CUMBERLAND & WESTMORLAND

ANTIQUARIAN & ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

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SOME LAKE DISTRICT PLACE-NAMES

PROBLEM PLACE-NAMES IN CUMBRIA

FURTHER CUMBRIAN PLACE NAMES

OWNER
PUBLICATIONS COMMITTEE

Original issue May 2020

Revised June 2025

Cumbrian Place Names

In *Transactions* Series 3 Vol 20 an article was published "*Some Lake District Place Names*" by Jeremy Godwin.

Using an etymological approach, the article elicits meanings for various Lakeland place names which have hitherto been elusive, overlooked or erroneously derived.

Only some of the place names were included in the article and it was supplemented with a paper of more place names which was made available via the website additional resources section. The author has now produced a second paper with more place names, in order to make the articles more useable they have been combined into this single document and an alphabetical index of the place names has been created.

Contents

Please note that the page numbers refer to the individual page numbers in the documents and not the footer page number of the main document. The documents start on the following main pages :-

Name Index

Some Lake District Place-Names

JEREMY GODWIN

Using an etymological approach, this note elicits meanings for various Lakeland place-names which have hitherto been elusive, overlooked or erroneously derived.

Keywords: fell – causeway – gill – landscape – pike

Hindscarth: NY 2116

Hindscarth is omitted from the standard 1971 guide and is defined by Diana Whaley as 'the pass of the hind or female deer', from Old English and Old Norse *hind* and Old Norse *skarð*, 'though there is no obvious gap in the landscape'.[1] This being the case, the obvious meaning may not be the correct one. It is possible that the name does not refer to a local deer, but to a local farmer's use of the fell. 'Hind' is a common surname in the area, so that the fell may be 'Hind's Garth': 'Garth' and 'Scarth' are often interchangeable, as in Gatesgartn, in Buttermere, which first appears as Gatescarthe in *c.* 1211, becoming Gatesgarth in 1273. The two variant spellings continued in use until 1867, when the Ordnance Survey fixed the place-name as Gatesgarth. Other fells taking their names from individuals include Robinson, and Harrison Stickle.

Lobstone Band: NY 240160

To the east of Hindscarth is High Spy, a fell with Lobstone Band in its eastern section. Whaley cites Denis Brearley, who, in *Lake District Place-Names explained* …, suggested *lob*, a term used by miners for 'a step or step-like vein of material'. There are indeed disused mines nearby and one such step in the hill hereabouts, visible when descending from Dale Head.[2]

Nitting Haws: NY 242168

Nitting Haws does not appear in the standard 1971 study, and Diana Whaley saw only a 'craggy piece of fellside', though a sight notch is visible from the valley on a clear day, in the Bowder Stone car park.[3] This is the hause, from Old Norse *hals*, meaning a col or pass, a variant of which is Hawse, as in Hawse End, a house near the end of Catbells, Derwentwater. A public footpath runs from Manesty, with a branch from Grange-in-Borrowdale, up the fell to Nitting Haws and thence to the main north-south past to westward. As for the 'Nitting' element of the name, Wright gives 'nit' and 'nitt', a nut, especially a hazel-nut, a Cumberland usage, so that Nitting is 'nutting', a gathering of hazel nuts which were a medieval food staple.[4] At least one tree grows there still, visible from below.

Maiden Moor: NY 240181

Maiden Moor does not appear in the standard 1971 study. Diana Whaley recalled S. T. Coleridge's *Maiden Bower* in the 'Notebooks'.[5] Its probable meaning is 'plain on the hill', from the Gaelic *magh*, 'a plain, a flat area', and *dun*, 'a hill', which it is.[6]

Causey Pike: NY 220210

Causey Pike is distinctive but not very pike-shaped when seen from Keswick; yet when viewed from Upper Newlands, to the south, it appears as a gable- or pike-shaped fell in the middle of a long, level ridge, a 'causey', or causeway. This shows how its namers first came towards it – from the south.

Black Sail: NY 194123

Black Sail near the head of Ennerdale, is now best known as a remote youth hostel in a former shepherd's bothy. Its name means 'dark muddy place', from Old English *blaec*' – black, dark – and *sol* – 'muddy place'.[7]

Symonds Knott: NY 208067

A pike above Deep Ghyll in the cliffs at the north end of Scafell, just to the west of Broad Stand, Symonds Knott was re-named in honour of the Rev. H. H. Symonds, schoolmaster, fell walker, mountaineer, main founder of the Friends of the Lake District in 1934, and author of *Walking in the Lake District* (Edinburgh and London, 1933, reprinted 1962). Following his death in the 1950s, his friends re-named this section of the fell in his memory, its former name being Deep Ghyl Buttress.[8]

Esk Hause: NY 233081

Esk Hause is the pass into Eskdale, up from the main path from Great Langdale to Sty head, – though many people think that is the name of the shelter below, on the summit of the said main path. This might be re-named Nether Hause – 'The Lower Pass – in order to help them.

Bow Fell: NY 2406

Diana Whaley offers two possible meanings for Bow Fell, either as 'the bow-shaped mountain' or as 'Bowe's mountain',[9] though, when seen from Angle Tarn, to the north, its profile is bow-shaped, unlike that of the other fells nearby.

Airy's Bridge: NY 224104

The present Airy's Bridge is the successor of the footbridge built in 1856 by Sir George Biddell Airy (1801-92), of Alnwick, though of a Kentmere family, a fell-walker who held two chairs, those of mathematics and astronomy, at Cambridge.[10] This bridge was designated 'Airy's Bridge on OS 1: 25,000, first series, but is now merely 'FB'.

Hardknott Pass: NY 229015

Hardknott's first recorded spelling, in *c.* 1210, is *Hardcnuut*, which, by 1610, in Camden, had become *Hard-knot*. It is derived for Old Norse *harðr* and *knútr*, meaning 'hard-to-traverse craggy-hill', which it is. Its other ancient names, first recorded in 1242, were *Wynscarth* and *Wainscarth*. Omitting *Wynscarth*, the standard 1971 study derives *Wainscarth* from Middle English *wain* – a waggon – and Old Norse *scarð*

– 'a cleft in the hill', that is 'a cleft through which waggons could go'.[11] Such an interpretation does not take cognisance of the fact that no horse-drawn or oxen-drawn waggon would be able to cope with the gradients, which are 1:3 and 1:4 on a rough, stony and muddy track (now, however, tarred). The name, though, may mean 'waggon-shaped cleft in the fell', a waggon being long and narrow.[12]

The *wyn* in Wynscarth may be a variant of *wynd*, an alley.[13] If so, the meaning may be 'alley-like cleft' – again a long and narrow shape. The gill there, that of the western Hardknot Gill's beck (there is also an eastern one), is indeed long and narrow, as well as being conspicuous when viewed from below, near the Roman fort there.

Ticklebelly Alley: NY 177012

Ticklebelly Alley is the name of the footpath for Boot, in Eskdale, to Hollins.[14] Presumably, it was usually over-grown, up to waist-high, when so named.

Wax Knott, High and Low: NY 187141

Wax Knott, High and Low, are two points of the northern side of the Scarth Gap, with good views up and down the valley: they are named on O.S Explorer, map OL 4, 2½ inches to one mile. Their name comes from Old English *waecce* – 'watch', from the verb *wacian*, 'to keep watch', the meaning being 'Buttermere's look out'. Buttermere itself is a place-name from Old English, the language of its first settlers.[15]

Brackmeer and Buresdale

Brackmeer and Buresdale are the obsolete names, as used in Nicholson and Burn, of Thirlmere and St John's Vale: St John's Beck is 'the River Bure' in that source.[16] Brackmeer may be 'the lake among the brushwood thickets', from Old English *bracu*, which would have grown there centuries ago. The root *bur* often derives for Old English *burg*, a fort. This shows that the first settlers to name this place were English, not Norse – a surprise, perhaps, when we consider that most of the fells were named by Norse speakers. As at Buttermere, the Angles, speaking a form of Old English, were fully able to clear the boggy trees that were present then. Buresdale, therefore, means 'Valley with a fort in it' and the River Bure means 'Fort-river'. The 'fort', however, was probably the Castle Rock, a prominent eye-catcher. Borrowdale has the same name-origin, its 'fort' being Castle Crag'. In 1776 Castle Rock was called 'the Castle Rocks'. By 1754 Buresdale had become the genteel St John's Vale. Its chapel of St John, in Crosthwaite parish and on the pass to Naddle, above the west of the vale, was extant by 1554.

Candleseaves Bog: NY 276305

Candleseaves Bog, in Bassenthwaite parish, about a mile north-east of Skiddaw, below the path from Dash Force to Threlkeld and Keswick, is named on O.S. Explorer Sheet OL 4, 2½ inches, though 'seaves' is usually spelled 'sieves' in Cumbria. There is a Candlesieves Sike in the Pennines, a beck falling into Woldgill Burn, near Tom Smith's Stone. Candleseaves Bog does not appear in the standard 1971 study but

Candlesieve Sike does, explained as a '*síc* [small beck] in which grew the *sef* [Old Norse] or common rush … from which rushlights (candles) were made'.[17] This bog is thus where Bassenthwaite people came for the cores of their candles. Few rushes grow there now.

Dead Crags and Dead Beck: NY 2830

The Dead Crags form the north-east side of Bakestall, overlooking the Dash Falls; the Dead Beck is just south-east of Candleseaves Bog. Both are named 'Dead', probably from being almost sunless. The Dead Beck runs hidden beneath vegetation, except for a few feet where the track's bridge is. Diana Whaley offers several conjectures on these place names, which do not appear in the 1971 standard guide.[18]

Bakestall: NY 266307

Bakestall is cited, but not explained, in the 1971 standard guide. Diana Whaley offers two possibilities, the first being Old English *bacan*, 'to bake, dry out', and *stall*, Old English for 'a special place' or, as Whaley writes, 'shed, temporary hut, sheepfold or shelter'. It may mean 'the peat-drying place' for Bassenthwaite's house fuel, wind dried.

Skiddaw House: NY 287292

Skiddaw House, in 'Back o' Skiddaw – the local name for this area – is a long, two-storey, early 19th-century house, built, as a shooting box for grouse shoots, by Lord Leconfield, of Petworth House, West Sussex, who also owned land in Cumberland. The property later became his gamekeeper's house and, later again, a shepherd's dwelling. Becoming derelict, it has been restored as a youth hostel. Diana Whaley wonders 'whether the name is based on an original Skiddaw Hause,[19] though there is no hause in the area.

The Stake: NY 297288

The Stake, marked on OS. OL4, 2½ inches, stands just north of the head of Glenderaterra Beck and is a four-feet high dressed stone of the boundary of the four manors of Mungrisdale, Skiddaw, Threlkeld and Brundholme, with their lords' initials – E.H., I.L., C.H., and L.E. – incised in 18th-century lettering. These initials are probably those of Edward Hasell, James Lowther, Charles Howard and Lord Egremont. (The capital 'I' served as 'J' until the 19th century.) The numerals carved beneath the initials are 'perhaps the distance to each's seat'.[20] If so, the Hasells' seat at Dalemain is here measured in Cumberland miles, twice the statute mile.

A stake is usually a wooden or metal pole, but this one is of stone, being set into wet ground.

Burnt Horse: NY 293287 and Brundholme: NY 2924

Burnt Horse and Brundholme are two of the many Cumbrian place-names that refer to burning, either for land clearance or for other reasons. Burnt Horse, which does not

appear in the standard 1971 guide, is the shoulder of land west of The Stake, passing from the upper Caldew valley to that of the Glenderaterra. Diana Whaley noted 'the curious spelling *Horse*', further citing Dale Hause in Askham, which was spelled Dale Horse in 1859 and was similarly rendered in the OS. edition of 1867.[21]

The fire hereabouts may have been lit for purposes of agriculture, in a warmer, drier era such as the 13th century, with its population growth and consequent land shortages, or perhaps it was caused naturally by lighting strikes or simply by accident.

Brundholme was first recorded as a place-name in 1292.[22] The name, that of a manor, refers to the flat water meadows on the north bank of the River Greta, north of which begin the oakwoods through which the Glenderaterra beck runs.

Arlosh: NY 197543

Arlosh is in the area north-east of Abbeytown, best known for the fortified church of Newton Arlosh. Its *Ar* is the British prefix for 'on', 'upon'; the 'losh' element is probably from the Welsh *llosg* – 'a burning' (with the Cornish and Breton cognates *losk* and *losc*).

'Arlosk' first occurs in writing in 1185. Newton Arlosh replaced the sea-destroyed township of Skinburness in 1303, and was placed on its lands there by the Abbey of Holm Cultram.[23] Its name means 'the new farming village on the burnt lands'.

Other Cumbrian place-names referring to ancient burnings include Brunstock, in the parish of Stanwix, first noted in *c*. 1240, and Brinns, north of Shap, first recorded in 1581.

Blackhazel Beck: NY 3130

The Blackhazel Beck rises north of Saddleback's north end and runs down the fell into the River Caldew at NY 312312. Its first mention is on the OS. 1867 map. Diana Whaley writes that the name is 'Self-explanatory'; blæc/black, hazel, beck 'stream'. (The area has no hazels today.)[24]

Alternatively, this place-name may derive from Old English *blāc*, meaning 'pale' or 'foaming', as in Black Burn, so that Blackhazel Beck may mean 'the foaming, fast-running stream through the hazels'.

Glenderamackin and Glenderaterra

The first of these two is a river, the other a beck, the first on the east and the other on the west of Blencathra (otherwise Saddleback) and its outlier, Souther Fell. *Glen* is from Cumbric *glinn*, Gaelic *gle[a]nn*, 'a steep-sided, narrow valley'. *Dera-* is from the British word *derwa*, 'oaks', as in Irish Derry (*Doire*), 'Oak Grove'. Along the Glenderamackin the oaks have mostly been removed by farming, but plenty still grow along the Glenderaterra, above which, nearby, is Derwentfolds, at NY 297255, its name meaning 'Sheepfolds among the oaks'. (The local farmhouse came later.) Another village that began as a sheepfold in open country is Austerfield, near Bawtry.

Terra is from the word *terydd*, meaning 'nimble' or 'swift' and refers to the beck. *Mackin* is a garbled spelling of the Gaelic diminutive *machan*', 'a small piece of flat ground' in this case just west of Mungrisdale village, between it and the fell called 'The Tongue'.[25]

Notes

1. A. M. Armstrong, A. Mawer, F. M. Stenton & Bruce Dickens, *The Place-Names of Cumberland* (Cambridge, 1971), 534, 356; Diana Whaley, *A Dictionary of Lake District District Place-Names* (Nottingham, 2006), 174, 126, 281, 153.
2. Whaley, *Dictionary of Lake District Place-Names*, 215-16.
3. Armstrong *et al.*, *The Place-Names of Cumberland*, 544; Whaley, *Dictionary of Lake District Place-Names*, 251-2.
4. Joseph Wright, *The English Dialect Dictionary* (6 vols. London and Oxford, 1898-1905), 4, 280.
5. Armstrong *et al.*, *The Place-Names of Cumberland*, 541; Whaley, *Dictionary of Lake District Place-Names*, 229.
6. James H. Johnstone, *The Place-Names of Scotland* (London, 1934), 250; Armstrong *et al.*, *The Place-Name of Cumberland*, 470.
7. Armstrong *et al.*, *The Place Names of Cumberland*, 26, 91, 462, 491.
8. Steve Goodier, *The Lure of the Lake District* (London, 2011), 60, 175; Bill Birkett, *Scafell* (London, 2007), 32.
9. Whaley, *Dictionary of Lake District Place-Names*, 42.
10. *The Concise Dictionary of National Biography From earliest times to 1985* (3 vols., Oxford, 1992), I, p. 26; *Cumbria*, March 2020, 48-51; Armstrong *et al.*, *The Place Names of Cumberland*, 352 write that it is associated with the families of Airaie and Araye.
11. Armstrong *et al.*, *The Place-Names of Cumberland*, 343.
12. Wright, *English Dialect Dictionary*, 6, 361.
13. Wright, *English Dialect Dictionary*, 6, 560.
14. *Whitehaven News*, 31 January 2002.
15. Ekwall, *The Concise Dictionary of English Place-Names* (Oxford, 1960), 502, under Waxham.
16. N & B, II, 79; Thirlmere was so named by 1573: Armstrong *et al.*, *The Place-Names of Cumbria*, 35; Whaley, *Dictionary of Lake District Place-Names*, 43,70; Ekwall, *Concise Dictionary of Place-Names*, 74-8; W.G. Collingwood, 'The Castle Rock of St John's Vale', *CW2*, 16 (1916), 224-8.
17. Armstrong *et al.*, *The Place-Names of Cumberland*, 522, 7.
18. Whaley, *Dictionary of Lake District Place-Names*, 93; *Armstrong et al.*, *The Place-Names of Cumberland*, 526.
19. Whaley, *Dictionary of Lake District Place-Names*, 311.
20. Colin Smith, *Mungrisdale Heritage Trails* (Bowscale, Cumbria, 2009), 9-10, including a colour photograph of The Stake.
21. Armstrong *et al.*, *The Place-Names of Cumberland*, 459, 512, 521; A. H. Smith, *The Place-Names of Westmorland* (Cambridge, 1967), 2, 201; Whaley, *Dictionary of Lake District Place-Names*, 60, 92.
22. Armstrong *et al.*, *The Place-Names of Cumberland*, 321; Whaley, *Dictionary of Lake District Place-Names*, 55-6.
23. Armstrong *et al.*, *The Place-Names of Cumberland*, 291.
24. Whaley, *Dictionary of Lake District Place-Names*, 31. Blackhazel Beck does not appear in the 1971 standard guide: Armstrong *et al.*, *The Place-Names of Cumberland*, 516.
25. Whaley, *Dictionary of Lake District Place-Names*, 132; Armstrong *et al.*, *The Place-Names of Cumberland*, 468, 52; Johnstone, *Place-Names of Scotland*, 246; Ekwall, *Concise Dictionary of Place-Names*, 19.

Some Problem Placenames in Cumbria

White Horse Bent, NY 343282

This is the name of the southern shoulder of Bannerdale Head, below the southern end of the crags there. It is 'white' due to the pale-coloured 'bent', a coarse grass (Old English beonet) growing there, used for pasturing horses etc.[1] The horses will have been Fell-ponies. There was a herd of these belonging to a Mosedale (near Mungrisdale) man till recently. The accent should fall on 'Horse' rather than 'Bent', as 'White Horsebent'.

Mousthwaite Comb(e), NY 346276

Is the 'Comb(e)' from Old English camb, ' a ridge' or Old English cumb, ' a valley'? Either or both would do, here.

Souther Fell, NY 3528

Souther Fell, on the east of Blencathra, is south of Mungrisdale hence its name, 'The Mountain on our south'. It has nothing to do with cobblers, pace Whaley.[2]

Lobbs, NY 360247

Lobbs, a hillfarm deep into the marginal fellside land east of Threlkeld Common but within Matterdale parish, on the local north-south bridleway (an ancient route), puzzled Whaley, who cites Wright, who gives lob, a 'lump', in Lakeland and other dialects. This would refer to the good lumps of soil here, a welcome find in a barren hillside. The name is first found in the Greystoke parish registers, 1750[3], ie land-shortage, and 18th century optimism for liming the land to induce fertility, caused Lobbs to be settled. It is still inhabited unlike High Hollows (deserted) nearby to the west, reached by a branch-path from Lobbs.

Wolt Bridge, NY 358267

Wolt Bridge, on the old A66, is named on OS 2½" inch OL5, 2011. It is a stone bridge, now, but its name describes its first one, being the Cumbrian word for 'rickety', 'tottering', (Wright, 6, 431)

Eycott and Eycott Hill, NY 398297 (Eycott) and NY 386295 (Hill)

Eycott Hill, the grazing land for the old farmhouse of Eycott at the upper end of Berrier, is first named on Greenwood's Map of Cumberland in 1823 as 'Great Aiket Pike', which by 1867 (OS) had become 'Eycott Hill'. Despite its modern pronunciation 'Eyecott' its spelling 'Aiket' shows that its meaning is 'High Place where oaks grow', from Old English āc or Old Norse eik 'an oak', and Old English heafod, 'a high place'[4]. The Ai is pronounced Ay, as in Hay. A pocket of land suited to oaks (lovers of clay for their tap roots) is unusual and distinctive in Berrier's limestone subsoil. The name refers to the farm, not the hill, which has whinstone (volcanic) near the surface, about a mile west.

1

Thwaite Hall and Middle(s) Farm, NY 356323

These are two houses in Mosedale north of Mungrisdale, Thwaite Hall being the older one. Middle(s) Farm adjoining it on the north, projecting for four or five bays, its front lintel dated 1722, but in the 17th century idiom.

Thwaite Hall first appears in the Greystoke parish register in 1563, as 'the Thwaite Hall', and continues so there till 1619. It variants include Thwait, Thwat, Twait, Whaite. Its hamlet's first mention is in 1509, 'Thwaite'. This is the Old Norse, þveit 'a clearing', often, as here a clearing on a crossroads. This name summons up the long-vanished landscape of a clearing in trees or undergrowth with houses where two important ancient routes crossed, north to south and east to west. The clue is 'the' Thwaite. 'Hall' is Old English for 'an important house, a manor house', here. 'The main house in the clearing', ie Mosedale, a name which earlier referred to the Caldew's valley only. It is a two-storey house, grand by 1560s standards; its east door has a date stone, B and SM 95, which Hyde and Pevsner extend as 'Benjamin and Sarah Mark, 1695', a Quaker family. From 1577 to 1662, the genteel Dalston family (a branch of the main Dalstons) lived here, 'Esq' by 1662.

Only the two eastmost bays of Thwaite Hall survive today. When Middle Farm was built in its garden, it cut across the west part of the Hall. Middle was a show-off house, retaining only part of the older one. 'Middle' (Middles is a modern variant) is so named as being in the middle part of that part of the hamlet fronting the north-south road. In the Greystoke parish register, mid-18th century, Mosedale was 'in the Low End' of the parish, furthest from Greystoke itself.[5]

Birkett Fell, NY 365200

Birkett Fell, a previously nameless part of Watermillock Common, was so named in July 1962 in memory of Lord Birkett (William Norman Birkett, QC, PC), 1883 -1962, whose impassioned speech in the House of Lords, 1962, thwarted Manchester's plan to dam Ullswater as its latest reservoir[6].

Pencil Mill, Watermillock, NY 436223

There are several places called Pencil Mill; this one is an example. The pencils it made were of slate, for use on writing-slates in schools etc. A slate quarry for these was at the north end of the foot of Wet Sleddale, at NY 554125; the footpath north-east from it led to Steps Hall, NY 560137, where the pencils were parcelled up for despatch to an inn-yard in Highgate, Kendal[7]. The path continues to Shap via the stepping stones in the River Lowther, and south-west to Slate Hill (NY 554124) and Wet Sleddale over very soft ground. Steps Hall's first mention is in Shap's parish register, 1797. It is named from the stepping stones near it. 'Hall' is gilding the lily. It is a two-up, two-down farmhouse (recently extended) in a six-acres walled intake in the moor.

Beckstones, NY 405150

Beckstones is an ex-farmhouse (its land is still farmed) on the track from Rooking to Nether (ie Low) Hartsop. Its first mention is in Barton parish register at 1687/8. Smith takes its name

2

at face value (beck and stones), but Whaley thinks it is where bakestones were found, as becks in Lakeland are hardly unusual[8]. The nearest beck is at the south end of the field abutting south on this house. Its stones do not look like those in Whaley's Plate 8, ('Beckstones Gill, Above Derwent, showing potential "bakestones"'), at least near the track. Nor are there any in the Goldrill Beck at the bridge of the track to Bridgend, nor in the Beckstones' field walls. Probably the name comes from the use of stones from the becks for the original farmhouse here (since rebuilt), as may be seen in the houses and field-walls of Bridgend (also called Deepdale Bridge) nearby.

Dubhow, NY 406144

Dubhow, now a ruined farmhouse, shares its name with Dubhow Beck, Dubhow Gill, and Dubhow Crag, nearby. Its name means 'Hill by the pool' (Old English dub, 'a pool', and Old Norse haugr, 'a hill, mound, often 'a tumulus'). Its first mention is 1860 (OS) but the name will be far older. Unless the 'dub' is in the sense of 'beck' (as in the various Pow names, eg Pow Maughan), there is no pool here, only the two becks, narrow and normally shallow. The 'how' is probably the slight rise that the buildings stand on[9].

Satura Crag, NY 423137

Satura is probably a variant of Setterah, 'Hill with a shieling', Old Norse saetr and haugr,Smith II, 201. It was 'Satura' by 1828 (Whaley, 293), probably as a poetic touch.

Sheffield Pike, NY 370183

Sheffield Pike, to the north of Greenside Mine, is first so-named in 1859 (OS). Whaley, puzzled, says it may refer to the Duke of Norfolk's Sheffield (Yorkshire) estate[10], as Norfolk Island, nearby in Ullswater refers to the Duke. She also suggest that it might be West's Stone-cross-pike. If so, the stone cross on it has gone. Nicolson and Burn, and Jeffrey's map (1770) omit it. However, Samuel Murphy (1996) has the clue, that in the early 19th century, pre-1819, Greenside Lead Mines were worked by William Sheffield Esq., the Mineral Agent to the Duke of Devonshire. The Mine's workings underlie Sheffield Pike and beyond, but were abandoned awhile c. 1815, so Sheffield will have stamped his personality on the district before then.[11]The 'pike' is visible from the north-east. There is a boundary-marker on Sheffield Pike, defining the mineral ownerships there, erected after their dispute, settled amicably by an agreement dated 5 December 1826.[12]

Lanty's Tarn, NY 386163

Omitted by Smith and Whaley, this is above Grisedale's north side, near its foot. It is a tarn fed by springs, dammed to enlarge it. Lanty was Lancelot Dobson, whose family owned much of Grisedale in the 18th century. They lived in a large house near Grassthwaite How, south of this tarn. In 1825 John Marshall, MP, linen manufacturer in Leeds, bought the Patterdale Hall estate. His family sold it in 1937. They enlarged Lanty's Tarn by the dam now there, as they fished it and in winter gathered its ice into their ice-house.[13]

Glenamara Park, NY 390150

This is a large gill and its sides about a mile south of Patterdale Church. Its earliest record spells it as Glemorye parke, 1588, thence Glenmer park, 1589, thence Glenner park 1629, Glenmara park 1777, perhaps romanticised for the new genteel tourist. Gle- is from the British glennos, Welsh glyn, 'a narrow valley' that of the Hag Beck and its tributaries. The mor(ye) is from Old English mor, 'boggy ground': thus 'The Boggy Glen'. Whaley's suggestions derive from ideas on Glaramara (Borrowdale), for want of better. No one says when it became Glena-. The OS's Blemara- (1860) was probably a mishearing by the surveyor.

Hag Beck, in Glenamara Park, may be from Old Norse hogg, ' a clearing' then in its valley.[14]

Hallin Fell, NY 4319

Its earliest known spelling is Haylin, 1266-1279, becoming Hallin by 1787 and Hallin Fell by 1809. Whaley, 150, gives these and then produces three possible meanings, all rather far-fetched. Smith, 217, gives up on it, ('This is a mountain abutting on Ullswater. The origin is obscure.'). Ekwall, however, has Old English halh, 'a nook, a remote valley' as in Hallam (Derbyshire), and Old English hlinc, 'a hill', as in Linch, Ekwall, 212, 298. This would give 'Hill at one end of its remote valley', which it is, Martindale being the valley, a very remote place even now. Visitors had come by 1809 who needed 'Fell' added to the name, as they did not know that it was its name already. Locally it is Hallin merely, which is as it should be.

Hallin fills the view north for those coming down the Howe Grain of Martindale, and shows that its namers were coming north at the time.

Heck Crag, NY 420149

Heck is the dialect word for a gate. Here the 'gate' is the notch in the fell, as viewed from the path up from Dale Head to Bannerdale then Angle Tarn.

Kniclethorns, NY 432183, and Nickles, NY 431179

Now spelled Knicklethorns, OS 2½" Sheet OL5, 2011, in Parson and White's Directory, 1829, it is Knicklethorn the abode of John Robinson, tenant farmer. The farmhouse, now (2020) a roofless shell, was single-storey. Whaley omits it; Smith, II, 219, takes it with Nickles, up the fell on the south, grouping it with Nichols Moss in Witherslack, I, 78, where the root might be Old English cnucel, 'knuckle, a nobbly piece of hill'. However, while this might be (K)nickles' meaning, it does not explain the '-thorn'. Here, Nitting Haws above is a clue, ie, the Cumbrian pronunciation of –u- as –i- . Nitting is Nutting; Knickle is therefore Knuckle, and the farm name means 'Thorn-tree shaped like a knuckle', a local landmark (thorn trees are few, in Howe Grain). Like its parallel landmark near Penrith, the Round Thorn, Knickles' thorn tree has long gone, but its name lives on.

Sandwick in Martindale, NY 423196

'Creek in the sand', first as Sandwic, 1200, says Smith, II, 217, but there is no creek here, and the hamlet comprises several farms together, a quarter mile up its beck, surrounded by level

4

fields. Its name therefore is Old English <u>Sand wic</u>, 'Cattle-farm(s) on sandy soil; the latter a rarity here.

There were cattle elsewhere in early 13th century Martindale, in Fusedale, (Old Norse <u>fé-hús dalr</u>, 'cowshed valley'), see Whaley, 123.

<u>Maiden Castle, NY 452243</u>

This Maiden Castle is in Watermillock, not Matterdale, <u>pace</u> Whaley, 229. It is an Iron Age hillfort, called Maydencastel in 1285. It stands above (north of) a sike (small beck) called Carthanacke (1589), 'Thannock's Fort' (<u>caer</u> is Welsh for 'fort'). By Hutchinson's time, 1794, the fort itself was called Caer-Thannock.   The name was romanticised from Geoffrey of Monmouth's time onwards (he was referring to Edinburgh Castle) (he died 1154), and has puzzled many ever since, but, as with Maiden Moor above, it derives from Gaelic <u>magh</u>, 'a plain flat area' and Gaelic <u>dun</u>, 'a hill, a fort', ie 'Fort on the level-topped hill', which it is.[15]

<u>Dacre, NY 460266</u>

First recorded as Dacor, c.1125, thence Dacre c.1200, its name means 'The Teardrop' (Cumbric <u>*dagr</u>, Welsh <u>deigr</u>), 'the trickling one'[16]. This, however, is not Dacre Beck, which is a broad stream about a quarter-mile to the south, aptly called by Bede 'amnem Dacore', the 'river (of) Dacre', but is the narrow beck on the west of the churchyard, which runs past the north side of Dacre Castle and falls into Dacre Beck. This 'teardrop' rises in the first field south of the farm-buildings of Dacre Bank.

<u>Noran Bank, NY 397152</u>

Smith calls it Norman Bank, but it soon reverted to Noran Bank. Its earliest spelling was Norhambank, 1713, Noranbank by 1800. Norham is a 13th to 14th century Scottish surname, 'Person from Norham' [17], and this farmhouse on its steep slope ('bank') possibly began as 'Norham's Bank', the –h- eliding in local speech.

<u>Silver Crag, NY 396180, and Silver How, NY 326067</u>

Their surface rocks look silvery, from a distance. Whaley thought that Silver Crag might refer to the mineral silver and Silver How to the sheen on the juniper leaves there[18].

<u>Priest's Hole, NY 376110</u>

A well-known cave below the path up from Dovedale, its sole reference is OS 2½" OL5, 2011. Priest is a medieval surname (Reaney and Wilson, 362), so this cave may be named from an early user or possibly a priest.

<u>Gill or Ghyll?</u>

Gill (Old Norse <u>gil</u>), 'a ravine, narrow valley', is the original spelling. 'Ghyll' was first used by Dorothy Wordsworth in her Journal, 1800, as an 'improvement' for poetic effect. Her brother, William, used it[19], and now it is used far more than Gill.

<u>Hutton Soil, NY 435266</u>

'Hutton Soylle, 1578. Who or what Soylle may have been remains a problem' (EPNS Cu., I, 212). However, it could be a version of Old English sol, 'muddy place'. Hutton Soil is a township in the valley of Dacre Beck, which could well have been muddy when first named. Certainly the north side's fields can be, as shown by the public footpath there. The mud is caused by sheep's footprints.

Penruddock, NY 4327

Penruddock, as a placename, has long been a puzzle, due to the fact that the Penruddock one sees along the former A66 (now by-passed) is not the original village, but an extension of it. The original village is along the road to Motherby; its houses are old, with long narrow crofts behind. They cease (cleared?) north of the ex-railway, but Penruddock Hall to the east, though now a late-19th century farmhouse, is on the pen (hill ridge) of the placename, and the 'little ford' is further on, at NY 429283, over the infant Petterill. This ford is now bridged. The placename Penruddock is thus Cumbric, pen, *ridog[20]. The –og is the diminutive. It is likely that the 'Hall' in Penruddock Hall's name denotes its manor house above the ford.

West Cumberland

Heckbarley, NY 0714

Heckbarley is a fell south-west of the foot of Ennerdale Water. Whaley says, 'Obscure', but Ekwall gives the clue. Heck is from Old English haecc, 'a gate, especially in or leading to a forest', and –barley can mean 'Boar wood or clearing', from Old English bār, 'a boar' and Old English leah, ' a woodland glade', as in Barley in Lancashire. There are woods on the lower slopes of Heckbarley; these are conifers, ie modern, at present, but would have been mixed when boars roamed Cumberland. Heckbarley's name therefore means 'small gate leading to the boar-wood's glade'. A track, perhaps old, leads to the southern slopes of Heckbarley. It comes from Ennerdale Bridge road at Scarny Brow, NY 062144.

Scarny Brow, NY 062144

Scarny is probably from Old Norse skarð, 'a notch, cleft, mountain pass', as at Scargreen in Ponsonby nearby to the south. It lies in a cleft of the fell, on rising ground.

Revelin Crag, NY 093147

This means 'Cliff above the rivulets', from riveling, an obsolete word of uncertain history meaning "rivulet".

Pica, NY 020220

This exotic-looking name belongs to an ex-quarries village on a low ridge with a slight hill to the west, ie Old English pic, 'a pointed hill' and Old English hoh, 'a projecting ridge'. Its name is pronounced 'Pieker'[21]

Bampton and Mardale

Carhullan, NY 490182

Carhullan is a farm and district of Bampton's west uplands. Its early spellings were Kerholand 1336, Carholand 1420, Carehullan 1540. The –er- in Ker- was evidently pronounced – ar-, as in Berkshire, Derby, and the Scottish surname Ker(r). Car- is Cumbric *cair, 'a fortified place or farm', and holand will be Old English hoh-land, 'land on or by the spur of the hill', which it is, as its hill turns north and west here.[22]

Towtop Kirk, NY 495178

Towtop Kirk, a probable henge (without upright or fallen stones on it) on the east end of the low hill called Towtop, was evidently locally thought to be a place of ancient worship, hence 'Kirk', Old Norse kirkja, 'church', wherein were nasty goings on, Old Norse taufr, pronounced 'towfer', 'tow' as in 'wow', meaning 'witchcraft'. So also Twotop Hill below (Pennines).[23]

Vaugh Steel, NY 499186

This is an old farm at the top of the steep west side of the Lowther valley, hence 'steel' from Old English stigel, 'a steep place'. Vaugh appears as Vah 1681-1732, its earliest mention. It is now locally pronounced 'Voe'. Whaley hazards fah or fall, the one being Old English for 'varied' and the other Old English/Old Norse for 'felled or cleared woodland'. The latter would suit here. There is also the Welsh name Vaughan, a form of fichan, 'little', such that Vaugh Steel could mean, 'farm on the narrow or short path up through felled woodland'. That there were woods here anciently is shown by the nearby farm-names, Skews, NY 504186, Old Norse skogr, 'the wood', and Woodfoot, NY 508188, which means what it says. Skews is first mentioned in 1564, and Woodfoot in 1642.[24] This valley's side still has trees in it.

Tay Bridge, NY515193

This is the local name for the suspension footbridge over the River Lowther north of Bampton. Presumably it was built in the 1870s and named as Bampton's answer to the real Tay Bridge which collapsed in 1879. It stands on Sackwath, 'muddy ford', (Smith, II, 192).

Buck Stone, NY538159 (Shap Rural), and Buck Stones, NY367076 (Rydal)

These are two places where the bucks were driven through a narrow gap between the stone(s), ie large rock(s) on which the gentry stood and shot them, earlier with bows and arrows and later with guns. Dogs were used in this, to course them. This is recited in the gift of Thomas, son of Gospatric, to Shap Abbey; he died in 1152. The bounder in his grant says, 'and so by that road unto Rasate; and so going down the other side of the hill, to the great stone where they were wont to stand to watch the deer as they passed', to which Dr Burn adds that this was to shoot at them. Rasate is now Rayside, an old farm. Its name means 'Shieling among the roe deer', Old Norse ra, 'roe deer' and saetr, 'shieling in the grazing used only in summer'. (It would be snowed up in winter.) The Buck Stones in Rydal Park up from Rydal Hall are next to a waterfall.[25]

7

Toathmain, NY 530167

Toathmain, an ancient farm west of Rosgill on rising ground (falling northwards), first occurs as Todman and Toteman both in 1279, which suggests *tot, Old English for 'a lookout hill',[26] and Mani, an Old Norse personal name also found at Manesty and Dalemain, ie 'Mani's lookout place'

River Leith

This rises near Shap at NY 560157, and is known as Shap Beck at first. Smith and Ekwall derive it from Old English/Old Norse hliđ, 'hill slope' but Johnston[27] has the answer, the Welsh word lleithio, ' to moisten, overflow' as in the Water of Leith (Edinburgh). This describes the Leith's appearance at its source.

Mardale NY 4711

Mardale is a township on the southern boundary of the ancient parish of Shap, which also included Bampton. As such, its name means 'Valley on the boundary', from Old English dael, Old Norse dalr, ' a valley', and Old English (ge)maere, ' a boundary' and not merely 'The Valley with the lake', as Whaley and Smith say. Its earliest mention is in 1278.[28]

Lake District Addenda

Dunmallet, NY 467246

Omitted by Whaley, its first recorded spelling in Dunmalloght, 1307; by 1380 it had become Dunmallet. Only in 1625 does it become Dunmallard, in the Court Rolls (Public Record Office [National Archive]). It is Dunmallard Hill on OS 2½" sheet OL5, 2011, but its present pronunciation is Dunmallet, without 'Hill' added. The 'Hill' here implies that its users do not know that the 'Dun' covers it already. Its name is thought to be from Gaelic dun, 'a hill', and mallacht, 'curses', ie 'Hill of Curses'[29] from an ancient event there, possibly at the ancient site on its top. The OS 2½" OL5 marks this as 'Settlement'.

Watermillock, NY 4422

This placename began as We(th)ermeloc in the early 13th century, which by 1572 had become Watermeloc. By 1253 it was Wethermelock. We(th)er is Old English weper, 'a gelded ram', and melocke is from *moelog the diminutive of moel, Welsh for 'a bare hill', in Cumbric *mel, 'bald bare hill', but unfortunately EPNS Cumberland, Ekwall, and Whaley all thought it refers to Little Mell Fell. The clue, however, is Old Church, a genteel house near the lake at NY 442212, built on or near the site of the original Watermillock church, which by 1558 had been moved about a mile north up the fell, near Little Mell Fell's wooded southern slopes, and the village with it, probably to evade raiders coming by boat. The new church is at NY 432229, and was rebuilt in 1884. Behind Old Church rises the small bare hill, very suitable for sheep. The church's users would have come by boat, as well as overland, and baptisms could be made in the lake nearby.

Puddingstone Bank, NY 268159

Puddingstone Bank, on the ancient path from Rosthwaite to Watendlath is omitted by EPNS Cumberland and Whaley. It is named from the pebbles there, pale with black flecks in them like currants in a pudding.

Resting Stone, NY 264155

This is a large boulder near the top of the steep path from Rosthwaite, very handy. It, and Puddingstone Bank, are marked on OS 2½" OL4. Corpses from Watendlath would be carried along this path for burial in Borrowdale Churchyard.

Red Tarn (Helvellyn), NY 347153

Until the Norse came, it was 'The Ford' (rit) locally. The Norse added the 'Tarn'

Watendlath, NY 276163

Watendlath, now a hamlet of several farms, began as Wattendlane, 1190s, thence Wathenland c1250, Wat(t)endlath 1564, and Watendlath 1867. Watend- is from Old Norse vatn, 'a lake' and endi, ' an end'; -lane is from the Old English lanu, 'lane', ie a slow-moving stream, in northern dialect[30]. This would suit the beck in its valley below the falls just north of the hamlet, not just the hamlet next to the tarn. The name's evolution suggests the progress of settlement there: 1) the stream at the end of the tarn, 1190s; 2) clearance for farmland there, c. 1250; 3) arrival of the barns, and probably of farmhouses next to them, by 1564.

Watch Hill (Penruddock), NY 4327

Omitted by EPNS Cumberland and Whaley, this is a low hill on the east of Penruddock, with a good all-round view. Here the local people watched for raiders coming, and in the 1660s-1680s for suppressors of the local Presbyterians' meetings before their Chapel was erected.[31]

Section 2: The Pennines

I proceed north to south.

Farlam Currick, NY 636477

Farlam Currick is a landmark-cairn in the parishes of Croglin and Knarsdale, not Farlam. The sources are silent. Perhaps Farlam had rights on this fellside, or a Mr Farlam put it there.

Tom Smith's Stone, NY 652463

I visited this stone in 1986, about three miles north of Hartside Café, and thought that Tom Smith was the Bishop of Carlisle who died in 1702, formerly of Queen's College, Oxford, as I had been misled by Nicolson and Burn's undated bounder of Alston Moor, which states that at this stone, 'the boundaries of the estates of the Earl of Egremont, Queen's College, Oxford and Greenwich Hospital … all do meet'. This dates the bound to c. 1750, as the Earldom of Egremont was bestowed on Sir William Wyndham, Bart., in 1749. Queen's owns the Manor

9

and Parish of Renwick, the north-east boundary of which is lower down the fell. The Stone's four capital letters, one per side name each parish that does meet there, C for Croglin, A for Alston, K for Knarsdale and W for Kirkhaugh and Whitley. On its top are incised the capital letters 'J.M.'

In Knarsdale I was told in 1986 that Tom Smith lived at the Burnstones in Knarsdale. Knarsdale Churchyard's tombstones relating to Burnstones are eroded, but show one Smith family there in the 1750s affluent enough to have a tombstone. This would suit the lettering on the four sides of Tom Smith's Stone. The Burnstones were stepping-stones for the north-south road here (bridges were rarities then) at NY674544. They have gone now, but the route (now a path) is still there, though it now uses the modern road's bridge. On the old ford's north side is the Burnstones, a large house by local standards then. Tom Smith may have set up this Stone while a parish officer, pre 1750[32].

Other such boundary stones include one at Cowraik, NY 542306; The Stake on Mungrisdale Common; The stone on Sheffield Pike; and the Three Shire Stone(s) on Wrynose Pass.

Woldgill Tarn, NY 651463

Woldgill Tarn is in a shallow hollow (hardly a 'gill'), often dry, just south of Tom Smith's Stone. Nicolson and Burn refer to it as Woogill Tarn, which means 'Tarn fed by springs in its hollow', which would suit. Woo is from Old English wella, 'springs', the meaning of Wool, a Dorset village. Another meaning of Wold- could be Wald, Old English for 'a wood'. If so, climate change and grazing have altered it since.[33]

Lawyer's Cross, NY 627483

Lawyer's Cross, far up the valley of Croglin Water, is a ruined cottage at the south end of its walled oval enclosure in the open fell. It is visible from the summit of Thack Moor, the mountain to the south. The path to it has grown over. It is a former sheep-station (one of several hereabouts); its times of use were revealed by the Census records. There by 1851, empty in 1861, it was re-occupied in 1871 by a Scots family newly-arrived from Alston. It was empty again by 1881, and stayed so. Omitted by the sources, it is named on OS 2½" OL31, 2002. In 1851, its occupants were 'Mr Gawinlock's Shepherd'[34], Thomas Harrison and family, all born in Scotland. Mr Gawinlock's surname is a Scots Lowland one, present in Edinburgh in 1471 as Gowanlock. 'Mr' implies social standing, an employer, merchant, or lawyer. If he was the eponymous lawyer, this venture's repeated failure may have proved his 'cross'.

Croglin Low Hall, NY 5557451

This old farmhouse is in Staffield township in Kirkoswald parish, not Croglin. It is named from being near Croglin Water not from Croglin itself.

Dyrah, NY 597446, in Renwick parish

'Apparently "deer-hedge", from Old Norse dyr hagi, says EPNS Cumberland, 236, not having seen the spot, which is highly suitable for a deer-hedge or fence, being on the western edge of the fell, where deer come.

Merelaw Hill, NY 628504

Marked on OS 2½" OL43, 2005, on the Geltsdale/Knarsdale boundary, its name means 'Hill on the boundary', Old English (ge)maere and hlaw[35]

Daffenside Beacon

Daffenside Beacon, from a close comparison of Donald's Map of Cumberland, 1770 -1774, and OS 2½" OL 31, appears to be on Little Daffenside. The c. 1750 Alston Moor bounder places Great Daffenside (not named on OL 31) to its north, nearby, at NY 648444. Wright has a Yorkshire verb daffen, 'to stun', and north of England verb daff, 'to daunt', which might suit. The –side will be Old Norse saetr, 'summer pasture, or Old English side, 'side of a hill'; perhaps the latter, here. This place name, if such is its derivation (the other sources are silent), may refer to a distant event. As to 'Beacon' it was the next beacon east from Penrith's. [36]

Hartside Cross, NY 646418

The cross itself has gone, but was the place to stop and give thanks for reaching the top of the long climb.

Twotop Hill, NY 636413

Twotop is its spelling on OS 2½" OL31, but its position just north-west of Fiend's Fell suggests that its real name is Towtop, as in Towtop Kirk in Bampton, Old Norse taufr, 'nasty goings on', here the 'fiends' screams' of the Helm Wind on this part of the Pennines. Tow and Two are easily reversible; the OS was led to the wrong one. The 'hill' is merely a shoulder of the fell, without the two tops. Fiend's Fell is at NY 643406. At one time, the whole of this range as far as and including Cross Fell was known as Fiends' Fell, see at Cross Fell, infra.

Beggars' Trod

This is the local name for the public footpath along the edge of the original fields of Renwick and Kirkoswald's north-east side, at the foot of the fellside, excluding beggars from the villages. It begins at NY 577466 north-west of Davygill, and passes through Scale Houses, Dyrah, Outhwaite, Haresceugh, etc., as shown on these two parishes' Jubilee Map, 2002. It crosses the Coal Road at NY 602438. The Coal Road, a track, leads from the coalpits on Thack Moor by two arms joining at NY 604442 and proceeding into Renwick, then Penrith, the coal's main user. This coal trade helped get Eden Bridge built in 1762, as the ford thereabouts was often dangerous or impassable.

Outhwaite, NY 607436

The earliest spelling is Howthwaite, 1598, ie 'Clearing on the hill', (Old Norse), which it is, up above the Raven Beck.

Rickergill, NY 634422 (at the Bridge)

Ekwall has the clue, Old English ric, a 'narrow stream', notable because most of the nearby gills here are dry ones except in downpours. Rickergill therefore means 'Ravine with the narrow beck'.

11

Loo Gill, NY 623428

In 1605 it was Leu Gill, as was its fell. Ekwall's derivation of Looe (Cornwall) from Welsh llwch, 'a pool', would give 'Ravine beck with pools in it'. [37]

Great Knapside, NY 647385 and Little Knapside, NY 644393

Great Knapside is 'Knapside Hill' on OS2½" OL 31; Little Knapside, on its north, is nearby. Knap- is from Old English cnaepp, 'summit of a hill with a short sharp ascent', which suits its east side. –side is either Old English side, 'side of a hill', or Old Norse saetr, 'summer pasture. Either would suit.[38]

Dun Edge, NY 653381

Dun Edge merely means 'The hill above the Edge', Old English or Gaelic dun, 'a hill', and Old English ecg, 'edge'. This 'Edge' is Melmerby High Scar.

Great and Little Dun Fell, NY 70 32

Dun is merely 'hill', with 'Fell' added later. As fell is Old Norse fjall, this suggests that Dun here is Gaelic in date of naming.[39]

Meg's Cairn, NY 655373, and Maiden Way there

Meg's Cairn is an eye-catcher cairn for travellers ascending the Maiden Way, an ancient road from Kirkby Thore to Epiacum (Whitley Castle) and the Roman Wall. The sources are silent as to Meg, but the name may hint at the supernatural, as it was also given to Long Meg, the Standing stone outlier behind her (much older) Daughters, near Little Salkeld, first recorded in 1601. Maiden will be from Gaelic magh and dun, ie 'flat piece of hill', which there is just north of Meg's Cairn.[40]

Sharp Shears, NY 645355

This is a hill on the track from Ousby to the Maiden Way, It is known from OS 2½" OL 31. Sheepfolds perhaps also shearing-places, are on its west end, but the name more probably refers to its exposed windy position. At its east end is Windy Gap OS 2½" OL 31, which is well named.

Meikle Awfell, NY 637375

This hill, and Little Awfell on its south-west, derive from Old Norse mikill, Old English micel, 'great, large' and Aw- could be from Old English aewiell, 'source of a river', which would suit, as the waters of parts of the Rake Beck rise below it in its valley.The 'Rake here will by the path up the fell to Great Knapside.[41]

Catterpallot, NY 637363, and Cuns Fell, NY 648366

Catterpallot is an outlying hill below Melmerby High Scar. Catter may well refer to wild cats once there, as in many other Cumbrian places, eg Catbells. Pallot will be from Old English palestre, 'a projecting spur of land', which is probably a diminutive, as it is lower than the hills

12

nearby, eg Cuns Fell to the east. Cuns might be either from Old English cumb, 'a valley' as in Cundall, Yorkshire North Riding, giving here 'The hill above the Valley, '(Ousby Dale) or from Old Norse kunungs, as at Cunscough, Lancashire, giving here 'The King's Fell'. The first seems more likely here.[42]

Katelock, NY 692354

Katelock, now known as Greg's Hut, being a memorial to John Gregory, 20th century mountaineer, was formerly a small leadmine, and the Hut was its miners' shop, their living quarters during the week. They walked home at weekends. Kate- is from Old Norse Katt, 'a wild cat', and –lock is from Old English loc(a), 'a pen, fold'. Katelock thus may mean 'Sheepfold visited by wild cats' or 'Kate's Sheepfold'.   Another version is Iron Kate Lock.

Other nearby mine-shops include Melmerby Shop, on Melmerby Fell at NY 669392, still there, used by shepherds and others, and Ousby Shop, demolished in the 20th century, at NY 672385. Dick Lee's Cabin, in the c.1750 Alston Moor bounder, just east of Hartside Cross, may have been another mine-shop.[43] Lee is an Alston Moor surname.

Ardale Head, Ny 665356, and the Black Doors, NY 664354

Several Ar- names in Ekwall derive from Old English earn, 'an eagle', in Old Norse orn, which would give us 'Valley with an eagle', Ardale Head being at its top. The Black Doors are a glimpse of black basalt whinstone exposed there; from a distance they look like black doors.[44]

Plylier's Gap, NY 658343

Plylier's Gap is a notch in the west top edge of High Cap, but Plylier defeats me. He, or it, is in no source seen yet. The name is marked on OS 2½" OL31.

Cross Fell, NY 687344 at summit, and the Yad Stone, NY 684353

Cross Fell's original name was 'Fendesfeld', 1340, Old English for Fiend's Fell from the screams of the Helm Wind there, which blows in cold weather when the wind is between north and east. By 1608 it was called Cross Fell. The name-change took place between 1479 (Fendesfell) and 1608.

Alston tradition believes that its church's patron saint, St Augustine of Canterbury, came north and agreed to climb Fiend's Fell and tame its terrors by erecting a cross on the summit with suitable prayers; but he never went further north than London.

He was a diffident man, and his maps, given him by Pope Gregory, were two hundred years out of date. However, it is quite possible that an Augustinian friar did so. The nearest ones lived in Penrith Friary in Friargate, founded in the 13th century. Its site is now under the car-park in the street south of Mansion House. Friars were approachable and glad of a fee, their main source of income. The cross on Cross Fell has long gone, and the Helm Wind still blows and screams. The summit shelter is cross-shaped.

In the south-east part of Cross Fell's summit plateau, south of the path, is a shallow hollow known as 'The Captain's Table' where shooting parties ate when it was windy.

13

North of Cross Fell, at the junction of its summit path with the track from Kirkland to Garrigill, is the Yad Stone, a pillar-like eyecatcher. <u>Yad</u> is a Cumberland word for an old workhorse (in Scotland it is <u>Yaud</u>, whence Grey Yauds, the name of a vanished stone circle west of Cumrew at NY 545487). Strings of packhorses travelled this and many other routes until the late 19th century. At this point, users of the Cross Fell summit path would have met them, hence this stone's name.[45]

<u>Dufton, NY 690250</u>

Local tradition, heard in 2020, says that the original Dufton was just south of Pusgill House, NY 697257.

<u>Maize Beck and Birkdale</u>

The names of these two places show that anciently, when first so named, they were wooded. They are now bare. Maize is from Old English <u>mase</u>, 'a titmouse', ie a tit (the bird), in Old Norse <u>meisingr</u>; and Birkdale (NY 804278) us from Old Norse <u>birki</u>, ' a birch tree', and <u>dalr</u>, if in Old English <u>dael</u>, 'a valley'.[46]

<u>Trundale, centred NY 735238</u>

Trundale is a deep narrow gill north of Murton Pike. Its name may derive from Welsh <u>trwyn</u>, 'a nose, promontory', here perhaps referring to Middle Tongue and Murton Pike, 'jutting out' from the massif.

<u>Gasdale, centred NY 743227</u>

In it runs Murton Beck, Smith says 'Gasdale, 1859 OS', but gives no meaning, probably for want of earlier spellings to guide him. Perhaps it is from Old Scandinavian <u>gas</u>, 'a wild goose'. Wild geese would be distinctive here.

<u>Warcop, (Church, NY 743156)</u>

'Hill with a cairn', Old Norse <u>varđa</u> and Old English <u>copp</u>, says Smith; but Ekwall is preferable, deriving it from Old Norse <u>varđi</u>, 'a beacon' and <u>copp</u> as before.[47] The beacon-hill was probably Vicarage Bank, the hill north of the church, with its fine all-round view. The rest of the village to the east and south, came later, to house the workforce for Castle and Tower.

<u>Wharton Dikes, NY 763056</u>

Wharton means 'Farmstead on top of the embankment', (the Eden's), from Old English <u>hwearf</u> and <u>tun</u>, or preferably Old English <u>hweorf</u>, 'a bend in the river'. As Smith observes, there is no village of Wharton. But there once was, as Nicolson and Burn show. 'The village of Wharton was demolished long ago, to make room for the park and demesne; and the tenants dispersed to Wharton Dikes about half a mile off'. One source, seen long since, says 'were chased to Wharton Dikes'. <u>Dikes</u> are the park's boundary ditches, Old English <u>dic</u>.[48]

<u>Mount Ida and Malplaquet, NY 7916</u>

These are local names for Hall Fell (Mount Ida) and 'a part of the fellside at the back of Helbeck' (Malplaquet). Mount Ida from the south, looks like the real Mount Ida in Crete.

14

Malplaquet was a British victory in 1709. OS 2½" OL 19, 2008, marks Mount Ida too far north at NY 796166. These are names assigned by Helbeck Hall's owners in the 18th or 19th century.

For Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee there was to be a 'line of fire from Mount Ida to Malplaquet'. Both names have survived in local parlance to this day (2014)

Section 3: Elsewhere

I proceed north to south with these.

Penton, NY 4376

Penton, always pronounced Penton, is in the far north of Cumberland, at the south end of a wath into Scotland, in the township of Nicholforest north of Longtown. Its earliest known spelling is Ponton, 1774; by 1794 it had become 'Penton … or Panton'. There is a River Pont in Northumberland and a Pont Burn in Co. Durham; the word Pont is derived by Ekwall as from Pant, Welsh for 'a valley'; but the root pamp, Swedish for 'swollen', is also found in Pant-names, and would suit here, as 'Farm above the swollen river', which the Liddel water is, when in spate in its narrow twisting gill. Ekwall derives Liddel from Old English hlūd, 'a loud roaring torrent', a good description.

Penton's pronunciation emphasises the placename's main point, the farm's presence well above the river in its woods.[49] As for Penton deriving from Pant, 'a valley', it is not in one but above it, so Pamp- must be its root.

Harras (Ainstable) NY 536464

First recorded as 'Harrowes', 1568, thence 'the Harrows', 1717, it had become Harras by 1742, probably the plural of Old English hearg, 'a heathen temple', which is likely, as the Neolithic/Early Bronze Age stone circle on Broomrigg are nearby to the east at NY 5446. This suggests that the circles were special when Harras received its name, and perhaps also that there were more circles at Harras itself, now a farm on the site.

There is a Harrow Head in Nether Wasdale, but the Whitehaven Harras has another meaning, Old Norse *haer hreysi, 'stone cairn'.[50]

Banty Hill and Lonning (Great Salkeld)

Banty Lonnen's north end begins at NY 549357 and ends on Banty Hill (NY 550348). The OS 2½" OL5, 2011, marks Banty Hill at NY 551358. The beck at the Lonnen's north end is Banty Beck at this point, but is Lair Gill upstream, probably from Old Norse leirr, 'mud', ie with a muddy bottom. Wright gives Banty as a Cumberland word for a bantam hen or other small thing. The other sources are silent on this.[51]

The Luham (Edenhall) and Luham Lonnen (Great Salkeld)

The Luham, NY 554332, is a farm; Luham Lonnen runs past Banty Lonnen's south end (by then, Banty Lonnen has become a footpath only).

A luham is a dialect word for an intake within a common.[52] Luham Lonnen runs through the Salkeld Luham. The Luham is in the Edenhall one.

Edenhall, NY 5632

Edenhall derives from Old English h(e)alh, 'a corner, recess, hidden place'; in this case near the Eden.[53] The present village was moved by its owners, the Musgraves, when they emparked their lands. It stood in a hidden hollow between the church (still there) and the manor house (Eden Hall, demolished in 1934).

Langwathby, NY 570335 (the ford)

'Village by the long ford', first found in 1159. Its bridge was there by 1662. The long ford crosses the river diagonally, seeming long to its users. It leads to the old road to Edenhall, now a footpath only. It runs through the Desert Strip, NY568332, named on OS 2½" OL5, 2011, presumably named for its sandy soil.

Ladies' Walk (Edenhall)

This runs above the River Eden's west bank from NY 570327 to NY 571321, and was made for the Musgrave ladies of Edenhall in the later 19th century to walk along under the trees for pleasure. The stones of its retaining wall are said to have formerly been those of Edenhall Churchyard's wall.

Gawtree, NY 583357

Marked on Donald's Map of Cumberland, 1774, as Gotree, NY 583357, and on OS 2½" OL5, 2011, as Gawtreehouse at NY587358, its name suggests gote, local dialect for 'a watercourse', and tre, Old Norse for 'a tree', whence 'Tree by the beck', ie Robberby Water. Local tradition, still current in the 1970s, says that there was a village at Gawtree, and that it was deserted for Hunsonby after Hunsonby's people had all died of the plague. Gawtree is on marginal land. At least one farm was extant here in 1726. As for the tree, it will have been a local landmark. Gawtree is locally pronounced 'Gotree', 'Go' as in 'Hoe'.[54]

Sowyersteps Bridge, NY 593329

The bridge is modern, across marshy land, Old Norse saurr, but crossed by stepping stones ('steps') before that. For other steps as stepping stones, see Mastone Steps (CW 33, 243-244) and Steps Hall near Shap.

Belgravia (Appleby), NY 683212

Evidently named in humour, this is a mid-20th century estate, the opposite socially of the London Belgravia.

River Lyvennet

Smith's possibilities include *(s)leib, 'slippery', and Welsh llwyf, 'smooth',[55] but he does not draw the further conclusion that it is 'smooth' as having few or no rocks or rapids, as is meant by Porthleven (Cornwall) and the River Leven, Lancashire.

<u>Wellfoot, NY 374370</u>

Wellfoot, now Wellfoot House, in Castle Sowerby, is first recorded as Wellfoote, 1619. Up the Gilcambon Beck for it is Wellhouse, the modern name for Well, its name in 1770. 'Well' means 'House with a well', Old English <u>w(i)elle</u>, 'a spring, stream'; and Wellfoot means 'House downstream from the well'.[56] A well was usually more reliable than the beck. Another case of main name and –foot is Holes (now gone) and Holesfoot in Maulds Meaburn.

<u>Robin Hood's Grave, (Orton), NY 618107</u>

Robin Hood's Grave is a cairn west-north-west of Howe Robin, a Neolithic causewayed camp on the open fell. Despite its name, it is unlikely to be anything other than a fanciful name for a modern way-marking cairn, as it lies at the bottom of a narrow gill at the head of (and across) its north-south footpath. It was so named in 1859. Robin Hood, as a placename, is found elsewhere in Westmorland, Cumberland, North Yorkshire, Shropshire, and Somerset, and beyond.[57]

<u>Pate Hole, High and Low (Great Asby)</u>

These are two caverns in the limestone (High Pate Hole, NY 678121, is the main one) on the ancient path up Asby Gill to Grange Hall. <u>Pate</u> is from Old English <u>paeð</u>, 'a path'.[58]

<u>Bloody Bones Lane, NY 771088</u>

This is the path running on north of Kirkby Stephen Grammar School. Some say it recalls a battle, but is where cattle-plague corpses were buried in 1747. This was a national disaster.

<u>The Coal Road</u>

This runs from the Tan Hill coalpits to Church Brough via Barras and Argill. It was there by 1777, to supply Brough and Stainmore.[59]

<u>Selah, NY 619428</u>

Selah, a farm in Kirkoswald High Quarter, is east of the hamlet of Haresceugh. Its name means 'a pause', a word in Hebrew used in the heading of many of the Psalms. This part of Cumberland was a stronghold of Methodism in the 18th to early 20th centuries. Selah is a hill-farm whose owner may have regarded it as a mere pause in his career. It is so named on Donald's map of Cumberland 1774, surveyed in 1770-1771.

Another Biblical farm-name was Zerubabbel Place in Stainton (Dacre), named as such on OS 6" 1859-1860, but renamed Hazel Bank by 1991 (OS 6"). Zerubabbel, the King's grandson, was one of the Jewish leaders returning from Babylon to Judah. Perhaps Hazel Bank's original namer was returning to his, or his ancestral, home or village.[60]

<u>Bale Hill (Melmerby), NY 6244372</u>

This derives from Old Norse <u>bali</u>, 'a gentle slope', which it is, on the west side of Melmerby Beck. By 1920, it was spelled 'Bayol', ie by ear.[61]

17

Section 4: Immediate Environs of Penrith

Stone Carr, NY 418284

Supposed by Hutchinson to be the traces of an ancient camp, it was already call Stone Carr by 1794. EPNS Cumberland then says, 'This is presumably carn, 'cairn'', Welsh for 'a heap of stones', but carr is a dialect word for 'a hollow place where water sometimes stands',[62] and the area is damp and stony.

Greystoke Pillar, NY 493297

This was erected c. 1780 by the 11th Duke of Norfolk at the extreme east boundary of his Greystoke estate to show the Lowthers that they did not own the whole of east Cumberland. The Duke of Norfolk was a Whig; the Lowthers were Tories. The pillar bears the arms not of him, but of the estate's earlier owners, the second line of the Lords Greystoke, 14th century, before the Howards came.[63]

Pop Shop Brow, NY 494280

Pop Shop Brow is the local name for the hill south-west of Slapestones (now Rheged) on the Dalemain road, at the junction with the old Keswick road via Stainton. Perhaps there was formerly a refreshment stall ('Pop Shop') here. The name was in use by 1915.

Slapestones (now Rheged), NY 497284)

Slapestones was an old limestone quarry with kiln, where Rheged now is. The kiln is still visible behind the shops there. Slapestones means, 'Slippery stones', Old English slaep, 'a slippery place', [64] which limestone is, when wet. Rheged was built c.2010 as a visitor attraction, its name harking back to early medieval times.

Mile Lane, centred NY 500291

Mile Lane runs from Greystoke Pillar to the A66 at Redhills. It is about a mile long.

Nine Chimneys, NY 504290

Nine Chimneys, now a house near the south end of Mile Lane was earlier a barn. Its name may have been given when it was a field merely, with nine upright trees in its hedge together, that looked like chimneys when seen from below. The sources omit it other than Walker who quotes from an 1847 report referring to Nine Chimneys Hill.

Little Stainton and the Iron Bridge, NY 500275

Little Stainton was a hamlet of three or four houses next to the ford and later footbridge (the Iron Bridge) over the Eamont. Only the hamlet's foundations are visible. It had a snuffmill next to the river. Stainton is properly Great Stainton, in 1450 Staynton Magna. Little Stainton is so named in 1575 and 1608; its first record is in 1295. The Iron Bridge was extant and so named in 1847.[65]

Fairybead Lane (Stainton), Ny 483283

This road, on Stainton's west edge, has on its west side a small beck that emerges from the fields and runs into the former wash-troughs (still there) north of the School. In its bed at that point are small white pebbles locally known as 'fairy beads'.

Skirsgill, NY 514283 (the gill itself)

The name means 'Ravine haunted by monsters', Old Norse skyrsi gil, which suits the deep narrow wooded ravine of the Eamont here.[66] It does not suit the nearby mansion to the north.

Round Thorn, NY 535312 (the house)

The Round Thorn was a landmark on the bare fellside road from Penrith to Alston. At one time it will have been a hawthorn but by 1858 it was a sycamore. It stood near the house called Round Thorn (now a hotel). In the 18th to 19th centuries, 'many a soldier has been tied up to the Round Thorn to receive punishment'.[67]

Droversgate, NY 547323

Droversgate ('Doversgate', says OS 2½" OL5, 2011, wrongly) is a farm built on the open fellside inclosed after 1820, but before then on the drove route from Scotland southwards. Its name means 'Road of the drovers'.

Galleygill Bridge, NY 493390

Named on OS 2½" OL5, 2011, this may mean 'Barren ravine', Old Swedish *gald, 'sterile, barren'.[68] Just north of it is Bents Cottages. Bents are the plural of Od English beonet, 'bent-grass', that grows on poor soil.

Bird's Nest, NY 489399

Bird's Nest was a small two-storey house on the west side of the old A6 (now part of a field). It is so named on OS2½" OL5 2011. By then long derelict, it was demolished soon after and is now merely a flat part of its field. Presumably its most memorable resident was surnamed Bird.

Section 5: Penrith

Including the immediate approaches, north to south.

Camelhead Lonnen, NY498313 to NY 490326

This green lane was so named for a prominent tree-stump in its hedge, that looked like a camel's head. This has long gone, but is still remembered by local people now in their seventies. At NY 492318, on the bend's east side, are the tumbled remains of a building named Romanclose on OS 6" 1st Edition, 1860-1867, perhaps from a real or supposed Roman find there.

19

The Black Barn, NY 500317

The Black Barn, a 20th century barn mostly coloured black, is on a green lane formerly leading to the Black Bridge (NY 502319) so called from its black-painted iron parapet. It was built of bricks marked 'Diamond Jubilee', ie 1897; these having cracked by c. 2010, it was demolished and not rebuilt. Its lane has led, as a footpath, to Milestone House (NY503325), so named as being a mile from the start of the 1820s road north at NY 510310, where there was a tollbar, where tradition says that before that, the local people coming into Penrith put on their shoes here, and on leaving town, removed them, to spare the leather.

The Ballast Hills, NY 503319

These were the mid-19th century rubbish tips for Penrith, successors to the Pinfold in Fell Lane. 'Ballast' is doubtless a euphemism. In the 1890s smallpox scare, a smallpox hospital was built on them, but never used. It was later demolished.

The Hospital Field, NY 513313

This field was on the north of Penrith's Isolation Hospital, demolished in the mid-20th century, other than the Matron's house (still there). This field is now (2020) being built on, for houses. This hospital was were Fairhill Close now is.

The Fairhill, NY 512313

Livestock fairs were held in Penrith's streets until the 1820s, when part of the common was allotted for this purpose in the Inglewood Inclosure Award, 1820, and the fairs moved to it, held on set dates, centuries old. Railways, however enabled stock to be moved easily, and in 1875 a permanent mart was opened, undercutting the Fairhill's use. The Fairhill is now a public open space. Surprisingly, its pub the White Ox was not in business till after 1847; it had ceased as a pub by 1973. The large pond opposite, now gone, was for horses' use, pre-1950s. It too has gone. The White Ox will have served travellers on the A6 before the M6 in effect by-passed the town.

Pennyhill Farm, NY 508310

Extant in 1860 but now gone, its site built over by mid-20th century council houses, its name derives from Old English pening, ' a penny', probably here a surname. The council estate here, Raiselands Croft, has the farm Raiselands nearby. Its name is from Old Norse hreysi, 'a burial cairn', and Old Norse/Old English land, 'land'. The plural here shows that this farm had several fields.

Monks Hall, NY 511311

Marked but not named on J. Wood's Map of Penrith, 1822, this began as a small one-bay cottage c. 1750, roughly built in stone, ie hard up. It is still there, in the modern road called Monks Close. As no person surnamed Monk or Monks is in the Penrith parish registers, printed and indexed to 1812, it is probable that is was named 'Monks' when Romantic names were in fashion, as eg Skirwith Abbey, and 'Hall' added in fun. East of Monks Hall were 'The

Arches, Subterranean Passage' (OS 25", 1860) on north –south axis; this feature has gone, built over in the 1970s by Macadam Way.

The Timber Lonnen

This leads from the Black Bridge to Thacka Lane. It runs on the east side of the railway. Its northern half is now a foot-path. The only trees on it are crab-apples at its north end, north of the 1820s sheepdip in Thacka Beck.[69] Its route is low-lying and damp, and may have been timber-bottomed, eg with old railway sleepers.

Ingmire Lane

Ingmire Lane runs from the Thacka Lane, NY 507310, to Catterlen Mill, NY 488328, as a narrowing footpath. Its name means 'Lane leading to the pasture (eng, Old Norse) among the mud'. The mud is still there at its northern end, among the rushes ('thack' in local dialect) bounded by Thacka Beck. 'Mire' is from Old Norse myrr, 'swampy ground'; Ingmire is first recorded in 1530.[70]

Thu(r)lbar, NY 504313, to Thacka Lane

Thu(r)lbar is the low ridge between Thacka Lane and Ingmire Lane, used for pasture, as the small ruined byres-cum-barns on it still show. Its name derives from Old English (th)yrel, pronounced, 'thirel', 'a hollow' and Celtic barro, 'a crest, top', ie 'The fields on top of the ridge above the hollow', the hollow being the shallow valley of Thacka Beck. Its fields include Far Thurlbar and Red Friars, sold in 1920. Ekwall has the clue to 'Red', as Old English ryt, 'rough ground'; friars did not own land, on principle but 'Friars' is a northern word for thistles so Red Friars could mean 'Rough thistly ground'.[71]

Thacka Lane, Robinson Street, Grub Street

Thacka Lane runs from Robinson Street to Newton Rigg, with a branch (footpath) to Newton Road. In 1860 it was 'Thackaygate'. It crosses Thacka Beck on a packhorse bridge, without parapet at NY 508309. On John Wood's Map of Penrith, 1822, Robinson Street is called 'Thackay Gate' but by 1860 had become Robinson Street, being on the estate of William Robinson (died 1670), Citizen of London, born in Penrith, the donor of Robinson's School (now Penrith Museum). He also owned Grub Street (he named one of the streets of his London estate 'Grub Street' after his Penrith one), which was Grub Street till 1925 or after, but was Milton Street by 1929. By the 1920s Grub Street (London) was a by-word for literary drudgery, whereas Milton's output was more exalted as literature. Why 'Grub'? T. Bulmer , a Penrith man, has the clue in his Directory (1901, 440) that in the 1597-99 Plague, food-markets were held there and in Bridge Lane. Grub as food was in use by 1659 (Shorter Ox. E. D.)[72]

The Trods, NY 506309 to NY 508307

The Trods is the long narrow field traversed by two public footpaths between Thacka Lane on the north and the start of the Dam (built in 2010 for flood-prevention downstream) on the south. Formerly it ran to the start of Crudmire's fields. Trod is northern dialect for 'a path or track', and derives from Old Norse trod.[73]

21

<u>Crudmire, NY 510306, Willow Grove, NY 508306, and Gilwilly, NY 508306 (the gill itself)</u>

Crudmire is now called Grove House, an allusion to Willow Grove, whose approach-road formerly crossed the railway on a level crossing (diverted in 1920), and emerged on the east side of Crudmire. Willow Grove, a house on the north bank of the old (pre 2010) course of Thacka Beck, was there by 1860, but much reduced by 1925, and is now over-grown foundations only. Its site is damp and low-lying, hence its name.

Crudmire could be from <u>crud</u>, northern dialect for 'curd' ie curdled, and <u>mire</u>, Old Norse <u>myrr</u>, 'swampy ground', or be from the Old English personal name Creoda, ie 'Creoda's muddy farm'. Another Creoda was at Crudwell (Wiltshire). Persons with names ending in – <u>a</u> were early Anglo-Saxon settlers, 7th – 8th century.

Gilwilly, formerly a farm west of Crudmire, means 'Ravine full of willows', Old English <u>welig</u> or <u>wylig</u>, 'a willow'.[74] The gill itself is the steep-sided valley on the east of Willow Grove, through which Thacka Beck runs. Gilwilly west of Willow Grove is now a nature reserve crossed by public footpaths.

<u>Gilwilly Lane</u>

Gilwilly Lane leads from Thacka Lane to Mill Street in Castletown. In Gilwilly it is a footpath. In 1925, the lane from Brunswick Terrace to Mill Street was 'Gilwilly Back Lane' on OS 25" 3rd edition. In 1917, the Gilwilly Lane allotments were known as 'Little Ireland' from their users.

<u>Melbourne House, NY 504308</u>

Melbourne House, a late-Victorian house on the north-west of Gilwilly stands on the field called Melborrance in 1715, 'bare hill with a burial mound', Welsh <u>meol</u> and Middle English <u>burghan.</u> The site is a low ridge, west of Raiselands across Thacka's valley. Near to Melbourne House is Sephra Lane. 'Seph' is a name for a slow-moving river, but this Sephra may have begun as Old Norse <u>sef</u>, 'a rush' (commonly seen in and near Gilwilly), with the –f- changed to –ph- to heighten or romantise the effect.[75]

<u>Clowers, NY 510302</u>

Clowers, a former field, abuts on Gilwilly Back Lane, and has been used for allotments since 1916. Its name probably refers to the clods of mud on its users' feet, or else drainage channels made there; 'clows' covers both. Castletown's site was marshy; part of the marsh is still visible in Myers Lane nearby (ie Mires, disguised).[76]

<u>The Racecourse, NY 5130</u>

The Quarter Sessions sat at Penrith every October, and their week was an annual social treat. It included the Races on the fell west of the Beacon. The racecourse was a mile long, enclosed by a stone wall (most still there), with a 'handsome Grand Stand' built in 1814. The races ceased in 1897. The course is now the Golf Course, and the grandstand is the clubhouse, cut down.[77]

Monnington Way, NY 518312

This road was named from the redoubtable Canon T. P. Monnington, Vicar of Penrith, flor, 1900, who retired to Sparkenhoe, the house to its north on Beacon Edge. In 1910 it was called Fairfield.

Canny Croft, NY 518309

This was a name chosen by its developers (Barrett's) c. 1975, but transferred from the real Canny Croft, formerly the large field bounded by Castlegate and Brunswick Road (till 1887 known as Scot(t) Lane, and renamed for Queen Victoria's Golden Jubilee). This field is now occupied by Brunswick Road Primary School, Elm Terrace (formerly Lovers' Lane and Ropewalk), and Morrison's supermarket and car-park, itself the site of Penrith Mart (hence the name of the Agricultural Hotel, built with it.) 'Canny' can mean 'pleasant', but could be from the Gaelic ceann, 'top of', here, as standing above Middlegate.[78]

Cockell House, NY 512307

Cockell House, a large house at Drovers Lane's north end, was so named from the residence there of Mr Cockell, the late 17th century Agent of the Lowthers of Lowther. In those days the Agent would live in, but, though an excellent Agent, Mr Cockell was unliveable-with, so they housed him according to his station but at the far end of the nearest town, making him commute. A later resident was John Macadam, c.1820, while laying out the route of the present A6 north from Penrith[79]

Drovers Lane, Foster Street, Harrison Street, and Lark Lane

Drovers Lane and Foster Street were each called Back Lane till the 1850s, suggesting that their modern names were given by the Penrith Local Board of Health, established in 1853 to run the town. Harrison Street was originally Skinner Street (also spelled Inner Street), probably from the Skinnery (its name in 1822), the tannery upstream from Page Hall. The north side of Skinner Street may have been built to house its workforce. Foster Street and Drovers Lane were so named by 1860. Harrison Street was still called Skinner Street in 1925, but was probably renamed along with Grub Street between 1925 – 1929.

Foster may have been George Foster, licencee of the Crown Hotel,[80] one of Penrith's two main hotels. It stood in Netherend (now King Street) fronting Crown Square. It became unsafe in the 1990s and was demolished. The Crown Hotel was a posting house, ie horses for hire; Foster will have needed to rent fields for them and these may have been along the present Foster Street.

The Harrisons lived in Skinner Street in 1901, when Abraham S. Harrison was a farmer and carter there.   In Christ Church's west churchyard near the path, are three Harrison tombstones, their size implying affluence, to Harrisons of Townhead 1857-1865, one of whom, George Harrison, died 1857, was a builder.[81]

As for Drovers Lane, in the 1850s it may well have been used for driving cattle from the Fairhill through the town, avoiding the central streets; but before then, the drovers went across the Fell (now the Beacon) and behind it to Udford.[82]

Lark Lane, at the north end of Foster Street, was where the Town Ditch was, on the edge of the open country, the abode of larks.

The Intake, now Penrith Cemetery, NY 514312

'The new Cemetery is to be the Intake; test-borings show the soil to be deep enough' said the Herald, 11 October 1919, Fifty Years Ago. The late Mrs Joyce Roberts, née Richardson of Penrith, who died in her nineties recently, still referred to it as 'the Intack'. An intake is land taken-in from the open fell.

Nicholson Lane, NY 520308

This road runs parallel to, and south of Beacon Edge, between Lowther Street and Fell Lane. It was named from Dr. Nicholson, a Ph.D, who house was Fellside, to which it led. It was later extended to Lowther Street. His tombstone is in Penrith Cemetery.

Arthur Street, NY 516306

Arthur Street is named from Arthur Croft, the field it was built on, the first of the 'New Streets'. It was in the Carleton Hall Estate, and was first noted in 1573.

William Street, NY 514304

William Street is named from its developer Mr William Grisenthwaite, who built it to house his senior workforce in the field opposite his new residence, 'Fernleigh', which he built c. 1885, moving there from Sandgate Hall, at the top of Sandgate (north side), which he then divided into three houses, using its garden to house his labourers as Grisenthwaite's Yard. When Sandgate Court was built, in the 1990s this Yard was cleared, but its name was retained. Opposite was Yeates' Yard, jutting into the street till widened in the early 20th century. It had been built by the Yeates family of Lorne House in the 19th century, behind it.

Sandgate, NY 516304

First recorded c. 1298 as 'le Sandgate', it was named from the sand dropped there by Thacka Beck and a small beck that rises on the spring-line north of Nicholson Lane (east end). Both of these are now culverted. The Sands, Carlisle, and The Sands, Appleby were named for this reason too.[83]

Penrith's Yards

These were named mostly from their lands' owners, eg, Welsh Yard (Sandgate) from Mr Welsh, joiner, later 19th century, or from a pub or other building in it, eg Three Crowns Yard (Middlegate) and Factory Yard (Middlegate).

Kemplay Bank and Chapel Hill

Kemplay Bank, best known now for the large roundabout at its west end, for A6, A66, A686, is the ridge that runs east to Carleton Brow foot. As with Crudmire's Creoda, Kemplay may

24

indicate an early Saxon settler, Cempa (Old English for 'warrior'), ie 'Cempa's hill', implying a clearing and house. At its east end, south of Carleton Hall farm, is Chapel Hill,[84] unknown to the printed sources, but possibly land once part of a chapel's endowment, or even the site of a chapel or hermitage when the place was remote.

Scumscow, NY 513297

Scumscow is the ancient name for the hill on the south of the town centre, now the site of Castle Drive etc., developed by Penrith Urban District Council in the 1920s as part of its 1914-1918 War Memorial. It was then known as Scumscaw, but the Council renamed it in 1920 at the outset, as 'Scum-' sounded derogatory. But it derives from Old Norse Skuma, as in Scunthorpe, and Old Norse haugr, 'a hill', ie 'Skuma's Hill'. Skuma arrived long after Penrith's first settlers, and seized this hill. 'Scumscaw', its variant means 'Skuma's Wood' which it doubtless had, but the hill was the most important feature.[85]

The Bug Hole, NY 516303

This was the local name for a group of one-room hovels in the gardens behind the north side of St Andrew's Churchyard, entered by two covered entries, the doors of which are still there, in the north end of No. 8 Churchyard, and in the offshoot lane west of 31 St Andrew's View (Beckside Books). These hovels are shown on OS 10-foot first edition, 1860, unnamed, but deplored as 'the Bug Hole' in the Herald, July 1865 (2 July 1915, Fifty Years Ago). They were removed, and their north edge's buildings rebuilt, in the late 19th century.

Great and Little Dockray, NY 5130

When first noted, c.1298, 'Dokwra' was an area only; by 1567 it had become 'Dockarstrete'.[86] The name means 'Corner of land full of dock-plants', Old English docce (or Old Norse dokk) and Old Norse (v)ra, 'corner of land'. When Penrith was first settled, the empty corner of land south-west of Burrowgate (the original settlement) was memorably full of docks. Docks grow well in Penrith.

Through Dockray ran the ancient road west (now Cornmarket); on its south is Great Dockray, on its north is Little Dockray.

Contrary to Penrith traditions, there was no genteel or other family here surnamed Dockray. So the parish register shows.

Redhills, NY 505285

So called from its being on red sandstone, with limestone all around it.

Penrith Beacon, NY 522314

This grid reference is to the actual beacon-site, but the name locally applies to the whole hill-ridge.

Rimington Quarry, NY 523322

This was a large quarry of red sandstone, presumably belonging to the Rimingtons of Tynefield House in Bridge Lane. The tall cross in Penrith Churchyard (the town's outdoor War Memorial) was taken in one piece from Rimington Quarry.[87]

Dickey Bank Well, NY 532306

This 'well' is a spring, now under a capstone, formerly in a crescent of old hawthorns in its field abutting north on Beacon Edge. Until the later 19th century, it was visited by the youth and beauty of Penrith on the fourth Sunday of each May, the last of the town's four 'Well Sundays' that month. Dickey Bank was part of the open common until it was enclosed in the 1820s. The sources are silent as to its name, but it could be from Old Norse diki, 'a ditch, dyke, under the former hawthorns' crescent.[88]

The Two-Barrel Field, NY534306

This is the modern local name for the field adjoining Dickey Bank on the east. It arises from the numerous rabbits in its hedges, and from those who went to shoot them with double-barrelled guns.

Cowraik, NY 543308

Now a former quarry extant in 1755, the name means 'Cows' path' to and from their pasture. It derives from the Old English cu, 'a cow' and Old Norse reik, 'a path',[89]often a steep or difficult hillpath, as here.

Penrith Scales

Its sole mention is 'Le vill de Scal de Penreth', 1278. Scal is from Old Norse skali, 'summer pasture house(s),[90] not used in winter at first, but when peace brought expansion and land-hunger (13th century), these Scales became permanent in places, eg in Threlkeld (now Scales) and Renwick (now Scale Houses), but not in others, eg Kirkoswald (now Scale, a farm on the hill near Renwick road) and Penrith Scales which has vanished. Any Scales needed a permanent reliable water-supply and grass or grazing, and be on a hill about a mile from its village, in case things went amiss. This rules out Bowscar and Greengill, too far from Penrith, but Dickey Bank's field would suit, as its south end has a spring and beck.

Addenda

Harrop Tarn, NY 312136

Whaley offers Old English *haer, 'a rock, cairn'; Old English hār, 'hoary, grey'; and Old English hara, 'a hare', for the name's first syllable's meaning. She dismisses hara as 'this high, remote place is unlikely hare habitat.[91] As to the first two, grey rocks are not distinctive, abounding

26

as they do, and hares do live in upland places. Harrop Tarn is set in grassland in a blind hanging valley.

Schedule of Extinct Penrith Street-names

Old name	Modern name
Dover Street	Burrowgate[92]
Friar Street	Friargate
Long Front	Middlegate
Netherend	Anywhere south of the Market Place
Old Post Office Lane	Rowcliffe Lane
Quarry Road	Beacon Edge
Scot(t) Lane	Brusnwick Road
Wigan Terrace	Brougham Street east of Cross Street (north side)
Workhouse Lane	Albert Street

These were renamed in the later 19th-early 20th century

Modern names

Champion Way, on the back of the New Squares, was named in honour of William Jamieson, flor. 1870s, licensee of the Griffin in Cornmarket and champion wrestler (Cumberland and Westmorland style). Hence also the names of its blocks of flats, Allweights House and Engard House, though the latter is not a local wrestling term.

Gloucester Yard, was so named as being the former yard of the Gloucester Arms, now reverted to its old name Dockray Hall.

Neville Avenue and Warwick Place, refer to the Nevilles, Penrith Castle's builders, nearby.

Old London Road, was only the London Road from 1813, when the old route via Brougham Hall was shortened by a new turnpike. It was superseded in the 20th century when the A66 was brought through Carleton Park.

Failed modern names

Failed name	Actual name
Voreda Park	Macadam Way and offshoots
Inglewood Grange	Macadam Gardens

Both of these were developer's choice (Barratt's), rejected by the local Council. 'Inglewood Grange' is on its entrance piers yet, Barratt's not having foreseen rejection.

Final Addenda

Pike o'Blisco, NY 272042, and Black Wars, NY 267043

Blisco is omitted by Smith and Whaley, but Robert Gambles has the clue in its 1828 name, 'Pike of Blease', which is the modern form of Old Norse blesi, 'a pale area'. 'Pike, refers to Blisco's pointed shape. Blisco means 'Hill with pale patches', these being its grasses among the black-looking heather there. Black Wars is on top of crags on a spur from Blisco's west side. 'Black' refers to its colour, as heather or rock; 'Wars', is from Old English weard, 'A lookout place', would have been for advance warning of trouble coming up Oxendale from the east-west route through Mickleden, of interest to those in Dunnerdale or Little Langdale.[93]

Bleach Green, NY 517287

Bleach Green is now a house west of Eamont Bridge, (south side), with a former mill-leat running through its grounds. In 1829 it was a walk mill, occupied by John Mason, bleacher. In 1851 he was still there, but styled 'John Mason, gentleman, Bleach Green', ie living on his savings. Bleach-greens were fields in which newly-bleached textiles were spread out to dry.[94]

Pokey Dubs, NY 505283

A formerly popular bathing-place for Penrithians south of the town, and still occasionally in use, it is a stretch of the River Eamont just west of the public footpath to the ford nearby. The name was still in use till the late 20th century. Wright's definitions of dub include ' a deep still pool in a river', and pokey is from 'a pocket', ie 'pocket-shaped deep holes in the river'.[95]

Southwaite Green and Mill, NY 515284

Now an ex-watermill and caravan-site north-east of Yanwath, the only feature in its township that this clearing is south of is the River Eamont, hence its name.

Kittycumkeld (near Penrith)

A field-name. Wright says that kitty can mean 'small'; cum is from British cumba, 'a valley'; and keld is from Old Norse, 'a spring or stream'. This gives 'Small valley with a spring in it'.[96]

Bowscar, NY 5134, and Scratchmill Scar, NY 512380

There are two passes through the north-south range of fells (Lazonby Fell to Edenhall Fell). Scar is from Old Norse scarð, 'a mountain pass'. Bow- refers to the curve of the fell where the mansion now is. Scratch- is possibly from the Old Norse nickname Skrauti, 'Show-off'. The OS 2½" OL4 names the farm there as Scratchmere Scar, in which case mere does not allude to a lake by to the nearby parish boundary. Old English (ge)maere, 'a boundary'. There is a boundary stone in the road's south verge opposite the famr. OL4 places Scratchmill Scar in the wood to the north, possibly influenced by the visible cliff there.[97]

Plyier's Gap, NY458343 (addendum)

Just possibly this derives from an old Scots word for a litigious person, pleyar.[98]

High Pate Hole (addendum)

Local tradition says that in raids the people of Great Asby hid in it. It extends about 1000 yards underground; its entrance is low, its approach up the gill inconspicuous. People were shorter in those days.

King's Arms Passage, Penrith

This is the alley from Little Dockray to Devonshire Street. It is named from the former King's Arms public house in Little Dockray (now Hedgehog Bookshop), whose back door opens onto the yard connecting with the passage. At one time its landlady ran an illegal betting-shop in it.

Jeremy P. Godwin

March 2020

[1] Whaley, 369

[2] Whaley, 316

[3] Whaley, 215; EPNS Cu., 223, adding that in 1787 there was Lobwath here too, ie, Lobbs' Ford, for the path. On lobb, see also Wright, 3, 635. Lobb is also a surname, as Whaley notes here, but it is not found in Cumbria. No Lobb occurs in the 18th Century Greystoke parish register.

[4] Whaley, 112; EPNS Cu., 459, 470, 477

[5] Thwaite EPNS Co., 494; Mathew Hyde and Nikolaus Pevsner, The Buildings of England: Cumbria. (New Haven and London, 2010), 538

[6] The Westmorland Gazette, 28 January and 30 September 2010

[7] Ex inf. The late Patrick Shepherd of Steps Hall near Shap. '1797' Smith, 11, 177. 'Intake' is in its sale particulars, 2019, comprised by Penrith Farmers and Kidds. Whaley omits Pencil Mill. On Steps Hall, 324, she merely repeats Smith's remarks there.

[8] Smith, II, 224; Whaley, 22; notes from my visit, 7 September 2019.

[9] Smith, II, 225, 246, 259; Thomas Jeffrey's Map of Westmorland, 1770, names the farmhouses along this track, but none is shown or named at Dubhow

[10] Whaley, 306

[11] Whaley, 306; Samuel Murphy, Grey Gold (Tanworth-in-Arden, 1996), 8 and note 8

[12] Murphy, Grey Gold, 16

[13] The Whitehaven News, 6 October 2005 and 22 August 2013

[14] Smith, II, 222, whence Whaley, 130-131; on Glaramara see also EPNS Co., 350. Mor, Smith, II, 274; hogg, Smith, II, 262

[15] Whaley, 229; EPNS Cu., 255-256. See also Maiden Castle (Stainmore) and Maiden Hill (Penrith.

[16] EPNS Cu., 10 and 186; Whaley, 91. Bede is cited by EPNS Cu., 10. The 'teardrop' is shown on OS 2½ OL5, 2011 but not named there. EPNS Cu., and Whaley assume that Dacre Beck, not the 'teardrop' was meant.

[17] Whaley, 252; P.H.Reaney and R.M. Wilson, A Dictionary of English Surnames, (Oxford, 2005, Revised 3rd Edition), 323.

[18] Whaley, 308-309

[19] 'The spelling ghyll apparently due to Wordsworth', Shorter Oxford English Dictionary, 3rd edition revised (Oxford, 1956), I, 793

[20] Whaley, 263; A.D. Mills, A Dictionary of British Plce-Names, (Oxford, 2011), 365. EPNS Cu., 213, takes pen as possibly meaning 'head, chief' here

[21] Heckbarley, Whaley, 160, Ekwall 26 and 224 (under Hatch) and 292, leah. Scarny Brow, EPNS Cu., 490, Whaley 297-8, and named on OS 2½ OL4, 2005. Revelin Crag, EPNS Cu., 371, 488. Pica, EPNS Cu., 478, 487

[22] Whaey, 66; Ekwall, 256

[23] Smith, II, 268, Whaley 347

29

[24] Whaley, 354. 'Voe', heard in 2018. Vaughan, Reaney and Wilson 465. Skews, Whaley, 310-311. Woodfoot, Whaley, 377

[25] Whaley, 57, 277; Rydal's, OS 2½ OL 7; Rayside's N and B, I, 470 (recites the pre 1152 grant.

[26] Smith, II, 173; Whaley, 343; (ge)maere, Smith II, 272; *tot, Smith II, 293; Mani, Whaley, 92 and 230

[27] James B. Johnston, 236

[28] Whaley, 230; Smith, II, 169, 245, 272. Summer Hill, on London Road in Carlisle, means 'South Boundary hill', on the south edge of its township

[29] EPNS Cu., 187, 470, 484. OS 2½ OL4, 2005, calls it Dunmallard Hill

[30] Whaley, 360-361; Wright, 3, 518, EPNS Cu., 352

[31] Local tradition ex inf. the late Rev. N. McConnell, Minister of Penruddock United Reformed Chapel, ex. Presbyterian

[32] Description 1986, CW2, 87 (1987), 268-269; Bounder N and B, II, 439; Renwick, N and B II, 434-435, footnote; Smith tombstones, Cumbria Family History Society, The Epitaphs of Eden, 5, 2005, Knarsdale Nos 25-29

[33] Woogill Tarn, N and B, II, 439 (in the c.1750 bounder); Wool, Ekwall, 532; Wald, Ekwall, 529. Woogill Tan and Woogill Burn are named on T. Donald's Map of Cumberland, 1770-1774.

[34] Census records are on microfiche, eg in Penrith Library. Lawyer's Cross is the final entry on Census 1851 Cumberland Microfiche 22, and on Census 1871 Cumberland Microfiche 20. In Cnesus 1861, Cumberland Microfiche 20, it is 'Shepherd's Cottage', 1 house, blank. It is omitted by EPNS Cu.. It is named on OS 2½ OL31, 2002. The other two sheep-stations are not mentioned in the Censuses of 1851-1871, ie were not occupied when those Censuses were taken.

[35] Ekwall, 242, (hlaw)

[36] N and B II, 439 (c. 1750 bounder). Daff(en), Wright, 2 (1900), 7-8

[37] EPNS Cu., 236; Ekwall, 386; EPNS C., 20, Ekwall 304

[38] EPNS Cu., omits Great and Little Knapside, but gives its roots at pages 466, 489, 490. Ekwall, 281, gives the clue, at Knapp.

[39] EPNS Cu., 470; Ekwall, 160; fjall, Smith, II, 250.

[40] See note 4. Supra.

[41] Meikle, EPNS Cu., 485; AW-, Ekwall, 20, at Awliscombe. Rake is from the Old Norse reik, EPNS Cu., 488

[42] Ekwall, 90-91, 357 (at Palstre), 136 (at Cundall and Cunscough)

[43] Smith II, 267, 272; N and B, II, 439; Iron Kate Lock, ex inf. John Lishman, Renwick, 2020

[44] Ekwall, 12-13; Smith, II, 246

[45] EPNS Cu., 243; V.C.H. Cumberland, II, 1905, 194-196. The Captain's Table, ex inf. Mr P W Pickles, retired solicitor; Yad, Wright, 6, 561; packhorse, eg CW1, 13 (1895), 101-2

[46] Smith, I, 10 and II, 109, 234, 245

[47] Smith, II, 82,243, 297; Ekwall, 497

[48] Smith, II, 27, 246; N & B., I, 561

[49] EPNS Cu., 106; Ekwall, 357, pamp; Liddel, Ekwall, 297, 308

[50] EPNS Cu., 169; hearg, as in Harrow (Middlesex), Ekwall, 221; Harras (Whitehaven), EPNS Cu., 452-453

[51] Wright, 1, 159: Lair, EPNS Cu., 19, cf. 302-303

[52] Ex inf., the late Wilfrid Atkinson, Penrith, local historian, 1974, in his lecture. Not in Wright or EPNS Cu.

[53] EPNS cu., 190, 476, Demolition, Hyde and Pevsner, 338

[54] Smith, II, 282, is more vivid than EPNS Cu., 489

[55] Smith, I, 10; O.J. Padel, Cornish Place-Name Elements, (Nottingham, 1985), 148 and 300; Ekwall, 296 (at River Leven)

[56] EPNS Cu., 2248, 497; T. Donald, Map of Cumberland, 1770-1771, published in 1774

[57] Whaley, 281; Smith, II, 161, 176; in Helsington, Smith, I, 111; at Langwathby, CW 2, 96, 1996, 236

[58] Smith, II, 277; he omits it as a place-name in his Great Asby section.

[59] Bloody Bones Lane, Douglas Birkbeck, A History of Kirkby Stephen, (Soulby, Kirkby Stephen, 2000), 121-122. The Coal Road.Margaret E. Gowling, The Story of Brough-under-Stainmore, (Stainmore, 2011), 118.

[60] Dr. Robert Young, Analytical Concordance to the Bible, (London, c.1885), 856 (Selah), 1088 (Zerubabbel); OS 6" 1850-1860, Cumberland sheet LVIII; by 1991 it was Cumberland sheet 42 NW.

[61] Mid Cumberland and North Westmorland Herald, (Penrith), 1 May 1920

[62] EPNS Cu., 213, 465; Wright, I, 518

[63] Dated by Hyde and Pevsner, 388, who wrongly say that the arms are 'the Howard arms'. Location, OS 2½" OL5, 2011. On the Lords Greystoke and the Howards, see C.R. Hudleston et al, Cumberland Families and their Heraldry, 1978, 140, 166. EPNS Cu., omits Greystoke Pillar.

30

[64] Pop Shop Brow, Herald, 3 April 1915, Penrith Rural District Council, letter from Dacre Parish Meeting, 'Would the RDC take over the road coming out at the foot of Pop Shop Brow?'. Robert Hasell-McCosh tells me that the name is still known in Dacre. Slapestones, EPNS Cu., 491; it omits this Slapestones but gives others.

[65] Nine Chimneys and Ironbridge, J. Walker, History of Penrith, (Penrith, 1858), 133. See also EPNS CU., I, 188. Snuffmill, Donald's Map of Cumberland, 1770-74.

[66] Whaley, 311; Smith, II, 202; EPNS Cu., 189, gives no meaning for Skirsgill

[67] Walker, 199 and footnote. EPNS Cu. ignores it.

[68] Ekwall, 191.

[69] The Timber Lonnen and the Trods were so named to me by Bill Riley, from Penrith Townhead.

[70] EPNS Cu., 471; mire, EPNS Cu., 485, Ingmire's date, EPNS Cu., 232 (field names).

[71] EPNS Cu., 460, 494. Thurlbar is now out of local use as a placename. Thurlbar, eg Herald, 11 September 1915. Friars, Wright, 2, 496, a Scottish and Irish word.

[72] Thackaygate, OS 25" Ist edition 1859-1860, Cumberland Sheet LVIII, 4. Grub Street and Robinson Street, and Thackagate, OS 25" 2nd edition, 1900. Renaming, Kelly's Directory of Cumberland, 1925 (Riley, 16 Grub Street) and 1929 (Riley, 16 Milton Street). Grub, T. Bulmer, Directory, 1901, 440

[73] Wright, 6, 241: EPNS Cu., 495

[74] OS 25" 1st to 3rd editions; crud, Wright, 1, 821-822; Creoda, Ekwall, 134; welig, EPNS Cu., 497. Crudmire was still in use in 1920, Herald, 22 May, 1920. Its first record is 1371, EPNS Cu., 233.

[75] Melbourne House, EPNS Cu., 232, 463, 485. Raiselands, EPNSCu., 479. Pennyhill, Whaley, 263. Sephra Lane, Herald 11 September 1915. Sephra, Ekwayll, 411-412

[76] Wright, 1, 664

[77] White Ox, 1901, T. Bulmer, Directory of Cumberland, (Preston, 1901), 446; Racecourse, Parson and White, History and Directory of Cumberland and Westmorland, (Leeds, 1829), 499; M.A. Mullett, A New History of Penrith, Book V, (Carlisle, 2020), 41-44 and 310-311

[78] Lovers Lane, OS 10 feet to 1 mile, 1st edition 1861, Cumberland Sheet LV110.4.19. This source names Gilwilly Back Lane as Gilwilly Lane, its modern name again. Ceann, EPNS Cu., 466

[79] Ex inf. the late Bruce Jones, F.S.A. in the 1980s. John Macadam, plaque on its railings.

[80] John Wood, Map of Penrith, 1822; OS 25" 1st to 3rd editions. The Crown Hotel (latterly the Royal Hussar), was the George Hotel's rival.

[81] Bulmer's Directory, 1901, 459

[82] Peter Roebuck, Cattle Droving through Cumbria, 1600 – 1900, (Carlisle 2015), 107

[83] Arthur Strret, EPNS CU., 233. Sandgate, EPNS Cu., 231.

[84] Cempa, Ekwall, 271, at Kempton. Chapel Hill, ex inf. Peter Simpson, 2019

[85] Renaming, Herald, 13 September 1919; Ekwall, 409, at Scunthorpe.

[86] EPNS Cu., 333-334.

[87] Herald, 10 April 1920.

[88] EPNS Cu., 233, 490; Ewanian, History of Penrith, (Penrith, 1894), 187-188. The 'crescent' was there till 2019

[89] EPNS Cu., 467, 488.

[90] EPNS Cu., 233, 490

[91] Whaley, 153-154; Stefan Buczacki, Fauna Britannica, (London, 2002), 485-490

[92] Dover Street, ex inf. Anne Gould, 2015; this name has lapsed. Friargate was still Friar Street in 1920, Herald, a case of Victorian standardising, as in Longwathby awhile. 'Long Front' lapsed as name for Middlegate by 1970s. Beacon Edge, as name is 20th century, after the Beacon's quarries had long since ceased (they were pre-1820).

[93] Robert Gambles, Lake District Place Names (South Stainmore, 2nd edition, 2013), 117; Blease, EPNS Cu, 462; Wars, Ekwall, 497, see also Whaley, 31, who was puzzled by it.

[94] Pearson and White, Directory, 1829; Mannix, Directory of Westmorland, 1851, 211.

[95] Dub, Wright, 2, 196; Poke, Wright, 4, 569

[96] Kitty, Wright, 3, 465; cum, and keld, EPNS Cu., 468, 481

[97] Skardđ, EPNS Cu., 490; Bow-, Ekwall 56, at Bowland; Skrauti, Ekwall, 408, at Scratby; mere, EPNS Cu., 484

[98] The Concise Scots Dictionary (Aberdeen, 1985), 502.

31

Jeremy Godwin, *Further Cumbrian Place-Names*

This article continues the *CW3* Website Article issued in May 2020

Order of Sections:

1. Lake District, Redmain, South-West Cumberland
2. Appleby, Asby, Bampton, Shap, Tan Hill, Tebay
3. Penrith
4. Ainstable, Armathwaite and Fellside
5. Brampton, Bewcastle, Nicolforest, Arthuret, Solway
6. Addenda

<u>Section 1</u>

Brandreth. NY 2166118

Michael Ffinch, of Newbiggin on Lune in the 1970s, says that this name 'has been used to describe a place where three parish boundaries meet'.[1] see Red Pike, below.

Hindscarth, NY 21 16

This continues the entry in the 2020 article.

The letters C and G often interchange, as in Gatesgarth in Buttermere nearby, which was Gatescarth(e), c. 1211-1318 and is now Gatesgarth. This would give Hindsgarth. 'Garden of the Deer', if so. EPNS Cumberland omits Hindscarth, and Whaley [2]gives no earlier spelling for it. Deer fences along Seatoller Fell and elsewhere show that there are deer here yet. In Welsh, C and G mutate, as in Coch and Goch (meaning 'red'). Llangollen began as Llancollen, 'church of St Collen'. [3] Old Welsh was spoken in Cumbria before Old English and Old Norse.

Red Bank (Grasmere) NY 339057

'Red', says Whaley, [4]but its soil, where visible, is not red. 'Hill with a ford' over the beck in it, is likelier from *riton*, the Britons' word for 'ford'.[5]

Redmain , NY 377338

Redmain is said to derive from Welsh *rhyd*, 'ford', and *maen*, 'a stone', or from British *riton*, 'ford', or Celtic *ridog*, 'ford'. [6]However, there is no beck in Redmain, so the meaning is perhaps from Old English *read*, 'red', and Welsh *maen*, 'a stone' , i.e. a prominent red stone (a granite erratic?) stood here when Redmain's settlers came. It would be conspicuous in limestone country, such as here.

1

Red Tarn (Helvellyn), NY 348153

Its name began as *Rit*, 'the ford', useful to know of, as the next ford is over half a mile down the beck. Later, the Norsemen added 'Tarn' to the placename, emphasising the lake, not the ford.

Red Pike (Buttermere, NY160153

This fell is indeed pike-shaped when seen from Lanthwaite to its north, which shows that its first namers were coming south at the time. Similarly, Brandreth, NY216118, does look like an upturned brandreth, seen from Buttermere lakeside. i. e. its first namers were coming from the north-west. From there, too, Green Gable, NY220107, is indeed gable-shaped.

Latrigg, NY 277247 (Keswick)

Whaley,[7] is puzzled; but Latrigg could mean 'ridge above the river', the Greta at its foot, as in Latteridge (Glos.), Old English *lâd* and *hrycg*.[8] As to the 1220s spelling Laterhayeved, Whaley [9] is puzzled further, but could it not be 'Hill-top with hay on it'? Latrigg's top is a gradual grassy slope.

The Howrahs, NY 260,237

This is the name of two fields traversed by the public footpath from Keswick (Greta Bridge) to Portinscale Bridge (now a footbridge). They were given this name by their then owner Edward Stephenson (1691-1768), a Keswick man who lived near the city of Howrah near Calcutta, became rich and rose to become Governor of Bengal. He retired to Keswick, living in Lake Road but owning these two fields.[10]

Meriel Bridge, NY 350227

This bridge, on the Old Wanthwaite Road (also known as the Old Coach Road), was paid for by Colonel Spedding and Canon Rawnsley, and built by the Cockermouth and Penrith Highways District's workforce in 1895. It was named in honour of the younger Miss Spedding.[11]

Ennerdale Bar, NY 068157

Nowadays part of Ennerdale Bridge village, Ennerdale Bar in 1858 and before included the church, parsonage, School, and the 'Fox and Hounds' pub (today's name), all in Kinnisdale Township, which ends at the River Ehen. The Bar will have been the ancient narrow entrance to Ennerdale proper, easily blockable when needed in raids or to use the village centre as pen for livestock.[12]

2

<u>River Lickle, SD223907 (at Broughton Mills)</u>

Possibly named from the dialect word *lickle*, 'small'.[13] This river is a shortish narrow one. See also the Addenda (Section 6).

<u>Grandy's Nook, NY264234 (Keswick)</u>

Now part of Station Street, south side, the name appears in a stone panel in the top storey at the apex of the bend there. It may be the old field-name, or a nickname, or refer to a past owner. In Cumberland, Westmorland, and Northumberland, a grandy was a grandmother; in Scotland, the name meant 'grandfather'. [14]

<u>Whitey Rock (Whitehaven), NY973193</u>

Generally said to be the white-coloured rock that named the town,[15] but Alan Routledge, the local historian there, says that this rock is merely the Lonsdale Ironworks' slagbank.*[16]*

Section 2, Appleby, Tebay, etc.

<u>Doomgate (Appleby), NY682202</u>

'Street where trials were held', says Smith,[17] but as this is merely Boroughgate's back lane, this is unlikely. More probably its name comes from *doom, Dummel*, a Cumbrian word for a narrow valley with a small stream in it,[18] which it is.

<u>Mitchell's Stone (Asby), NY674087</u>

A notable stone on the apex of a bend of the parish boundary of Asby and Orton (Westmorland), about half a mile north of Sunbiggin Tarn on the moor, it was marked as Mitchell's Stone on the O.S. map in 1865.[19] The stone is omitted on Jeffery's Map of Westmorland, 1770. Mr. Cooper, in *The Way*, Brough etc.'s monthly magazine, [20]says that its old name was very probably the Mickle Stone, mickle being the local word for 'big'. Mitchell is a variant of Michael, as is Mick.[21] Very probably the name Mickle was gentrified c. 1860 as Mitchell. The Victorians disliked dialect, and changed dialect placenames to standard English; Langwathby became Longwathby till corrected by Miss Powley's protest in the early 20th century. Mitchell being a personal name, the 's' was added to complete the effect. 'Mickle' sounds like 'Mick', thence 'Mitchell'.

<u>Eastward (Bampton), NY513170</u>

Quoting an early form, 'Esforth', c. 1240, Smith[22] says it means 'East ford' (Old English), but Eastward is a farm a quarter-mile east of the ford, rather distant to be named from it. Probably it means 'East of the Ford', on an old footpath. By 1727 it had

3

become Eastward,[23] i.e. 'East lookout-place' from Old English *weard*, 'lookout'. It faces east, high on its hill, above the Lowther Valley, with a good view.

Carhullan (Bampton), NY490183

As well as the ideas offered by Smith and Whaley,[24] it could also derive from Welsh *caer*, 'fort', and Old English *hulu*, 'hovel', i.e. 'old fort with hovels in it'. Hovels were all the first Old English settlers could afford, on the marginal land there. The old fort protected them.

Hullockhowe (Bampton), NY 503184

High and Low, two farms near (east of) Carhullan may derive from ''Small hovel on the hill' (O.E. *hulu*).

'Clattercollackhow (lost)'[25] (Bampton)

This is now the name of a farm at the north end of Walmgate on the road to Mardale. It is on the east side of the road. I saw its name on its gate in 2022. On O.S. 2½-inch map, 2011, it is 'Walm How'.

Walmgate (Bampton), NY516174

This grid reference refers to the house named Walmgate, but the place-name refers to the road from Gatefoot, the local name for the O. S. 2½ inch's Walmgate Foot, running southwestwards to Walmgate Head at NY512164. Smith[26] suggests that it derives from Middle English *walm*, 'a spring of water', and Whaley[27] suggests Old English *w(a)elm*, 'a spring', but there are no springs in the roadside here,[28] so the meaning is probably 'Path or road through land frequented by snakes'[29]. These could be grass-snakes or adders. Anciently this part of Bampton parish was wooded, the haunt of snakes. Bampton means 'village built in timber, not stone'.

Hardendale (near Shap) NY 583147

Earliest spelling in Harnedale, 1235; next come Hardingdall, 1242, and Hardenesdale, 1247, which baffled Smith,[30] but the Harne- could conceal the Old Norse personal name Arni, and give 'Arni's Dale'. Hardendale lies is a shallow valley above the east side of Shap.

Black Dub, south of Crosby Ravensworth, at NY603107

'Black pond', says Smith',[31] but black is more likely referring to the heather all round it. Heather looks black when not in flower. The Black Dub is the source of the River Lyvennet, and is about three feet deep on a stony bottom.[32]

4

Jack's Wood (Lowther)

This is the new name for the several small clumps of broadleaved trees joined together to form a large wood, made by Ian Jack, Head Forester of the Lowther Estate in the early 21st century just before he retired, c. 2022.[33]

Asper's Stone (Shap), NY 557153

A remnant of the Shap Neolithic Avenue, this stone leans forward, on east of its field's wall, visible from the Goggleby Stone. The only suggestion found so far is in Ekwall[34], who gives Old English *aesp*, 'aspen tree'. This would give 'stone among the aspens', the 's' having crept in later (Asper is not a local surname in Shap.) Aspens grow in damp ground, as here, and trees still grow nearby as at Peggy Nut Wood.

Band Keld (Shap), NY 563146, and Band Keld Stone, NY564147

The Band Keld is a spring with a small pool by its field's south wall. The Band Keld Stone is next to that field's east side, behind the King's Arms Hotel. This Stone, now fallen, has a flat top, and is part of the Shap Avenue. On its top, c. 1800, the drummer of the Shap Drum and Fife Band stood as the bandsmen practised marching round it. Its old name was Barnkeld Stone, No barn there now. The land was open country till inclosed in 1820.[35]

The Gayle (Shap), NY564153

The Gayle is a field on the north end of Shap C. E. School, east of the A6 road. The usual meaning of gayle is from Old Norse *geil*, 'ravine'. 'cleft', but this gayle is a flattish damp field, used for grazing. This would suit another meaning of gayle, being the local dialect word for bog-myrtle, a low shrub with strongly-scented leaves,[36] useful for repelling mosquitoes etc. It will have grown there then.

Goggleby Stone (Shap), NY559152

Part of the Shap Avenue, this stone was so-named in 1859. [37] The sources are silent as to the reason for its name. Possibly it is due to local humour, a tilt at the tourists who came here to goggle at it. It was fallen till raised in the late 20th century.

Peggy Nut Wood (Shap), NY560160

This small wood is near (south of) the Goggleby Stone. Again, the sources are silent, but Wright (2,539-540) includes Peggy-Nut, saying 'a boys' game, in Cumberland'. [38](Shap is not near enough to Cumberland for this.) If so, this is where the game's nuts came from.

5

This famous inn is just east of the Westmorland boundary, but served those from Stainmore etc. coming to the small collieries round it. The inn was named from its location, at the north end of the *tân*, an Old English word for 'twig', branch' in northern dialect, whence here for the projecting spur of land running north to south from the main ridge.[39]

Section 3: Penrith

'Airgill Castle' (spelt by ear), NY518316

'Airgill Castle, on the Fair Hill in Penrith, is where the Jacobite prisoners hung nearby were buried.'[40]   This area in the 1740s was part of Inglewood Forest, open and wild. The Jacobites were hanged on the east side of Carlisle Brow [41](now Inglewood Road), the pre-1820s Carlisle road. The Fair Hill, as such, was so-named only after 1820, when it was used for livestock fairs. The only place for Airgill Castle thereabouts is the castellated barn of White Ox Farm, above the steep drop to today's A6. Most of the drop has been swallowed by the quarry there. A gill can be one-sided only, as a Ghyll Bank in Threlkeld. Airgill could be from Middle Irish *erg*, 'a shieling', i.e. 'Shieling above the gill'. In Cumbria, *erg* is often *aergi*.[42] 'Castle' is fanciful, gilding the lily.

Drovers Lane

This street joins Scotland Road at its north end. It is not named from cattle-droving (the droves went along the back of the Beacon via Droversgate on Edenhall's edge, NY537323, to Udford, to cross the Eamont into Westmorland), but from the pub a the street's north end, the Drove and Anchor (reflecting its users). Whole towns have been named after the pub that went before them, e.g. Nelson (Lancs) and Queensbury (Yorks). In 1852[43] Drovers Lane was Back Lane, and Foster Street was Back Street.
The Drove and Anchor is not in the 1829 Directory, but is in 1847's, as is the Grey Bull (as in the 1829's) opposite. In 1901 it was still called the Drove and Anchor, [44] but by 1973 was called Oliver's View, and was a guest house, not a pub. Oliver was not a reference to Oliver Cromwell and the 1640s, but to Oliver Tinkler, the licensee's son, who died aged 26 in a car-crash in Botchergate (Carlisle)[45]. In the early 21st century its new owners renamed it the Acorn Guest House, but removed this name on putting it for sale in 2023.

In the 19th century the Drove and Anchor had a small farm next to it, as sideline; many pubs in Cumbria had these. In July 1970 the Penrith Urban District Council named the new street behind it 'Anchor Close', after the pub in whose farm it had been and also named the new street across Cockell House's orchard 'Macadam Way' as John Macadam had rented Cockell House for a year when making the present A6 from White Ox (at Salkeld Road foot) to Stonybeck, c. 1820.[46]

6

The present Grey Bull closed c. 2020 and became flats; its beer-garden was developed for housing as a close named Grey Bull Gardens, to commemorate the Grey Bull.

The street in front of the Grey Bull, opposite the Drove and Anchor, a corner on the Scotland Road, A6, was known locally as Hell-Fire Corner, being the venue for street-fights between local warring families in the early 20th century.[47]

<u>Lark Field and Mallard Close</u>

These abut on Lark Lane (Townhead), and were developed in the late 20th-early 21st century. In the 1940s these fields were in what was known as the Cornfield, doubtless owing to its compulsory Wartime use for crops in at least one of the two World Wars. In 1923 it was allotments. [48]

<u>Grub Street, now Milton Street</u>

In the early 17th century, William Robinson's family owned the land at Robinson Street (named after him) and Grub Street. Grub Street was so-named from its use in the 1597-8 Plague in Penrith, when stalls selling 'grub' (food) were placed here in a north-south line for Townhead people's use. William Robinson went to London as a youth, survived, prospered, became a Citizen of it, and died c. 1661. In London he bought land north of the Barbican and built houses on it to let to affluent families, calling his new street 'Grub Street' in honour of his Penrith one. By the 19th century 'Grub Street' was a byword for poverty and drudgery, and in 1830 it was renamed Milton Street. In 1923 the Penrith Street's residents petitioned the U.D.C. to rename it Melbourne Terrace, but the U.D.C. refused, as 'Grub Street is a historic name'. In 1925 it was still called Grub Street, but by 1929 it was Milton Street. [49]Why Milton? Presumably because John Milton and his father were buried at St. Giles' Church, Cripplegate,[50] very close to Grub Street, and Penrith U.D. C. followed the City's lead in this. Robinson Street was originally the eastmost part of Thacka Lane, and was renamed in William's honour about then too.

<u>Penny Hill (Townhead) NY 519310</u>

'Penny' is possibly from the Welsh 18th-century word for loamy soil.[51]The farm to which it refers was developed as part of the Raiseland Croft council-housing estate in the mid-20th century.

<u>Papa Drive, NY51 31</u>

7

This is the odd name (not in local use) given by Eden District Council to the Lower Green Lane in its district street map, 2012; by 2014 it is 'Green Lane' there.

Thief Lodge, NY512319

This is a local name for The Spinney, a house built c. 1900 on the Lower Green Lane, 'as every stone for it was stolen from the quarry, and even the horse and cart was stolen for carting it'. [52]

Plague Lonnen

This runs north-eastwards between Croft Avenue and Wordsworth Street up to Beacon Edge, as a partly blocked green lane behind the houses. In the 1597-8 Plague, it was the route for carrying Plague corpses from the town to burial on the open fell near Beacon Edge. Its modern start is from Drovers Lane. Its southern end later became Croft House's drive.

Bath Terrace, on west from Hunter Lane

'Bath' refers to the public baths and wash-houses that were built behind it by c. 1860 (O.S. 1st edition, 1860). They were re-developed c. 1973 as the Penrith Magistrates Court, itself now gone, its site a car-park.

Scott Yard, off Corney Square

'Scott' was Mr Martindale Scott, who lived in Queen Street in 1858 when Postmaster of Penrith, and owned the land there. Corney Square and house refer to Miles Corney, who built the House in 1777. [53]

New Inn Yard, Queen Street

This is on one side of the New Inn, which later became the Lowther Arms (closed c. 2020).

Richardson Lane

This is the old name [54] for today's de Whelpdale Lane, from Sandgate foot to Friargate, passing the Mansion House, built by Mr. Richardson and later inhabited by John de Whelpdale in the early 19th century.

Clint Mill, NY514303

Built by John Pattinson of Renwick, 1878, whose byword was the Clints there. He later became rich; as the Pattinson of the firm of Pattinson and Winter, his premises included the Quaker Oats Mill on Whitehaven Harbour. [55] The Clint Mill is now offices.

8

Cold Springs, NY525306

This is the developer's name, c. 2000, for Scaws Farm's surrounds

Town End

This is the Board of Health Map's name for Southend Road, but not in local use. The local name was Netherend, a large area which included King Street (Wood's Map, 1822) and St Andrew's Church (Clarke's Map, 1787).

Cumberland Holme, NY527290

This was the name[56] for the large field between Carleton Hall and the River Eamont. The field opposite, south of the river, is the Westmorland Holme. Holme means 'a Water meadow' here.

Hunter Lane, NY514304

Hunter Lane is marked but not named on Clarke's Map of Penrith, 1787. On Wood's Map, 1822, and till 1825 or after, it is Hunter's Lane. The sources do not say who Hunter was. Hunter is a local surname.

Meetinghouse Lane, NY 515304

This is Friends Meeting Lane on Wood's Map, 1822. The Friends are the Quakers, whose full name is The Religious Society of Friends. Their meeting house is still thriving.

Sandgate Lane, NY517304

This is Wood's Map's name for Fell Lane in 1822.

Work House Lane, NY516303

This is Wood's name for Albert Street, 1822, when the parish's Workhouse was on the south corner of the short road to Queen Street. The back part of the Workhouse is still there. The south corner of Queen Street was then called Fallowfield Bridge (over Thacka Beck). Brook Street runs south from here above Thacka Beck, later culverted. ('Brook' was thought more genteel than 'Beck'.) No. 30 Albert Street is the former Fallowfield Farm. The Fallowfields were a prosperous local family, living also at Great Dockray, on south of Dockray Hall.

Factory Yard (Friargate),NY517302

9

This was then at the south end, east side, of Friargate, and is shown (unnamed) on Wood's map, 1822. It became a byword in Penrith for an overcrowded slum, when its purpose (handloom weaving) had ceased. The factory owner's house fronted Friargate; his workforce's cottages lined the yard behind, with the factory (workroom) there too.

Friar Street

This is the later 19th century name for Friargate, dropped by 1940.

Bark House Lane, NY517300

This is Wood's name for today's Old London Road's west part. It refers to the storage of oak bark for tannery use. There were at least two bark-houses in Penrith in 1624, where the court roll refers to 'the Bark-howses'. [57] The bark originally wil have come from oak trees in Barco ('Bark-ridge' in meaning). Bark House Lane runs along Barco's south foot. There is an extant barkhouse just upstream of Ashness Bridge on the road to Watendlath.

Watson Terrace, NY512305

This street formerly fronted the open Thacka Beck and was then called Beckside. In 1822 the field behind it was owned by Mr. William Watson,[58] and George Watson, the architect of much of Penrith (*floruit* 1900) grew up in 2 Watson Terrace, named in his honour by the U.D.C. in the 20th century.

Brunswick Road, NY 513303

Originally Scot Lane (Scott Lane, O.S. 1860), it was renamed Brunswick in 1887 to honour one of the Royal titles at Queen Victoria's golden jubilee.

Brunswick Square, NY513303

Erected in the New Brewery's field in and after 1851, this was so-named by 1860 (O.S.), and may have inspired the new name for Scot(t) Lane.

Dixon's Steps, NY514302

This was the local name in the early to mid-20th century for the St. Andrew's south path to St. Andrew's Square and King Street. It was so-named from Charlie Dixon's chemist's shop in today's Penrith Building Society premises.[59]

Dover Street

10

This was a short-lived mid-19th century name for Burrowgate. In 1858, Burrowgate and Dover Street are named. [60] Perhaps it referred to the short length linking the broad part of Burrowgate to Middlegate.

Wigan Terrace, NY509302

This was the former name of the houses and ex-Co-op. shop on the east corner of Brougham Street and Cross Street in Castletown. The name used to appear on the ex-shop on a sandstone tablet, now eroded off.

Lovers Lane, NY513303

This is the name of Elm Terrace on Wood's Map (1822) and O.S. 25" (1860). In 1860 it and Bluebell Lane nearby were rope-walks at their north end each.

Gilwilly Lane, NY510303

In 1822 (Wood), this was what became Back Gilwilly Lane by 1852,[61] where Gilwilly Lane is shown as ending as Mill Street, Castletown.

Back Brougham Street, NY519309

This comprised six houses behind the east end of Brougham Street (south side side). Extant in 1954, they have long gone.

Slinger's Yard, NY 517303

Extant in 1954, this yard is still there but no longer called that. Stephen Slinger was an antique dealer at 3 Fell Lane in 1901; the yard is behind that. It was still called Slinger's Yard in 1954. (See 61A in Endnotes)

Stricklandgate, NY512306

'It may be that this street was called in his honour', says E.P.N.S. Cumberland, 231, referring to Bishop Strickland (1400). This shows a surprising ignorance of local speech. *Strick* is a variant of Stirk, a heifer or bullock, and Stricklandgate was the town's route to the grazing grounds on Thulbar, the low ridge between Thacka Beck and Thacka Lane. (See 61B in Endnotes)

Section 4, Inglewood and the Fellside

Wors(e) Morton, NY 450396

A hamlet north of Hutton in the Forest, 'Wors(e)' began as Warre, a 15th century word for 'Worse'. i.e. 'Muddy', added to Morton, which already meant 'muddy', 'marshy'. It is a low-lying beck-valley. In the 15th to 16th centuries, Low

11

Hesket was called 'Warrehesketh', being then muddy. Parts of it still were, in the 1980s, till developed.[62] 'Wors(e)' need not imply a vanished 'Better Morton', as E.P.N. S. 209 thought.

Armathwaite, NY 504462

This means 'The Hermit's Clearing' in Old Norse and Old and Middle English, but most (e.g. E.P.N. S.)[63] assume that this refers to Nunnery in the south-east corner of Ainstable parish. More likely, the Armathwaite hermit lived in a clearing in the woods where Armathwaite Church is now. Nunnery is too far away.

Farlam Currick, NY 634477

A currick is a pile of stones, as a landmark, 'Farlam' perhaps points to a vanished ancient landscape, one of ferns thickly growing on the felltop, [64] from Old Englsh *fearn*, 'ferns. Ekwall derives Farlam and 'Farm in the fern-clearing'. Ainstable and Brackenthwaite nearby also refer to ferns (bracken). The climate, till 14th century, was warm enough for a farm on this felltop, perhaps.

Appleby Street

An ancient road extant in Edward II's time and still in use in 1686, this led from Brampton to Appleby along the Fellside foothills. It survives in places as a green lane, near Renwick and Gamblesby. It crosses the Raven Water at NY 598427, where the bridge's footings survive on the north bank. [65]

Silver Street, NY 63 42

This should be the name for the old green lane from Alston to Carlisle, for its probable use for transporting the silver from Alston Moor's lead mines to the Royal Mint at Carlisle, 1133-1415 or after. The fellside part of the route leads from Hartside to Selah and Renwick, crossing the steep Ricker Gill, NY 634423, by a strong ancient bridge recently rebuilt. Medieval bridges were few in Cumberland; this one proclaims the route's then importance. Alston Moor was annexed to Cumberland then as safer for this; geographically, it is part of Northumberland. (see 65A in Endnotes)

Miss Kidd's Cottage, NY 6443422

This is the small single-storey cottage (recently extended) just below Hartside, fronting Silver Street. Miss Kidd, a Lazonby lady, rented in c. 1900 for summers, for her delicate chest. So I was told in Lazonby, 1980s.

Lowthian's Currick, NY 624461

This would be a good name for the Currick (i.e. non-burial cairn) at the west top of Watch Hill, in the former Renwick Stinted Pasture, inclosed in 1864-5. On its north end is a stone tablet like a datestone on a house, in which is incised 'J. Lowthian Jun.r, 1865'. The Renwick muniments at The Queen's College, Oxford, show that John Lowthian, a farmer, prevailed on the Inclosure's Commissioner to allot him this piece of land, by 'giving him a bottle of whisky and lending him a pony' [66] get home. The datestone on the currick proclaims his triumph.

Crossfell Well, NY 684348

So named on O.S. Landranger 91 (2002), this spring is at the north end of the final climb to the summit of Cross Fell, on the main path there. It has been faced with stone, c. 1850, no doubt to refresh gentlemen shooting there.[67]

Sowyersteps Bridge, NY 593330

This crosses a marshy valley and the Briggle Beck there. Before the bridge came, the crossing will have been by stepping-stones. 'Sowyer' refers to the sour, undrainable land.

King Harry, NY 543476

First recorded in 1268 as Kinheure, thence Kinheuri 1272-1539, Kynhenry 1485, Kingharry 1613 onwards, the Kin(g) is Gaelic *ceann*, 'head', 'top of' (this farm stands at the top of its hill), but the -heuri floored EPNS Cumberland. [68]However, Mills [69] offers a possibility in the root of the Herefordshire placename Urishay, deriving Uri- from the Old English personal name Wulfric in its Norman form Urri. This gives '(Farm) at the top of Wulfric's land'.

Red Lonnen, NY 592436

This is a grassy green lane leading from Renwick. 'Red' could be its underlying rock, if visible, or be *Riton*, an old British word for 'a ford', from the ford at the lane's foot near Renwick.

Rowgill (east of Hartside), NY 657424

The name refers to the beck's channel, 'row' being an Old English version, still in use in the 15th century, for 'rough', as in 'rough ground'. [70]In the later 19th century there was a small colliery here; its mine-shop (the miners' base) still stands, solitary on the roadside there. Other surviving mine-shops stand at Katelock (Greg's Hut), NY. 192394, and Melmerby Shop (for Snittergill Head's mine). NY 673392. Ousby Shop was demolished c. 1950. *Snittergill* means Snipes' Gill (O.E. *Snite*) (Mills, 426). Snipes are wading birds.

13

<u>Sumburgh House, NY 567460</u>

Formerly the primary school of Croglin and Newbggin jointly, this was later sold to Val Turner, archaeologist in Eden, a regular visitor to Shetland, who renamed it Sumburgh House, and lived there till she became Shetland's County Archaeologist, c. 1980.

Section 5, North Cumberland

<u>Capon Tree, NY 527599</u>

A prominent oak-tree (now dead and gone), this stood on the old road from Carlisle to Newcastle, by-passing Brampton. It appears as such on Ogilby's road-map (1670s). In 1757 the Military Road superseded it. The Circuit Judges might very well have eaten their cold capon (i.e. chicken) under it, despite EPNS Cumberland's disbelief. [71] Until 1757, Brampton meant a detour.

<u>Willie o' the Boats, NY 340637</u>

Now called Esk Boathouse, it was also called Greenbed, that being where it is sited. The Boathouse, a long, low, single-storey c. 1800, at the then edge of the River Esk, is on the ancient north-south route that fords the Eden at the Peatwath in Rockcliffe, and the Esk here. In the early 19th century, the Boathouse was an inn kept by William Irving, who also kept boats of various sizes to ferry the road's users over the river. Those on horseback had Willie ride with them on the same horse, as pilot. In 1816 he was upstaged by the wholly new road that crossed the Esk by the Pot Metal Bridge (now Metal Bridge)[72]. His defiant poem is on the Boathouse's front wall yet.

<u>The Debatable Land</u>

An ancient common, not to be built on, this ran from the Solway, being the land between Esk and Sark, thence north-east past Half Morton, thence east along the Tarras's south half, to Perter Rigg and south to the Liddel Water at Mere Burn, thence west along Liddel and Esk to Solway. It included the southern part of Kirkandrews on Esk, Scottish till 1552 when parted by the new Scots Dyke (known as the March Bank in Scotland). It began as the Batable Land, 'bate' being the old word for 'fatten', but when the Armstrongs invaded it and settled there, c. 1500-1514 it became 'Debatable'. i.e. quarrelled-over, soon after. [73]

<u>Toller Creek, c. NY 33 66</u>

This is marked on Henry Bullock's Platt (i.e. map) of the Debatable Land, 1552, as a beck rising in Rosetrees Moss and falling into Sark. The Esk or Solway has now

14

swallowed it, but Toller could be from the Old Welsh word for 'running in a deep hollow.'[74]

Solway Firth

EPNS Cumberland derives Solway from Old Norse *sul*, 'pillar', rather than from Old English *sol*, 'mud', the pillar being the Lochmaben Stone at the Sul Wath's north end, but the Lochmaben Stone is not visible from afar, but only when close up to it. Also, until c. 1800, it was part of a stone circle, not a stand-alone as now. Therefore, the derivation is from Old Norse *sula*, 'solan goose', this Firth being home to thousands of seabirds. The Sul Wath was an important north-south route, used e.g. by Edward I, who died in 1307 at its south end, and has named the whole Firth too. This wath runs over sand, not mud.[75]

Sollom and Rosetrees

Sollom, c. NY 353657; Rosetrees, c. NY 353664, have both gone. Sollom was on the old course of Esk, and Rosetrees is under the 1940s military depot. These two go together in the ancient sources. Sollom is from Old English *sol* and *ham*, 'Farm'-village in the mud'. A going concern in 1246-1380s, it succumbed to the mud.

RosetreeS was a hamlet on the old Gretna-Longtown road's dog-leg round Sollom Moss. It began as Roseland (pronounced 'Rossland'), from Old Irish *Ros(s)*, 'moor', 'wet land'. The trees stood out as landmark on the bare moor. Sollom Moss became 'Solway Moss' in 1771.[76]

Plump, NY 333682

A plump is a clump of trees (north Cumberland word), a landmark. [77]

Mossband, NY 34 65

Mossband, on the edge of Rosetrees Moss, was extant in 1590. A 'band' is a small hill; Mossband means 'Low hill in or near the moss'. [78]

Meadhope, NY 375695

Now entirely gone, this was a village with a school and a wood (Meadhope Busk). Its name is Old English, *mede*, 'meadow', and *hop*, 'piece of enclosed land in the midst of fens', which it anciently would have been, being on west of Esk, in flat land. This gives 'Land enclosed for hay-meadow surrounded by wet ground'. [79]

Campers' Corner, NY 364724

15

The road here bends between wide grass verges, very suitable fpr a gypsies' stopping place.[80]

Half Morton, NY 320744

Included in this article, though in Scotland, as many a Cumbrian bastard was baptised here. The original parish here was Morton, NY 332750, later known as Old Morton when its village had dispersed after the Border was pacified in the 17th-18th centuries. Here stood Kinmont Willie's Tower of Sark (removed when the present farmhouse was built, c. 1850); his surname was Armstrong. His followers lived near him. Morton means 'Farm-village in wet land'(Old English). When its people left Morton, some went westward to Chapelknowe etc., and built their church to north, which they called Half Morton, being half of Morton's old parish and half of the one on west.

Water of Milk, e.g. NY 230835

So-called from being 'milky in colour', says Johnson, wrongly. Included here as Cumbria holds the clue, namely Buttermere and Butterwick, places full of good grass suited to dairy cows. The Water of Milk is so-named from the grassy valley it has, set in wet uplands. Its water in normal colour, not milky. [81]

Skurrlywarble, NY 416747

This is the name of a ridge running north-north-west from the Longtown to Penton road. It has a right of way footpath set in an old unmetalled hedged road (now overgrown in much of it), with fine views to east and north (the reivers' home district) but not to west and south. Its name means 'The district's lookout hill, *Skurr-* being from Old English *scir*, 'district' (as in Skirwith, 'The District Wood'), *warb-* from Old English *waru*, 'to look out defensively'; or from Old Norse *yarði*, 'beacon place'. The -*ble* is all that's left of the Old English *hlaw*, 'hill' (the *h* is silent). This ridge is the nearest place that the district could see them coming. [82]

Scuggate, NY 442743, and Scugg Farm, to east

Scug is a Scots word for 'to skulk, hide, lurk'. [83] Scuggate would mean 'Road of, or through, the skulkers or lurkers'.

Penton Pills, NY 432766

These appear on Donald's Map of Cumberland, 1770. They are various springs that rise in the south side of the Liddel gorge below Beyond-the-Wood. The coming of the Waverley Line disturbed them.[84] Pills are small pools or streams (Old English).[85]

Warwicksland, NY 448773

16

Warwick is a surname. It means 'Warwick's Land'.

Watleyhirst, NY 446784

Watley is also a surname. It means 'Watley's wooded hill' (Old English *hyrst*).

Kingfield, NY 456779

Its first record is as Kingsfield, 1675, and Wright[86] says that 'Kingsfield is ground where every man may dig a mine at his pleasure', without the landowners' leave first. By the mid-19th century, the land had become Kingfield House and its grounds. 'Mine' may have included quarries.

Rutterford, now Old Hall, NY 452790

First recorded as *Rotherforde* (early 16th century), which is the name of the ford to north, at outfall of the Mere Burn into Liddel. This was an ancient major cattle ford (Old English *hyrðer*, 'cattle'). [87]

Solport, NY 47 71

EPNS Cumberland found the *sol* 'obscure', but Old English *sol* ,'mud' would suit, giving 'Muddy Thickets', a description of what its first settlers found; *Pert*, now *port*, is 'thickets'. [88]

Mumps Hall, (Gilsland, NY 634644

Wright[89] gives 'mump, to cheat, sponge, beg', but the users of this meaning were in Devon and Cornwall. Other meanings he gives include 'to gobble, grumble, sulk, loaf about'. Any or none of these could have applied here. Or it could be mumps, the illness called this by 1598.

Section 6: Addenda (since 1 August 2023)

These are in the order that they came to mind, i.e. not A-Z.

Green Gable, NY 214106

This fell, on north of Great Gable, looks gable-like when seen from below in Ennerdale,[90] which shows that its namers were coming inland from the west coast, up this valley. It also looks gable-like from other angles, but not from the north.

The Pea (Culgaith), NY 606296

Pea is a variant spelling of *Peak*, 'a high point of land', which this is, being the name for the highest ground in Culgaith village.[91]

17

<u>Long Front (Penrith)</u>

This is the 1850 to 1870 name for Middlegate's east side, from the Alhambra at north to the corner of Queen Street, rebuilt in 1905-6 in one piece (apart from one house, whose owner refused to sell), and given a continuous covered walkway, verandah-like, in glass and iron. This latter had gone by 1973, but the row remains. The name is now out of use.[92]

<u>Catlowdy (Nicholforest), NY463768</u>

Its earliest recorded spelling (1275) is 'Kackledy'; it became Cattlowday is 1697 and Catlowdy by 1777. Kackledy floored the authors of EPNS Cumberland, who say 'Possibly "cack-lady" was a nickname for the small stream which rises here'. Catlowdy is a scattered hamlet along the B6318 on the ridge to north of this stream. This idea of EPNS is feeble. Ekwall[93] has the clue, 'Cat', being Old English *catt*, 'a wild cat', and *lâd* (pronounced 'lade' is Old English for 'road, path, watercourse' (In that streams often ran in the middle of roads). This gives 'path used by the wild cats', which suits the area. Wild cats were frequent all over Britain in the past, and would have lived in the woods of Nicholforest and the muddy thickets of Solport to their south.

<u>Myers Lane (Penrith), NY 512298</u>

'Myers' is a variant of 'Mires', itself a variant of Old Norse *myrr*, 'a marsh, swamp'. Myers Lane, on west end of Penrith Station, leads to a swampy open stretch of land at its south end.[94]

<u>Myers Beck, NY 493297 (near Greystoke Pillar)</u>

Now mostly culverted in Penrith, this beck rises in or near Newton Moss (now a swampy nature reserve), and falls into the River Eamont. At NY 493297 it forms the parish boundary of Dacre and Newton Reigny. The spelling Myers (instead of Mires) may be influenced (wrongly) by the local surname Myers.

<u>Moss Thorn, NY497306, and Moss Rigg nearby</u>

'Moss' refers to Newton Moss, once much larger when this was part of Inglewood Forest, before the 1820 Inclosure. The 'Thorn' will have been a prominent tree (hawthorn or other), a landmark.

<u>Carl Sike ('Carlsike Beck', OS 2011, at NY 48 29)</u>

This beck rises just west of Pallet Hill (NY 476306) and runs along the east side of Stainton, then falls into Eamont. The usual meaning for 'Carl' is 'a man', but this

18

makes little sense'; but Wright has a clue under Carl-Hemp, his source saying that carl-hemp was much grown in Cumberland etc. till 1815, and its fibres used to make ropes, sack-cloth etc. Richard Mabey adds that hemp grown for its fibres had little of the narcotic element of cannabis sativa (its Latin name), the source of the drug marijuana. Carl Sike will have run past fields growing carl-hemp for fibres, hence its name.[95]

Cash Well (Alston Moor), NY 717360

Cash Burn is mentioned, without derivation, by EPNS Cumberland. Wright offers a meaning, as in Northumberland, Durham and Cumberland a 'cash' is a thin soft layer in a mine parting one stratum from another.[96] There are many lead-mies at or near the Cash Burn.

Whisk Bridge (NY 414724), Burn and Wood

Possibly from Gaelic *uisge*, 'water', 'beck'.[97] This is a small tributary of the Carwinley Burn north east of Longtown. 'Burn', now regarded as a Scots term, is Old English, a remnant of the Anglian (Northumbrian) invasion of Lothian etc. 'Beck' is Old Norse (Ekwall, 33 and 76). Near Carwinley, Burn become Beck in Solport. In the South, 'Burn' becomes 'Bourne'.

Criffel, NX 557619 at its summit

Included here as part of the view from north-west Cumberland. 'Split fell or hill from Old Norse *krifya*, 'to split', and '*fell* '(Johnston, followed by Mills, who adds 'Possibly' , but gives no other meaning.) This shows the danger of derivation by books only, without local knowledge or fieldwork. There is no split on Criffel. It must therefore mean something else, which it does. Its first recorded spelling is Crefel, early 14th-century, which gives the clue, the Gaelic words *crioch* and *criche* (the -ch- is silent), giving 'cree', 'a boundary', as in the River Cree and Creetown further west along the Galloway coast. The River Cree parts East from West Galloway. (97A see endnote 97) therefore means 'The Boundary Mountain', which it is, on the boundary of Galloway and Dumfries, the River Nith being the divider.

Originally, Criffel's name was two words, pronounced 'Cree Fell' but F in medieval documents was written as ff, and once it had become one word, the ff was read as two letters that shortened the -i-. It had been 'Cree ffell'. George Smith (*flor.* 1740) calls it 'Criffield' ('field' is a variant of 'fell'), and Thomas Pennant (1772) calls it 'the hill of Crefel'.[98]

Symonds Knott, NY 207066 (updated entry)

A rise of hill and ground in its own right on the north-east edge of Sca Fell above Mickledore, this was privately named Scafell Knott by the Rev. H. H. Symonds,

19

redoubtable fellwalker and champion of the fells, in 1933, and named Symonds Knott in his honour after his death by the Friends of the Lake District, who won the support of the National Trust and the Fell and Rock Climbing Club, and in 1967 got the Ordnance Survey to mark it on their maps. Symonds died in 1958. [99]

Arthuret

Church, NY389766; Battle site (north of Carwinley) NY 40 73

The earliest record of the Battle of Arthuret is in the Annals of Wales (written c. 1100) at the year 573, as 'Bellum armterid'. *Arm* is Old Welsh (in Old Irish, *airm*), meaning 'a place, district'. *Terrid* is a variant of Old Welsh *teryd*, 'swift'. This gives 'District by the swift-flowing river', referring to the Liddel Water, Esk, or both. As yet no village was there. Thus the placename Arthuret has nothing whatever to do with King Arthur. [100]

Crossfell Well, NY 684340 (addendum)

This was called 'Gentlemen's Well' in 1829,[101] i.e. used by shooting parties. Its front was built up in the 19th century, judging by the stonework.

Frenchfield, NY 53 29 (Penrith)

Frenchfield's area extended from Frenchfield farmhouse to the River Eamont where the former Penrith Town Bathing Place was (19th-20th centuries). In Penrith Parish Register, 1587, it is 'Frenchfeld'. *Feld* is Old English for 'open country'. 'French' is not a Penrith surname, and this area had no ancient French connection, so it is possible that French is a dialect word here. Wright gives one meaning of 'French', used in Yorkshire West Riding, as 'of uncommon quality or beauty', in this case probably beauty, as the soil here is of average local quality.[102]

River Sark, NY 332680 at Plump Bridge

Its earliest recorded spelling is *Serke*, 1214; this has baffled the scholars, who omit it (Johnston, Mills), or say 'A British river-name' merely (Ekwall) or 'a pre-English name (EPNS Cumberland). Ekwall, however, offers a possible clue in the early spelling of Sarsden (Oxon.), 'Sercesd', c. 1160, deriving the first syllable as 'possibly Old English Circan-', 'Church'.[103] if so, the Sark's church was that of (Old) Morton, on its east bank near the Tower of Sark; and the river's name means 'River running past a church'. Churches were few in this area, anciently.

Barbary Plain (Edenhall), NY 553314

This is the O. S. 2½-inch map OL5, 2006's name for it'; also known locally as Barbara Plains'. The name means 'Flat lands where barberry grows'. A rarity in

20

Cumberland now, barberry was much grown for hedging, and its berries grown for jelly and sauces. Its Latin name is Berberis, hence Barberry.[104]

Place Fell, (Patterdale), NY 40 17

Its earliest known spelling is Plesterfeld, 1256, which became Plescefel by 1256. *Feld* is Old Englsh for 'open space', and *plester-* is from Old English *plegstow*', [105]'the special place for local sports', forerunner of those on High Street in the 18th century. It may also be that the Cockpit (stone circle, NY 4822230) was used anciently as venue for cockfights.[106]

Hare Bennet (Place Fell), NY 407178

The 'Bennet' will be from Old English *beonet*, 'bent grass', here frequented by hares. Nearby on Place Fell is Hare Shaw; *Shaw* is from Old English *sceaga*, 'copse', now gone, 'Copse frequented by hares'. **See endnote 106**

Mortar Crag (Place Fell), NY 407178

'Mortar is the name for a coarse clay of reddish colour, in Scotland, Cumbria, and Yorkshire', says Wright.[107] This will have been a place to get it from.

Hart Crag (Place Fell), NY 407173

The red deer lie up here. I have seen them there.

Capel Crags (Place Fell), NY 404167

Here the local horses came (Old Norse *kapall*).

Policeman's Crag (Wanthwaite Crags, NY 32 22

This is the local name for where P.C. James Armstrong of Keswick fell to his death on short cut, one October night, 1847. He fell over 300 feet. He was 40. [108]

Croglin High Hall, NY 564458, and Croglin Low Hall, NY 554451

These are both in Staffield township (Kirkoswald), not Croglin.They are so-named as adjoining the Croglin Water, a fast beck of many bends (Old Norse *krokr* and Old English *hlynn*, 'a torrent). Croglin village is on one of these bends, which has named it. [109]

Little Musgrave, NY 760132

Musgrave first became known as Great (1289) and Little (1292) in an era of warmth, peace, stability, and expansion, in this case to an area south of the river,

21

opposite the church, as yet uninhabited and in the next parish. They took their name with them. The river was fordable here.[110]

<u>Carlatton. NY 526516</u>

A village with church, manor-house, mill, and brewery stood here in 1287, but Scots raiding (1318 onwards) hastened its decline. Its name is Old Welsh *Caer*, 'a fortified place', and Old English *lâd-tun*, 'village near as stream', i.e. the River Cairn on its south. Becks are few just here, so this one was conspicuous. As the soil is light and very stony, it is unlikely to have been a vegetable garden, as EPNS Cumberland is inclined to think. The fortified part, like the ancient village, is long gone.[111]

<u>Gillingbrigg Gate, NY 629494</u>

This is what the O.S. 2½ map (Explorer OL 31, 2002) calls it (it is unnamed on the O.S. 1¼ 'Landranger' sheet), but EPNS Cumberland gives it as 'Jillian Brigspike, 1603' and says 'Gillian or Julian?', and T.H. B. Graham (1920) gives Croglin's boundary as 'passing Gillian Briggs Pike (the 'G' is pronounced soft).'[112] The Briggs family came from Yorkshire. They were there in the 13th -14th centuries and in Cumberland by 1332. More recently they have settled in south Westmorland.[113] Briggs is not an old Cumberland surname. Presumably this Briggs was a user of the route pre-1603. The pike just south of the gate (as path or as actual gate in the boundary) will have been named from him or her too. This route continues to Burnstones in Knarsdale, hence Haltwhistle, Newcastle, and Yorkshire, a short cut through the fells from the Eden Valley.

<u>Tom Smith's Stone, NY 652464</u>

Local tradtion reported by T. H. B. Graham in 1920 said that a person named Tom Smith committed suicide at this spot.[114] This seems unlikely, it being a long walk for him first. What is more likely is that he killed himself in Knarsdale and was brought here and buried on the parish boundary, an old practice then.

<u>Farlam Currick, NY 637477</u>

This is named on the O.S. 1¼" (Landranger 86, 1976), but not on the O.S. 2½ (OL31, 2002); it is in Croglin parish, not Farlam. Possibly Farlam had grazing rights on this part of the fell, and this Currick marks the location.

<u>Hornby's House, NY 630518</u>

22

Marked on O.S. 2½" (O.L. 43, 2005), it is just within Geltsdale, on the county boundary with Northumberland. Possibly built by a Hornby for his or her shepherd's use, or for shooting parties' shelter.

The sources are silent as to Farlam Currick and Hornby's House.

The I.G.I. shows that there were numerous Hornbys in Skelton, Penrith, Hesket, Carlisle, Ulpha, and Whitehaven in the 17th-19th centuries, and also one at Croglin, which abuts Geltsdale on its north. This Croglin entry was Isabella Hornby, who married Joseph Railton at Croglin Church on 27 June 1771. No persons surnamed Hornby were baptised at Croglin. This suggests that the family came as adults or older children from elsewhere, and were shepherds on the fell, living in the bothy there, then or after known as Hornby's House. Various similar ruined bothies survive on the fells, e.g. Lawyer's Cross (NY 626484) to south nearby.

River Duddon

'Unexplained', says Ekwall,[115] its earliest spelling *Dudun*, pre-1140, *Duthun* 1196. Duthun offers a possibility, in that *Duther* is a northern dialect verb for 'to make a loud, disagreeable noise',[116] which could apply to this mountain river in spate. Other river names with this meaning in Cumbria include the Bela, Gelt, ad Liddel. The -the- is the Old Norse letter ð (*thorn*), pronounced -the-

Before 1140 Duther could have appeared as Duðður, and the ð's tail leter dropped off, giving the modern d only, a different letter and sound. This has occurred with Gosforth (Northumberland), *Goseford* in 1166 [117] which has retained its pronunciation (which is 'th') but spelled the placename by ear. If the Duddon began as Duðður (pronounced as Duther), it means 'Loud noisy river'.

The Hummers, Hummer Bridge, Hummer Lane, SD 26 93

Hummer is a Lakeland and Yorkshire word for 'a grassy slope on the side of a river; wet swampy land' (Wright).[118] These hummers are on the side of a hill near a beck, and were wet when first named.

River Lickle, SD 29 45 to SD 20 87

'Unexplained', said Ekwall, 1960,[119] but Whaley[120] says that in his *Place-Names of Lancashire* (1922), 191, Ekwall suggests Old Norse *lykkja*, 'a loop', and Old Norse *hylr,* 'a (deep) pool'; this latter Whaley doubts the Lickle has in it. Examination of the placenames along the Lickle show that it was settled by Norsemen as far up as Lower

23

Bleansley (SD 207891) and Lower Hawthwaite (SD 219892); north (upstream) of these, the placenames show the results of land-shortage in the 1660s-1670s, the farms named from their original creators who cleared the land of trees and scrub. The Lickle in its lowest stage, as far up as Lower Bleansley and Lower Hawthwaite, is full of bends and loops, confirming Ekwall's *lykkja* (1922). It also showed that the Norse farmers landed along this coast and went inland as far as they could, but not so far as needing wholesale clearance of woods. Ireleth, in whose parish the River Lickle and Broughton-in-Furness are, means 'the Irishmen's hillslope' (Old Norse *Irlid*, 1190); these Irishmen spoke Old Norse. The placenames of Ireleth are mixed Old Norse and Old English. The *-lid* and *-leth* are Old Norse *hlið*, 'a hillslope', pronounced 'leeth' (which is what Leath Ward in Cumberland means. Broughton-in-Furness began as Brocton, 1196, 'Farm-village on its brook', an Old English name, i. e. a later settlement than these Irishmen's farms.[121]

So much for the Lickle's first syllable. As to its second, first recorded as *Licul*, pre 1140,[122] there is the Old Welsh word *cil*, 'a place in a remote corner', as in Culgaith (*cilgoed*, c and g. interchanging, as they do in Welsh. This would give 'remote river, full of bends', which suits the part the Irish Norsemen knew and named. Beyond there, upstream, it was hard going. As to Old Welsh, this was spoken in Cumbria before the Norse and English settlers came, and its words live on in a few of the placenames.[123]

Gambles[124] suggests 'a British river-name based on a word such as *liwcyl* meaning 'bright, sparkling'. 'The sparkling river'? Alas, no. The Lickle ran below trees for most of its length.

<u>Furness, also known as Lancashire North of the Sands</u>

Its earliest spelling is Fudernesium, 1127-1133, which by 1153-60 had become ffurnesio (the ff was the medieval form of F), which suggests 'Headland near Fud', Ness is from Old Norse *nes*, 'headland', and Fud was the original name of Fouldray, now Peel Island. Fud began as Old Norse *Fuð*, (the ð being pronounced 'the'), which means 'A place resembling a pair of buttocks', which Whaley says Fouldray has ('a north-south cleft').[125] However, Fouldray is less than 20 metres high, and the cleft is barely noticeable, despite the 1127 spelling, which may apply to Fouldray but can hardly apply to the whole area to its north now called Furness, settled by Norse Irishmen on its north-west coast and interior, and by Anglo-Saxons and Norse on its south and east, as the placenames show. The main part of Furness, excluding the ness nearest Fouldray, may rather be named from the furze (gorse, whin) or broom that grew there when first settled, these plants flourishing on poor soil. This gives Old English *fyrs*, 'furze', and *naes*, 'headland', the headland being the whole of the southern part of the land here, south of Coniston. [126]

24

In the early 14th century, the monks of Furness Abbey built a pele tower. The island became Piel Island thereby,[127] now spelt Peel. Also, Fouldray often appears now as Foudray.

Walney (the island west of Barrow)

First recorded as *Wagneia*, 1127, Ekwall derived this as Old Norse *vǫgn*, 'a grampus. Mills translated it as 'killer-whale', which seems unlikely as seals come to Walney, but not whales. Mills also offers Old English **wagen*, 'quaking sands'; Gambles follows him.[128] Walney's placenames show that its first settlers were Norse. Biggar theron (SD 192662) is from Old Norse *bygg garð*, 'barley field' (*garð* implies walls or hedges round it),[129] better land than the grazing at North Scales, SD 18 70.

Walna Scar, SD 25 96

This is the steep mountainside up which the Walna Scar Road (a track) climbs at an angle. Its name has baffled the authorities so far, but could be from Old English *w(e)all*, 'a steep, wall-like slope', and Old Norse *skarð*, (pronounced 'scarth'), 'a mountain pass'.[130] The -na is a connecting particle only.

Wandope, NY 186196

'Obscure', say Whaley and Gambles,[131] but Wright offers an idea in the Lakeland word *wand*, 'a willow twig'; Wandope is part of a fell, above a beck in its valley and moss; here, when first named, willows might well have grown. 'Hope' is from Old English *hop*, 'a valley enclosed in hills'.[132] This gives 'Mountain above the willow-filled valley', the mountain framed from what it overlooked. [133]

Whiteless Pike, NY 17 18

Wright has the answer, in giving 'leas(e)e' as a variant of 'less'. *Leas* is 'a common of pasture land',[134] which is what Whiteless Pike and Breastare in.

Wardless, NY 43 03 (Kentmere)

Cited by Whaley [135]discussing Whiteless Pike, with '-less' as 'unexplained'. Wardless is also a common, and '-less' is therefore a variant of 'leas', as above.

Ether Knot, NY 26 17 (Borrowdale)

Nothing to do with anaesthetics, but a local humorous spelling of 'eather', i. e. Heather, its local name being Heather Knott, from the heather growing on it. [136]

Quayfoot Quarry, NY 254166 (Borrowdale) and Quayfoot Band Honister. See further at the end of this article.

25

Also known as Queyfoot. Quayfoot Quarry is also known as Rainspot Quarry, due to the dark blotches on its slate. A quey is a heifer; but this is not cattle country. 'Quay' may be a mining term. The sources, and the scenery, are silent.[137] A band is a vein of slate.

Rigghead Road, NY 24 16, and Rigghead Quarries, NY 231553

Rigghead Road is the track up past the west side of Castle Crag. A branch path leads up the steep hill to the top pf the 'Rigg', where the quarries are (now ceased).[138]

Dalt Wood, NY 247165 (Borowdale)

Wright defines a dalt as a piece of land assigned to various owners for a special use within a common.[139] Presumably this was bare hillside before they planted the wood here, or it was one already.

Perry's Palace, NX 999297 (Workington)

This was the local name for Allerdale House, built on the Cloffocks by direction of Mr Perry, Allerdale Council's Chief Executive Officer, 1980s, against the town's wish.

Centurion Rise, NY 514306 (Penrith)

This was built alongside the Roman road from Castlesteads (Plumpton) to Kirkby Thore in 2003, and named by its developer.

Mile Lane, NY 493297 (north end) Penrith

So called as being one mile long.[140]

Holbeck Lane, NY 388018 at foot (Troutbeck, Westmorland)

This means 'Road leading to a holl', Old English *hol* and Old Norse *holr*. [141] The hollow is at NY, 39 02, with several genteel 19th-century houses on it.

Swatchway, NY 136593 (Silloth)

This is part of the sea off Grune Point, Skinburness, marked on O.S. 2½ 314 (2015). A swatch is described in the Shorter Oxford English Dictionary (1947 edtion) as'a channel of water lying between sandbanks or between a sandbank and the shore'. This swatch is a long straight narrow channel between sandbanks. The word swatch (origin unknown) is first found in 1626, and is a dialect word, 'chiefly in eastern counties'.

Beckses, NY 416276 (Penruddock)

A variant of 'Becks', as several becks meet here. The variant is found on Tyneside ('The cowses are put on the Leases', says an old rhyme.) Did a Northumbrian name Beckses?

26

<u>Little Croglin, NY 554451</u>

Not in EPNS Cumberland. Extant as village and church, 12th to 16th centuries; gone by 1680s. Its manor house was Croglin Low Hall, still there (reputed to be the haunt of the Croglin Vampire). It was 'Little' in relation to Croglin (upstream). [142]

<u>Plumpton, NY 497371 (A6 crosroads)</u>

Formerly known as Salkeld Gate, being at the west end of the road to Lazonby and indirectly to Great Salkeld, the present village arose westwards, mostly in the late 20th century, merging it with Brockleymoor (NY492369), a hamlet east of Petterill. Brockleymoor is first found as *le Brokell more*, 1597, meaning 'wet land with a badger sett' (Old English *brocc*, 'a badger' and *hol*, 'a badger hole'). There was no village of Brockley here, as such. These two hamlets are officially in the township and chapelry of Plumpton Wall (formerly in Lazonby parish, but now a parish of its own), but nobody calls it that, but only Plumpton. North of Salkeld Gate and Brockleymoor was Plumpton Hay (extant in 1212), also then known as Plumpton La(u)nde (a *launð* was Middle English for an open glade in woodland), and by 1580 as Plumpton Park. A *haie*, now *hay*, was a private deerpark within a Royal forest, in this case Inglewood. The 'Wall' of Plumpton's name may have been part of its boundary. EPNS Cumberland thought it might be part of Voreda, the Roman fort at Castlesteads. Fairbank, an old house on west edge of Salkeld Gate, belonged to a branch of the Musgraves; one of them, Jack Musgrave, Captain of Bewcastle in Henry VIII's reign, held Plumpton Park from the king, and 'planted many people there, including five of his sons. It abutted on Fairbank on north, and ran as far north as Plumpton Foot (NY 484396), 'the foot of Plumpton', 1578. *Hay* is from Old English *(ge)haeg*, which in Middle English (14th century) was *haye*. Nor has Salkeld Gate ever been in Penrith parish, though EPNS Cumberland thought it had.

<u>Plumpton Street</u>, which EPNS Cumberland thought was part of the Lazonby piece of Plumpton, is the district west of Petterill in Hesket parish and is a township of itself.[143] On Donald's Map of Cumberland, 1770, it is shown at NY483367. Its name means that piece of Hesket Parish on this road.

<u>Plumpton Head, NY 502352</u>

First recorded as Pluntonhead, 1580, this is the southmost part of Plumpton, up a low hill. It was never in Plumpton Hay or Park, unlike Plumpton Foot.

<u>Vicar's Croft, Appleby, NY683306</u>

27

Originally part of the glebe, it is the large field on north of the churchyard now used as Appleby Cricket Club's ground.[144]

Bailey's Yard, Middlegate, Penrith

'Bailey' was James Bailey, confectioner.[145] His shop fronted the street. The Yard, formerly its garden, was built up by 1900. Penrith's Yards were named mainly after the owner of the house fronting the street, or from the pub in them.

Hospital Field, Penrith, NY 513 314

This is the local name[146] for the former fields abutting north-east on the Penrith Isolation Hospital (19th-mid-20th century), it site now that of Fairhill Close. The Hospital Field now has Centurion Rise etc. in it.

Ballast Hills, Penrith, NY 504320

This was Penrith's rubbish-dump in the later 19th century. 'Ballast' was perhaps also a euphemism for 'rubbish', but originally this was a quarry for road metals, c. 1820s. **146A see Endnote 146**

The Intack, Penrith, NY 517312

Until 1872, this was 'a field known as the Intack', which was chosen for the new Penrith cemetery, opened in November 1872. It had once been part of the open fellside.[147]

Strandshag Bay, Keswick, NY 267222

This is the bay just east of Friars' Crag on Derwentwater. Its name is Old English *strand*, 'shore', and Old Norse *hǫgg*, which has two meanings , 1) The place where trees are being felled' and 2) Soft boggy ground. Both meanings apply here, and show that the Norse farmers were the first to fell the trees here, and that they found that their new field was boggy. It still is, and woods surround it yet.[148]

Gate Castle, Melmerby, NY 634379

A jutting spur of land, castle-like, on west above the ancient footpath from Melmerby Townhead to Great Knapside and the Maiden Way, locally said to have been used by Alston Moor people going to Penrith Market. 'Gate', therefore, is Old Norse *gata*, 'road, path'. It is named on OS 2½ Explorer, OL31 (2002).

Carl Lofts, Shap, NY 566147

Now the name of a Victorian terrace opposite the field called Carl Lofts, across the A6. Not in Smith or Whaley. This field name is Old Norse, from *Karl*, 'a lower-class free man', ad

lopt, 'a loft',[149] i.e., a two-storey house. It implies that Shap's free men could afford these in a place of single-storey houses of the usual local sort.

The Carles, Keswick, NY 292237

This is a former local name for Castlerigg Stone Circle in use among older Cumbrians until c. 1980, as in the poem by the late Kenneth Yarker (Carlisle),

> 'To stroll among old grey Carles,
> And give them names like Fred or Charles.'

For Carles, see previous entry. This name is not in EPNS Cumberland or Whaley, but George Bott uses it. [150]

Butt Hills, Matterdale, NY 393294

This was the name for the part of Matterdale Common enclosed to erect the School in 1716,[151] and shows where Matterdale's men and youths practised their archery for the defence of the realm, pursuant to the King's command. Butts are also still place-names at Appleby,[152] Pooley (the road up from the church towards Roehead), and Garrigill (on the Green).

Fangs Brow, Loweswater, NY 107228

Fangs Brow is a long steep hill descending towards the north end of Loweswater (lake) from Fangs Brow Farm at the top. *Fangs* is Old English for 'capture, spoils', as well as for a tooth or prong, its usual meaning.[153] First recorded here in 1602 as 'ffanges',[154] its meaning here will refer to 16th-century local expansion of population and resultant land- shortage, and the 'capture' of more fields from the fell up the sides of this Brow. The resulting small fields are shown on O.S. 2½'[155] as far up as Fangs Brow Farm, where the later inclosures' fields begin. In 1770 there were two houses at Fangs Brow top.[156] Similar intakes from the fellside are visible at Low Hartsop, where they are known as 'the New Fields',[157] Threlkeld, and at Penrith (Intack).

Quayfoot Slate Quarry, Borrowdale (NY 253166)

The sources are silent, other than saying that in the mid-19th century this large quarry was worked by the Queyfoot Quarry Company. It closed in 1932. In 1967 it was still called Queyfoot Quarry,[158] but is now called Quayfoot Quarry. Quayfoot as placename makes no sense here, but Queyfoot admits of dissection and is the older spelling of the two. A quey (variants include quay is Scotland) is 'a heifer aged up to three years, or until she has had a calf' (Wright); the Cumbrian form is more usually *whey* or *whye*.[159] The land at the foot of the fell here is open woodland (possibly re-wilded naturally), grazable by heifers. It may once have been a field for pasturing young cattle, as at Nether Hartsop's Calf Close [160] at NY 408137. This quarry was possibly opened by Scotsmen who used the Scots form *quay*.

29

<u>Quayfoot Slate Band, Honister Crag (NY 224 136)</u>

Wright cites a Lakeland dialect word *key*, meaning 'leftwards'[161] and this section of the Honister Slate Mine in Cameron and Withey[162] shows that this band does indeed slope leftwards from its top to its foot. This was the oldest band to be worked commercially here, and so was named first; the other two bands shown run in the same direction but have other names. A band is a seam of slate.

<u>Copt Howe, Great Langdale, (NY 314058)</u>

Not in EPNS Westmorland or Whaley and not marked on O.S. 2½", this is the name of a house on the north side of the road, but is also now the name of two boulders in the field near the road's south side, west of Chapel Stile, which are covered with Neolithic markings. Their base was excavated in 2018 and the finds indicate a date of 3300-2900 B.C[163]. *Copt*, says Wright, is a 'North Country word for a conical or round-topped hill.[164]

<u>Copt How, Newton Reigny (NY 491308</u>

Marked on the O.S. 2½" map (2011), and on O.S. 6" 1st edition (1860), this refers to a low oblong hill near the south-east end of Newton Moss. It is not conical or round-topped, but Wright,[165] under *Cop*, gives 'a tuft, a hedge-bank of earth raised and planted', as a North Country 18th-century usage. Copt How has several such possible hedges. *Copt* is an offshoot of *Cop*, in Wright here.[166]

<u>Frank's Bridge, Kirkby Stephen, (NY 777087)</u>

Also spelled 'Franks Bridge', it was named from Francis Birkbeck, a blacksmith in 1801 but in 1811 a brewer, who helped himself to a plot of waste ground at the end of Davis's Brewery at Melllbecks (in 1811 called Millbecks) adjoining the River Eden. Here he built a dwelling-house. By 1829 he had Davis's Brewery, but by 1851 Harker and Rowlandson had it, as Low Brewery. In 1884 Frank's Bridge was Rowlandson's Bridge. Here there was a ford. Though locally called Frank's Bridge since Frank Birkbeck's time and use of it, it is thought to be 17th century, and carried the road from Hartley used for funerals to Kirkby Stephen, Hartley's parish church.[167] Traffic in the 17th century was on two legs or four, so the bridge's narrowness was quite usual then.

<u>Mellbecks, Kirkby Stephen (NY 777187) at its north end</u>

This is the road that runs along the bank of the River Eden behind the main street. Its name means 'Sandy stream' (Old Norse *melr*, a sandbank),[168] and refers to the Eden, here narrowish, and to the sandy patches in it, e.g. at Frank's Bridge. By 1811 it was Milbecks,

referring to the mills along it, but has now reverted to Mellbeck. The apparent plural may have begun as Mellbeck's [lonnen. i. e. lane].

Subberthwaite, SD 274874

Its earliest known spelling is Sulbythwayt, 1284), in an Assize roll by 1489 it was Soelbythwaite, and by 1577 on Saxton's map of Lancashire it was Sowberthwait, shown as a village with the same symbol as Lowick nearby. By 1829 it was Suberthwaite, and by 1851 Subberthwaite, its village long gone. Its name is Old English *sulh* and Old Norse *bythwaite* (in their modern form) and means 'Narrow valley with farm-village with a clearing in it'.[169] This fits the narrow east-west valley at Kiln Bank, the last remaining farm there; several rigs of way converge on this valley, the sign of a former village site. Mill Moss and pond nearby show that it had a watermill. There is no need to seek a lost Sulby adjacent, *pace* Ekwall and Whaley.

Moricambe, NY 16 56

Marked on O.S. maps in the bay on west of Kirkbride, this name arises from Ptolemy's map (c. 150 A.D.) and is pre-Roman, meaning 'Curve of the Sea', as in Gaelic *muir, mor*, 'the sea'. and *cam*, 'crooked, curved'). The Lancashire resort Morecambe also used this name.[170] Ptolemy must have had various sources sending him their placenames.

Lanercost, NY 556637

Ekwall, Mills and EPNS Cumberland all agree[171] that the first element is Welsh *llanerch*, 'a glade or clearing', and add that the second element is 'obscure'. However, the --- *cost* is probably the personal name *Cost*, as in Costessey (Norfolk), 'Cost's Island', and *Kostr* occurs as an Old Norse nickname.[172]This gives 'Cost's Clearing' for Lanercost, evidently a Norseman's finding a clearing in the woods here. The woods are still present nearby. The placenames show that this was as far up as Irthing as the Norsemen came. The woods, and the Britons, thwarted them. The *llanerch* was there already, already named by the Britons.

Vale of Tempe, (Appleby), NY 674203

A fanciful Victorian name for the narrow valley of the River Eden from Holme Farm northwards to the stepping-stones to Colby Laithes. The real Vale of Tempe is in northern Greece, and was anciently famous for beauty. For a similar Victorian renaming, see Mount Ida, part of Helbeck Fell near Brough. [173]

The Jitty, (Appleby), NY 684206

This is the steep cobbled lane coming down onto the foot of Battlebarrow. Someone from Lincolnshire has named it that. The word means 'a narrow path or lane between walls or hedges, a back way to houses'.[174]

Deerbolts Wood, (Rydal), NY 340060

31

Not a dialect word, but a statement of what deer do when alarmed: they bolt, 'spring and dart away'. There are still deer in this district.[175]

Glingerburn, NY 37 72

This is a stream that falls into Esk on south of the Scots Dyke. EPNS Cumberland notes Glinger as a placename in 1696 (Glinger foot). Glinger is not a dialect or other word, and defies derivation; but Old Welsh was spoken here for centuries, and its habit of interchanging c and g gives Clingerburn, which means 'Stream with sticky muddy bank', which suits.[176]

[1] Michael Ffinch, Portrait of the Howgills and the Upper Eden Valley, (London, 1982), 144

[2] Diana Whaley, A Dictionary of Lake District Place Names, (EPNS, Nottingham, 2006), 126. Cited as Whaley hereafter

[3] A.D. Mills, A Dictionary of British Place Names, (Oxford, 1st Edition, revised 2011, 303. Cited as Mills hereafter

[4] Whaley, 277

[5] EPNS, Cumberland, 488

[6] EPNS, Cumberland, 267

[7] Whaley, 207

[8] Mills, 289

[9] Whaley, 207

[10] Keswick Reminder, 16th October 2020 reporting new information sign at the Howrahs

[11] English Lakes Visitor and Keswick Guardian, October 1845, in the Keswick Reminder, 23rd October 2020

[12] Kelly's Post Office Directory, 1858

[13] Joseph Wright, English Dialect Dictionary, 6 volumes, 1898 -905, (London and Oxford), 3, 587. Cited as Wright hereafter

[14] Wright, 2, 707

[15] EPNS Cumberland, 450. Most of this rock has now gone (seen on visit, 4th April 2023)

[16] Alan W Routledge, Whitehaven Then and Now, (Stroud, Glos, 2012), 52

[17] EPNS, Westmorland, II, 92

[18] Wright, s.v. Doom.2.,123, "see Dumb", 205, "a drain" etc.

[19] EPNS Westmorland, II, 59, without further derivation; his source is O.S. 25", 1st Edition, 1865, though he does not say so.

[20] The Way, (Brough, etc.'s monthly magazine), November 2020,19

[21] Penguin Dictionary of First Names, 2nd Edition revised (London, 2004), 249,253

[22] EPNS Westmorland, II, 194

[23] Bampton Parish Register

[24] EPNS Westmorland II, 189-190; Whaley, 66

[25] EPNS Westmorland II, 190

[26] EPNS Westmorland II, 193

[27] Whaley, 357

[28] The roadside was viewed by me in Autumn 2022

[29] Old English wyrm. Bampton, as Old English beam, tun, see EPNS Westmorland, II 189

[30] EPNS Westmorland, II, 168

[31] EPNS Westmorland, II, 1158. I saw the Black Dub and its heather in 2006 and after

[32] Revealed when bone dry in the drought, 10th August 2022

[33] Ex Inf. Ian Jack in his lecture to the Friends of the Penrith and Eden Museum, 18th April 2023

[34] Eilert Ekwall, The Concise Dictionary of English Place Names, (Oxford, OUP, 1960) 16-17. Cited as Ekwall hereafter

[35] Joseph Whiteside, Shap in Bygone Days, (Kendal, 1904, 314. On Shap's commons' inclosure, see Parson and White's Directory, 1829, 602

32

[36] Wright, 2, 539-540

[37] EPNS Westmorland II, 166, citing O.S. 1st Edition, but giving no derivation

[38] Wright, 4, 459, section 3

[39] Ekwall, 460, on Tansley, from Old English tān, "a branch, twig", of a valley branching off from the main feature. At Tan Hill, the "twig" is the hill it's on

[40] Ex inf. Mr F. Morgan-Grant, Hexham, who saw it. "Airgill" is a phonetic spelling

[41] Carlisle Brow is its name on the Penrith Board of Health Map, 1852. I was told where they were hanged. It is where the hill flattens out slightly and forms the horizon for those coming up from Penrith. It will soon be built-over. The developer's plans were passed in 2024

[42] Ekwall, 168, under erg, aergi

[43] Penrith Local Board of Health Map, 1852

[44] Parson and White's Directory, 1829; Mannix and Whellan's Directory, 1847; Bulmer's Directory, 1901

[45] So I was told in Penrith recently

[46] Cumberland and Westmorland Herald, 26th July 2020. Cited as CW Herald hereafter

[47] Told to me by a Penrith man aged 57, on 13th May 2023

[48] O.S. 25" 3rd Edition, Cumberland Sheet, LVIII. 4, 1923; "the Cornfield", ex inf. David Lee pensioner

[49] Grub Street, see John Rocque's Map of London, 1746; its renaming, 1830, and Penrith's Grob Street's petition, CW Herald, 3 June 1923; "1925-1929", see Kelly's Directory under Riley, W., 16 Grub Street (1925) and 16 Milton Street (1929). On William Robinson, see Ewanian, History of Penrith, c.1894, 121, who says that William Robinson was said to have been "born and brought up in Grub Street, Townhead, Penrith"

[50] Dictionary of National Biography

[51] Carol Midgeley, The Times, 13th June 2020. This word is not in Wright

[52] Told to me on the Penrith 'bus by a Penrith woman, c. 1990.

[53] Kelly's Directory, 1858. On Corney House, see Hyde & Pevsner, The Buildings of England: Cumbria, (New Haven and London, 2010), 572.

[54] Penrith Local Board of Health Map, 1852

[55] Daniel Hay, Whitehaven, (Whitehaven 2nd. Edition, 1979), 141

[56] J. Walker, History of Penrith, 1852, 139. On Holme, see Wright, 3, 212

[57] EPNS Cumberland, 232.

[58] Wood's Map of Penrith, 1822. As to George Watson's birthplace, the source is Penrith tradition.

[59] Ex inf. the late Mrs. Joyce Roberts, born and bred in Penrith, early 20th century. See also CW Herald, 15th July 2023

[60] Ex inf. Miss Anne Gould, Penrith. "In 1858", see Kelly's Directory. The name Dover Street soon lapsed.

[61] Penrith Board of Health Map, 1852. **61A**, Slinger's Yard NY517303, Bulmer's Directory 1901, Cumberland Directory, 1954. **61B**, Stricklandgate, NY512306, Robert Ferguson, The Dialect of Cumberland, (Carlisle, 1873), 137

[62] EPNS Cumberland, 200, 209; "1980s", seen by me then

[63] EPNS Cumberland, 200-201, 471

[64] Mills, 183-4; Ekwall, 174; EPNS Cumberland, 84

[65] EPNS Cumberland, 236. Bridge footings seen by me, c. 2000. **65A** VCH Cumberland, 2 (1905), 338-9

[66] Queen's College, Oxford, Renwick MSS, 285. I saw this datestone up on the fell, 14th June 2003, on visit

[67] Seen by me, 1980s

[68] EPNS Cumberland, 79

[69] Mills, 476. There is also Hury I Lunesdale on the road from Brough to Middleton (B 6276).

[70] Shorter Oxford English Dictionary, 1947, 157

[71] EPNS Cumberland, 67, citing Hutchinson, I, 129. See also Donald's Map of Cumberland, 1770, where it appears as a now minor route

[72] CW1 (1884), 70 -71. Willie's poem is still on the Boathouse's front wall (seen by me, Spring 2023)

[73] Graham Robb, The Debatable Land, (London, 2018). Cited as Robb hereafter

[74] Roob, Appendix Figure 4; Ekwall, 476, under "Toller".

[75] EPNS Cumberland, 40; visit to the Lochmaben Stone, 8th February 2023. "Clearance", Robb, 98: "sand", O.S. 2½"

[76] EPNS Cumberland, 40; CW2 31, 26; CW2 41, 3, for Sollom; EPNS Cumberland, 101, for the Rosetrees (as roses); Mills, 394, under "Ross". "The Rosetrees" "is the usage in the Greystoke burial register, 1623/4 17th March, "Buried John, son of John Grayme, born at the Rose Trees upon Eske in Arthuret parish" (which it then was)

33

[77] Wright, 4, 560

[78] Wright, 1, 149

[79] Bullock's Map (1552) shows the Busk as a large wood (in Robb, Appendix, Fugure 4.) For Meadhope's derivation, see EPNS Cumberland, 478. Meadhope and Rosetrees are marked on Ainslie's Map of Solway Moss 1772, in W.D Shannon, Cumbria - - Maps (Loughrigg, 2024), 25

[80] Seen on visit, Spring 2023

[81] James B. Johnston, Place-Names of Scotland (3rd edition, London, 1934), 252; cited hereafter as Johnston. "Grassy dale" seen on journey down it, 2023

[82] Robb, 88; Ekwall, 497; EPNS Cumerland, 490; and I walked along it on 8th November 2023

[83] The Concise Scots Dictionary (Aberdeen, 1985), 594

[84] Robb, 234

[85] Ekwall, 376

[86] EPNS Cumberland, 105; Wright, 3, 443

[87] EPNS Cumberland, 106; Robb, 91

[88] EPNS Cumberland, 107

[89] Wright, 4, 201-202. Mumps Hall was run as an inn by the formidable Margaret Teasdale (Meg Merrilees), who died aged 98 in 1777

[90] Photograph in CW Herald, 28th July 2023, 8.

[91] Shorter Oxford English Dictionary, 1947 editions, 1452-3.

[92] See the Directories, where "Long Front" is given as address

[93] EPNS Cumberland, 105; Ekwall, 90 and 284

[94] Oxford Dictionary of English Surnames, P.H. Reaney and R.M. Wilson (Oxford, Revised 3rd Edition, 1997), 318

[95] Wright, 1, 522; Richard Mabey, Flora Britannica (London, 1996), 62

[96] EPNS Cumberland, 8; Wright, I, 529. EPNS Cumberland also offers Kesh, 1794, which is probably Hutchinson's mishearing. "Kesh" in Wright, I 425, means "Hemlock". This plant does not grow here. (Visited, 1990s).

[97] O.S. 2½ Explorer 324 (2000 A.D.). uisge is Anglicised as "whisky". **97A** Johnston, 145

[98] Johnston, 145; Mills, 138. For Pennant and Smith, see Stephen Matthews, The Gentleman who Surveyed Cumberland. (Carlisle, 2014), 189, 216

[99] Guy Richardson The Scafells (email address only, 2023) 60-61, quoting from H.H.Symonds, Walking in the Lake District, (London, 1933; new edition, 1962), 323

[100] Aileen Armstrong, main editor of EPNS Cumberland, 51-52 based on the view of Professor Sir Ifor Williams, c. 1950

[101] Parson and White's Directory, 1829, 487

[102] EPNS Cumberland, 232, 472; Wright, 2, 493, Section 6; Bathing Place as part of Frenchfield, M. Mullett, Penrith, (Carlisle, 2020), 311

[103] Ekwall, 404; EPNS Cumberland, 26; "Serces." (the –er- pronounced "ar-", as in Berkshire), Ekwall, 405.

[104] Robert Gambles, Out of the Forest (Kendal, 1989), 5; Richard Mabey, Flora Britannica (London, 1996), 50

[105] Plester is an English surname, and in the Oxford Dictionary of English Surnames, at Plester, it says "See Plaistow", and Plaistow is a placename found in several counties meaning "An open space used for local sports"

[106] Oxford Dictionary of English Surnames, 1997, 355; Ekwall, 368, 448. For High Street's sports, see William Rollinson, The Cumbrian Dictionary (Otley, 1997), 145. **106A** EPNS Westmorland, 233, 282-3

[107] Wright, 4, 166. Similarly there is in Glen Tilt (Atholl), in the east cliff east of Forest Lodge, a source of marl, much used locally.

[108] Identified by Raymond Greenhow, 2016, on seeing a report of the inquest on 4th October 1847 (Cumberland News, 23rd December 2016)

[109] EPNS Cumberland, 183, quoting Ekwall, English River Names, (Oxford, 1928), 105-6

[110] EPNS Westmorland, 2, 60. "Fordable", see Jefferys' Map of Westmorland, 1770. The theory put forward in this entry is my own

[111] CW2, 20, 19-27 (T.H.B. Graham) gives Carlatton's history. For Carlatton as placename, see EPNS Cumberland, 73, and Ekwall 87. "Stony soil", Hutchinson, I, 183; T.H.B. Graham, CW2 20, 27. On Donald's Map, 1770, Carlatton comprises two adjoining houses; the west one will be Hall's Tenement, but was the east one Mason's Tenement?

[112] EPNS Cumberalnd, 184; T.H.B. Graham, CW", 20,35

34

[113] Oxford Dictionary of English Surnames, 1997, 64; "Westmorland" see C.R. Hudleston and others, An Armorial for Westmorland and Lonsdale, 1975, 516, 51-52 cites Briggs of Grigg Hall in Underbarrow thence Newcastle upon Tyne, probable brother of Briggs of Helsfell, (died in 1547), whose son was of Old Malton (Yorkshire), died c.1616. This family settled in Co. Durham in the early 17th century. For the Pike, see e.g. Donald's Map. O.S. 25" sheet OL 43, shows Gilling Briggs route continuing east beyond the county boundary. The names Gilliam and Julian were in frequent medieval use, then lapsed awhile, see David Pickering, The Penguin Dictionary of First Names, London, revised edition, 2004), 137, 194.

[114] CW2 20, 35

[115] Ekwall, 152.

[116] Wright, 2, 218.

[117] Ekwall, 201

[118] Wright, 3, 277: marked on O.S. 2½", OL 6, 2005

[119] Ekwall, 297.

[120] Whaley, 210. For Lower Bleansley and Lower Hawthaite as placenames, see Whaley, 33 and 158. The Haw- in Hawthwaite is from Old Norse haugr, "a hill": - thwaite I from Old Norse for " a clearing".

[121] Ireleth, see Ekwall 266; Broughton-in-Furness, Ekwall 69

[122] Whaley, 210; on Culgaith, Ekwall, 35

[123] Ekwall, 136

[124] Robert Gambles, Lake District Place Names (South Stainmore, 2nd revised, edition, 2013), 95. Cited hereunder as 'Gambles'

[125] Ekwall, 190; Whaley, 122-3

[126] My idea, May 2024

[127] Gambles, 116

[128] Ekwall, 494; Mills, 481; Gambles, 161-2

[129] Johnston, 106

[130] My idea, May, 2024

[131] Whaley, 357; Gambles, 162; EPNS Cumberland onmits

[132] Wright, 6, 376; Ekwall, 249.

[133] My idea, May 2024.

[134] Wright, 3, 556: Whaley, 370, and Gambles, 168 are floored.

[135] Whaley, 358, 370.

[136] Whaley, 112

[137] On Quayfoot Quarry, see David Glover, The Quarries of Lakeland, (Carlisle, 2014), 36-37. Cited hereafter as 'Glover'

[138] "Rigghead Road", see Alastair Cameron, Slate Mining in the Lake District, (Stroud, Glos., 2016), 41; on the quarries there, Glover, 38-39

[139] Named on O.S. 2½", OL 4, 2005. On dalt, Wright, 2, 15.

[140] Named to me by Robert Hasell-McCosh, Dalemain

[141] EPNS Westmorland, 254, 262

[142] T.H.B. Graham, CW2 20, 38-39; Thomas Denton, A Perambulation of Cumberland, 1687-1688 (Woodbridge, 2003), 345-346

[143] EPNS Cumberland, 234-5, 463, 476, 483; Parson and White's Directory (1829), 410, 484. On Musgrave of Fairbank, see C.R. Hudleston and others, Cumberland Families and their Heraldry, 1978, 238. Note that this Fairbank is not the same as Fairbank Farm about a mile west on the road to Hutton.

[144] CW Herald, 3 August 2024.

[145] Mannix and Whellan's Directory, 1847, 300.

[146] Still in use, 2015. **146A** O.S. 6" 1st Edition, Cumberland LXIX, 1860, unnamed. The present A6 was made c.1820

[147] "Cemetery", Ewanian, History of Penrith, (Penrith, c. 1894), 208; "Intack" Wright, 3, 326, " piece of land inclosed from a moor, ommon, or road", a local variant of "Intake". It was still called "the Intack" by Penrithians born in the early 20th century. It will have been taken from the fell at a time of land shortage, as at Low Hartsop, Threlkeld, etc!

[148] Named on O.S. 2½ OL 4, 2005. Not in EPNS Cumberland or Whaley, but Whaley, 149, has other Lake District places named Hagg, with its derivation

[149] Smith, The Place-Names of Westmorland, 2. 267, 272.

[150] George Bott, Keswick (Carlisle and Keswick 1994), 35 "the Carles".

[151] Nicolson and Burn, II, 372

[152] EPNS Westmorland, 2, 92, 239

[153] Wright, 2, 1900, 294-5; Shorter Oxford English Dictionary, 3rd edition revised, 1947, 1,674

[154] EPNS Cumberland, 412.

[155] O.S. 2½, OL 4, 2005.

[156] Hodskinson and Donald, Map of Cumberland, 1774, surveyed by Donald in 1770-1771.

[157] Heard on CWAAS Fellwalk, May 2005.

[158] David Glover, The Quarrues of Lakeland, (Carlisle 2014), 36-37.

[159] Wright, 4 (1905), 678

[160] O.S. 2½", Sheet OL 5, 2011

[161] Wright, 3 (1905), 429; "quay" is pronounced as "key"

[162] Alastair Cameron and Liz Withey, Honister Slate Mine, (Stroud, Glos., 2018) 8-9.

[163] A. M. Ibbotson, Cumbria's Prehistoric Monuments, (Stroud, Glos., 2021), 23-25

[164] Wright, 1 (1898), 729

[165] Wright, 1, (1898), 726

[166] O.S. 2½", OL 5, 2011

[167] Douglas Birkbeck, A History of Kirkby Stephen (Soulby, near Kirkby Stephen, 2000), 3, 44, 56 (photo'), 57; R.C.H. M. Westmorland, 1936, for the Bridge's date

[168] EPNS Westmorland, 2, 273, and see Note 167

[169] Whaley, 330-331; Ekwall, 452, Saxton can be seen enlarged in William D. Shannon, Cumbria, 1000 years of maps (Loughrigg, 2024) 48; 1829 Pearson and White's Directory, 923; 1851, Mannex's Directory of Westmorland with Lonsdale and Amounderness in Lancashire, 451. Kiln Bank, Mill Moss, and the pond and footpaths are on O.S. 2½" OL 6, 2005

[170] O.S. 1¼" Landranger 85, 2015; Johnston, 123, 256; Ekwall, 331; Mills 333

[171] Ekwall, 286; Mills 286 also; EPNS Cumberland, 71.

[172] Ekwall, 123, noting that Costessey was Costeseia in Domesday, 1086

[173] Seen on its public footpath sign at its south end, 1980s

[174] Gareth Hayes, Odd Corners of Appleby (Kirkby Stephen, 2002), 68-70; Wright, 3 (1905), 360, 369. "Jitty" is a Lincolnshire word, a variant of Jetty

[175] "Deer Boltshead" in the Tithe Award, 1838, cited (without explaining it) in EPNS Westmorland I 210; Shorter Oxford English Dictionary, Volume 1, 1947 editions, 199. Another Deerbolt (singular) Wood is in Startforth, Yorkshire (now County Durham).

[176] EPNS Cumberland, 99; Ekwall, 112 then 110. Burn was added by the Angles on arrival, (burna), not the Scots. Clinger is Anglian too, but they had absorbed old local habits as well, by then.