*) and *bearu* 'grove' (see *barrow*) which come to overlap extensively in ME and ModE. Compare OFri *burgh*, *burich* > SatFri *Buurich*; OSax *burg* > MLG *borch* > LGer *Borg*, *Börg*, WFri *boarg*; ODu *burg* > MDu *borch*, *burgh* > Du *burg*, *burcht*; Frankish **burg* > VL **burgus* > AN *burc*, OFr *burc*, *bourg* > Fr *bourg*, It *borgo*, Cat *burg*, Pt *burgo*; OHG *burg* > MHG *burc* > Ger *Burg*, Lux *Buerg*; ON *borg* > Is *borg*, Far *borg*, Nor *borg*, Sw *borg*, Dan *borg*, Gut *burg*; Got 𐍠𐍺𐍠𐍺𐍠𐍺𐍠 *baurgs*. Further compare a probable PIE wanderwort in AGk πύργος *púrgos* 'watchtower, high house', OArm քննքն *burgn* 'pyramid', Syr ܒܘܪܓܐ *būrgā* 'tower', Urtian *burgana* 'palace, fortress'.

① A stronghold, a fortress or castle, typically postdating Roman occupation (for which see *chester*). ② A fortified town or city, one with exterior walls and gates.

③ Later applied to unfortified manor houses and other large dwelling places. Examples: Aconbury (< *ācweorna-burh* ‘squirrel fort’), Almondbury (< ON *almenn* + OE *burh* ‘everyone’s fort’), Attenborough (< *Æddan-burh* ‘Ædda’s fort’), Attleborough (< *Ætla-burh* ‘Ætla’s fort’), Barlborough (< *bār-lēah-burh* ‘boar clearing fort’), Bearley (< *burh-lēah* ‘fort clearing’), Boarhunt (< *burh-funta* ‘fort spring’), Brobury (< *brōc-burh* ‘brook fort’), Bulphan (< *burh-fenn* ‘fort fen’), Bulverhythe (< *burh-ware-hȳþ* ‘fort dweller’s landing’), Burlton (< *burh-hyll-tūn* ‘fort hill farm’), Burrill (< *burh-hyll* ‘fort hill’), Burwarton (< *burh-weard-tūn* ‘fort keeper’s farm’), Burwash (< *burh-ersc* ‘fort field’), Bushbury (< *biscope-burh* ‘bishop’s fort’), Clarborough (< *clæfre-burh* ‘clover fort’), Edinburgh (< *Eidyne-burh* ‘Eidyn.DAT fort’), Gainsborough (< *Gegnes-burh* ‘Gegn’s fort’), Happisburgh (/*heizbūræ* / < *Hæpes-burh* ‘Hæp’s fort’), Horbury (< *horu-burh* ‘muddy fort’), Lesbury (< *lāeces-burh* ‘leech’s (doctor’s) fort’), Maesbury (< *māeres-burh* ‘boundary’s fort’), Middlesbrough (< *midlest-burh* ‘middlemost fort’), Mobberly (< *mōt-burh-lēah* ‘meeting fort clearing’), Modbury (< *mōt-burh* ‘meeting fort’), Mosborough (< *mōres-burh* ‘marsh’s fort’), Musbury (< *mūs-burh* ‘mouse fort’), Overbury (< *uferra-burh* ‘upper fort’), Pendlebury (< Cel **penn* ‘head’ + OE *hyll-burh* ‘hill fort’), Salisbury (< L *Sorviodunum* with Cel **dūno* ‘fort’ + OE *burh* ‘fort’, cf. *Old Sarum* from L abbrev. *Sar̥s* or *Saz* ‘Sarum’ misread from *Sar*’s ‘Saris’), Scarborough (< *sceard-burh* ‘gap fort’ or ON *Skarði* pers. name), Soulbury (< *sulh-burh* ‘gully fort’), Wednesbury (< *Wōdenes-burh* ‘Odin’s fort’), Worsbrough (< *Wyrce-burh* ‘Wyrce’s fort’), Yatesbury (< *Gēates-burh* ‘Gēat’s fort’).

box box tree

Also: *bex*, *bix*, *bux*

Etymology: < OE *box*, *byxe* (adj. *byxen*) < L *buxus* < AGk πύξος *púxos* somehow connected to PIE **b^héh₂ǵos* ‘beech’ > AGk φηγός *p^hēǵós* ‘oak’ (see *beech*); ModE *box* ‘container’ < OE *box* < PGmc **buhsuz* < L *buxis* < AGk πύξις *puxís* ‘container made of box wood’. The origin of AGk πύξος *púxos* is unclear; since the box does not grow in Greece the etymon may originally be Italic with L *buxus* either from Plt or reborrowed from AGk. Compare OSax **buhs* > MLG *bus*; OHG *buhs* > MHG *buhs* > Ger *Buchs* > Du *buks*, Nor *buks*, Sw *bux*, Dan *bux*. Also compare OE *box* ‘boxwood container’ > ModE *box* > Du *box*, Nor *boks*, Norman Fr *bosc*; OFri *busse* > WFri *bus*, *bos*; OSax, ODu **buhsa* > MLG, MDu *busse* ‘box, tube’ > Du *bus* ‘box’, Is *byssa* ‘gun’, Nor *bøsse* ‘shotgun’ (cf. Du *haak-bus* ‘hook tube’, Ger *Hakenbüchse* > Fr *arquebuse* > ModE *arquebus* ‘matchlock gun’); OHG *buhsa* ‘boxwood container’ > MHG *bühse* > Ger *Büchse*, Lux *Béchs*.

① Area where box trees are notable, usually referring to the European box (*Buxus*)

sempervirens). This small tree grows slowly and so produces very hard wood suitable for furniture, cabinetry, tools, and weapon handles.

Examples: Bexhill (< *byxe-lēah* ‘box clearing’), Bexington (< *byxen-tūn* ‘box farm’), Bexley (< *byxe-lēah* ‘box clearing’), Bix (< *byxe* ‘box tree’), Boxgrove (< *byxe-grāf* ‘box grove’), Boxford (< *box-ford* ‘box ford’), Bushey (< *byxe-hæg* ‘box hedge’), Buxted (< *box-stede* ‘box place’).

by village

Also: *bi-*, *bie*

Etymology: < ON *bý* ‘village’ < *býr* < *búa* ‘reside, settle’ < PGmc **būanq* < PIE **b^huh₂* or **b^huH* ‘become, grow, appear’; see also *booth*; in some cases the ON *bý* replaced an earlier OE *burh* or *byrig*, for which see *borough*.

Examples: Aislaby (< ON *Ásulfr-bý* ‘Ásulfr’s village’), Barnoldby le Beck (< ON *Bjornulfr-bý* ‘Bjornulfr’s village’ + AN *le* ‘at the’ + ON *bekkr* ‘stream’), Bicker (< ON *bý-kjarr* ‘village marsh’), Coningsby (< ON *konungr-bý* ‘king’s village’), Corby (< ON *Kori-bý* ‘Kori’s village’), Crosby (< ON *krossa-bý* ‘cross village’), Derby (< ON *djúr-bý* ‘animal village’), Formby (< ON *forn-bý* ‘old village’), Grimsby (< ON *Grímrs-bý* ‘Grímr’s village’), Helsby (< ON *hjallr-bý* ‘ledge village’), Kirby (< ON *kirkju-bý* ‘church village’ or *Kærirs-* ‘Kærir’s’), Langwathby (< ON *langr-vað-bý* ‘long ford village’), Lockerbie (< ON *Locarda-bý* ‘Locard’s village’), Rugby (< OE *Hrōca* + ON *bý* ‘Hrōca’s village’), Selby (< ON *selja-bý* ‘willow village’), Swinderby (< ON *svin-djúr-bý* ‘pig animal farm’), Waitby (< ON *vetr-bý*), Wetherby (< ON *veðr-bý* ‘wether (sheep) village’), Whitby (< OE *hwīt* + ON *bý* ‘white village’).

C

cheap trade, market

Also: *chap*, *chep*, *chip*, *chop*, *kep*

Etymology: < OE *cēap* ‘buy, sell’, *cēapian* ‘bargain, trade’, *cīepan* ‘sell’ < PGmc **kaupōnq*, **kaupijanq* ‘buy, purchase’ < L *caupō* ‘innkeeper, tradesman’ perh. from PHel, cf. AGk *καπηλός* *kāpēlos* ‘huckster, salesman’, ult. perh. from PIE **k^wreyh₂* ‘buy’. Compare OFri *kāpia* > WFri *keapje*, Du *kapen* ‘hijack, seize’ > ModE *cop*; ODu *kōpon* > MDu *copen* > Du *kopen*; OSax **kōpōn* > MLG *kōpen* > LGer *kopen*; OHG *koufōn* > MHG *koufen* > Ger *kaufen*, Yid *קויפן* *koyfn*; ON *kaupa* > Is *kaupa*, Far *keypa* (< **kaupijanq*), Nor *kjøpe*, Sw *köpe*, Dan *købe*, Scots *cowp*, *coup*; Got *𐍳𐍺𐍯𐍺𐍺𐍺* *kaupōn*; Fin *kaupata*. Further compare PIE **k^wreyh₂* > **k^wri-né-h₂ti* > PSlv **kr̥nqti* > OCS *крънути* *kr̥nuti*, Ru *кренуть* *krenut’*; PCel **k^wrinati* > OIr *crenaid*, Cor *prena*, Bre *prenañ*, Wel *prynu*; AGk *ἐπριάμην*

epriámēn ‘I buy’ (suppl. of ὠνέομαι *ōnéomai* ‘buy, purchase’); Skt क्रीणाति *krīṇāti*, क्री *krī* ‘buy’, TochB *kāry* ‘buy’, *karyor* ‘buying’, Per خریدن *xaridan* ‘buy, purchase’. Remotely, also cf. Hit 𒀭𒁺𒌶 *ḥappar* ‘purchase, price’, AGk ἀφνειός *aphneiós* ‘rich, wealthy’ < PIE **h₃ep* ‘work; ability’.

- ① A marketplace or trading post, a location where fairs are held.

Examples: Chapmanslade (< *cēap-man-slæd* ‘market-man valley’), Chepstow (< *cēap-stōw* ‘market assembly’), Chipstead (< *cēap-stede* ‘market place’), Chopwell (< *cēap-wella* ‘market well’), Kewick (< *cēap-wīc* ‘market district’).

chester Roman fort

Also: *caster*, *castle*, *cester*, *chesh-*, *-xeter*

Etymology: < ME *chestre* < OE *ceaster* < **cæstra* < L *castra* ‘encampment, fortification’ < *castrum* ‘fort, castle’ < PIE **k₂es* ‘cut off, separate’; occasionally confused with *castle* < AN *castel* < L *castellum* ‘fortress’ dim. of *castrum*. Compare L *castra*, *castrum* > Sp *castro*, Pt *castro*, Rom *castru*, MGk κάστρον *kástron* > Gk κάστρο *kástro*, Alb *kastër*, Arabic قَصْر *qaṣr* (pl. قُصُور *quṣūr*) > Per قصر *qasr* > Azeri *qəsr*, Tajik қаср *qasr*, Uzbek *qasr*; Arabic الْقَصْر *al-qaṣr* > Cat *alcàsser*, Galician *alcázar*, Pt *alcacér*, Sp *alcázár*, Berber *ayasru*; PIt **kastrom* ‘knife’ > L *castrō* ‘prune, amputate, castrate’; PIt **kazēō* > L *careō* ‘lack, separate, deprive’ > *cariēs* ‘rot, corruption’ > ModE *caries* ‘dental cavity’.

- ① The site of a Roman fortress or garrison. Names often preserve a Latin place-name which derives originally from a Celtic source, although the identification of specific names varies among researchers.

Examples: Bewcastle (< ON *búþ* ‘hut’ + OE *ceaster* ‘fort’), Brancaster (< L *Branodunum* (<? Cel ‘crow fort’) + OE *ceaster* ‘fort’), Castleford (< *ceaster-ford* ‘fort ford’), Cheshire (< *ceaster-scīre* ‘Chester shire’), Cheshunt (< *ceaster-funta* ‘fort spring’), Chesterfield (< *ceaster-feld* ‘fort field’), Chesterton (< *ceaster-tūn* ‘fort farm’), Chichester (< *Cissa-ceaster* ‘Cissa’s fort’), Colchester (< L *colonia* ‘colony’ or Cel river name *Colne* + OE *ceaster* ‘fort’), Craster (< *crāwe-ceaster* ‘crow fort’), Dorchester (< L *Durnovaria* (< Bryth **durn* ‘fist’, cf. *Durotriges*) + OE *ceaster*), Exeter (< *Escan-ceaster* ‘Escan fort’ < L *Isca* ‘Exe river’ prob. from PCel **udenskyos* ‘water’, cf. OIr *uisce*, ScGae *uisge* > ModE *whiskey*), Gloucester (< *Glowe-ceaster* ‘Glowe fort’ < L *Glevum* < Cel), Godmanchester (< *Godmund-ceaster* ‘Godmund’s fort’), Hincaster (< *hen-caester* ‘hen fort’), Leicester (< *Ligora-ceaster* ‘Ligora fort’ < Cel river name, cf. *Loire* < L *Liger* < Gaul *liga* ‘silt’ < PIE **legʰ* ‘lay’), Lanchester (< *lange-ceaster* ‘long fort’, reanal. of L *Longovicium* < PCel **longo* ‘ship’), Manchester (< *Manne-ceaster* ‘Manne fort’ < L *Mamucium*, *Mancunium* < PCel **mamm* ‘breast-like hill’ or *mamma* ‘mother’), Papcastle (< ON *papi* + OE *ceaster* ‘hermit’s fort’), Ribchester (< *Ribel-ceaster*

‘Ribble fort’ < *ripel* ‘tearing, rippling’), Rochester (< *rūh-ceaster* ‘rough fort’ or *Hrofi-ceaster* ‘Hrofi fort’ < L *Durobrivis* < Cel), Silchester (< *siele-ceaster* ‘willow fort’ or L *Calleva* < Cel), Winchester (< *Wintan-ceaster* ‘Wintan’s fort’ < L *Venta* < Cel), Woodchester (< *wudu-ceaster* ‘wood fort’), Worcester (< *Wigran-ceaster* ‘Wigran fort’ < Cel *Weogora* tribe), Wroxeter (< *Wrecin-ceaster* ‘Wrecin fort’ < L *Uriconio* < PCel **Wirico*).

chipping market

Etymology: < OE *cēping* ‘buying and selling; marketplace’ < OE *cēap* ‘buy, sell’ + *-ing* NMZ; see *cheap* for details.

① A marketplace or trading post, a location where fairs are held.

Examples: Chipping Barnet (< *cēping bærnēt* ‘market of burned clearing’), Chipping Campden (< *cēping camp-denu* ‘market of battlefield valley’), Chipping Norton (< *cēping norþ-tūn* ‘market of north farm’), Chipping Sodbury (*cēping Soppa-burh* ‘market of Soppa’s fort’), Chipping Warden (< *cēping weard-dūn* ‘market of lookout hill’).

cot cottage

Also: *coat, cote, cott, court*

Examples: Alverdiscot (/’ældɪskɒt/ < *Ælfrēdes-cot* ‘Ælfrēd’s cottage’), Armscote (< *Ēadmundes-cot* ‘Ēadmund’s cottage’), Ascot (< *ēast-cot* ‘east cottage’), Bevercotes (< *beofof-cot* ‘beaver cottage’), Caldecott (< *calde-cot* ‘cold cottage’), Charlecote (< *ceorle-cot* ‘peasant’s cottage’), Coatham (< *cot-hām* ‘cottage home’), Cotton (< *cot-tūn* ‘cottage farm’), Cullercoats (< *culfre-cot* ‘dove cottage’), Didcot (< *Duddas-cot* ‘Dudda’s cottage’), Felcourt (< *feld-cot* ‘field cottage’), Gawcott (< *gafol-cot* ‘rental cottage’), Heathcote (< *hæp-cot* ‘heath cottage’), Luffincott (< *Luhha-ingas-cott* ‘Luhha’s people’s cottage’), Morcott (< *mōr-cot* ‘marsh cottage’), Picklescote (< *Pīcels-cot* ‘Picel’s cottage’), Prescott (< *prēost-cot* ‘priest cottage’), Radcot (< *hrēod-cot* ‘reed-thatched cottage’), Salcott (< *sealt-cot* ‘salt cottage’), Somercotes (< *sumor-cot* ‘summer cottage’), Swadlincote (< *Sweartling-cot* ‘Sweartling’s cottage’ or ON *Svartlingr*) Wainscot (< *waines-cot* ‘wagon’s cottage’), Whatcote (< *hwāte-cot* ‘wheat cottage’).

croft farm, enclosure

Etymology: < OE *croft* ‘enclosed field’ < PGmc **kruftaz* ‘hill; curve’, probably from PIE **grewb* ‘bend, curve, arch’ but few other cognates are known. Compare MDu *kroft, krocht* ‘high and dry land, field on downs’, MLG *kroch*.

① A plot of land usually adjacent to a house or homestead which is fenced and used for pasture or crops. ② A small agricultural landholding worked by a peasant tenant, a *crofter*. This meaning is common in the highlands and islands of Scotland.

Examples: Ancroft (< *āna-croft* ‘lonely farm’), Carcroft (< ON *kjarr* + OE *croft* ‘marsh farm’), Crofton (< *croft-tūn* ‘enclosure farm’), Molescroft (< *Mūles-croft* ‘Mūl’s farm’), Ruckcroft (< ON *rugr* + OE *croft* ‘rye farm’), Scarcroft (< *sceard-croft* ‘gap farm’), Seacroft (< *sāe-croft* ‘marsh farm’), Silecroft (< ON *selja* + OE *croft* ‘willow farm’), Thurcroft (< ON *Þórir* + OE *croft* ‘Þórir’s farm’).

D

dale valley

Also: *dal*, *deal*

Etymology: < OE *dæl* (pl. *dalū*) < PGmc **dalq* < PIE **dʰol* or **dʰel* ‘arch, curve, cavity’; often confused with and from the same source as *dell* ‘small valley’ (which see) < ME *delle* < OE *dell* < PGmc **daljō* ‘hollow’ diminutive of **dalq* with **-ijō* from the same PIE **dʰel* or **dʰol*; many names may be from ON *dalr* ‘valley’ and converted to OE *dæl* over time. Replaced by ModE *valley* < AN *valey* < OFr *valee* < L *vallēs*, *vallis* < PIE **wel* ‘turn, wind, roll’ > ModE *wall*. Compare OFri *del* > SatFri *Doal*, NFri *del*, *dol*; OSax *dal* > MLG *dal* > LGer *Dal*, *Daal*; ODu *dal* > MDu *dal* > Du *dal*; OHG *tal* > MHG *tal* > Ger *Thal*, *Tal*, Lux *Dall*, Yid *תל* *tol*; Got *ፈል* *dal*; PGmc **dalaz* > Got *ፈለς* *dals*, ON *dalr* > Is *dalur*, Far *dalur*, Nor *dal*, Sw *dal*, Dan *dal*. Further compare PCel **dolā* > Wel *dol* ‘valley’; PSlv **dolz* > OCS *долъ* *dolŭ*, Bul *дол* *dol*, Cz *důl*, Pol *dół*, USorb, LSorb *doł*, Ru *дол* *dol*, Ukr *діл* *dil*. Pokorny also suggests AGk *θόλος* *thólos* ‘dome, vault; sky’ (cf. *τροῦλος* *tróulos* ‘dome’), *θαλάμη* *thalámē* ‘lair, den’, *θάλαμος* *thálamos* ‘inner chamber, bedroom’ (> L *thalamus* > ModE *thalamus* ‘forebrain structure’), and *ὀφθαλμός* *ophthalmós* ‘eye’ < **ὀπσ-θαλμός* **ops-thalmós* ‘eye-hole’.

① A valley of any kind.

Examples: Botesdale (< *Bōtwulfes-dæl* ‘Bōtwulf’s valley’), Cundall (< *cūna-dæl* ‘cow.GEN.PL valley’), Dalham (< *dæl-hām* ‘valley homestead’), Dalton (< *dæl-tūn* ‘valley farm’), Dalwood (< *dæl-wudu* ‘valley wood’), Deal (< *dæl-e* ‘valley-DAT’), Deepdale (< *dēop-dæl* ‘deep valley’), Garsdale (< ON *Garðr* + OE *-es-dæl* ‘Garðr’s valley’), Grassendale (< *gærsing-dæl* ‘grazing valley’), Grindale (< *grēne-dæl* ‘green valley’), Knaresdale (/‘nazdəl/ < ON *Knǫrr* + OE *-es-dæl* ‘Knǫrr’s valley’), Liddesdale (< *hlýdes-dæl* ‘loud (river)’s valley’), Ragdale (< *hraca-dæl* ‘narrow valley’), Silverdale (< *seolfōr-dæl* ‘silver valley’), Withersdale Street (< *wæpres-dæl stræt* ‘wether’s (sheep) valley road’), Woodale (< *wulf-dæl* ‘wolf valley’).

dell small valley

Also: *del*, *-dle*

Etymology: < ME *delle* < OE *dell* < PGmc **daljō* ‘hollow’ < PGmc **dalq* ‘valley’ +

*-ijō diminutive < PIE *d^hol or *d^hel ‘arch, curve, cavity; rarely distinguished from dale ‘valley’ (which see) < OE dæl from the same PGmc *dalq. Compare OFri *delle > WFri delle, NFri dalle; OSax *dellia > MLG delle > LGer Delle; ODu *della > MDu delle; ODu *duola > MDu doele ‘ditch, pit’ > Du doel ‘shooting target; goal’; OHG *tella > MHG telle > Ger Telle ‘ravine, gully’ (Delle < LGer); ON dæl, dól > Is dæl, Nor døl; Got -ḍḍḍḍ -dalja.

- ① A small valley, particularly a small but deep natural depression, typically eroded by a stream.

Examples: Arundel (< hār hūne-dell ‘horehound (plant) valley’), Rivendell (< rífon-dell ‘split valley’ from Tolkien), Thrundel (< þurwines-dell ‘Purwine’s valley’).

den valley

Also: dean, dene, dine, don, ton

Etymology: < OE denu ‘valley’ (acc. dene) < PGmc *danjā < PIE *d^hen ‘flat surface’; related to OE denn > ModE den ‘lair of wild animal’; the form -don is sometimes confused in ME and ModE with -ton < OE tūn ‘farm’ and with -don < OE dūn ‘hill’, which see. Compare PGmc *danjō ‘flat area, floor’ > OFri dann ‘threshing floor’ > SatFri Dan ‘garden bed’; MLG danne, denne ‘threshing floor; small valley’ > LGer Denn; MDu denne, den ‘burrow, den; cave; attic’ > Du den ‘ship’s deck, threshing floor’; OHG tenni > MHG tenne > Ger Tenne ‘threshing floor’. Further compare PIE *d^hénr ‘flat of hand, palm’ > AGk θέναρ thénar ‘palm, flat of foot; top of altar’, ὀπισθέναρ opisthénar (< *ὀπισθοθέναρ *opisthothénar) ‘back of hand’, Skt धनुस् dhānuṣ, धन्वन् dhānvan ‘dry land, beach, desert’, OHG tener ‘back of hand’; Lit dēnis, Lat denis ‘deck of small boat’ perhaps from Germanic.

- ① A valley of any kind, although flat bottomed valleys are implied by the etymology. ② A flat area, a floor. Rare in placenames.

Examples: Addlestone (< Ættels-denu ‘Ættel’s valley’), Aydon (< haga-denu ‘hay valley’), Blackden Heath (< blæc-denu ‘black valley’ with hæþ ‘heath’ added later), Bradden (< brād-denu ‘broad valley’), Bramdean (< brōm-denu ‘broom (plant) valley’), Chiseldon (< cisel-denu ‘gravel valley’), Depden (< dēop-denu ‘deep valley’), Dipton (< dēop-denu ‘deep valley’), Essendine (< Ēsan-denu ‘Ēsa’s valley’), Holden (< hol-denu ‘hollow valley’), Hallington (< hālig-denu ‘holy valley’), Hampden (< ham-denu ‘enclosure valley’), Haslingden (< hæslendenu ‘hazel valley’), Hatherden (< haguporn-denu ‘hawthorn valley’), Hellidon (< hālig-denu ‘holy valley’), Ipsden (< yppe-denu ‘upper valley’), Marsden (< mercels-denu ‘boundary valley’), Mitcheldean (< micel-denu ‘great valley’), Quendon (< cwenena-denu ‘women’s valley’), Shadingfield (< scēad-denu-feld ‘boundary valley field’), Sheldon (< scylfe-denu ‘shelf valley’), Whissendine (< Hwicca-inga-denu ‘Hwicca’s people’s valley’).

don hill

Also: *den, down, dune, ton*

Etymology: < ME *doun* < OE *dūn* ‘hill’ < PGmc **dūnaz*, **dūnq* < PCell **dūnom* ‘hill, fort on a hill’ < PIE **dʰuHnom* < PIE **dʰewh₂* ‘finish, come full circle’; closely related to and occasionally confused with *-ton, town* < OE *tūn* ‘enclosure, farm’ which see; the preposition *down* derives from OE *adūne* < *of dūne* ‘off the hill’. Compare ODu *dūna* > MDu *dūne* ‘sandhill’ > Du *duin*, LGer *Düne*, Ger *Düne*; Frankish **dūne* > OFr *dune* ‘sandhill’ > Fr *dune*; MLG *dūne* ‘sandhill’. Further compare PCell **dūnom* ‘hill, hillfort’ > Ir *dún*, Wel *din*, Gaul *dunum*, L *-dūnum*.

- ① A hill of any kind, particularly one which is fenced. ② As *down*, a chalk hill in southern England. ③ As *downs*, sandy hills near the sea with shallow turf usually used for sheep grazing.

Examples: Baildon (< *bāgel-dūn* ‘circle hill’), Earlston (< *Earciles-dūn* ‘Earcil’s hill’), Earsdon (< *Ēanrādes-dūn* ‘Ēanrād’s hill’), Dordon (< *dēor-dūn* ‘deer hill’), Dunwich (< *dūn-wīc* ‘hill town’ or ‘hill dairy’), Garsington (< *gārsen-dūn* ‘grassy hill’), Hadlow Down (< *hāp-lēah dūn* ‘heather clearing hill’), Harbledown (< *Herebeald-dūn* ‘Herebeald’s hill’), Hatherton (< *haguporn-dūn* ‘hawthorne hill’), Huntington (< *hunting-dūn* ‘hunting hill’ or *huntena-dūn* ‘hunters’ hill’), Longstone (< *lang-dūn* ‘long hill’), Luddesdown (< *Hlūdes-dūn* ‘Hlūd’s hill’), Malden (< *māel-dūn* ‘crucifix hill’), Meddon (< *māed-dūn* ‘meadow hill’), Merrington (< *myrge-dūn* ‘merry hill’), Parndon (< *peren-dūn* ‘pear hill’), Portsdown (< *portes-dūn* ‘harbour’s hill’), Roydon (< *rygen-dūn* ‘rye hill’), Sheldon (< *scelf-dūn* ‘shelf hill’), Stottesdon (< *stōdes-dūn* ‘horse herd’s hill’), Swindon (< *swīn-dūn* ‘pig hill’), Wilden (< *Wīfelan-dūn* ‘Wifela’s hill’), Wimbledon (< *Wynnmann-dūn* ‘Wynnmann’s hill’).

E

-ey island

Also: *-a, -ay, í-, -y, -ye*

Etymology: < OE *īg, īeg* ‘island’ < PGmc **awjō* ‘island, floodplain, meadow’ < **agwjō* < PIE **h₂ekʷeh₂* ‘water’; many names are instead from ON *ey* ‘island’ which also strongly influenced OE names; later replaced by the compound OE *īg ~ īeg + land* > ME *yland, iland* > ModE *island* (the *-s-* spelling is introduced from *isle* < AN & OFr *isle* < L *insula*). Compare OFri *ā* > SatFri *Āi*; OSax *ōia* > MLG *ō*; ODu *ōi*, **owe* > MDu *ooy, ouwe* > Du *ooibos* ‘river forest’, *landouw* ‘forest clearing’; OHG *ouwa* > Ger *Au, Aue*; ON *ey* > Is *ey*, Far *oyggj, oy*, Nor *øy*, Sw *ö*, Dan *ø*. Related is PIE **h₂ekʷeh₂* > PGmc **ahwo* ‘water; stream, river’ > OE *ēa*,

ǣ ‘stream, river’ (see *ea*; cf. *eddy* < OE *ed* ‘turning’ + *ǣa*); OFr *ā*, *ē* > WFri *ie*, SatFri *Āi*, NFri *ia*; OSax *aha*; ODu **ā* > MDu *a*, *ae*, *aa* > Du *a*, *aa*; OHG *aha* > Ger (dial.) *Ach*, *Ache*; ON *á*, *ǫ* > Is *á*, Far *á*, Nor *á*, Sw *å*, Dan *å*; Got *𐍮𐍻𐍮* *ahva*. Also derived PGmc **skapô* ‘damage’ (> ModE *scathe*; PIE **(s)kēt* ‘harm’ > AGk *ἀσκηθής* *askēthēs* ‘intact, unharmed’) + **awjō* > **Skaðinawjō* > L *Scandinavia*, OE *Sceðenīg*, OHG *Sconaowe*, ON *Skáney* > OE *Sconeg*, Is *Skánn*, Far *Skáni*, Nor/Sw/Dan *Skåne*. Further compare PIE **h₂ek^weh₂* > Plt **ak^wā* ‘water’ > Osc *𐬀𐬆𐬎𐬎* *aapa*, L *aqua* > Sp *agua*, Cat *aigua*, Occ *aiga*, Rom *apă*, Sardinian *abba*, OFr *aigue* > MFr *eaue* > Fr *eau*; PIE **h₂ep* ‘water’ > Hit *𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎶* *ḫa.pa.a* ‘toward the river’, PBS **wapa* ‘brook, stream’ > OPr *ape*, Lat *upe*, Lit *ùpė*, OCS *вѣпа* *vapa* ‘swamp’; PCel **abū* > OIr *aub* > Ir *abhainn*, Manx *awin* (PIE **h₂ep-h₃on* > PCel **abonā* > Wel *afon*, Corn *avon*, Bre *avon*); PII **Hap* > Skt *अप* *ap*, Av *𐬰𐬀* *ap*, Bactrian *𐭀𐭅𐭆𐭇* *abbo*, Old Persian *𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶* *a.pi.ya.a* > Per *آب* *âb*, Tajik *об* *ob*; OL *abnis* > L *amnis* ‘flowing’, TochA *āp*, TochB *āp*.

- ① An island, a space completely surrounded by water. ② In older use, land that is partly surrounded by water (i.e. a peninsula), or that is only surrounded during floods or high tides. ③ A dry hill that is surrounded by marsh or tidal estuary.

Examples: (**English**) Bardsea (< *Beornræds-īeg* ‘Beornræd’s island’), Bulford (< *bulut-īeg-ford* ‘horehound (plant) island ford’), Cholsey (< *Cēols-īeg* ‘Cēol’s island’), Dauntsey (< *Dōmgeats-īeg* ‘Dōmgeat’s island’), Hartland (< *heorot-īeg-land* ‘hard island land’), Ifold (< *īeg-fold* ‘island enclosure’), Iford (< *īeg-ford* ‘island ford’), Lindsey (< *Lindēs-īeg* ‘Lindēs (tribe) island’) Rye (< ME *atter* ‘at the’ + *ia* < OE *īeg* ‘island’); (**Norse**) Bressay (< ON *breiðr-ey* ‘broad island’), Dalkey (< ON *dalkr-ey* ‘thorn island’), Fair Isle (< ON *fár-ey* ‘sheep island’), Fara (< ON *fær-ey* ‘sheep island’), Flotta (< ON *flatr-ey* ‘flat island’), Foula (< ON *fugl-ey* ‘bird island’), Fridarey (< ON *friðr-ey* ‘peaceful island’), Gairsay (< ON *Gareks-ey* ‘Garek’s island’), Handa (< ON *sand-ey* ‘sand island’), Hoy (< ON *hó-ey* ‘high island’), Jura (< ON *dýr-ey* ‘deer island’), Jersey (< ON *Geirrs-ey* ‘Geirr’s island’), Lundy (< ON *lundi-ey* ‘puffin island’), Mingulay (< ON *mikill-ey* ‘great island’), Rona (< ON *hraun-ey* ‘rough island’), Rousey (< ON *Hrólfrs-ey* ‘Hrólfr’s island’), Sanday (< ON *sand-ey* ‘sand island’), Scomer (< ON *skálm-ey* ‘cloven island’), Shapinsay (< ON *Hjálpandis-ey* ‘Hjálpand’s island’), Soay (< ON *sauðr-ey* ‘sheep island’), Stroma (< ON *straumr-ey* ‘current island’).

F

ferry ferry, crossing

Etymology: < ME *feri-*, *ferrie*, *ferye* < OE *ferie*, *feri* < ON *ferja* < PGmc **farjō* ‘ferry boat’ < **farjaną* ‘travel or carry by boat’ < PIE **per* ‘carry forth’ probably related to homophonous **per* ‘go over, cross’ (see *firth*) and perhaps **per* ‘try, dare, risk’; influenced by the OE verb *ferian* ‘carry, convey, be versed in, depart’ > ME *ferein* > ModE *ferry* ‘carry, transport; travel by ferry’. Compare PGmc **farjō* ‘ferry’ > MDu *vere* > Du *veer*; MLG *vere*; OHG **fera* > MHG *vere* > Ger *Fähre*, Lux *Fuer*; ON *ferja* > Is *ferja*, Far *ferja*, Nor *ferje*, Sw *färja*. Also compare PGmc **farjaną* ‘travel or carry by boat’ > OFri *feria*; OSax *ferian* ‘sail, travel’ > MLG *vēren* ‘cross by boat’; ODu **ferien* > MDu *fere* > Du *veren*; OHG **ferian* > MHG *verren*, *vern* ‘travel by boat’ > Ger *fähren* ‘row boat’; ON *ferja* ‘carry by boat’ > Is *ferja*, Far *ferja*, Sw *färja*, Dan *færge*; Got 𐍠𐍺𐍪𐍫𐍺𐍠 *farjan*. There are many further connections such as *far*, *fare*, *fear*, *first*, *firth* (q.v.), *for*, *ford* (q.v.), *forth*, *from* all ultimately from PIE **per*.

- ① A crossing where a ferry boat is regularly used, typically on a wide or deep part of a river.

Examples: Boothferry (< ON *búð-bý* ‘hut village’ + OE *ferie* ‘ferry’), Briton Ferry (< *brycg-tūn* ‘bridge farm’ + ModE *ferry*), Ferrybridge (< ON *ferja* ‘ferry’ + OE *brycg* ‘bridge’), Longferry (< *lang-ferie* ‘long ferry’), North Ferriby (< *ferja-bý* ‘ferry village’), Owston Ferry (< ON *austr* ‘east’ + *tūn* ‘farm’ + *ferie* ‘ferry’), Stokeferry (< *stoc* ‘outlying settlement’ + ON *ferja* ‘ferry’).

firth fjord, inlet

Also: -art, *ford*, *forth*, *frith*

Etymology: < ON *ffjorðr* ‘fjord’ < PGmc **ferpuz* ‘inlet, fjord’ < **feraną* ‘cross’ + **-puz* NMZ < PIE **pértus* ‘crossing’ < **per* ‘go over, cross’ + **-tus* NMZ; occasionally metathesized to *frith* and then confused with *frith* ‘woodland’ which see; often confused with *ford* which see; also ModE *fjord* < Nor *ffjord* < ON *ffjorðr* but this is only used for placenames outside of Britain. Compare ON *ffjorðr* > Is *ffjörður*, Far *ffjörður*, Nor *ffjord*, Sw *ffjärd*, *ffjord*, Dan *ffjord*. Further compare PGmc **furdus* ‘ford’ > OE *ford* > ModE *ford* which see for more details.

- ① An inlet of the sea, a fjord (though not necessarily deep).

Examples: Carlingford (< ON *kerling-ffjorðr* ‘old woman (a mountain) fjord’), Knoydart (< ON *Knut-ffjorðr* ‘Knut’s fjord’), Milford Haven (< ON *melr-ffjorðr* ‘sandy fjord’), Moidart (< ON *Mundi-ffjorðr* ‘Mundi’s fjord’), Pentland Firth (< ON *Petta-land ffjorðr* ‘Pict land fjord’), Seaforth (< ON *sér-ffjorðr* ‘sea fjord’), Solway Firth (< ON *súla-vað ffjorðr* ‘pillar-ford fjord’), Strangford (< ON *strangr-*

ffjorðr ‘strong fjord’), Waterford (< ON *veðer-ffjorðr* ‘wether (sheep) fjord’), Wexford (< OIr *escir* + ON *ffjorðr* ‘sandbank fjord’).

ford ford, crossing

Etymology: < OE *ford* < PGmc **furdaz* < PIE **pértews* oblique of **pértus* < **per* ‘go over, cross’ + **-tus* NMZ; confused with *firth* < ON *ffjorðr* which see. Compare OFri *forda* > WFri *furde*; OSax *ford* > MLG *furd*, *vörde*, *vört* > LGer *Föörd*; ODu **forda* > MDu *vorde*, *voorde*, *vort* > Du *voord*, *voorde*; OHG *furt* > MHG *vurt* > Ger *Furt*. Further compare PIE **pértus* ‘crossing’ > Pcel **φritus* ‘ford’ > Bryth **rid* > Bret *red*, Corn *rys*, Wel *rhyd*; Iranian **prtu* ‘bridge’ > Av *𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌* *pərātu*, Kurdish *پێر* *pird*, MPer *𐭪𐭫𐭥𐭥𐭩* *puhli* > Per *پل* *pol* > Hindustani *पुल* *pul*; L *portus* ‘harbour, port’ > Fr *port*, It *porto*, Sp *puerto*. Further compare AGk *πόρος* *póros* ‘passage, journey’, *πείρω* *peírō* ‘pierce’, L *porta* ‘gate, door’, *portō* ‘carry, bear’, Skt *पिपति* *píparti* ‘bring across’.

Examples:

foss ditch

Also: *fos*

Etymology: < ME *foss*, *fosse* < OE *foss* < L *fossa* ‘ditch, trench’ < *fodiō* ‘excavate’ < PIE **bʰedʰ* ‘pierce; dig’; reinforced by AN *fos*, *foos*, MFr *fosse*; confused sometimes with *force* ‘waterfall’ < ON *fors*, which see.

- ① An artificially excavated ditch or trench, often but not exclusively associated with Roman occupation. Such trenches may be defensive or for land drainage. Examples: Catfoss (< *cata-foss* ‘cat’s ditch’), Fangfoss (< ON *fang* + OE *foss* ‘fishing ditch’), Fosham (< *foss-ham* ‘ditch enclosure’), Fosse Way (< *foss weg* ‘ditch path’), Wilberfoss (< *Wilburh-foss* ‘Wilburh’s ditch’).

force waterfall

Also: *foss*

Etymology: < OE *fors*, *foss* < ON *fors*, *foss* ‘waterfall’ < PGmc **fursaz* < PIE **pṛ̥sos* < **pers* ‘drizzle, sprinkle, splash’; also found in Scots dial. *fossack* ‘sea trout (*Salmo trutta*)’ with diminutive *-ack* < OE *-oc* < PGmc **-ukaz*. Compare ON *fors*, *foss* > Is *foss*, Far *fossur*, Nor *foss*, Sw *foss*, Dan *fors*, *fos*, MLG *vorsch*. Further compare Sanskrit *पृषत्* *pṛ̥ṣat* ‘sprinkled, speckled’, Av *𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌* *paršuya* ‘from the water’, Lit *purkšti* ‘shower’, PSlv **porxъ* > OCS *прахъ* *praxŭ* ‘dust’, TochA, TochB *pārs* ‘spray’.

- ① A waterfall, cataract, or rapids, particularly where a river becomes impassable. Examples: Hellgill Force (< *hell-gil* + ON *fors* ‘bright-valley waterfall’), Skellwith Force (< ON *skjalla-vað fors* ‘clashing-ford waterfall’).

frith woodland

Also: *-bright*, *fir*, *firth*

Etymology: < ME *frith*, *firth* < OE *fyrhþ* ‘forest, game preserve’ < *fyrhðe* < PGmc **furhiþą* or **furhiþō* ‘forest, woodland’ collective of **furhō* ‘fir, pine’ < PIE **perkʷus* ‘oak’; sometimes confused with *firth* ‘fjord’ < ON *fiþorðr* which see. Compare PGmc **furhiþą* ‘forest, woodland’ (collective of **furhō* ‘fir, pine’, see below) > OSax **forhist* > MLG *vorst*; OHG *foreht*, *forst* > MHG *vorst* > Ger *Forst*; Frankish **forhist* > ODu *forest* > MDu *forest*, *vorst* > Du *vorst*, L *foresta* > It/Sp *foresta*, Fr *forêt*, ModE *forest*. Also compare PGmc **furhō* ‘fir, pine’ > OE *fyrh*, *furh* > ME *firre* > ModE *fir*; OSax *furho* > MLG *vüre* > LGer *Fuhr*; ODu **fuhr*, **furin* > MDu *vure*, *urin* > Du *vuren* ‘Norway spruce (*Picea abies*)’; OHG *furh*, *furuh* > Ger *Föhre*; ON *fura* > Sw *fura*, *furu*, Dan *fyr*; PGmc **furhija* > ON *fýri* ‘conifer forest’; PGmc **fergunją* > OE *firgen*, *fyrge* ‘mountain woodland’, Got 𐍂𐍄𐍆𐍄𐍅𐍄𐍅𐍄 *faírguni* ‘mountain’, OHG *Fergunna* ‘Virngrund forest’. Further compare PIE **perkʷus* ‘oak’ > L *quercus*, Celtiberian *Querqueni* tribe, Skt प्रकटौ *parkatī* ‘fig’, Punjabi ਪਰਗਾਇ *pargāi* ‘holly oak (*Quercus baloot*)’; PCel **perkuniā* > **erkunia* > L *Hercynia* ‘Rhine forest’.

- ① A forest, particularly one with sparse or thin growth. ② A game preserve, a forest set aside for hunting by the aristocracy.

Examples: Firbeck (< *fyrhþ* + ON *bekkr* ‘forest stream’), Fritham (< *fyrhþ*-*hamm* ‘forest enclosure’), Frithville (< *fyrhþ* + AN *ville* ‘village’), Holmfirth (< *Holmes-fyrhþ* ‘Holme’s forest’), Pirbright (< *pirige-fyrhþ* ‘pear forest’).

G

garth enclosure

gate road

gill valley

Also: *gil*, *ghyll*, *gyll*

Etymology: < ME *gille*, *gylle* < OE *gil* < ON *gil* < PGmc **gilją* < PIE **ǵʰēy-* ‘yawn, gape’. Compare Is *gil*, OHG **gil* > MHG *gil*. Also compare PGmc **gailō* > ON *geil* > Is *geil*, Far *geil* ‘gap, crevice, chasm, ravine’.

- ① A ravine, gully, or other narrow valley that is often associated with a stream called a *beck* (q.v.).

Examples: Aisgill (< ON *Ási-gil* ‘Ási’s gill’), Arkle Beck (< ON *Árkil-gil* ‘Árkil’s gill’ + *bekkr* ‘stream’), Cowgill (< ON *kyr-gil* ‘cow ravine’), Dungeon Ghyll (< ON *dyngja* + *gil* ‘bower ravine’), Hellgill Force (< *hell-gil* + ON *fors* ‘bright-valley waterfall’), Halton Gill (< *healh-tūn* + *gil* ‘corner-farm valley’).

grove grove, thicket

Also: *graf*, *grave*, *greave*

Etymology: < OE *grāf*, *grāfe*, *grāfa*; further etymology unknown. May be confused with ON *græf* ‘pit, trench, grave’ < PGmc **grabą*, **grabō* < PIE **g^hrāb^h* ‘dig, scratch, scrape’, but the *grāf*, *grāfe* ‘grove’ etymon is more common in placenames. Compare PGmc **grainiz* > ON *grein* ‘branch, bough’ > Is *grein* ‘branch; article’, Nor *grein*, *gren* ‘branch’.

- ① A cluster of trees, anything from a copse or thicket to a small woods, but generally not applied to larger forests.

Examples: Boxgrove (< *box-grāf* ‘box tree grove’), Bygrave (< *bī-grāf-an* ‘trench grove-DAT’), Chilgrove (< *Ceola-grāf* ‘Ceola’s grove’), Cosgrove (< *Cōfes-grāf* ‘Cof’s grove’), Cotgrave (< *Cotta-grāf* ‘Cott’s grove’), Filgrave (< *Fygla-grāf* ‘Fygla’s grove’), Gargrave (< *gāra-grāf* ‘spear grove’, also ON *geiri* ‘spear’), Graffham (< *grāf-hām* ‘grove home’), Grafton (< *grāf-tūn* ‘grove farm’), Graveley (< *grāfe-lēah* ‘grove clearing’), Gravesend (< *grāfes-ende* ‘grove’s end.DAT’), Grayshott (< *grāf-scēat* ‘grove corner’), Hargrave (< *hār-grāfe* ‘boundary grove’), Hazelgrove (< *hæsel-grāfa* ‘hazel grove’), Llangrove (< *lang-grāf* ‘long grove’), Moylgrove (< *Matildes-grāf* ‘Matilda’s grove’), Musgrave (< *mūs-grāfe* ‘mouse grove’), Notgrove (< *næt-grāf* ‘wet grove’), Orgreave (< *ord-grāfe* ‘pointed grove’), Palgrave (< *pāl-grāf* ‘pole grove’, also < *Paga-grāf* ‘Paga’s grove’), Redgrave (< *rēad-grāf* ‘red grove’ or *hrēod-grāf* ‘reedy grove’), Staplegrove (< *stapol-grāf* ‘post grove’), Sulgrave (< *sulh-grāf* ‘gully grove’), Walgrave (< *ēald-grāf* ‘old grove’), Whitgreave (< *hwīt-grāfe* ‘white grove’), Youlgreave (< *geolu-grāfe* ‘yellow grove’).

H

ham home, homestead

Also: *hamp*, *holm*, *holme*, *home*

Etymology: ME *home*, *hoom*, *hom*, Scots *hame* < OE *hām* ‘home’ < PGmc **haimaz* < PIE **kóymos* ‘village’, **tkóymos* ‘dwelling’ < **tkey* ‘settle’ + **-mos* NMZ < **tek* ‘beget, birth’, **tetk* ‘produce, hew’. Sometimes confused with or influenced by OE *holm* ‘sea, ocean’ < ON *holmi*, *holmr* ‘islet’ (cf. Sw *Stock-holm* ‘log islet’) < PGmc **hulmaz* ‘mound, rise’ < PIE **kelH* ‘rise; tall’ (cf. L *columen* ‘column’, *collis* ‘hill’, PGmc **hulliz* > OE *hyll* > ModE *hill*). Compare OFri *hēm* > WFri *hiem* ‘yard’; ODu *heim* > Du *heem* ‘homestead, dwelling’; OHG *heima* ‘abode’ > Ger *heim* ‘native country’; ON *heimr* ‘dwelling’ > Sw *hem*, Dan *hjem*; Got 𐌺𐌹𐌿𐌺𐌰𐌽 *haims* ‘village’. The PIE root **tkey* ‘settle’ is rich in derivations, e.g. PIE **kéymoy* ‘settle’ > AGk κείμαι *keimai* ‘lie down’; PIE **koyno* ‘lair, cradle’ > L *cunae* ‘cradle, nest’, AGk κοιτή *koitē* ‘bed’; PIE **kéytis* > MyGk κίτις *ki.ti.je.si*, AGk κτίζω

kíuzō ‘found, build, create’, *κτίσις ktisis* ‘founding, creation’. Further compare Plt **keiwis* > L *cīvis* ‘citizen’; AGk *κώμη kómē* ‘village’; Ir *cóim*, Wel *cu* ‘beloved, dear’; PIE **koy-m-* > PBS **soi-m-* > PSlv **sěmja* > Ru *сѣмья sěm’ja* ‘family’, Lit *šeima* ‘family, kin’, *šeimas* ‘nest, offspring’, Lat *sàime* ‘household’, OPr *seimīns*; Skt *क्षेति kṣēti* ‘inhabit, dwell, abide’, *क्षेम kṣéma* ‘basis, foundation’; Av *𐬰𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬀 šaiiana* ‘residence’ > OArm *շէն šēn* ‘village, inhabited place’, Syr *ܫܝܢܐ šainā*.

- ① A homestead, extended to apply to a town, village, or manor.

Examples: Asterton (< *ēast-hām-tūn* ‘east home farm’), Barholm (< *beorg-hām* ‘hill home’), Bothenhampton (< *boþm-hām-tūn* ‘bottom home farm’), Bramham (< *brōm-hām* ‘broom (plant) home’), Dunham (< *dūn-hām* ‘hill home’), Greetham (< *grēot-hām* ‘gravel home’), Gresham (< *græs-hām* ‘grass home’), Haugham (< *hēah-hām* ‘high home’), Hexham (< *hagulstades-hām* ‘warrior’s home’, or perh. pers. name), Horham (< *horu-hām* ‘muddy home’), Hubberholme (< *Hūnburh-hām* ‘Hūnburh’s home’), Leckhampton (< *lēac-hām-tūn* ‘leek home farm’), Mapledurham (< *mapuldor-hām*), Mileham (< *myln-hām* ‘mill home’), Marholm (< *mere-hām* ‘pond home’), Northamptonshire (< *norþ-hām-tūn-scīre* ‘north home farm district’), Nuthampstead (< *hnutu-hām-stede* ‘nut homestead’), Odiham (< *wudig-hām* ‘woody home’), Offham (< *wōh-hām* ‘crooked home’), Smailholm (< *smæl-hām* ‘small home’), Totham (< *tōt-hām* ‘lookout home’), Quidhampton (< *cwēad-hām-tūn* ‘muck home farm’), Waltham (< *wēald-hām* ‘forest home’), Willisham Tye (< *Wīglafs-hām tēag* ‘Wiglaf’s home common’).

ham enclosure

Etymology: < OE *ham* ‘enclosure, plot, pasture, meadow’ < PGmc **hammaz*.

Compare OF *ham*, *hem* > WF *ham* ‘meadow’, NF *hamm*, SatFri *ham*, *hamm*; OSax *hamm* > LGer *hamm* ‘meadow’. Further etymology is unclear.

- ① A plot of ground, often enclosed by a fence and used as pasture for livestock. Still used as an independent noun *ham* ‘pasture, meadow’ in parts of southern England.

Examples: Attested forms are difficult if not impossible to differentiate linguistically from *ham* ‘homestead’, which see. The local history of a place may specifically distinguish *ham* ‘enclosure, pasture’.

hay hedge, enclosure

Also: -ay, -ey, *hain*, *haugh*, *haw*, *heck*, *heach*, *hedge*, *hey*, *hitch*

Etymology: *hedge* < ME *hegge* < OE *hecg*, *hecc* < PGmc **hagjō* < PIE **kagʰ-yo* < **kagʰ* ‘catch, grasp’; *haw* < ME *hawe* < OE *haga*, *hæge* < PGmc **hagō* < PIE **kagʰ-om* < **kagʰ*; *hay* < ME *hay*, *hey* < OE *haga*, *hæge* but influenced by Fr *haie* ‘hedge’ < Frankish **hagja* ‘enclosure, yard’ < PGmc **hagjō*; also confused with

ME *hay*, *hey* ‘hay, grass’, for which see other *hay*. For *hedge* < PGmc **hagiō* compare ODu *hegge* > MDu *hegghe* > Du *heg*; MLG *hēge* > LGer *Hegg*; OHG *heggja* > MHG *hecke*, *hegge* > Lux *Ho*, Ger *Heck* > Is *hekk*, Sw *häck*, Dan *hæk*. For *haw* < PGmc **hagō* compare ODu **hago* > MDu *haghe* > Du *haag*; OSax *hago*; OHG *hag* > MHG *hag* > Ger *Hag*; ON *hagi* > Is *hagi*, Far *hagi*, Nor *hage*, Sw *hage*, Dan *have*. For PIE **kagʰ* ‘catch, grasp’ further compare PCel **kagyom* > MWel *kay* ‘hedge, enclosure’ > Wel *cae* ‘field’; PCel **kagyom* > Gaul *cagiúum* ‘enclosure’ > OFr *kay* > Fr *quai*, ModE *quay*; PCel **kageti* > Wel *cau* ‘close, shut, heal’; PIt **koxom* ‘hole, tie, junction’ > L *cohūm* ‘strap between plow and yoke’; perhaps Alb *kam* ‘have, hold’, Ru *ком* *koš* ‘tent’, *кошапа* *košára* ‘sheepfold’, Skt *कक्ष* *kakṣa* ‘curtain wall’.

① Area of land enclosed by a hedge or fence.

Examples: Cathays (< *catt-haga* ‘cat enclosure’), Cheslyn Hay (< *cest-hlinc hæga* ‘coffin ridge enclosure’), Easthaugh (< *ēast-haga* ‘east enclosure’), Gamlingay (< *Gamela-ing-haga* ‘Gamela’s people’s enclosure’), Hainford (< *hæga-n-ford* ‘enclosure-DAT ford’), Haringey (< *Hæringes-hæga* ‘Hæring’s enclosure’), Haworth (< *haga-worþ* ‘hedge enclosure’), Heacham (< *hecg-hām* ‘hedge home’), Heathays (< *hæþ-haga* ‘heath enclosure’), Heckfield (< *hecc-feld* ‘enclosure field’), Heywood (< *haga-wudu* ‘enclosure wood’), Hitcham (< *hecg-hām* ‘hedge home’), Hornsey (< *Hæringes-hæga* ‘Hæring’s enclosure’), Idridgehay (< *Ēadrīc-haga* ‘Ēadrīc’s enclosure’), Oxhey (< *oxa-ange-hæga* ‘ox meadow enclosure’), Roundhay (< AN *rond* + OE *haga* ‘round enclosure’) Streethay (< *stræt-haga* ‘road enclosure’), Wolvey (< *wulf-haga* ‘wolf enclosure’), Woodhay (< *wīd-an-haga* ‘wide-DAT enclosure’), Nappa (< *hnæapp-haga* ‘bowl enclosure’).

hay hay, dried grass

Also: *ha*, *hai*, *hey*, *hi*, *high*

Etymology: < OE *hīg*, *hēg* < *hīeg* < PGmc **hawja* ‘hay’; sometimes via ON *hey* ‘hay’; probably derived from PGmc **hawwanq* ‘hew, cut down’ < PIE **kow* ~ **keh₂u* ‘beat, hew, forge’. Often confused with *hay* ‘hedge, enclosure’, which see; early attestations and local history differentiate names with *hay* ‘dried grass’. Compare OF *hā*, *hē* > WFri *hea*, SatFri *Ho*, NFri *hau*; ODu *houwi*, *houwe* > MDu *houwe*, *hoj* > Du *hooi*; OSax *hōi*, *hōgi* > MLG *hoy*, *hey* > LGer *Hei*, *Heu*; OHG *houwi*, *hou*, *hewi* > MHG *höuwe*, *höu*, *hewi* > Ger *Heu*; ON *hey* > Is *hey*, Far *hoyggj*, Nor *høj*, Sw *hö*, Dan *hø*, Gut *hoy*; Got *h̥j̥wi* *hawī*.

Examples: Blennerhasset (< Cel **blain* ‘summit’ + ON *hey-sætr* ‘hay shieling (hut)’), Clayhiddon (< *clæg hīeg-dūn* ‘clay hay hill’), Hayfield (< *hēg-feld* ‘hay field’), Hailey (< *hēg-lēah* ‘hay clearing’), Hayton (< *hēg-tūn* ‘hay farm’), Heydon (< *hēg-denu* ‘hay valley’), Heyford (< *hēg-ford* ‘hay ford’), Highway (< *hīg-weg*

‘hay road’), Northiam (< *norþ hūg-hamm* ‘north hay enclosure’).

hope enclosure, valley

Also: *hop*, *-op*, *-up*

Etymology: < ME *hope* < OE *hōp* ‘circular object’ < PGer **hōpq* ‘bend, bow, arch; ring, hoop’ < PIE **kāb-om* ‘bend, bow, arch, vault’; this is a doublet with OE *hōp* ‘inlet, bay’, for which see the other entry for *hope*; closely related is OE *hōp* > ME *hoop* > ModE *hoop*, Scots *hupe*, *huip*. Compare OFri *hōp* > WFri *hoep*, SatFri *hōp*, NFri *hop*; ODu **hōp* > MDu *hoop*, *hoep* > Du *hoep*. Further compare Lit *kabė* ‘hook’, OCS *кѡпѣ kōpŭ* ‘hill’; ModE *camp* < OE *camp* ‘battlefield’ < PGmc **kampaz*, **kampq* < L *campus* < PIE **kamp* ‘bend, crooked’.

- ① A small enclosed valley branching from a larger valley, a hollow, cirque, or cwm (< Wel *cwm* ‘valley’ < PCel **kumbā* < PIE **kumbʰ* ‘lie down’, cf. Bret *komm* ‘trough’, Ir *com* ‘chest cavity’, Fr *combe* ‘valley’ < Gaul **cumba*, Du *kom* ‘bowl’, L *incumbere* ‘lie down’, Skt *कुम्भ kumbha* ‘pot, jug’); this meaning is found mostly in northern England and Scotland. ② A piece of enclosed land, e.g. in the midst of fens or marshes; this probably derives from the older sense of OE *hōp*

Examples: Bradnop (< *brād-an-hōp* ‘broad-DAT valley’), Cassop (< *catt-ēa-hōp* ‘cat stream valley’), Eccup (< *Ecca-hōp* ‘Ecca’s enclosure’), Fownhope (< *fāg-an-hōp* ‘colour-DAT valley’), Glossop (< *Glottas-hōp* ‘Glott’s enclosure’), Hassop (< *hægtesse-hōp* ‘witch’s valley’), Hopwas (< *hōp-wæsse* ‘valley marsh’), Hopwood (< *hōp-wudu* ‘enclosure wood’), Oxenhope (< *oxna-hōp* ‘ox.GEN.PL valley’), Presthope (< *prēost-hōp* ‘priest’s valley’), Ryhope (< *hrēof-hōp* ‘rough valley’), Staindrop (< *stānra-hōp* ‘stone.ADJ.GEN valley’), Stanhope (< *stān-hōp* ‘stone valley’), Swinhope (< *swīn-hōp* ‘pig enclosure’).

hope inlet, bay

Etymology: < OE *hōp* < ON *hóp* ‘bay’ < PGmc *hōpq* ‘bow, curve, arch; ring, hoop’ < PIE **kāb-om* ‘bend, bow, arch, vault’; this is a doublet with OE *hōp* ‘enclosure’, for which see the other entry for *hope*. Compare ON *hóp* > Is *hóp*, Dan *hop*, WFri *hop*.

- ① An inlet, a small bay, or a haven, especially one which is cut off from the ocean by low tide.

Examples: Hopekirk (< ON *hóp-kirkja* ‘bay church’), Saint Margaret’s Hope (< *Sanct Margarete hōp* ‘Saint Margaret’s bay’), Stanford le Hope (< *stān-ford* ‘stone ford’ + AN *le* ‘(at) the’ + *hōp* ‘bay’), Tilbury Hope (< *Tila-byrig hōp* ‘Tila’s fort.DAT bay’), Wolfshope (< *wulfes-hōp* ‘wolf’s bay’).

hurst wooded hill

Also: *hearst*, *herst*, *hirst*

Etymology: < OE *hyrst* < PGer **hurstiz* ‘bush, thicket’ < **kʷrstis* < PIE **kʷres-* ‘bush, thicket’. Compare ODu **hurst* > MDu *horst* > Du *horst*; OSax *hurst* > MLG *horst*; OHG *hurst* > MHG *hurst* > Ger *Horst*. Possibly related to OIs *hrjóstr* ‘rocky place’, Nor *rust*, *ryst* ‘thicket of krummholz on a mountain’, Far *rust* ‘ridge’.

- ① A wooded hill, an elevated grove of trees. ② A sandy hill, knoll, or bank; by extension a sandbank or sandy ford in a river.

Examples: Coneyhurst (< AN *conis* ‘rabbit + OE *hyrst* ‘woodhill’), Herstmonceux (*hyrst* of Monceaux family), Hirst Courtney (< *hyrst* of Courtney family), Hurstpierpoint (< *hyrst* of Robert de Pierpoint), Old Hurst (< *wald-hyrst* ‘forest woodhill’).

K

keld spring

Etymology: < ON *kelda* ‘well, spring’ < PGmc **kaltijō* < **kalanq* ‘cold’ < PIE **gel* ‘cold’; direct cognates in non-Nordic languages are unknown, but the related *cold* is well attested. Compare ON *kelda* > Is *kelda* ‘bog, swamp’, Far *kelda* ‘spring; swamp; source, fontanelle, ice hole’, Sw *källa* ‘source’,

- ① A well or natural spring. ② A deep, smooth flowing part of a river.

L

land land, area

Also: *lond*

Etymology: ME *land*, *lond* < OE *land*, *lond* < PGmc **landq* < PIE **lendʰ* ‘land, heath’; also via ON *land*. Compare OFri *land*, *lond* > WFri *lân*, SatFri *Lound*, NFri *lon*, *løn*; OSax *land* > MLG *lant* > LGer *Land*; OD *lant* > MDu *lant* > Du *land*, Lim *landj*; OHG *lant* > MHG *lant* > Ger *Land*, Lux *Land*, Yid *לנד* *land*, Pol *ląd*; ON *land* > Is *land*, Far *land*, Nor *land*, Sw *land*, Dan *land*, Elf *land*, Scan *lann*; Got *𐌺𐌺𐌺* *land*. Further compare PGmc **landq* > PCel **landā* > Corn *lan*, Wel *llan* ‘enclosure’, Bret *lann* ‘heath’, OIr *land* ‘land, enclosure’ > Ir *lann*, Manx *lann*, ScGae *lann*; PSlv **lenda* ‘heath, wasteland’ > OCS *лѣдо* *lędo*, SC *лѣдина* *lędina* ‘untilled land’; OPr *lindan* ‘valley’, Alb *lëndinë* ‘heath, grassland’.

- ① A plot of land, especially one which is owned and farmed.

Examples: Barkisland (< ON *Barkris-land* ‘Barkr’s land’), Burland (< *būr-land* ‘peasant land’), Coupland (< ON *kaupa-land* ‘purchase land’), Crowland (< *crūw-land* ‘riverbend land’), Elland (< *ēa-land* ‘river land’), Faulkland (< *folc-land* ‘folk-held land’), Greetland (< ON *grjót-land* ‘rocky land’), Hulland (< *hōh-land* ‘hillspur land’), Landwade (< *land-wæd* ‘land ford’), Lawkland (< ON *laukr-land*

‘leek land’), Leyland (< *læge-land* ‘untilled land’), Litherland (< ON *hlíp-ar-land* ‘slope-GEN land’), Marland (< *mere-land* ‘lake land’), Newland (< *nīwe-land* ‘new land’), Pentland Firth (< ON *Pett-land-fjorþr* ‘Pict land fjord’) Ringland (< *Rými-inga-land* ‘Rými’s people’s land’), Rusland (< ON *Hrólfars-land* ‘Hrólf’s land’), Soyland (< *sōh-land* ‘bog land’), Stainland (< ON *steinn-land* ‘stone land’), Swarland (< *swær-land* ‘oppressive land’), Swilland (< *swīn-land* ‘pig land’), Thurgoland (< ON *Þorgeir-land* ‘Thorgeir’s land’), Thurstonland (< ON *Þorsteinn-land* ‘Thorsteinn’s land’), Tolland (< OE *tā-land* ‘toe (narrow strip) land’), Willand (< *wilde-land* ‘wild land’), Yaverland (< *eofor-land* ‘boar land’).

land grove, thicket

Also: *lond, lound, lund*

Etymology: < ON *lundr* ‘small grove’ of uncertain etymology, but probably related to PGmc **landą* ‘land’ < PIE **lendʰ* ‘land, heath’ whence ModE *land* ‘land’, which see. Compare Sw *lund*, Dan *lund*, Nor *lund*.

Examples: Hasland (< ON *hasl-lundr* ‘hazel grove’), Londonthorpe (< ON *lundar-porþ* ‘grove.GEN village’), Lound (< ON *lundr* ‘grove’), Lumby (< ON *lundr-bý* ‘grove farm’), Lund (< ON *lundr* ‘grove’), Morland (< *mór-lundr* ‘marsh grove’), Natland (< ON *nata-lundr* ‘nettle grove’), Plumland (< OE *plūme* + ON *lundr* ‘plum grove’), Rowland (< ON *rá-lundr* ‘boundary grove’), Rockland (< ON *hrókr-lundr* ‘rook grove’), Shirland (< OE *scīr* + ON *lundr* ‘bright grove’), Snelland (< ON *Snjallr-lundr* ‘Snjallr’s grove’), Swanland (< ON *Sveinn-lundr* ‘Sveinn’s grove’), Swithland (< ON *svípa-lundr* ‘burnt grove’), Timberland (< OE *timber* or ON *timbær* + ON *lundr* ‘timber grove’).

law hill

Also: *low*

lea clearing

Also: *leigh, ley*

ling heather

Also: *lyng*

M

mere lake

moss swamp

mouth delta

N

ness headland, cape, promontory

Also: *nass, naze, nes, nis, nish, noss, -ns-*

Etymology: < ME *nasse, ness, naisse, niss* < OE *næs* < PGmc **nasaz*, apparently a variant of PGmc **nusō* ~ **nasō* ‘nose’; also from ON *nes* ‘headland’. Compare OE *nasu, naso, nase* > ME *nease, nace* > ModE *nase, naise* ‘nose’ (dial.); ME *neose, nese* > ModE *nese* ‘nose; headland’ (dial.); MLG *nes*, MDu *nesse* > Du *nes* ‘tongue of land beyond a dike’; ON *nes* ‘headland, cape, promontory’ > Is *nes*, Sw *näs*, Dan *næs*. Further compare PIE **néh₂s* ‘nose, nostril’ > PGmc **nusō* ~ **nasō* ‘nose’ > OE *nosu* > ME *nose* ModE *nose*, OFri *nosi, nose, nase* > WFri *noas*, SatFri *Noose*, NFri *nös, naas*, ODu **nosa* ~ **nasa* > MDu *nose, nuese, nese* > Du *neus*, MLG *nōse, noese*, OHG *nasa* > MHG *nase* > Ger *Nase* (> Esp *nazo*), Lux *Nues*, Yid *נאָז noz*, ON *nps* > Is *nös*, Far *nøs*, Sw *nos, näsa*, Dan *næse*, Nor *nos, nase, nese*; PIE **néh₂s* > PSlv **nôšz* > OCS *нось nosŭ*, SC *hōc nōs*, Pol *nos*, USorb *nós*, LSorb *nos*, Ru *нос nos*, Ukr *ніс nis*; PIE **néh₂s* > Lat *nass*, Lit *nósis*, OPr *nozy*, L *nāsus, nāris* ‘nostrils’, AGk *ῥίς rhís, ῥίνες rhínes* ‘nostrils’, Skt *नासा nāsā* > Pali *नासा nāsā*, Av *𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬭 nāṇha*.

① A headland, cape, spit, or promontory, an extension of land out into the water. Examples: Bowness-on-Windermere (< *bula-næs an* + ON *Vinandar* + OE *mere* ‘bull cape on Vinandr’s lake’), Brimness (< ON *brim-nes* ‘surf cape’), Claines (< *clāeg-næs* ‘clay cape’), Crossens (< ON *krossa-nes* ‘cross cape’), Durness (< ON *dýr-nes* ‘deer cape’), Foulness (< *fugol-næs* ‘bird cape’), Grinsdale (< *grēne-næs* + ON *dalr* ‘green cape valley’), Grutness (< ON *grjót-nes* ‘gravel cape’), Hackness (< *haca-næs* ‘hook cape’), Holderness (< *hōldar-nes* ‘yeoman’s cape’), Kirkness (< ON *kirkja-nes* ‘church cape’), Levens (< *Lēofan-næs* ‘Lēofa’s cape’), Lowestoft Ness (< ON *Hloþvérs-toft nes* ‘Hloþvér’s homestead cape’), Minginish (< ON *megin-nes* ‘great cape’), Nazeing (< *næs-inga* ‘cape people’), Nesbit (< *næs-byht* ‘headland bend’), Neston (< *næs-tūn* ‘cape farm’), Noss Mayo (< *næs* + AN *Matheu* ‘cape of Matheu’), Sheerness (< *scīr-næs* ‘bright cape’ or *scear-næs* ‘ploughshare cape’), Shoeburyness (< *scēo-byrig-næs* ‘shelter fort.DAT cape’), Stenness (< ON *steinn-nes* ‘stone cape’), Vaternish (< ON *vatn-nes* ‘water cape’), Widness (< *wīd-næs* ‘wide cape’).

P

pool harbour
port harbour

Q

quern millstone

Etymology: < ME *quern*, *cwerne* < OE *cweorn* < PGmc **kwernūz*, **kwernō* < PIE **g^wérh₂nus* ‘millstone’ < **g^wérh₂* ‘heavy’. Compare OFri *quern* > NFri *quern*; ODu **kwerna* > MDu *querne*, *quaerne*, *queerne* > Du *kweern*; OSax *kwern*, *quern* > MLG *quern*; OHG *chwirna*, *kwirn*, *quirn*, *churn* < MHG *kurn*, *kürn*, *churne*; ON *kvern* > Is *kvörn*, Far *kvørn*, Nor *kvern*, Sw *kvarn*, Dan *kværn*, Elf *kwenn*, Scan *kværn*, Gut *kvänn*, Jamtish *kvæðn*; Got 𐌱𐌰𐌹𐌳𐌰𐌸𐌰𐌹𐌸𐌰 *asiluqaírnus* ‘millstone’ with 𐌱𐌰𐌹𐌳𐌰 *asilus* ‘donkey’. Further compare PBS **girnū* > Lat *gìrna* ‘millstone’, Lit *dziřnus*, OPr *girnoywis*, PSlv **žьrny* > OCS жрьны *žrǫny*, жрьновъ *žrūnovŭ*, Bul жёрка *žérka*, SC жрвањ *žrvaŋj*, Slov *žrnev*, Cz *žernov*, Pol *żarnów*, Ru жёрнов *žěrnov*, Ukr жорна *žórna*; PCel **brāwan* > Wel *breuan*, Bre *breo*, Corn *brou*, OIr *bráu* > Ir *bró*, ScGae *brà*, Manx *braain*; Arm երկաւ *erkan*, Skt ग्रावन् *grāvan* ‘stone for pressing Soma juice’.

- Examples: Kerne Bridge (< *cweorn brycg* ‘millstone bridge’), Quarley (< *cweorn-lēah* ‘millstone clearing’), Quarrington (< *cweorn-dūn* ‘millstone hill’), Quernmore (< *cweorn-mōr* ‘millstone marsh’), Quorndon (< *cweorn-dūn* ‘millstone hill’), Wharncliffe Side (< *cweorn-clif-side* ‘millstone cliff side’), Whorlton (< *cweorn-ing-tūn* ‘millstone farm’).

reach stretch, extent

① An extended portion of land, typically elevated; cf. *ridge*. ② A straight length of a stream or river between bends; a part of a canal.

Also: *reigh*, *riqq*, *ris*

28

attested with OE *ric* have shifted to *ridge* < OE *hrycg*, for which see *ridge*.

- ① A strip or piece of land, usually elevated. ② A ditch or trench, perhaps because of the embankment of waste dirt from digging the ditch.

Examples: Askrigg (< ON *askr* 'ash' + OE *ric* 'ridge'), Chatteris (< *Ceata-ric* 'Ceata's ridge'), Escrick (< ON *eski* 'ash.DAT' + OE *ric* 'ridge'), Kimmeridge (< *cȳme-ric* 'convenient ridge' or pers. name *Cȳma*), Lindrick (< *lind-ric* 'linden ridge'), Marrick (< ON *marr* 'marsh' or OE *mære* 'boundary' + *ric* 'ridge'), Midridge (< *midel-ric* 'middle ridge'), Puckeridge (< *pūca-ric* 'goblin ridge'), Richeham (< *ric-hām* 'ridge homestead'), Reighton (< *ric-tūn* 'ridge farm'), Rastrick (< ON *rōst* 'rest' + OE *ric* 'ridge'), Skitterick (< ON *skite* 'trickle; shit' + OE *ric* 'ditch').

ridge ridge

Also: *bridge*, *ruddge*, *ruge*

Etymology: < ME *rygge*, *rig*, *ryg*, *rigge* < OE *hrycg* 'back, spine, ridge' < PGmc **hruǵjaz* 'back' probably from PIE *(s)*kre-uk* < *(s)*ker* 'turn, bend'. Compare OFri *hreg* > WFri *réch*, SatFri *Rääch*, NFri *reg*; OSax *hruggi* > MLG *rügge* > LGer *Rügge*, *Rügg*; MDu *rugge* > Du *rug*; OHG *rucki* > MHG *rucke* > Ger *Rücken*, Lux *Réck*, Yid *רוקן* *rukṇ*; ON *hryggur* > Is *hryggur*, Far *ryggur*, Nor *rygg*, Sw *rygg*, Dan *ryg*. Further compare PIE *(s)*kre-uk* > L *crux* 'cross', PIE *(s)*kṛ-wós* > Plt **korwos* > L *curvus* 'bent, crooked, curved', PIE *(s)*kṛ-kṛ-* (redup.) > Plt **karkros* > L *carcer* 'prison; starting gate', Plt **kankros* (dissim.) > L *cancer* 'crab; tumor; lattice'; PIE *(s)*kṛ-tós* > AGk *κυρτός* *kurtós* 'convex', PIE *(s)*ker-ew-* > AGk *κορώνος* *korōnós* 'bent, crooked', *κορώνη* *korōne* 'seabird; curved thing; apophysis' > L *corōna* 'crown', PIE *(s)*ker-k-* > AGk *κίρκος* *kírkos* 'circle; racecourse' > L *circus* 'racecourse'; Palb **karnutja* > Alb *kërrus* 'bend back'.

- ① An extended length of elevated land; a chain of hills.

Examples: Awbridge (< *abbod-hrycg* 'abbot ridge'), Chartridge (< *Cearda-hrycg* 'Cearda's ridge'), Coldridge (< *col-hrycg* 'charcoal ridge'), Curdridge (< *Cūprædes-hrycg* 'Cūpræd's ridge'), Dorridge (< *dēor-hrycg* 'deer ridge'), Eastriggs (< *ēast-hrycg* 'east ridge'), Elmbridge (< *elm-an-hrycg* 'elm-GEN ridge'), Eridge (< *earn-es-hrycg* 'eagle-GEN ridge'), Foulridge (< *fola-hrycg* 'foal ridge'), Hawkridge (< *hafoc-hrycg* 'hawk ridge'), Henstridge (< *hengest-hrycg* 'stallion ridge'), Latteridge (< *lād-hrycg* 'leading ridge'), Lindridge (< *lind-hrycg* 'linden ridge'), Longridge (< *lang-hrycg* 'long ridge'), Melkridge (< *meolc-hrycg* 'milk ridge'), Puckeridge (< *puca-hrycg* 'goblin ridge'), Rudge (< *hrycg-e* 'ridge-DAT'), Rudgwick (< *hrycg-wīc* 'ridge village'), Rugeley (< *hrycg-lēah* 'ridge clearing'), Sandridge (< *sand-hrycg* 'sand ridge'), Storridge (< *stān-hrycg* 'stone ridge'), Tandridge (< *tended-hrycg* 'signal fire ridge'), Totteridge (< *Tāta-hrycg* 'Tāta's ridge'), Waldridge (< *wall-hrycg* 'wall ridge').

S

shaw woods

Etymology: < ME *schawe*, *schaze* < OE *sceaga*, *scaga* < PGmc **skōgaz*, though the OE *scaga* form could also be from ON *skógr* ‘wood’ (see below); of unclear etymology with little attestation outside of English and North Germanic, but probably related to PGmc **skaggijǫ*, **skagjǫ* ‘protrusion; beard’ > OE *sceacga* > ModE *shag*, perhaps originally from PIE *(s)*keg* ‘jump, skip, move quickly’. Compare NFri *skage* ‘far edge of cultivated land’; PGmc **skōgaz* > ON *skógr* ‘wood’ > Is *skógur*, Far *skógur*, *skógvur*, Nor *skog*, Sw *skog*, Dan *skov*; PGmc **skaggijǫ*, **skagjǫ* ‘protrusion; beard’ > ON *skegg* ‘beard’ > Sw *skägg*, Nor *skjegg*, Dan *skæg*, ModE *skeg* ‘stern fin of a boat or surfboard; stump of a branch’; ON *skage* ‘promontory’, *skaga* ‘protrude’ > Is *skaga* ‘protrude’; OHG *scahho* ‘promontory’; Dan *Skagen* ‘town on north cape of Jutland’ (ModE *The Scaw*), *Skagerrak* ‘strait between North Sea and Kattegat’ (with *rak* ‘strait’ < PGmc **rakjanǫ* ‘stretch, straighten’, **raikijanǫ* ‘stretch out, reach’ > OE *rācan* > ModE *reach*).

- ① A small wood or thicket, a copse or grove of trees, particularly one at the border of an agricultural field. Still used as an independent word in some English dialects, and in old poetry in compounds like *woodshaw*. ② The tops of root vegetables like carrots and turnips, likened to a miniature grove of trees. This usage is primarily found in Scotland and is not normally applicable in placenames.

Examples: Appleshaw (< *æppel-sceaga* ‘apple woods’), Audenshaw (< *Aldwine-sceaga* ‘Aldwine’s woods’), Birkenshaw (< *bircen-sceaga* ‘birch woods’), Bradshaw (< *brād-sceaga* ‘broad woods’), Bramshaw (< *brāmel-sceaga* or *brēm-el-sceaga* ‘bramble woods’, also *brōm-sceaga* ‘broom woods’), Crawshaw Booth (< *crāwe-sceaga* ‘crow woods’ + ON *búð* ‘hut’), Denshaw (< *denu-sceaga* ‘valley woods’), Dunnockshaw (< *dunnoc-sceaga* ‘sparrow woods’), Oakenshaw (< *ācen-sceaga* ‘oaken woods’), Ottershaw (< *oter-sceaga* ‘otter woods’), Renishaw (< AN *Reynald* + OE *-es* GEN + *sceaga* ‘Reynold’s woods’), Wishaw (< *wiht-sceaga* ‘bent woods’).

ship sheep

Also: *ship*

shot corner

Also: *side*

Etymology: < OE *scēat* ‘corner, angle; nook; lap’ < PGmc **skautaz* ‘corner; wedge; flap, fold; lap’ < PIE *(s)*kewd* ‘throw, shoot, pursue, rush’; also as OE *scēat* >

ModE *sheet* referring to cloth or paper, and in sailing *sheet* (obs. *shoot*) refers to the rope attached to the lower corner (*clew*) of a sail. Compare OFri *skat* > NFri *skut* ‘fold of garment; lap; coattail’, WFri *scoat* ‘sheet, sail; lap’; MDu *scoot* > Du *schoot* ‘wedge’; MLG *schōte* > LGer *Schote* ‘sheet rope of sail’; OHG *scōz* > MHG *schōz* > Ger *Schoß* ‘fold of garment; lap’; ON *skaut* > Dan *skød* ‘lap; skirt’, Is *skaut* ‘lap; hood; electrode’; Got 𐍍𐍃𐍅𐍄𐍅𐍄 *skauta* ‘projecting edge, fringe’.

- ① A corner of a larger area. ② A clump or bunch of trees.

Examples: Aldershot (< *alor-scēat* ‘alder clump’), Bagshot (< *bagga-scēat* ‘badger corner’), Bebside (< *Bibba-scēat* ‘Bibba’s corner’), Bramshott (< *brāmel-scēat* ‘bramble clump’), Empshott (< *imbe-scēat* ‘bee corner’), Eshott (< *æsc-scēat* ‘ash clump’), Evershot (< *eofor-scēat* ‘boar corner’), Ewshot (< *īw-scēat* ‘yew clump’), Grayshott (< *grāf-scēat* ‘grove corner’), Oxshott (< *Ocga-scēat* ‘Ocga’s corner’).

stan stone

staple post

Also: *stable*, *stal*, *stapl*-

Etymology: < OE *stapol* ‘post, pillar’ < PGmc **stapulaz* ‘post, pillar; foundation’ < PIE **steb^h* ‘post, stem’. ME *staple* is also influenced by AN *estaple* ‘market, trading post’ (see etymology below). Compare OFri *stapul* > WFri *steapel*, SatFri *Stoapel*; OSax *stapol* > MLG *stapel* ‘pile, stack’ > LGer *Stapel*, Ger *Stapel*, Yid שטאַפל *shtapl*; ODu *stapal* > MDu *stapel* ‘pile, stack’ > Du *stapel*; OHG *stapfal* > Ger *Staffel* ‘season; squadron’; ON *stöpull* > Is *stöpull*, Far *støpul*, Sw *stapel* ‘stack; dock’, Dan *stabel*, *stavl* ‘stack’ > Is *stafl*. Also PGmc **stapulaz* >> L *stapula* ‘market, trading post’ > OFr *estaple* > AN *estaple*, MFr *estappe* ‘warehouse’ > Fr *étape* ‘stage of journey’ > Du *etappe*, Ger *Etappe*, Geo Ⴅံၵံၵံၵံ *et’ap*’i.

- ① A site marked by a post or pillar. ② A trading post or market for the exchange of goods. This sense developed in ME from the influence of AN and OFr *estaple* ‘trading post’.

Examples: Barnstaple (< *beard-an-stapol* ‘battleaxe post’), Dunstable (< *Dunnas-stapol* ‘Dunna’s pole’), Stalbridge (< *stapol-brycg* ‘post bridge’), Stapleford (< *stapol-ford* ‘post ford’), Staplegrove (< *stapol-grāf* ‘post grove’), Staplehurst (< *stapol-hyrst* ‘post woodhill’), Stapleton (< *stapol-tūn* ‘post farm’), Stapley (< *stapol-lēah* ‘post clearing’), Staploe (< *stapol-hōh* ‘post hillspur’), Whitstable (< *hwīt-stapol* ‘white post’).

stead farm

ster farm

stoke second settlement

Also: *stock*

stow assembly

strath wide valley
street Roman road
 Also: *streat*
swin swine, pigs

T

tarn lake
thorpe village

Also: *thorp*, *throp*

Etymology: < ME *thorp*, *throp* < OE *þorp*, *þrop* ‘village’ < PGmc **þurpq* ‘village, settlement’ < PIE **tṛb-om* < **treb* ‘room, dwelling’; also from ON *þorp* ‘village’, especially with ON personal names. Compare OFri *thorp*, *terp* > WFri *terp*, SatFri *Täärp*, NFri *torp*, *terp*; OSax *thorp* > MLG *dorp* > LGer *Dörp*, Plautdietsch *Darp*, WFri *doarp* (doublet with *terp* < OFri); Frankish **thorp*, **throp* > ODu **thorp* > Du *dorp* > ModE *dorp*; OHG *dorf* > Ger *Dorf*, Lux *Duerf*, Yid דאָרף *dorf*; ON *þorp* > Is *þorp*, Far *torpur*, Nor *torp*, Sw *torp*, Dan *torp*, Gut *torp*; Got 𐍄𐍅𐍂𐍅𐍅𐍄 *þaurp*; Frankish **thorp*, **throp* > OFr *trope*, *trupe* > Fr *troupe*, *troupeau*, *trop* > ModE *troop*, *troupe*, Du *troep*, Ger *Truppe*, Sw *trupp*; also OFr *trope*, *trupe*, *tropel* > Sp *tropel*, Pt *tropel*, ML *troppus* > Cat *tropa*, Occ *trop*, It *truppa*, Sp *tropa*, Pt *tropa*. Further compare PIE **treb* ‘room, dwelling’ > **treb-eh₂* > PCel **trebā* > Bryth **treβ* > Bret *trev*, Wel *tref*, *tre*, also PCel **trebā* > OIr *treb* > Ir *treabh*; L *trabs* ‘trunk, timber; beam, rafter, roof’ > *taberna* ‘tavern, shop’; Lit *trōbà* ‘farmhouse’.

Examples: Addlethorpe (< *Eardwulfes-þorp* ‘Eardwulf’s village’), Aisthorpe (< *ēast-þorp* ‘east village’), Ashwellthorpe (< *æsc-wella-þorp* ‘ash spring village’), Belmesthorpe (< *Beornhelmes-þorp* ‘Beornhelm’s village’), Burnham Thorpe (< *burna-hām þorp* ‘stream home village’), Cleethorpes (< *clāge-þorp* ‘clay village’), Coneysthorpe (< ON *konungs-þorp* ‘king’s village’), Copmanthorpe (< ON *kaup-manna-þorp* ‘merchant’s (buy-man.GEN) village’), Eathorpe (< *ēa-þorp* ‘river village’), Friesthorpe (< ON *Frísa-þorp* ‘Frisian’s village’), Gaytonthorpe (< *Gāgas-tūn-þorp* ‘Gāga’s farm village’), Ingoldisthorpe (< ON *Ingjaldras-þorp* ‘Ingjald’s village’), Ixworth Thorpe (< *Gyčsa-worþ þorp* ‘Gyčsa’s enclosure village’), Kingsthorpe (< *cyninges-þorp* ‘king’s village’), Londonthorpe (< ON *lundr-þorp* ‘grove village’), Milnthorpe (< *myln-þorp* ‘mill village’), Osgathorpe (< ON *Ásgautr-þorp* ‘Ásgautr’s village’), Newthorpe (< *nīwe-þorp* ‘new village’), Rothersthorpe (< *rāderes-þorp* ‘counsellor’s village’), Scunthorpe (< ON *Skúna-þorp* ‘Skuna’s village’), Yaddlethorpe (< *Ēadwulfes-þorp* ‘Ēadwulf’s village’).

thwaite clearing

Also: *foot*, *thaite*

Etymology: < ON *pveit* ‘paddock, cleared forest land’. Of uncertain etymology, but various comparanda are found in some Germanic languages, e.g. OE *pwītan* ‘cut off’ > ME *thwitel*, *whittel* ‘large knife’ > ModE *whittle* ‘cut wood with a knife’; ON *pveita* ‘hurl, fling’; MDu *duit* ‘ $\frac{1}{8}$ stiver (coin)’, MLG *doyt* > Du *duit* ‘bit, small amount’, ModE *doit*, Dan *døjt*, Ger *Deut*.

- ① A piece of ground, especially cleared from a forest or reclaimed from waste for use in agriculture or housing.

Examples: Allithwaite (< ON *Eilífr-pveit* ‘Eilífr’s clearing’), Brackenthwaite (< ON *brækni-pveit* ‘bracken clearing’), Braithwaite (< ON *breiþr-pveit* ‘broad clearing’), Branthwaite (< OE *brām* ‘broom (plant)’ + ON *pveit*), Calthwaite (< ON *kalf-r-pveit* ‘calf clearing’), Curthwaite (< ON *kirkja-pveit* ‘church clearing’), Haverthwaite (< ON *hafri-pveit* ‘oat clearing’), Huthwaite (< OE *hōh* ‘hillspur’ + ON *pveit*), Langthwaite (< ON *langr-pveit* ‘long clearing’), Morfoot (< ON *mór-pveit* ‘marsh clearing’), Satterthwaite (< ON *sátr-pveit* ‘shieling (hut) clearing’), Seathwaite (< ON *sef-pveit* ‘sedge clearing’ or *sér-pveit* ‘lake clearing’), Slaithwaite (< ON *slag-pveit* ‘logged clearing’), Southwaite (< OE *pōh* ‘clay’ + ON *pveit*), Swinithwaite (< ON *svipningr-pveit* ‘burned clearing’), Yockenthwaite (< OIr *Eogan* + ON *pveit* ‘Eogan’s clearing’).

toft homestead, curtilage

Etymology: OE *toft* < ON *toft*, *topt* < PGmc **tumfet* < PIE **d_h-pedom* ‘floor’ < **dem* ‘build’ + **ped* ‘foot’. Further compare PIE **dem* ‘build’ with PIE **dém-nti* > PGmc **temanq* ‘fit’ > OE *teman* > ModE *teem*, OFri *tima* > WFri *betamen* ‘befit’, OSax *teman*, Du *betamen*, OHG *zeman* > Ger *ziemen*, Got 𐍄𐍹𐍹𐍺𐍴 *timan*; PIE **d_h-tis* > PGmc **tumþiz* ‘association, guild’ > OHG *zumft* > Ger *Zunft*; PIE **dem-ro* > PGmc **timrą* ‘building, timber’ > ModE *timber*, WFri *timmer*, Du *timmer*, Ger *Zimmer*, ON *timbr* > Is *timbur*, Sw *timmer*, Dan *tømmer*; PIE **dóm* ‘house’ > PSlv **domъ*, AGk δόμος *dómos*, L *domus*, Arm տնիս *tun*, Skt दम *dáma*, Av 𐬔𐬭𐬀 *dqm*, Alb *dhomë* ‘room, chamber’.

- ① A homestead, a house along with its various outbuildings (stable, barn, etc.). Paired with *croft* (which see) as *toft and croft* to denote the whole landholding of the homestead and its associated pasture and tillage. ② A curtilage (also *courtlege* < AN *curtilege* < OFr *cortilege* < L *curtilagium*), a courtyard attached to a house and together with it forming an enclosure. ③ Extended to apply to the land owned by the householder of the homestead. ④ A knoll or hillock suitable for the site of a homestead.

Examples: Blacktoft (< *blæc-toft* ‘black (dark) homestead’), Bratoft (< ON *breiþr-toft* ‘broad homestead’), Bircham Tofts (< *brēc-hām toft* ‘broken (ground) farm

homestead'), Eastoft (< ON *eski-toft* 'ash.DAT homestead'), Hardstoft (< ON *Hjortars-toft* 'Hjortr's homestead'), Lowestoft (< ON *Hloþvérs-toft* 'Hloþvér's homestead'), Wigtoft (< ON *vík-toft* 'creek/bay homestead'), Willitoft (< *willig-toft* 'willow homestead'), Yelvertoft (< *Geldfriðar-toft* 'Geldfriþ's homestead' or *gēol-ford-toft* 'pool ford homestead').

ton farm, enclosure

Etymology: < OE *tūn* 'enclosure' < PGmc **tūnq* 'fence' < PCel **dūnom* 'hill, fort on a hill' < PIE **d^{hu}Hnom* < PIE **d^hewh₂* 'finish, come full circle'; closely related to *-don, down* < OE *dūn* 'hill' which see. Compare OFri *tūn* > WFri *tun*; OSax *tūn*; ODu *tun* > Du *tuin* 'garden'; OHG *zūn*; ON *tún* 'fenced area, enclosure; field around a dwelling' > Is *tún* 'hayfield', Far *tún* 'forecourt; way between houses, street', Dan *tun* 'fenced area', Nor *tun*, Sw *ton, tun*. Further compare PGmc **tūnq* > PSlv **tynъ* 'fence' > Ru тын *tyn* 'fence, esp. wattle', Ukr тин *tyn*, SC *tin*, Cz *týn*, Pol *tyn*.

twistle river fork

Also: *tw whistle*

Etymology: < ME *twisel* < OE *twisla* < PGmc **twisilq* 'fork, split, bifurcation' < PIE **dwis* 'twice, in two'. Compare ModE *twizzle* 'twist, stir', AmE *swizzle* 'mixed drink; stir, mix up'; PGmc **twisilq* > OHG *zwisila* > MHG *zwisel* > Ger *Zwiesel*, ON *kvisl* > Is *kvísl* 'fork in river; forked implement, pitchfork'; ON *kvistr* 'branch' > Nor *kvist* 'twig, stick', Sw *kvist*, Dan *kvist*; ON *kvista* 'branch out', *kvistlingr* 'sapling', *kvistóttr* 'twisted, gnarled (wood)', *kvist-skæðr* 'twist-scathing (sun epithet)'.

① Fork in a river, merging or splitting of two streams.

Examples: Entwistle (< *henna-twisla* 'hen fork'), Haltwhistle (< AN *haut* 'high' + OE *twisla* 'fork'), Oswaldtwistle (< *Ōswald-twisla* 'Oswald's fork'), Tintwistle (< *þengel-twisla* 'prince's fork').

W

weald see *wold* 'forest, woodland'

wick village, dairy

Also: *week, wich, wig, wigh, wych, wycke*

Etymology: < OE *wīc* < L *vīcus* 'house-row, city quarter; village' < PIE **wéy^{ks}* 'village; household' < **wéy^k* 'settle'; homophonous and confused with OE *wīc* 'bay, inlet' < ON *vík*, for which see the other *wick* entry. The Latin etymon *vīcus* apparently replaced PIE **wéy^{ks}* > PGmc **wīhsq* > Got 𐍄𐍪𐍳𐍱 *weihs* in other Germanic languages as final -s is lost. Compare OFri *wīk* > WFri *wyk*; OSax *wīk* > MLG *wīk*

> LGer *-wiek* in e.g. *Brunswiek* (ModE *Brunswick*, Ger *Braunschweig*); ODu *wīk* > MDu *wijk* > Du *wijk* 'neighbourhood'; OHG *wīh* > MHG *wīch* > Ger *weich-* in e.g. *Weichbild* 'city precinct'. Further compare PIE **wéyks* 'village; household' > PBS **weisís* > Lat *viēsis* 'guest', Lit *váišinti* 'visit', *viešėti* 'stay in', PSlv **vъsъ* 'village' > OCS *вѣсь vīsŭ*, SC *вас vas*, Cz *ves*, Pol *wieś*, LSorb *wjas*, USorb *wjes*, Ru *весь ves*; AGk *οἶκος oîkos* 'household' > L > ModE *eco-*; Skt *विश् vís* 'village, people', *वेश veśa* 'house', Av *𐬯𐬀𐬎𐬌 vīs* 'village, clan', TochB *ike* 'place, location'. Also PIE **wéyks* + **pótis* 'master' > **weyk-potis* 'village chief' > Skt *विशपति víspāti* 'village chief', Av *𐬯𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬌 vīspaiti* 'clan chief', TochA *wikpots* 'clan chief', Lit *viēšpats* 'house master', OPr *waispattin* 'house mistress' (fem. *-in*), perh. Palb **dzwāpt* > Alb *zot* 'lord, master'.

- ① A town or village. Originally denoting larger settlements (e.g. Canterbury), this usage is preserved through the 19th century in some dialects as a term for smaller villages, i.e. hamlets. ② A farm or dairy. Applied in OE to farms in general, but by ME specifically used for dairies and now dialectal.

Examples: Aldwych (< *ealde-wīc* 'old village'), Austwick (< ON *austr* + OE *wīc* 'east farm'), Blatherwycke (< *blædre-wīc* 'bladder (plant) farm'), Chiswick (< *cīese-wīc* 'cheese farm'), Cowick (< *cū-wīc* 'cow farm'), Gatwick (< *gāt-wīc* 'goat dairy'), Greenwich (< *grēne-wīc* 'green village'), Hammerwich (< *hamor-wīc* 'hammer farm'), Hardwick (< *heord-wīc* 'herd dairy'), Harwich (< *here-wīc* 'army (Vikings) camp'), Hawick (< *haga-wīc* 'enclosed farm'), Hedderwick (< *hæddre-wīc* 'heather farm'), Hinwick (< *henn-wīc* 'hen farm'), Middlewich (< *midlest-wīc* 'middlemost farm'), Milwich (< *myln-wīc* 'mill farm'), Northwick (< *norþ-wīc* 'north farm'), Northwich (< *norþ-wīc* 'north farm'), Pancrasweek (< *Sanct Pancras wīc* 'St. Pancras village'), Papplewick (< *papol-wīc* 'pebble farm'), Prestwich (< *prēost-wīc* 'priest village'), Rotherwick (< *hrȳðer-wīc* 'cattle farm'), Sheldwich (< *sceld-wīc* 'shelter farm'), Warwick (< *waroð-wīc* 'meadowbank farm'), Wickmere (< *wīc-mere* 'dairy pool'), Wighton (< *wīc-tūn* 'village farm'), Wigtown (< *wīc-tūn* 'village farm'), Wychbold (< *wīc-bold* 'village dwelling').

wick bay, inlet

Also: *vick*, *wich*, *wig*

Etymology: < OE *wīc* < ON *vík* 'bay, inlet' < PGmc **wīko* 'bend'. Confused with OE *wīc* 'village, farm, dairy' < L *vīcus* 'house-row, city quarter; village', for which see the other *wich* entry. Placenames are mostly ON although some are OE or a mix of the two. Compare ON *vík* > Is *vík*, Far *vík*, Nor *vík*, Sw *vík*; ON *reyk-ja-vík* 'smoke-GEN.PL-bay' > Is *Reykjavík*, ON *vík-ing-r* 'bay-people-NOM' > *víkingr* > OE *wicing*, OFr *witsing*, ModE *Viking* (reborrowed).

- ① A small bay or inlet. ② A creek in the BrE sense, a recess in the coastline with

a tidal estuary.

Examples: Brodick (< ON *breiðr-vík* ‘broad bay’), Burwick (< ON *barð-vík* ‘edge bay’), Greenwich (< *grēne-wīc* ‘green bay’) Helvick (< ON *hjalli-vík* ‘ledge bay’), Hillswick (< ON *Hildir-vík* ‘Hildir’s bay’), Lerwick (< ON *leir-vík* ‘mud bay’), Lowick (< ON *lauf-vík* ‘leafy bay’), Norwick (< ON *norþ-vík* ‘north bay’), Runswick (< ON *Reinns-vík* ‘Reinn’s bay’), Sandwich (< *sand-wīc* ‘sandy bay’) Sandwick (< ON *sand-vík* ‘sandy bay’), Shandwick (< ON *sand-vík* ‘sandy bay’), Uig (< ScGae *ùig* < ON *vík* ‘bay’), Wigtoft (< ON *vík-toft* ‘bay homestead’).

with ford

Also: *wass*, *wath*, *wathe*, *way*, *weth*, *worth*

Etymology: < ME *wath*, *weth* < OE *wæþ* or ON *vað* < PGmc **waðq* < PIE **wad^hom* ‘ford’ < **weh₂d^h-* ‘proceed; pass, traverse’. Compare OFri **wed* > Fri *waad*; ODu *wad* > MDu *wat* > Du *wad*; Frankish **wad* > OFr *gué* > Fr *gué*, It *guado*; OSax **wad* > MLG *wat*; OHG *wat* > Ger *Wate*, *Watt*; ON *vað* > Is, Far *vað*, Nor, Swe, Dan *vad*; Got *Ƴþað wad*. Further compare L *vadum* ‘ford, shallow’ < PIt **waðom*; L *vādō* < PIt **wāðō* ‘go, walk’; OArm *quul gam* ‘come, arrive’.

① A ford or crossing along a river or stream where the water is shallow.

Examples: Flawith (< ON *flagð-vað* ‘witch-ford’ or *flapa-vað* ‘meadow-ford’), Langwathby (< ON *langr-vað-by* ‘long-ford-village’), Nether Langwith (< OE *nīpera* ‘lower’ + ON *langr-vað* ‘long-ford’), Rainworth (< ON *hreinn-vað* ‘clean-ford’), Ravensworth (< ON *hrafn-vað* ‘raven-ford’, poss. a man *Hrafn*), Sandwith (< ON *sandr-vað* ‘sand-ford’), Skelwith Bridge (< ON *skjalla-vað bryggja* ‘clashing-ford bridge’), Solway Firth (< ON *súla-vað fǫrðr* ‘pillar-ford fjord’), Wass (< ON *vað* ‘ford’), Wath (< ON *vað* ‘ford’).

wold forest, woodland

Also: *weald*

worth see *with* ‘ford’

worth enclosure

Also: *wardine*, *worthy*

ABBREVIATIONS

AGk	Ancient Greek
Alb	Albanian
AmE	Modern American English
AN	Anglo-Norman (Old Norman French in Britain after 1066)
Arm	Armenian
Av	Avestan
BrE	Modern British English

Bre	Breton
Bryt	Brythonic
Bul	Bulgarian
Cat	Catalan
Corn	Cornish (= Kernowek)
Cz	Czech
Dan	Danish
Du	Dutch
Elf	Elfdalian (Sweden)
Far	Faroese
Fin	Finnish
Fr	French
Gaul	Gaulish
Geo	Georgian
Ger	German
Gk	Modern Greek
Got	Gothic (of Wulfilas)
Gut	Gutnish (Sweden)
Hit	Hittite
Ir	Irish
Is	Icelandic (Íslenska)
It	Italian
L	Latin
LGer	Low German (= Plattdeutsch, Low Saxon)
Lim	Limburgish (Netherlands)
Lit	Lithuanian
LSorb	Lower Sorbian (= Northern Wendish)
Lux	Luxembourgish
MDu	Middle Dutch
MGk	Medieval (or Middle) Greek
MHG	Middle High German
MLG	Middle Low German
MPer	Middle Persian
MyGk	Mycenaean Greek
NFri	North Frisian
Nor	Norwegian (Bokmål & Nynorsk)
OArm	Old Armenian
Occ	Occitan (including Provençal)
OCS	Old Church Slavonic
ODu	Old Dutch (= Old Low Franconian)
OE	Old English (= Anglo-Saxon)

OES	Old East Slavic (= Old Rus'ian)
OFr	Old French
OFri	Old Frisian
OHG	Old High German
OIr	Old Irish
OIs	Old Icelandic (later than Old Norse)
OL	Old Latin (prisca Latinitas)
ON	Old Norse (= Old Scandinavian)
OPr	Old Prussian
OSax	Old Saxon (= Old Low German)
PAlb	Proto-Albanian
PArm	Proto-Armenian
PBal	Proto-Baltic
PBS	Proto-Balto-Slavic
PCel	Proto-Celtic
Per	Persian (= Farsi)
PGmc	Proto-Germanic
PHel	Proto-Hellenic (= Proto-Greek)
PIE	Proto-Indo-European
PII	Proto-Indo-Iranian (= Proto-Indo-Aryan)
PIt	Proto-Italic (= Italic)
Pol	Polish
Pt	Portuguese
PSlv	Proto-Slavic
Rom	Romanian
Ru	Russian
Sard	Sardinian
SatFri	Saterland Frisian (Saterlandic, Seeltersk, ≈ East Frisan)
SC	Serbo-Croatian
Scan	Scanian (Sweden)
ScGae	Scottish Gaelic
Skt	Sanskrit
Sp	Spanish
Svk	Slovakian
Svn	Slovenian
Sw	Swedish
Syr	Syriac (= Modern Aramaic)
TochA	Tocharian A
TochB	Tocharian B
USorb	Upper Sorbian (= Southern Wendish)
Ven	Venetian
VL	Vulgar Latin
Wel	Welsh
WFri	West Frisian
Yid	Yiddish