

Hill-Terms in the Place-Names of Northumberland and County Durham

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Abstract

The diverse and potentially highly nuanced topographical vocabulary used in English place-names constitutes a fruitful area of research within the fields of semantics and lexicology as well as onomastics.

It has been observed in previous studies (Gelling 1984; Gelling and Cole 2000) that topographical terms are used in major settlement names of Old English (OE) origin consistently of landscape features of a particular type, often with highly specialised meanings, for instance OE *dūn* of a flat-topped hill and OE *hōh* of a heel-shaped one. This observation, which has been termed the *Gelling hypothesis*, is today regarded as valid for most, if not all, parts of England.

In this thesis, I investigate the meanings and uses of hill-terms, that is, place-name elements referring to hill-features, in the place-names of Northumberland and County Durham, with special reference to previous work by Gelling and Cole. I argue that the Gelling hypothesis is valid in general in the study area, but also that the relationship between the topographical terms and the landscape features to which they refer is often not as straightforward as the hypothesis predicts. I extend the investigation to names of Middle English and Modern English origin, identifying specialised uses which suggest that the contrast in precision between the OE and later hill-terms is not as stark as the hypothesis seems to predict. I also examine the collocations of the commonest hill-terms, finding typical collocates and collocation patterns.

This thesis is based on an electronic corpus containing all relevant names found on current OS *Landranger* 1:50,000 maps; the total number of names in the corpus is 2,227. The discussion of the meanings of the hill-terms is based on a detailed analysis of a representative sample of topographical sites through map-work and field-work, based on the methodological frameworks developed by Gelling and Cole, with the introduction of consistent and clearly defined terminology which allows for more objective analysis.

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Abbreviations

Sources

For abbreviations of manuscript and printed sources, see References.

Counties

Bd	Bedfordshire
Bk	Buckinghamshire
C	Cambridgeshire
Ch	Cheshire
Cu	Cumberland
D	Devon
Db	Derbyshire
Do	Dorset
Du	County Durham
Ess	Essex
ERY	East Riding of Yorkshire
Gl	Gloucestershire
Ha	Hampshire
He	Herefordshire
Hu	Huntingdonshire
K	Kent
L	Lincolnshire
La	Lancashire
Lei	Leicestershire
Nb	Northumberland
Nf	Norfolk
NRY	North Riding of Yorkshire
Nt	Nottinghamshire
Nth	Northamptonshire
O	Oxfordshire
R	Rutland
Sa	Shropshire
Sf	Suffolk
So	Somerset

Sr	Surrey
St	Staffordshire
Sx	Sussex
W	Wiltshire
Wa	Warwickshire
We	Westmorland
Wo	Worcestershire
WRY	West Riding of Yorkshire
Y	Yorkshire

Languages

AN	Anglo-Norman
Brit	British
Britt	Brittonic
Dan	Danish
Fr	French
Lat	Latin
MDu	Middle Dutch
ME	Middle English
MLG	Middle Low German
ModE	Modern English
OBrit	Old British
ODan	Old Danish
OE	Old English
OFr	Old French
OIr	Old Irish
ONFr	Old Northern French
ON	Old Norse
OWScand	Old West Scandinavian
PrW	Primitive Welsh
Sw	Swedish

Other Abbreviations

adj.	adjective
adv.	adverb

art.	article
c.	circa
cent.	century
cf.	compare
EPNS	English Place-Name Society/Survey
dat.	dative
def.	definitive
dial.	dialectal
el.	element
f. n.	field-name
n. d.	no date
NCy	North Country
OS	Ordnance Survey
p. n.	place-name
pers. n.	personal name
pl.	plural
prep.	preposition
r. n.	river-name
sb.	substantive
Scand	Scandinavian
Scot	Scottish
*	postulated form

Definitions of the Terms Used in the Topographical Analysis¹

<i>cliff</i>	bare and rocky, usu. vertical declivity (cf. <i>hill-side</i> and <i>slope(s)</i> , <i>sloping ground</i>)
<i>eminence</i>	elevation, stretch of raised ground, hill-feature; usu. applied to sizable formations, often with several <i>summits</i> , <i>hill-spurs</i> , etc., which do not clearly form a single hill-feature, and therefore cannot be identified or measured accurately in terms of size (cf. <i>hill</i>)
<i>extensive</i>	see <i>large</i> , <i>extensive</i>
<i>extremely steep</i>	used of <i>gradients</i> greater than 50% (cf. <i>gentle</i> , <i>moderate</i> , <i>steep</i> , <i>very steep</i>)
<i>gentle</i>	used of <i>gradients</i> of 5% or less (cf. <i>moderate</i> , <i>steep</i> , <i>very steep</i> , <i>extremely steep</i>)
<i>gradient</i>	estimated gradient of a hill-feature, expressed as a percentage (gradient = rise in metres divided by run in metres, multiplied by 100; e.g. 10% = 1 in 10 = 5.7°, 100% = 10 in 10 = 45°)
<i>headland</i>	<i>hill-spur</i> or <i>tongue of land</i> projecting into the sea
<i>height</i>	maximum height of a hill-feature in metres
<i>hill</i>	elevation which forms a hill-feature on its own (either on level ground, or on the <i>summit</i> or <i>slopes</i> of another hill-feature), and which is definable in terms of characteristics such as size (cf. <i>eminence</i>)

¹ In addition to the terms listed here, descriptive adjectives such as *triangular* and *oval-shaped* are used both in Appendix B and in Chapter 4 to further describe the *shape* of the hill-features. Such adjectives are not used in the present study as technical terms. Instead, they are used impressionistically in their common, everyday meanings.

<i>hill-side</i>	side or <i>slope</i> of a <i>hill</i> which is definable in terms of both length and width (cf. <i>slope(s)</i> , <i>sloping ground</i>)
<i>hill-spur</i>	hill-feature, usu. with a more or less pointed tip, jutting from a larger <i>eminence</i> (cf. <i>rounded hill-spur</i> and <i>ridge</i>)
<i>large, extensive</i>	used of hill-features which measure at least 1,250 metres in length, and which have a maximum <i>width</i> of at least 500 metres; the use of the term <i>large</i> is restricted to features which are also large in terms of comparative height while <i>extensive</i> is applied to features regardless of their height
<i>length</i>	extent of a <i>slope</i> or <i>hill-side</i> measured along the contours, the extent of a <i>hill-spur</i> or <i>ridge</i> measured from one end to another, or the extent of one of the two dimensions of a <i>hill</i> or <i>eminence</i> (cf. <i>width</i>)
<i>long</i>	used of <i>hills</i> , <i>hill-spurs</i> and <i>ridges</i> which measure at least 750 metres in <i>length</i> , and which are at least three times as long as they are wide (<i>length</i> = at least 3 x maximum <i>width</i>), and of <i>hill-sides</i> and <i>slopes</i> which are at least 750 metres long (cf. <i>narrow</i>)
<i>moderate</i>	used of <i>gradients</i> of 5-10% (cf. <i>gentle</i> , <i>steep</i> , <i>very steep</i> , <i>extremely steep</i>)
<i>modest</i>	used of hill-features which are comparatively <i>small</i> in terms of size and/or relatively low in terms of comparative height, not rising more than 5-10 metres above the surrounding area; features described as <i>modest</i> are visible on OS <i>Explorer</i> (1:25,000) maps, but often not readily recognisable when viewed on site

<i>narrow</i>	used of hill-features which are at least three times as long as they are wide, and which have a maximum <i>width</i> of 250 metres or less (<i>length</i> = at least 3 x maximum <i>width</i>) (cf. <i>long</i>)
<i>ridge</i>	hill-feature which is characterised by being comparatively <i>long</i> and <i>narrow</i> , and by forming part of a larger <i>eminence</i> ; usu. a <i>hill-spur</i> or <i>tongue of raised ground</i> , but occasionally a feature connecting two other hill-features
<i>rock formation</i>	mass of rock which may be on a <i>slope</i> or <i>hill-side</i> , but which does not form a declivity in itself (cf. <i>cliff</i>)
<i>rounded hill-spur</i>	hill-feature, with a rounded rather than a pointed tip, jutting from a larger <i>eminence</i> (cf. <i>hill-spur</i> , <i>ridge</i>)
<i>shape</i>	shape of a <i>hill</i> , <i>hill-spur</i> or <i>summit</i> as seen from above and as presented on maps
<i>size</i>	estimated size of a hill-feature as seen from above, expressed as <i>length</i> x <i>width</i> in metres
<i>slope(s), sloping ground</i>	declivity; rising or falling ground which may or may not be definable in terms of size; often overlooking a river or forming part of a sizable <i>eminence</i> or stretch of elevated ground (cf. <i>hill-side</i>)
<i>small</i>	<i>hill</i> or <i>hill-spur</i> which is no more than 250 metres long and 250 metres wide
<i>steep</i>	used of <i>gradients</i> of 10-25% (cf. <i>gentle</i> , <i>moderate</i> , <i>very steep</i> , <i>extremely steep</i>)

<i>summit, top</i>	highest part of a <i>hill</i> , <i>hill-spur</i> or <i>ridge</i> (used of the area inside the highest contour lines rather than of the highest point or peak)
<i>tongue of land or raised ground</i>	more or less triangular piece of (elevated) ground usu. between two streams
<i>very large, very extensive</i>	used of hill-features which measure at least 2,500 metres in length, and which have a maximum <i>width</i> of at least 1,000 metres (cf. <i>large</i> , <i>extensive</i>)
<i>very long</i>	used of <i>hills</i> , <i>hill-spurs</i> and <i>ridges</i> which measure at least 2,500 metres in <i>length</i> , and which are at least three times as long as they are wide (<i>length</i> = at least 3 x maximum <i>width</i>), and of <i>hill-sides</i> or <i>slopes</i> which are at least 2,500 metres long (cf. <i>long</i> , <i>narrow</i>)
<i>very small</i>	<i>hill</i> or <i>hill-spur</i> which is no more than 125 metres long and 125 metres wide
<i>very steep</i>	used of <i>gradients</i> of 25-50% (cf. <i>gentle</i> , <i>moderate</i> , <i>steep</i> , <i>extremely steep</i>)
<i>very wide</i>	<i>hill-side</i> or <i>slope</i> measuring at least 1,000 metres in <i>width</i> (cf. <i>wide</i>)
<i>wide</i>	<i>hill-side</i> or <i>slope</i> measuring at least 500 metres in <i>width</i>
<i>width</i>	extent of a <i>slope</i> or <i>hill-side</i> measured from its foot to its top, the extent of the transverse dimension of a <i>hill-spur</i> or <i>ridge</i> , or the extent of one of the two dimensions of a <i>hill</i> or <i>eminence</i> (cf. <i>length</i>)

Chapter 1. Introduction and Background

Topographical vocabulary – words for landscape features such as hills, valleys, streams, and woodland areas – used in place-names offers an interesting and fruitful area of research both within the field of onomastics and also as a subfield within semantics and lexicology. It has been observed in previous studies by Margaret Gelling (1984, 1988a) and Gelling and Ann Cole (2000) that topographical settlement names of Old English (OE) origin are characterised by ‘internal consistency’, that is, topographical terms such as OE *dūn* or OE *hōh* are used consistently of landscape features of a particular type, often with highly specialised meanings (Gelling 1988a:59).¹ OE *dūn*, for example, has been noted to have characteristically been used for ‘a low hill with a fairly level and fairly extensive summit which provided a good settlement-site in open country’ (Gelling and Cole 2000:164). This observation, which is henceforth referred to as the *Gelling hypothesis*, is today thought to be generally valid for most, if not all, parts of England, with the specialised meanings of the topographical terms assumed to be consistent not only locally, in relation to other names in the area, but throughout the country.²

In this study, I examine in detail the meanings and uses of hill-terms, that is, place-name elements referring to features such as hills and hill-spurs, in the place-names of the historic counties of Northumberland and Durham. The hill-terms examined include elements such as OE *hyll*, ME, ModE *hill* which have ‘hill’ or the like as their only or primary meaning, as well as elements such as OE, ME *sīde*, ModE *side* which also have other meanings. Elements which are used typically or exclusively of man-made hill-features such as tumuli are also included, as are elements denoting summits, slopes and other parts of hill-features. Descriptive adjectives such as OE **hæh*, *hēh*³ ‘high’ or ModE *steep* have been excluded as while they are frequently used to describe the nature or appearance of hill-features, they do not mean ‘hill’ or the like themselves. Settlement and topographical names, both major and minor, are included in the present study while field-names and street-names have been excluded.

¹ For translations of common place-name elements, see the Glossary of Common Elements in Appendix A.

² See section 1.3 for details. The term *Gelling hypothesis* has been adopted in the present study as a convenient means to refer to the idea of ‘internal consistency’; it worth noting here that the idea is not presented explicitly as a *hypothesis* in Gelling (1984, 1988a) or Gelling and Cole (2000). The idea of ‘internal consistency’ has recently been referred to as the *Gelling and Cole hypothesis* by Drummond (2007a) and as the *Gelling-Cole idea* or the *Gelling-Cole model* by Kitson (2008:389, 393).

³ OE elements are cited in the present study in their Anglian form.

The main focus of the present study is on the semantics of the hill-terms, with special reference to the seminal work of Gelling (1984, 1988a) and Gelling and Cole (2000). The main research questions are as follows:

- 1) What is the range of the hill-terms found in the study area? Which hill-terms occur most frequently? When were the names containing the hill-terms given? Which languages of origin are represented?
- 2) What is the reference and meaning of the hill-terms in actual instances? Are they used consistently, and with potentially highly nuanced and specialised meanings, to refer to particular types of topographical features with clearly definable characteristics? If so, what are these meanings / characteristics? Thus, is the Gelling hypothesis valid in the study area? How, and to what extent, does the use of hill-terms of Middle English (ME) and Modern English (ModE) origin differ from that of OE hill-terms in terms of precision and consistency?
- 3) What is the geographical distribution of the various hill-terms across the study area? Are the distribution patterns likely to result from topographical factors, or are they more likely to be explained by linguistic factors?
- 4) Have the different hill-terms been productive as place-name elements throughout the OE, ME and ModE periods, or is their use restricted to a particular period? Which hill-terms appear to belong to relatively early / late strata of English place-naming? Have hill-terms which have been productive over a longer period of time undergone semantic change?
- 5) What types of elements are the hill-terms compounded with? Are there typical collocations?

In addition to addressing these research questions, another important aim of the present study is to test and refine the methodological frameworks developed by Gelling and Cole (Gelling 1984; Gelling and Cole 2000).

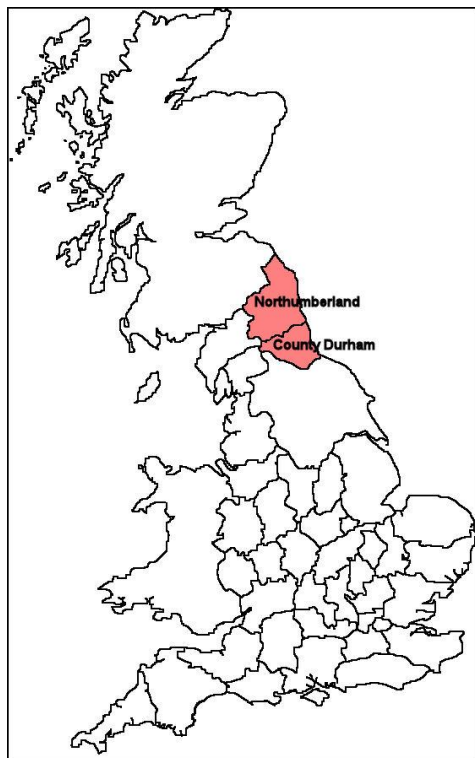
While this study focuses on the meanings and uses of hill-terms, it will also contribute to our general understanding of the toponymy of the northern counties, which, especially in the case of Northumberland and Durham, are relatively poorly represented in the published literature, and many names in the study corpus have not been recorded and interpreted before. Another aspect of place-naming under-represented in previous studies is modern place-naming, that is, names coined or first recorded after c. 1500. As the scope of the present study is not restricted to settlement names or particular strata of names, and since the majority of the names in the study

corpus are apparently not recorded until the first Ordnance Survey (OS) maps published in the mid-19th century and presumably represent post-Conquest naming in most cases, it will hopefully also further our understanding of modern place-naming.

I begin with a brief description of the study area in section 1.1, followed by a literature review in section 1.2 and a discussion of the Gelling hypothesis in section 1.3, before moving on to the research methodology in Chapter 2. Chapter 3 provides an overview of the most salient characteristics of the names included in the present study, including a breakdown of the commonest hill-terms and a discussion of the languages of origin represented. Chapter 4 consists of detailed topographical analyses of the commonest hill-terms, followed by a discussion of the similarities and differences between the uses of the commonest hill-terms, and of the validity of the Gelling hypothesis. Analyses of the collocations of the commonest hill-terms are presented and discussed in Chapter 5. The main conclusions are summarised in Chapter 6.

1.1 Study Area

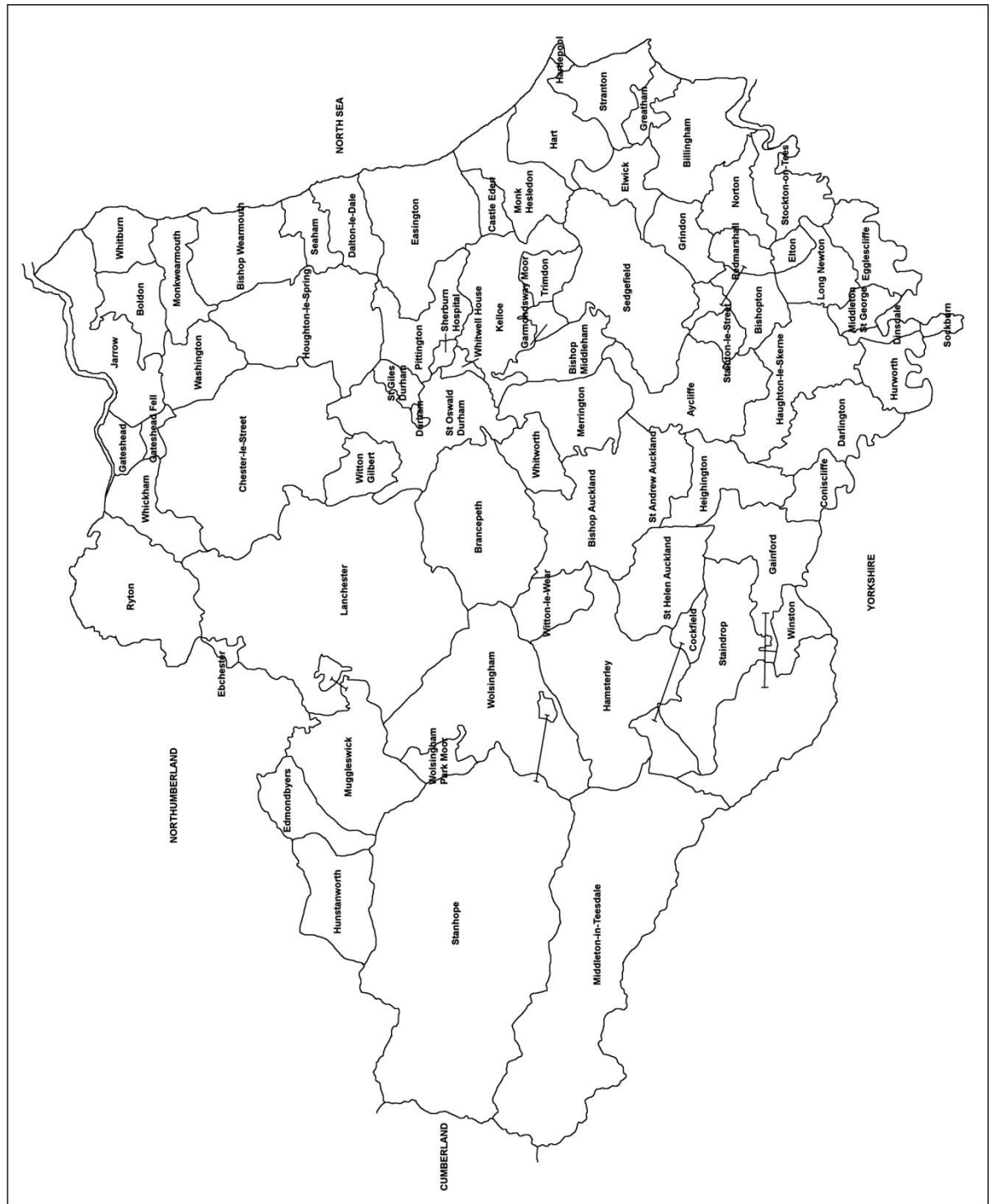
The study area, comprising the historic counties of Northumberland and Durham, is situated in the north-east of England (Map 1.1). It is bordered by Scotland to the north-west, and by the historic counties of Cumberland and Westmorland to the west and Yorkshire to the south.



Map 1.1 Historic counties of Northumberland and Durham

[illegible]

⁴ The parish boundaries are pre-1832 and as in Humphery-Smith (1995).



Map 1.2b Ancient parishes of County Durham

Together these two counties form a particularly interesting area for research on the uses of topographical terms as they encompass a wide range of different landscapes, with different parts of the counties also varying considerably from one another historically and linguistically. While the study area contains densely populated urban areas, most notably the modern metropolitan county of Tyne and Wear, with the cities of Newcastle upon Tyne and Sunderland, and Teesside on the southern edge of County Durham, it is

still an area characterised first and foremost by relatively sparsely populated agricultural land and moorland.

In Northumberland, the north-western part of the county is dominated by the Cheviot Hills, and characterised in terms of topography by comparatively large hill-features typically reaching 300-500 metres, and culturally and linguistically by its proximity to the Scottish border. In the areas lying immediately north and north-west of Newcastle upon Tyne, on the other hand, the typical landscape is that of gently undulating, relatively low-lying agricultural land dotted with farms and small villages while the east of the county is a broad coastal plain. A similar mixture of different types of landscape is also found in County Durham, with the western part of the county being dominated by the North Pennines. Linguistically and historically, parts of County Durham are set apart from the rest of the study area by their proximity to the Danelaw, which is reflected in local toponymy as Scandinavian influences.⁵

1.2 Literature Review

The most up-to-date general introduction to English place-name studies is the 1996 edition of Kenneth Cameron's *English Place Names*. The most comprehensive account of the elements found in English place-names is still A. H. Smith's *English Place-Name Elements* (EPNE), although it is being gradually superseded by *The Vocabulary of English Place-Names* (VEPN), of which three fascicles have been published so far. Detailed articles on individual place-name elements and names are published especially in the *Journal of the English Place-Name Society* (JEPNS) and *Nomina*. Observations on the use and distribution of place-name elements can also be gleaned from place-name dictionaries such as Ekwall's *The Concise Oxford Dictionary of English Place-Names* (1960) and Watts' *The Cambridge Dictionary of English Place-Names* (2004), as well as from the county volumes of the English Place-Name Society/Survey (EPNS), which include glossaries of common elements followed by lists of names containing the elements in question, and notes on their distribution. These publications also provide the most convenient source of early forms of place-names first recorded before c. 1500, with suggested etymologies and interpretations provided for most names. Unfortunately,

⁵For a discussion of place-name evidence for Scandinavian settlement in Northumberland and County Durham, see Watts (1995). According to Watts (1995:213), 'there is onomastic evidence of an arc of settlement in some density in the middle and lower Tees', as well as of 'some insignificant activity on the wet heavy clays of the East Durham plateau and near the mouth of the Tees, and sporadic infiltration in the upper dales from Cumbria'. For the other parts of the study area, the evidence is 'virtually non-existent' (Watts 1995:210).

while there are now EPNS surveys available for most counties, Northumberland is not yet covered, while the survey of County Durham is ongoing, with only one volume, henceforth referred to as *PNDu*, covering the Stockton Ward, published so far. Therefore, the most comprehensive and up-to-date source of early forms and etymologies for County Durham is currently Watts' *A Dictionary of County Durham Place-Names (DCDP)* (2002), supplemented by *PNDu*, Watts (2004), Ekwall (1960), Mawer (1920) and Mills (2003). For Northumberland, the most comprehensive source is still Mawer's *The Place-Names of Northumberland and Durham* (1920), supplemented by Watts (2004), Ekwall (1960) and Mills (2003); while some of the etymologies suggested in Mawer (1920) are now dated, it has a wider coverage than the nationwide place-name dictionaries.

By far the most important previous studies to focus specifically on place-name elements denoting topographical features such as hills and valleys are Gelling's *Place-Names in the Landscape: The geographical roots of Britain's place-names* (1984) and Gelling and Cole's *The Landscape of Place-Names* (2000). Until the late 1960s, topographical names in general were 'held in low esteem' by place-name scholars while place-name types which were thought to allow 'the reconstruction of the history of the post-Roman period' received most of the attention (Gelling and Cole 2000:xii). The importance and richness of topographical settlement names has since been recognised, largely owing to the ground-breaking work by Margaret Gelling, at first working alone and later in collaboration with Ann Cole. Their main contribution to the field is summed up in the above-mentioned observation on the 'internal consistency' of settlement names of OE origin (Gelling 1988a:59).⁶ Through careful map-work and field-work, they have been able to demonstrate that OE *dūn*, for instance, is typically used for 'a low hill with a fairly level and [...] extensive summit [...] provid[ing] a good settlement-site' (Gelling and Cole 2000:164). Gelling (1984) and Gelling and Cole (2000) consist of detailed articles on the meanings and uses of topographical elements, and in the latter, some of the articles are accompanied by line-drawings, and each article also has a separate reference section with a representative selection of names containing the element in question. In addition to collaborating with Gelling, Cole has also examined the use and distribution of a number of topographical elements in several articles published in *JEPNS* and *Nomina* (e.g. Cole 1982, 1988, 1990, 1991, 1997, 2000).

⁶ See section 1.3 for details.

However, the only article involving hill-terms published so far is her investigation of OE *ōra* ‘border, margin; bank, edge’ and OE **ofer, ufer* ‘slope, hill, ridge’ (Cole 1990).

As regards hill-terms, the Gelling hypothesis has been tested recently in a Scottish context in two separate studies by Stella Pratt (2005) and Peter Drummond (2007a). However, both of these studies are quite limited in their scope, and neither attempts a comprehensive analysis of the use of hill-terms in Scottish place-names.

Pratt (2005) conducted a small-scale study involving eight OE elements denoting hills in order to ‘ascertain exact derivations of the particular place-names’, and to test the Gelling and Cole methodology and investigate whether their findings apply to Scottish place-names (Pratt 2005:93). Pratt’s observations were in line with those made by Gelling and Cole in the case of *clif, dūn, hēafod, næss* ‘promontory, headland’ and *scelf* ‘rock, ledge, shelving terrain’, but ‘the evidence [was] less secure’ for *hōh, *ofer, ufer* ‘slope, hill, ridge’ and **scēot* ‘steep slope’ (Pratt 2005:98).

Drummond (2007a) examined the use and distribution of Scots *law* (OE *hlāw*) and Scots *fell* (ON *fell, fjall*) in southern Scotland.⁷ His findings suggest these two elements are mutually exclusive in Scotland, with *law* being used in the north-east Borders and *fell* in the south-west (Drummond 2007a:93). According to Drummond (2007a:97), there were ‘no apparent topographical distinctions’ between the two elements, and ‘their distribution reflects linguistic or dialect patterns’. Thus, the Gelling hypothesis does not seem to apply to southern Scottish hill-names containing *law* or *fell*.

Hill-terms in Irish place-names have been investigated recently by Paul Tempan (2004, 2009). In an unpublished MA thesis, Tempan (2004) examined the meanings and distribution patterns of the five most common hill-term generics found in Irish place-names. More recently, he has conducted further research into the meanings and uses of Irish *sliabh* ‘mountain’, the second most common generic in the material included in his thesis, which has ‘at least three meanings in Irish place-names’ (2009:40). As Irish place-names are typically of Celtic, rather than English origin, no direct reference is made to the Gelling hypothesis in these studies, however.

Similar studies for England are not reported in the published literature, and no serious attempts have been made so far to test further the validity of the Gelling hypothesis in English place-names. In general, the semantics and distribution of elements denoting topographical features have received little attention from place-name scholars in England. Aliki Pantos’ (1999) study on possible meeting-place sites on the

⁷ The meanings and uses of hill-terms in Scottish hill-names are also investigated, without reference to the Gelling hypothesis, in Drummond (1991) and Drummond (2007b).

Wirral peninsula is a rare exception. In an article published in *JEPNS*, Pantos examined six sites with names in OE *-hlāw*, providing detailed descriptions of the sites.

1.3 The Gelling Hypothesis

The Gelling hypothesis is grounded on a careful analysis of the topographical settlement names included in Ekwall (1960), based on systematic map-work and field-work (Gelling 1984:4; Gelling and Cole 2000:xxiii).⁸ It was first put forward in Gelling (1984), which ‘demonstrated the general validity of the concept’, and elaborated on in Gelling and Cole (2000), published after further field-work which had ‘amply confirmed the major discovery, which is that [OE settlement names] represent a system which operated over most of England’ (Gelling and Cole 2000:xiv-xv). The hypothesis was borne out of the observation that ‘[t]he general picture which emerges from the study is of a people in possession of a vast and subtle topographical vocabulary [which] includes many groups of words which dictionaries treat as synonyms’ (Gelling 1984:7), and can be summarised as follows:

Groups of words which can be translated by a single modern English word such as ‘hill’ or ‘valley’ do not contain synonyms [...] Each of the terms is used for a different type of hill, valley, or whatever, and many of the words have connotations which are not simply geomorphological [...] a hill called *dūn* was likely to be the site of a large village, while one called [*berg*] might have a single farm or be the site of a church [...] The key to Anglo-Saxon topographical naming lies in the precise choice of one of the many available words for streams, marshes, roads, valleys, hills, woods and farmland (Gelling and Cole 2000:xiii).

According to Gelling (1988a:60), the hypothesis can be extended to OE settlement-terms such as *tūn*, with ‘the place-name forming terms for farms and villages [not being] synonymous, and the choice of term for use in each name [owing] nothing to chance’.

Factors which would have made the development of a country-wide ‘system of topographical naming’ possible are considered briefly in Gelling and Cole (2000:xv-xvi). It is tentatively suggested that the Anglo-Saxons, ‘accustomed to the vast coastal marshes and the great plains and forests of northern Europe’, ‘found [the English landscape] a linguistic challenge’ and ‘shar[ing] the same inherited vocabulary [...] when faced with the same visual challenges [...] responded with the same items in that

⁸Gelling (1984) is based ‘more on map-work than field-work’ (Gelling and Cole 2000:xiv), with ‘[t]opographical information [...] taken mainly from the 1” Ordnance survey maps of the post-war period’ (Gelling 1984:8), while Gelling and Cole (2000) draws more heavily on field-work (Gelling and Cole 2000:xiv-xv).

vocabulary’ (Gelling and Cole 2000:xv). The possible role of the perceptions of travellers in the ‘development and stabilisation’ of the naming system is also considered as ‘[a] country-wide system of topographical naming would certainly facilitate the giving of directions to travellers, and would also make it easy to know when a destination was in sight’ (Gelling and Cole 2000:xvi).

The Gelling hypothesis is now generally accepted as valid for most parts of England. In the words of Carole Hough (2001:118-119), the hypothesis is set out in Gelling and Cole (2000) ‘with compelling logic and full supporting evidence’, with ‘most articles leav[ing] little room for doubt that the proposed interpretation is [...] correct’ and, indeed, despite the fact that there have hitherto not been large-scale studies to test further its validity in England, the hypothesis has not been criticised in the published literature, apart from Kitson (2008, 2012).⁹ Concentrating on the meanings and uses of OE *dūn* and OE *berg*, Kitson (2008:387) argues that ‘place-names in [*berg*] correlate with continuously rounded hills’ because ‘most hills in most of England [...] are rounded’ and ‘[*berg*] was the default term for hills’, not because ‘the defining characteristic of a [*berg*] is a continuously rounded profile’. He also comments on apparent exceptions to the characteristics defined by Gelling, using *Crookbarrow Hill* (Wo) as an example (Kitson 2008:387). He points out that the ‘angle and relative length’ of the feature ‘vary a lot with the direction from which one looks’, and argues that it is ‘impossible to believe that the namers used an element with geometric implications incompatible with almost every part of the feature’s most characteristic and spectacular profile’ (Kitson 2008:387). It is worth noting, however, that while this name also contains *berg*, the line drawing on which Kitson’s (2008:387) comments are based is taken from the section on PrW *crūg* ‘hill’ and demonstrates the use of that element rather than *berg* although the feature is also said to be ‘very much a rounded [*berg*] [...] from some aspects’ (Gelling and Cole 2000:160-161).

Although the evidence presented in Gelling (1984) and Gelling and Cole (2000) supports the validity of the Gelling hypothesis, the questions raised by Kitson (2008, 2012) show that testing the hypothesis further is a worthwhile pursuit. The selective use of examples, especially in the case of the line drawings in Gelling and Cole (2000), can easily give rise to questions such as those put forward by Kitson (2008, 2012), thus casting some doubt on the general validity of the hypothesis.¹⁰ It is also worth noting

⁹ For a review of Gelling (1984), see Watts (1985).

¹⁰ See section 4.3.1 for a more detailed discussion of the potential problems and limitations of Gelling (1984) and Gelling and Cole (2000).

that since the material examined in Gelling (1984) and Gelling and Cole (2000) is restricted mainly to major topographical settlement names recorded before c. 1500 included in Ekwall (1960), with the inclusion of a handful of minor names from areas covered by the EPNS surveys, the validity of the hypothesis has not so far been tested for minor and purely topographical names or for a large number of various types of names from areas for which early forms are scarce. By systematically examining the reference and meaning of topographical terms belonging to a particular semantic field, namely hill-terms, in a large number of actual instances, the present study aims to address these issues, providing evidence either for or against the validity of the hypothesis within a specific, clearly defined geographical area.

Chapter 2. Methodology

2.1 Data Collection and Onomastic Interpretation¹¹

The first stage of the present study was the collection of a corpus of names containing hill-terms.¹² For this purpose, the current *Landranger* (1:50,000) series of OS maps was chosen as the base map as it was considered to be detailed enough to yield a sufficiently high, yet manageable number of names. All names found on the relevant *Landranger* sheets¹³ were listed and checked systematically to identify and isolate the names certainly or possibly containing hill-terms, and an electronic master corpus was then compiled on *Microsoft Excel* as this program allows for the sorting and manipulation of data in various ways. All names containing certain or possible occurrences of hill-terms were included regardless of their type and origin. Thus, the corpus names range from major settlement names first recorded in the 12th century or earlier to minor topographical names apparently first recorded on 19th-20th century OS maps. This approach differs markedly from that adopted in Gelling (1984) and Gelling and Cole (2000), in which the analysis is restricted to topographical settlement names first attested before c. 1500.

The corpus collection stage overlapped with the next stage of the study, the onomastic interpretation of the names as, in many cases, the names had to be interpreted before it could be decided whether they belonged to the corpus. Typically, the names were at first interpreted at a relatively general level, with a more detailed examination following if they were to be included in the corpus. The onomastic interpretation of place-names involves two phases: the collection of as many early forms of the names as possible, and the interpretation of the names based on the early forms and our knowledge of the history of the languages involved. As place-name dictionaries and EPNS surveys contain both early forms and suggested etymologies, they were the most convenient starting point for the onomastic interpretation of the names extracted from the base map. Watts (2004), Ekwall (1960), Mawer (1920), Mills (2003), and, for County Durham names, *DCDP* and *PNDu* were all consulted systematically for both

¹¹ Although the research design used in the present study is presented here for clarity as a succession of separate stages, completed one after another, this is not an entirely accurate representation of the project. Before embarking on the project on a full scale, a pilot study of 11 Northumberland parishes was conducted, and within the full-scale project the study area was divided into several smaller areas, which were investigated in turn. See section 2.4 for more information on the pilot study.

¹² See Appendix A.

¹³ The sheets used were *OS74*, *OS75*, *OS80*, *OS81*, *OS86*, *OS87*, *OS88*, *OS91*, *OS92* and *OS93*. See References for details.

early forms and etymologies. *ADu*, *ANb*, *NCGEW* and previous editions of OS maps were used as the main source of early forms for names not found in the place-name dictionaries, and they were also used to supplement the dictionaries as sources of 18th and 19th century forms, thus in part bridging the gap between mediaeval and present-day forms of the names. In addition to place-name dictionaries and maps, other sources, including an unpublished database of the early forms of Northumberland place-names¹⁴ (*L*), compiled from printed sources by Lisa Liddy, and the Newminster Cartulary (*NC*) were also consulted selectively for mediaeval and early modern spellings. For the etymologies and interpretations of the names, *EPNE*, *VEPN* and comparative toponymic material such as EPNS surveys were also used, together with general dictionaries (*B&T*, *DOST*, *EDD*, *MED*, *OED*, *OED Online*, *SND*) and other standard reference works such as Reaney and Wilson (1997) and Hanks and Hodges (2001).¹⁵ These publications were indispensable especially for the interpretations of names apparently first recorded on 18th-19th century maps, as, with a few notable exceptions, these names have not been recorded or interpreted before in the published literature.

2.1.1 *Certain and uncertain etymologies*

The etymologies of place-names are often uncertain to varying degrees. For the purposes of the present study, the terms *certain* and *uncertain / possible* have been adopted to allow for the relative certainty of the etymologies suggested in the corpus to be taken into account in the analyses and discussion of the hill-terms and the elements they occur with. Occurrences of elements have been classified as *certain* in those cases where only one interpretation can be suggested for the element in question, and this interpretation is both supported by the early forms, and, in the case of topographical terms, also seems plausible on the grounds of local topography. All other occurrences have been classified as *uncertain*. It should be emphasised that this classification, while necessary for practical purposes, is an oversimplification as in reality, there are no absolutely certain occurrences, and there is also considerable variation among the uncertain occurrences as to the degree of uncertainty, with the probability of the

¹⁴ Used by kind permission of Dr Paul Cavill, Research Officer of the EPNS.

¹⁵ Of the EPNS surveys, those of the neighbouring counties (*PNCu*, *PNWe*, *PNYE*, *PNYN*, *PNYW*) were consulted systematically, while the surveys of other counties were used more selectively. The *OED Online* was mainly used to access the 3rd edition of the dictionary. The revision of the *OED* is work in progress, with new and revised entries added to the *OED Online* four times a year. For more information on the 3rd edition of the dictionary, see the *OED Online* homepage (<http://www.oed.com>).

occurrences ranging from highly unlikely to probable.¹⁶

2.1.2 *Dating of corpus names*

As one of the central aims of the present study is to test the validity of the Gelling hypothesis in the study area and to examine how the meanings and uses of hill-terms in place-names of ME or ModE origin compare with OE names in terms of precision and consistency, the interpretation of the corpus names also involved dating them as accurately as possible. Since the dating and interpretation of place-names are based on early spellings, the dating of both individual names and particular name types or formations is often problematic because of the apparent absence of early forms. This is the case especially with topographical and minor names which are less likely than major settlement names to appear in writing in mediaeval or early modern documents, which are typically legal or fiscal in nature, relating to issues such as land ownership and taxation. In the present study, the characteristics of the study area added to the general difficulties as, compared with the southern counties, there are relatively few mediaeval documents for Northumberland and County Durham, with virtually no pre-Conquest documents. Even where documents containing early spellings might exist, the spellings may not be readily available or accessible as most of the study area is not yet covered by the EPNS county surveys, and the coverage of place-name dictionaries is, to a great extent, restricted to major settlement names.

The main problem arising from the apparent absence of early forms is the possibility that at least some of the names not recorded until the 18th-19th century might be considerably older, possibly even of OE or ME origin. The dating of names within the OE and ME periods is equally problematic as even when there are early spellings, they typically date from the 12th-14th centuries, and there is, thus, no direct proof of OE origin. While an OE origin is usually assumed in the literature in such cases, some of these names could be ME coinages, resulting from the need for new place-naming caused by population growth and internal colonisation in the 12th and 13th centuries (Newton 1972:54-55).

Although the dating of individual names is often problematic, some possible indicators suggesting an OE, ME or ModE origin can be identified. Firstly, there are

¹⁶ Possible occurrences of Scandinavian personal names in place-names such as *Stickley* (ON pers. n. **Stykki* + OE *hlāw*) can, although suggested by Mawer (1920), be mentioned here as examples of uncertain occurrences which are highly unlikely. Examples of probable uncertain occurrences include the occurrences of OE *dūn* and OE *hyll*, respectively, in *Black Hamilton* and *Whittle* (NU 0204) (see the corpus entries for these names for details).

several indicators which are lexical in nature, that is, they are connected to our knowledge of the history and use of particular lexical items, or types of items:

- 1) Names which have a surname as their specific are of ME or later origin as hereditary surnames arose in England in the ME period, with most of the names still in use probably being in existence by c. 1500 (McKinley 1990:28, 38). (Since many surnames are derived from place-names, this indicator is often far from being unproblematic as elements such as *Thimbleby*, when used as specifics, as in *Thimbleby Hill*, could represent either a surname or an earlier place-name.)
- 2) Names containing words which did not enter the English language until the ME or ModE period (e.g. new coinages such as ModE *cranberry*, many French loanwords such as ModE *avenue*, and derivatives such as ModE *heathery*) can usually be dated fairly reliably as ME or ModE, with the caveat that some words may have been in use for a considerable amount of time before they were first recorded.
- 3) Similarly, names containing words which are now obsolete (e.g. OE **hamol*, **hamel* ‘mutilated’, OE *hlið* ‘slope’, and *-ing* derivatives such as OE **billing* ‘hill, prominence, ridge’) can be dated reliably as regards the approximate latest possible date of coinage.
- 4) Names which contain a word which has undergone a semantic change, and the sense apparently found in the name is either no longer current or, alternatively, has not always been current during the earlier periods of the language can be dated approximately, provided that the etymology of the name can be established with certainty, that is, there are no alternative etymologies (e.g. the use of OE *sc(e)anca* and its reflexes in a transferred topographical sense is apparently only attested in ModE dialects).

Some indicators of this type involve the use of particular lexical items as place-name elements:

- 1) Certain types of place-name formations seem to be restricted to a particular period, and can, thus, be dated approximately (e.g. all *Hillhead*-names appear to be of ModE origin as while there are numerous examples of this place-name type on modern maps and *OSG*, there are no early examples in the place-name dictionaries, *EPNE*, or the EPNS surveys consulted for the present study).

- 2) Similarly, there is evidence that some place-name elements have only been productive during a particular period. (This indicator is potentially problematic, however, as with some elements, such as OE *dūn* and its reflexes, the extent to which the ME and ModE words have been productive in place-name formation remains uncertain.)

Secondly, there are indicators related to phonological change and its effects on the orthography of place-names:

- 1) The present-day form of a name, together with possible earlier spellings, may suggest phonological changes such as syncope or the weakening of unstressed syllables; in such cases, an OE or ME origin seems likely as these types of change typically take place gradually over a comparatively long period of time (e.g. names with present-day forms in *-don* are more likely to contain OE *dūn* or its ME reflex than ModE *down* as a change into *-don* seems unlikely for the ModE word).
- 2) Conversely, names which are apparently transparent and unaffected by phonological change (e.g. *West Hill*, *Hill Top*) are more likely to be of ModE origin than relatively opaque names such as *Whittle*.¹⁷

Finally, there are extra-linguistic indicators, that is, references to historical events, institutions, people, or customs which link the names in which they appear to a particular period. The most obvious examples of names containing indicators of this type would be transferred names such as *Waterloo* and *Dunkirk*, referring to sites of well-known battles. Examples in the corpus include *Dean Bank*, which contains a reference to Dean & Chapter Colliery which opened in 1904 and closed in 1966, and *Rebel Hill*, in which ModE *rebel* apparently refers to a vicar of Allendale involved in the Jacobite rising of 1715.¹⁸

While some names can be dated fairly reliably even when there are apparently no early forms with the help of the indicators listed above, a considerable amount of uncertainty will always remain. As pairs such as *Rye Hill* (NY 9557) and *Ryehill* illustrate, many common place-name types have been productive for centuries, and the relative transparency or opaqueness of the present-day forms of the names is often not a

¹⁷ There are three *Whittles* in the study corpus. See the corpus entries for *Whittle* (NU 0204), *Whittle* (NU 1806) and *Whittle Farm* for the etymology and development of the early forms of place-names of this type.

¹⁸ See the corpus entries for these names for details.

reliable indicator of their age.¹⁹ In many cases, problems involved in the dating of a name are accompanied, or indeed brought about, by problems regarding its etymology as alternative OE and ModE etymologies can often be suggested.

With a few notable exceptions, the names included in the corpus fall into two comparatively distinct groups in terms of the date they are apparently first recorded: names first recorded in the 12th-14th centuries, and names not recorded until the 18th-20th centuries. For the practical purposes of the present study, names for which there are apparently no early forms dating from before c. 1500 have been classified as ModE unless there are specific reasons to postulate an OE or ME origin. While this method inevitably leads to some early names being wrongly classified as ModE coinages, it nonetheless seems preferable to the practice of suggesting OE or equivalent etymologies for all names even when there are no early forms. No attempt to date the names within the main time periods (OE, ME, ModE) has been made as in most cases further distinctions such as ‘early OE’ as opposed to ‘late OE’ could not be made reliably.

2.2 Topographical Analysis

After the completion of the data collection and onomastic interpretation of the names, the next stage was the in-depth analysis of the meanings and uses of the hill-terms. At this stage, the focus was initially on a detailed analysis of the topographical features to which the hill-terms refer in individual names. The analysis of the selected topographical sites was based on the methodological frameworks developed by Gelling and Cole, with the introduction of consistent and carefully defined terminology which allowed for a more rigorous and objective analysis.²⁰ Extensive map-work and field-work formed the basis of the analysis. In addition to the *Landranger* maps, current editions of the *Explorer* (1:25,000) series of OS maps, as well as previous editions of OS maps of various scales were used.²¹ Field-work notes and photographs, together with maps and line drawings of the sites created on *Corel Paint Shop Pro X*, were all used in the analysis. Observations made on field trips were supplemented by satellite

¹⁹ *Rye Hill* (NY 9557) is apparently first recorded on 1862-67 *OSCI* as *Rye Hill* while *Ryehill* is recorded as *Rihill* in c. 1247.

²⁰ See sections 2.2.1-2.2.2 for details on the areas included in the topographical analysis. For definitions of the terms used in the analysis, see pp. xx-xxiii.

²¹ Except for the current *Landranger* series, electronic maps available through the *Digimap* service provided by EDINA were used. The *Ordnance Survey Collection* of the *Digimap* contains the latest editions of current OS maps, together with an online gazetteer; 1:25,000 maps are referred to as *neighbourhood* maps while 1:50,000 maps are referred to as *local* maps. Previous editions of OS maps, which were also used as sources of early forms, are available through the *Historic Digimap*.

images available through *Google Earth*.²² The data collected for the analysis included both numerical data such as the size and maximum height of the features in metres, and verbal descriptions of the sites. As with the master corpus, *Microsoft Excel* was used to present the data in table format.²³

After the topographical reference of the hill-terms in actual instances had been established, and a thorough analysis of the sites had been completed, the focus shifted from individual names to an attempt to capture and define the semantics, that is, the meanings and uses, of the commonest hill-terms. The findings on the uses of the commonest OE hill-terms were compared with those presented in Gelling (1984) and Gelling and Cole (2000), and the validity of the Gelling hypothesis in the study area was evaluated. The meanings and uses of the ME and ModE hill-terms were compared with those of the OE terms. The geographical distribution of the hill-terms across the study area was also examined. For this purpose, a series of maps showing the certain and possible occurrences of the hill-terms was prepared. Finally, the hill-terms were grouped together according to their basic meaning, and their meanings and uses in the study area were compared and contrasted.

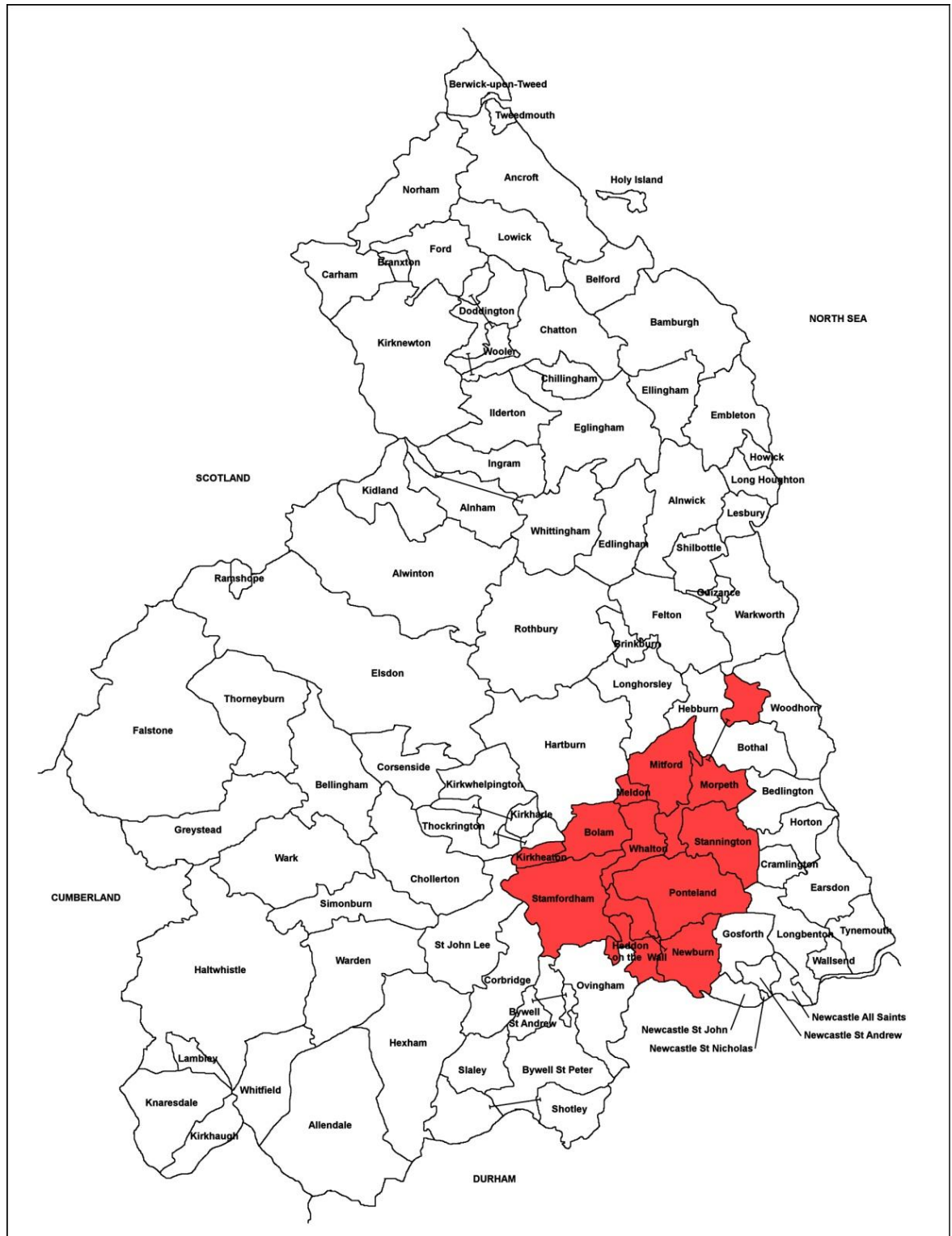
2.2.1 Pilot study analysis²⁴

In order to test the research design and methodological frameworks planned for the present study, a pilot study of 11 Northumberland parishes, situated north-west of Newcastle upon Tyne, was conducted in October 2008-September 2009 (Map 2.1). As the main aim of the pilot was to test the feasibility of the Gelling and Cole methodology, a detailed topographical analysis was conducted on all names.

²² The use of *Google Earth* requires a program which is available for free download from <http://www.google.com/earth/index.html>.

²³ See Appendix B for the full topographical data on the sites included in the analysis.

²⁴ See also section 2.4.

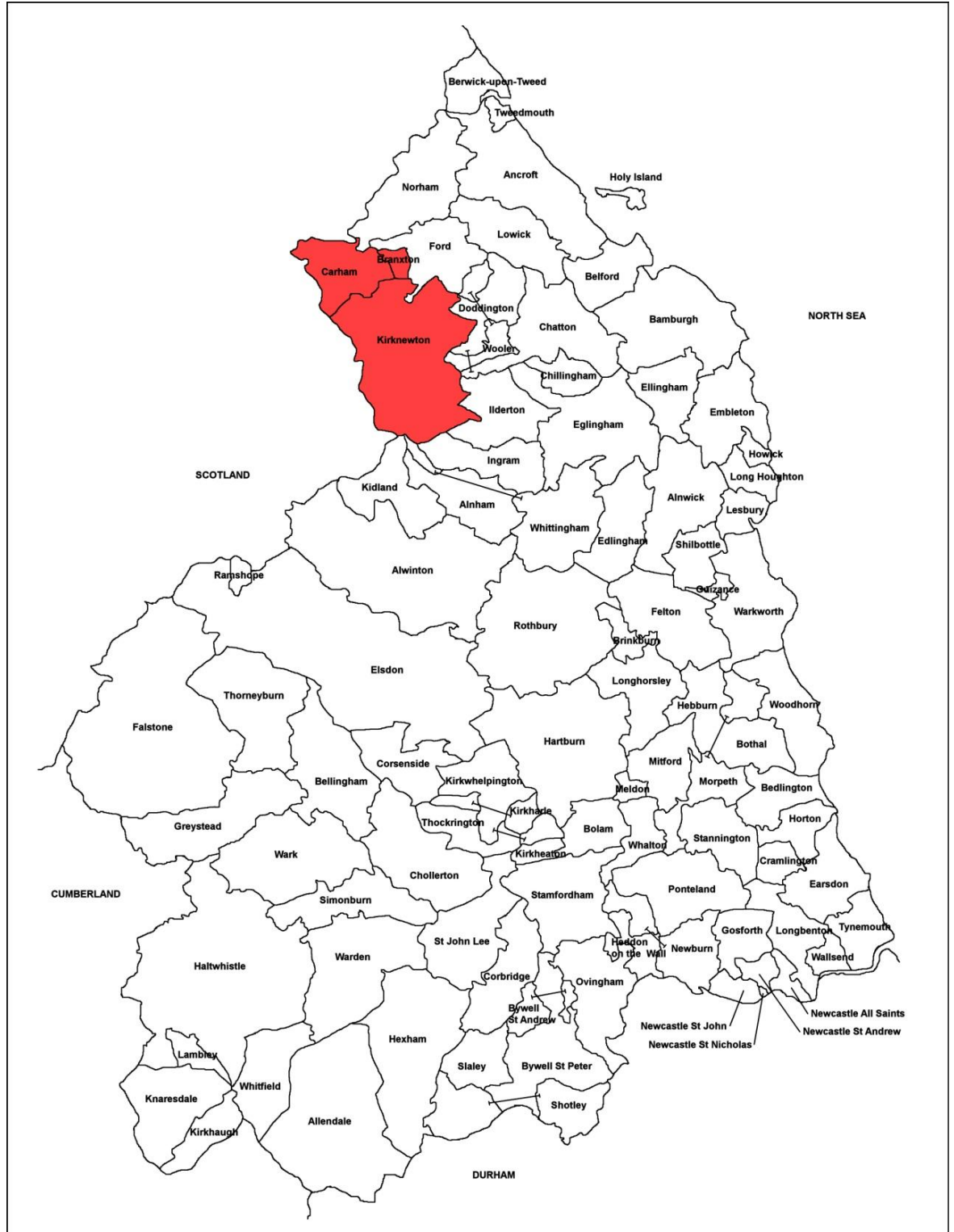


Map 2.1 Pilot study area

2.2.2 Topographical analysis after the completion of the pilot study

After the successful completion of the pilot study, the next stage of the topographical analysis was to conduct detailed analyses of two new areas in addition to the area already covered in the pilot. As the study area comprises two counties, one area was chosen from each county for this stage. Together with the area already covered, these

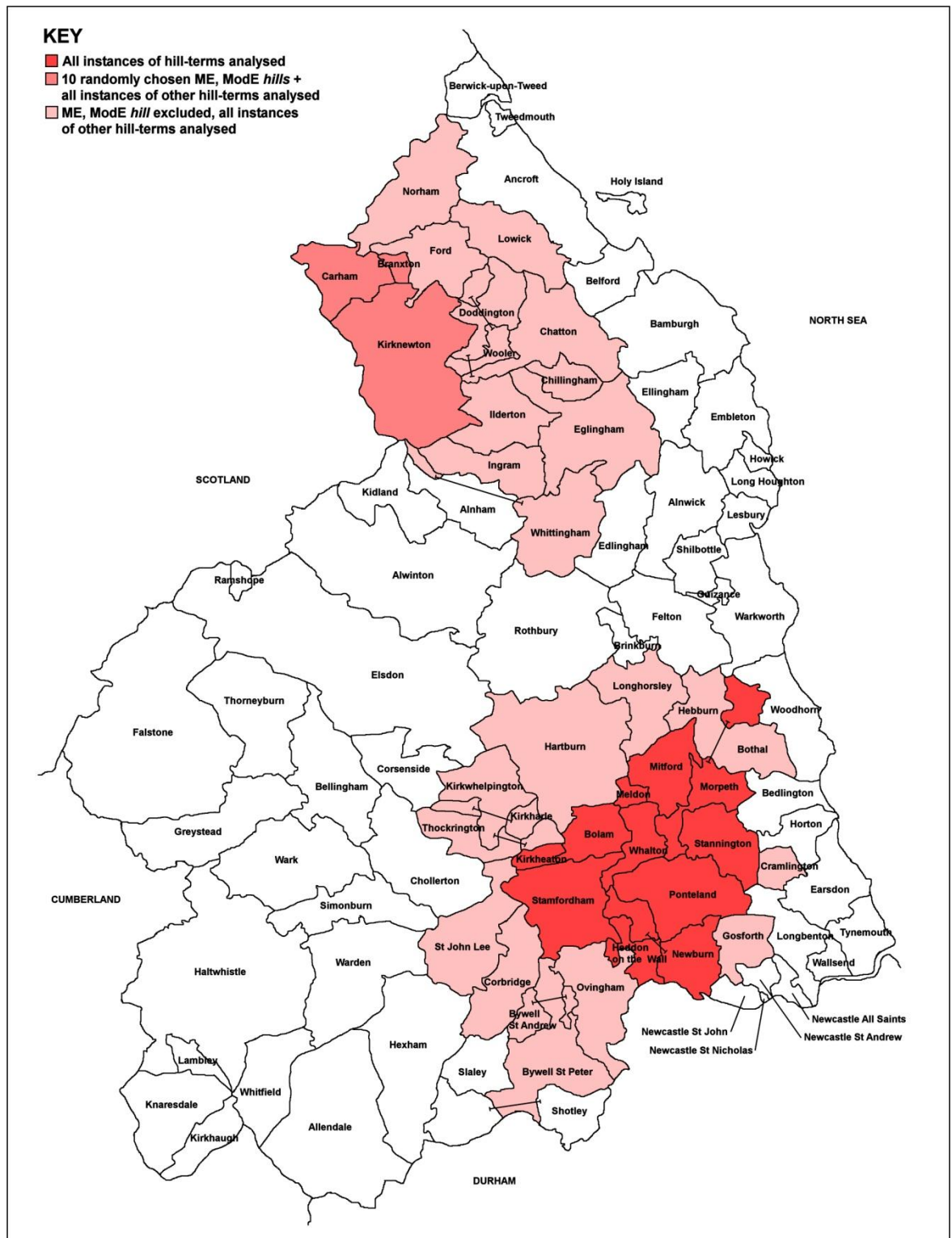
areas were considered to be as representative of the topographical and linguistic characteristics of the study area as possible. Of the two areas, study area 1 was situated in north-western Northumberland, and characterised in terms of topography by comparatively large hill-features typically reaching 300-500 metres, and culturally and linguistically by its proximity to the Scottish border (Map 2.2a).

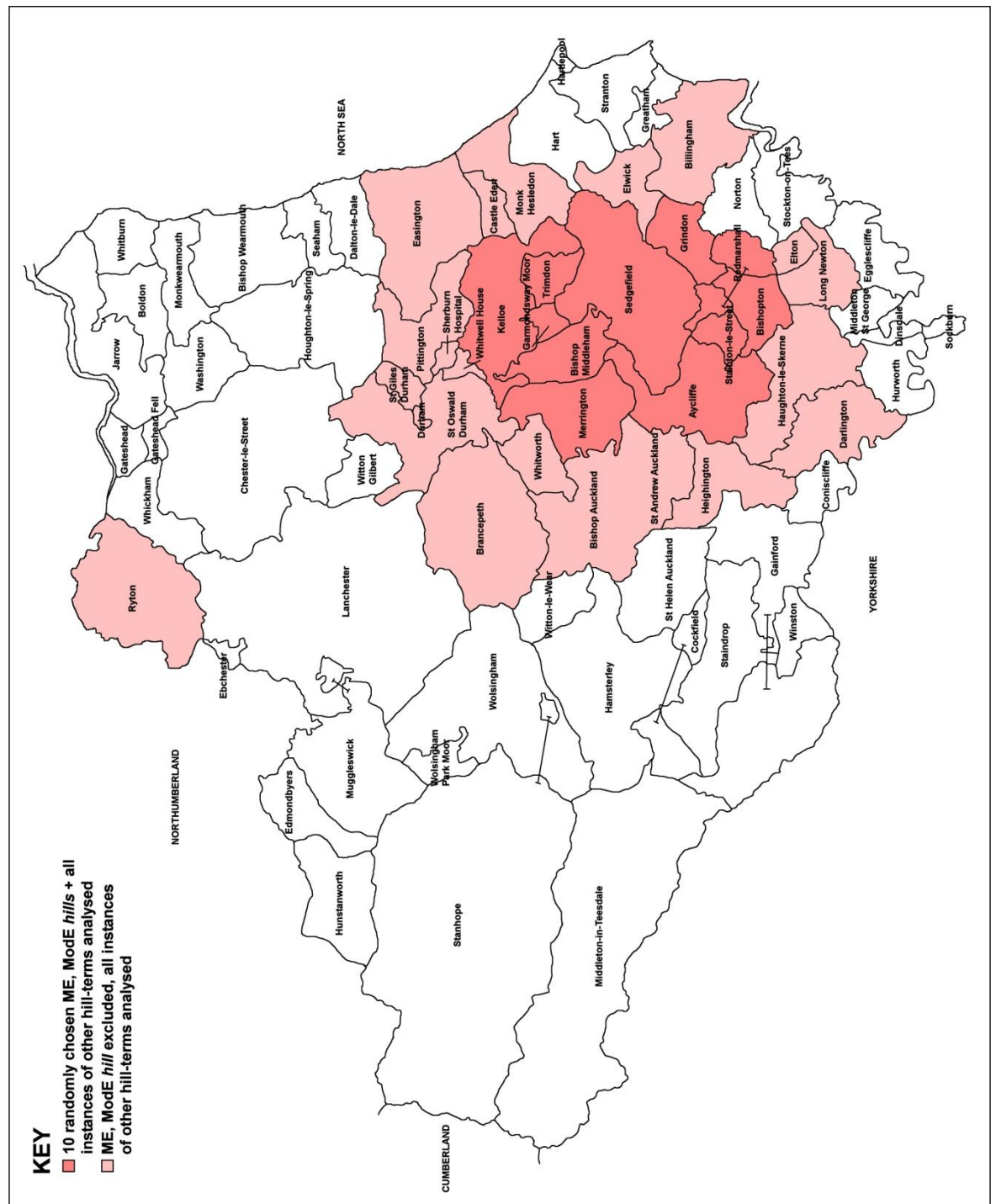


Map 2.2a Study area 1

indicated that the benefits of a complete analysis of features referred to as *hills* would be limited. In order to ascertain the validity of the pilot study findings on *hill*, ten names containing ME, ModE *hill* were chosen randomly from each of the two new study areas for topographical analysis. Following the completion of the topographical analysis of the new study areas, the need for further analysis was assessed. The possible benefits of further analysis were weighed against the time-consuming nature of the methods used and the limited time scale of the present study, and a decision was made to limit further detailed analysis to those parishes which had already been partly covered.²⁵ The full coverage of the detailed topographical analysis is shown on Maps 2.3a and b below.

²⁵ Although parish boundaries were used to identify and define the study areas, National Grid squares were used for practical reasons to define the areas covered at the various stages of the project. Thus, the areas covered for the pilot study and study areas 1 and 2 also included parts of the neighbouring parishes.





Map 2.3b Areas included in the topographical analysis (County Durham)²⁶

2.3 Analysis of the Collocations of the Hill-Terms

The final stage of the present study was the in-depth analysis of the collocations of the 11 commonest hill-terms with at least 50 certain or possible occurrences in the study corpus. For the purposes of the collocation analysis, a set of clearly defined semantic categories and groupings, based on the categories used in *EPNE* and Gelling and Cole

²⁶ Ryton was included as it had already been partly covered in the pilot study. Cf. n. 25.

(2000), was devised to allow for as objective an analysis as possible. The set of categories used consisted of broad groupings, such as *word referring to an animal, bird or other living thing* and *word referring to a plant*, which were further divided into sub-categories, such as *tree, cultivated plant* and *wild plant*, to allow for a detailed analysis.²⁷ All elements with which the commonest hill-terms occur were each assigned to their appropriate category. Collocates which did not fit into the detailed categories or which had several possible meanings were assigned to the category of *other* while collocates which were obscure were included in the analysis as such. As all certain and possible occurrences of collocates were included in the analysis, the number of collocates analysed was somewhat higher than the number of names included in the analysis. The corpus names included in the analysis were also assigned to categories according to their morphological type and the function of the hill-term examined.²⁸ The collocations of the commonest hill-terms were then examined to identify the commonest collocates and to establish typical collocation patterns for each hill-term. The collocation patterns of the hill-terms were compared and contrasted, and similarities and differences between the OE terms and the ME, ModE terms were also examined.

2.4 Pilot Study

As already explained in section 2.2.1 above, a pilot study of 11 Northumberland parishes was conducted in 2008-2009 to test the research design planned for the present study. Since the focus of the pilot was especially on testing the feasibility of the Gelling and Cole methodology, all names in the pilot corpus were included in the topographical analysis while a detailed analysis of the collocations of the hill-terms was not attempted due to time constraints. The pilot study showed that the methods developed by Gelling and Cole could be applied successfully in the study area to a corpus of names containing a wide range of different name types, and it also demonstrated that the modifications made to their methods were an improvement on their original, more impressionistic approach. In general, the findings also gave valuable clues as to which aspects of the methodological frameworks chosen would be likely to be most fruitful, and which research questions would be most worth pursuing.

²⁷ See Chapter 5 for a full listing and more detailed discussion of the categories and groupings used in the analysis.

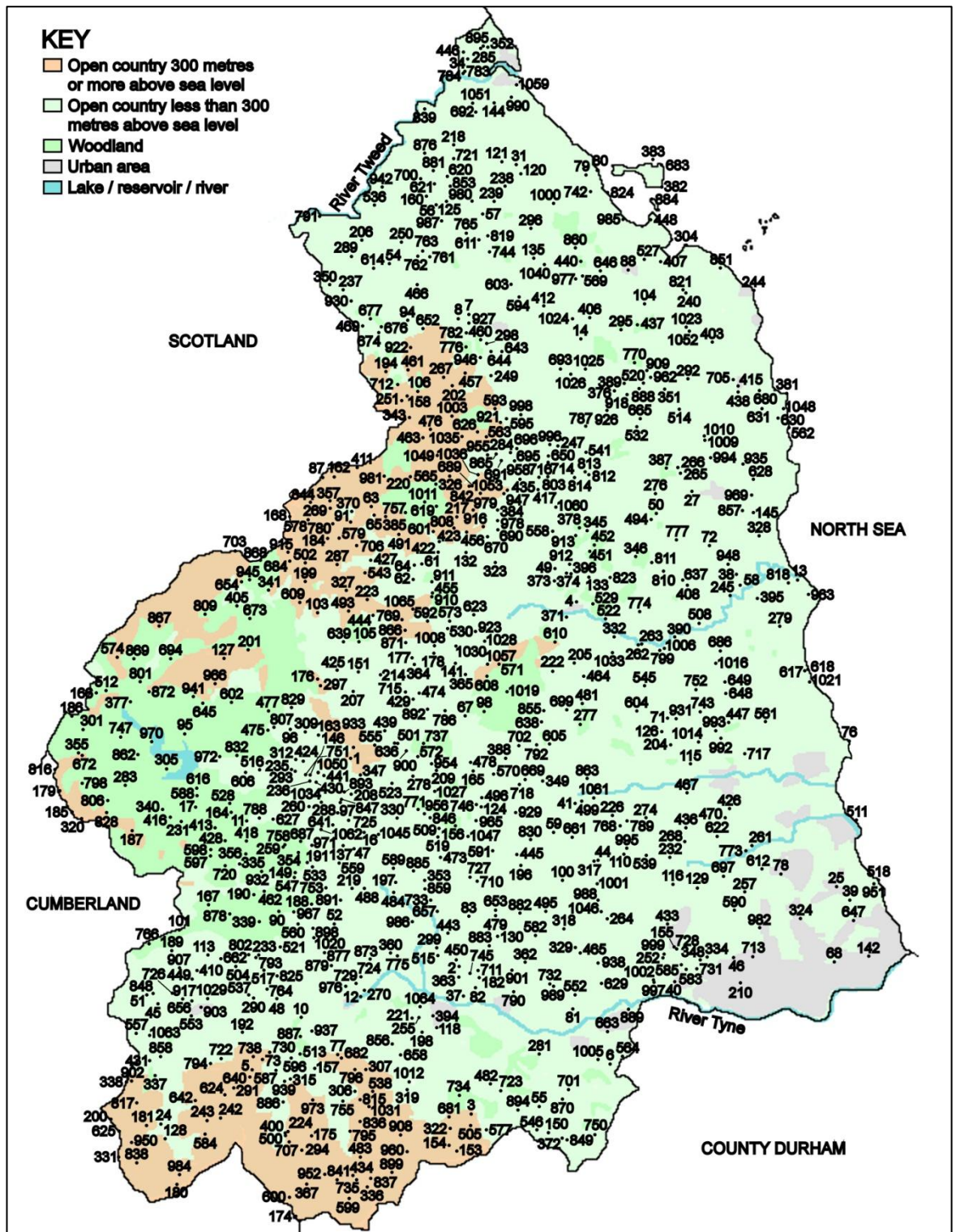
²⁸ The morphological categories used were *dithematic place-name*, *trithematic place-name*, *simplex place-name* and *affixed place-name*. The dithematic names were further divided into names in which the hill-term examined was the generic and those in which it was the specific. For a more detailed discussion of the categories used in the analysis, see Chapter 5.

Chapter 3. Corpus Overview

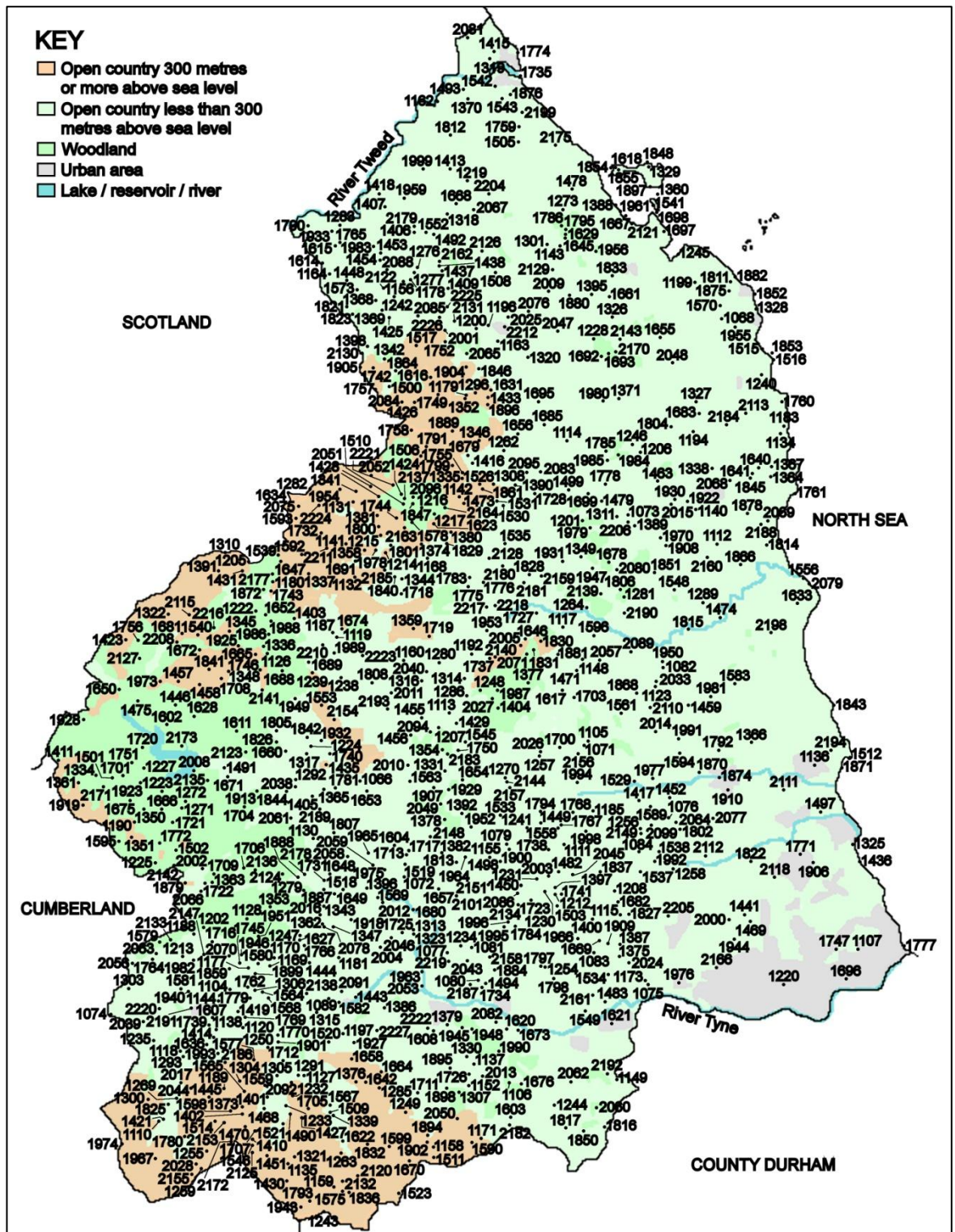
The total number of names included in the study corpus is 2,227.²⁹ Of these names, 1,608 (72.2%) are from Northumberland while the remaining 619 (27.8%) are from County Durham. Maps 3.1a-b and 3.2 show all corpus names, with the numbers referring to the corresponding numbers in the corpus.³⁰

²⁹ See Appendix A.

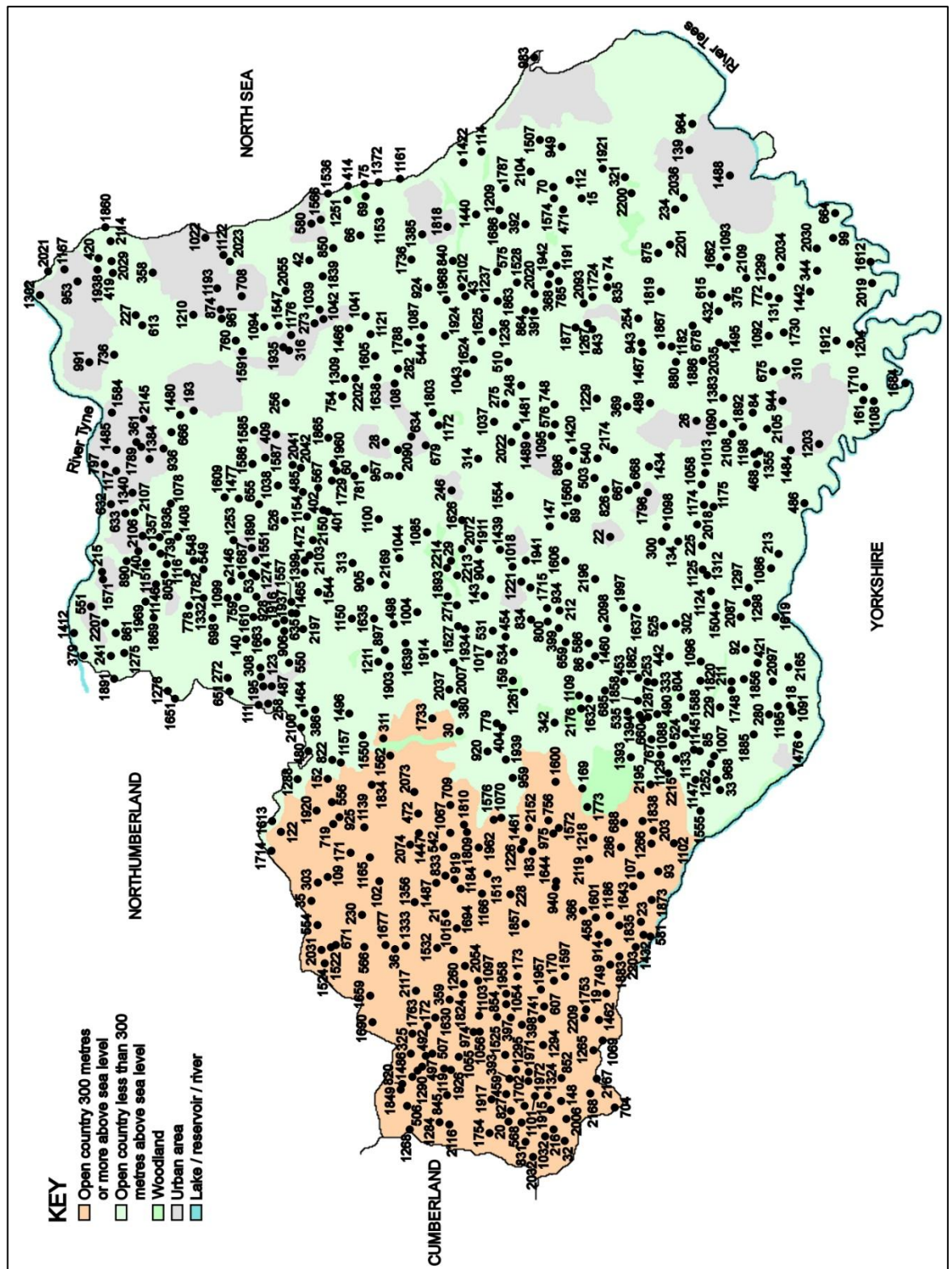
³⁰ Because of the large number of the corpus names, the Northumberland names are presented on two maps, with Map 3.1a covering corpus entries 1-1065 while entries 1066-2227 are shown on Map 3.1b.



Map 3.1a Northumberland corpus names (1-1065)



Map 3.1b Northumberland corpus names (1066-2227)



Map 3.2 County Durham corpus names

As some of the corpus names do, or may contain more than one hill-term, the total number of certain or possible occurrences of hill-terms is, at 2,568, slightly higher than the number of names included in the corpus. Overall, by far the most common hill-term in the corpus, with 739 occurrences, is OE *hyll*, ME, ModE *hill*, followed by OE *hlāw*,

ME *loue*, ModE dial. *law*, with 251 certain or possible occurrences.³¹ In addition to these two elements, there are six other hill-terms with at least 100 occurrences (Table 3.1).

Hill-term	Number of occurrences		
	Certain	Uncertain	Total
OE <i>hyll</i> , ME, ModE <i>hill</i>	732	7	739
OE <i>hlāw</i> , ME <i>loue</i> , ModE dial. <i>law</i>	204	47	251
OE, ME <i>sīde</i> , ModE <i>side</i>	154	7	161
OE <i>hrycg</i> , ME <i>rigge</i> , ModE <i>ridge</i> , dial. <i>rig(g)</i>	140	3	143
OE <i>hēafod</i> , ME <i>heved</i> , <i>haved</i> , <i>hede</i> , ModE <i>head</i>	127	3	130
ME <i>cragge</i> , ModE <i>crag</i>	123	4	127
OE <i>dūn</i> , ME <i>doun</i> , ModE <i>down</i>	60	65	125
ME, ModE <i>fell</i>	105	0	105

Table 3.1 Commonest hill-terms in the study corpus

While the occurrences of common hill-terms can usually be identified reliably, two of the commonest hill-terms, OE *hlāw* and OE *dūn* and their reflexes, present problems which often cannot be solved satisfactorily even if there are early forms. In the case of *hlāw*, the problems stem from confusion with OE *læh* and its reflexes: both elements appear frequently as generics as *-ley*, and even where local topography seems to suggest *hlāw*, the possibility of *læh* can rarely be discounted altogether. The identification of the occurrences of *dūn* presents similar problems, with *dūn*, OE *denu* and OE *tūn* all appearing as generics in the forms *-ton*, *-don* or *-den*.³²

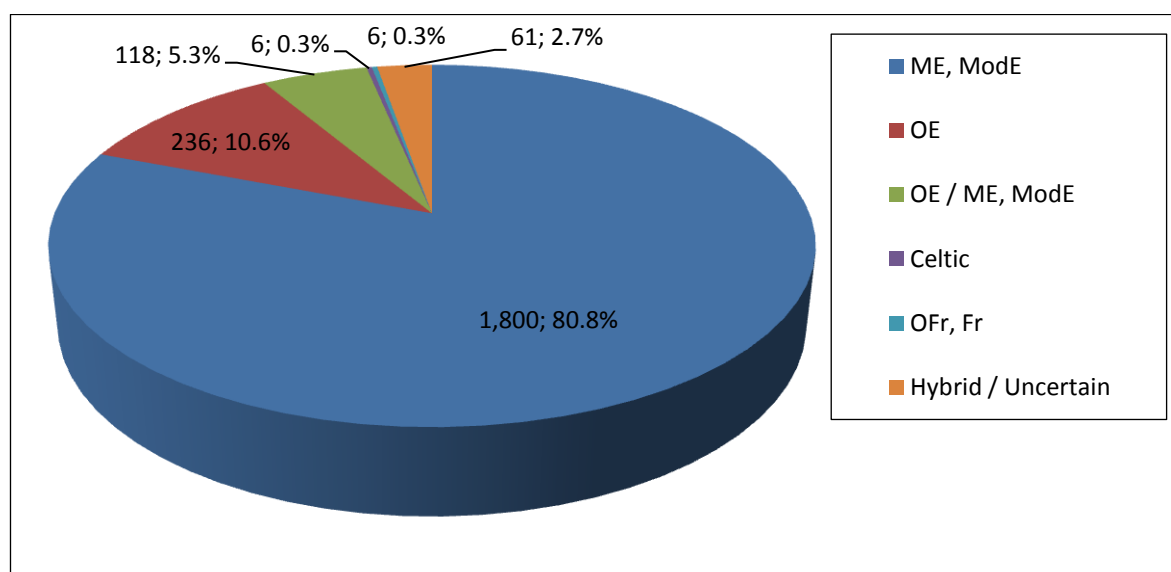
3.1 Languages of Origin

When the corpus names are examined in terms of their language, or languages, of origin, the most striking feature is the dominance of English, with 2,154 (96.7%) of the 2,227 names consisting entirely of English elements of varying antiquity (Graph 3.1). The Celtic languages are the source of six names in the corpus: (*Bishop*) *Auckland*, *Mindrum*, *Penshaw*, *Plenmeller* and *Yeavinger* are all of Primitive Welsh (PrW) origin

³¹ See Appendix C for a summary of the hill-terms attested in the corpus.

³² In order to avoid a potentially high number of phantom entries which could skew the topographical data, names belonging to these two groups of problem names have been included in the study corpus only if there are spellings suggesting *hlāw* or *dūn* or their reflex, or if local topography strongly supports the interpretation involving these hill-terms. The only exceptions to this policy are possible occurrences in names which contain other hill-terms (e.g. *Brownley Hill*, *Emertley Hill*): these occurrences have been included in the analyses presented in Chapters 4 and 5.

while the later, apparently transferred name *Kinninvie* is of Gaelic origin. Old or Modern French (OFr, Fr) is the source of a further six names. The names of French origin are characterised as a group by having the appearance of transferred names rather than spontaneous coinages; this sets them apart from the other corpus names as transferred names are in general rare in the corpus. All these names are of the type OFr *bel, beau* ‘fine’ / Fr *beau, belle* ‘beautiful’ + OFr *front* ‘brow’ / OFr, Fr *mont* ‘mountain, mount’, with OFr *mont* or its reflex appearing as the generic of five of the six names. The remaining 61 names are either hybrids containing elements from more than one language, or their etymology is uncertain to the extent that their language of origin cannot be established reliably. The absence of Scandinavian names is worth noting here: there are no certain instances of names of purely Scandinavian origin in the corpus. While this is not surprising for Northumberland and the northern parts of County Durham, both areas where Scandinavian names are rare in general, one would expect Scandinavian influence in parts of southern County Durham, an area bordering on the northern edge of the Danelaw, and with several Scandinavian habitative names.³³



Graph 3.1 Corpus names according to their language of origin³⁴

³³ See n. 5. County Durham examples of Scandinavian place-names include *Raby* (*Raby* c.1040; ON *rá* ‘roe, roe-buck’ / ON *rá* ‘land-mark, boundary’ + ODan *by* ‘settlement, village’) and *Thorpe Thewles* (*Torp*(‘) c. 1144, *Thorpp Thewles* 1265; ON *þorp* ‘secondary settlement, dependent outlying farmstead or hamlet’) (Ekwall 1960:378, 469; Watts 2004:489, 612).

³⁴ The names which have been classified here as *OE and/or ME, ModE* are typically either names which have the appearance of an OE name, but for which there are apparently no early forms (e.g. *Horsdon* (*Horsdon* 1862-67 *OSCI*)), or OE names which contain a ME or ModE hill-term as an added element (e.g. *Ferryhill* ((*æt*) *Feregenne* c. 994, *Ferye on the Hill* 1316)). It should be noted here that the *OE* category includes a handful of names which contain later affixes (e.g. *Heddon-on-the-Wall*) or added elements (e.g. *Grottington Farm*) which are not hill-terms; as these names are essentially OE in origin, they have been analysed here as such.

Table 3.2 summarises the range of languages attested in the study corpus, and shows the numbers of names certainly or possibly containing elements from the languages represented. Together with Graph 3.1, it highlights the dominance of English as the source of the place-names of the study area, showing that 2,198 (98.7%) of the 2,227 corpus names certainly contain at least one English element. Again, the scarcity of names containing Scandinavian elements is quite striking, with *Burntoft* and *Kirk Merrington* being the only names containing certain occurrences of Scandinavian elements.³⁵ It is also worth noting that in the case of *Kirk Merrington*, the element in question, ON *kirkja* ‘church’, was probably already naturalised in the English language when it was added to the earlier place-name *Merrington*.³⁶ Moreover, in 11 of the 28 names containing uncertain occurrences of Scandinavian elements, the possible Scandinavian elements are personal names, typically suggested in the literature by Mawer (1920) for names for which other, more likely etymologies involving English elements can usually be suggested.³⁷ All seven instances of Latin elements in the corpus are in affixes, and in all cases, the Latin affix has later been replaced with a ME or ModE affix with the same or similar meaning.³⁸ The Latin affixes also differ from the other elements in the corpus in that they probably never had wider currency outside their use in the various types of legal and ecclesiastical documents for which Latin was the usual medium.

³⁵ All occurrences of ODan *banke*, ME *bank(e)*, ModE *bank* or ON *ƿjall*, *fell*, ME, ModE *fell* in the corpus have been analysed as ME or ModE rather than Scandinavian. With a possible exception of *Ninebanks* (*Ninebenkes* 1228), none of these names appear to be recorded before the 17th century.

³⁶ *Merrington* is recorded as *Mærintun* in c. 1085; it appears affixed with ON *kirkja* or its reflex from 1296 (*Kirke Merington*).

³⁷ See e.g. the corpus entries for *Glantlees* and *Glanton*.

³⁸ E.g. *Heddon-on-the-Wall* is *Hedon super murum* 1242, *Heddon on the Wall* 1768 ADu, *Heddon-on-the-Wall* 1967 OSIRI.

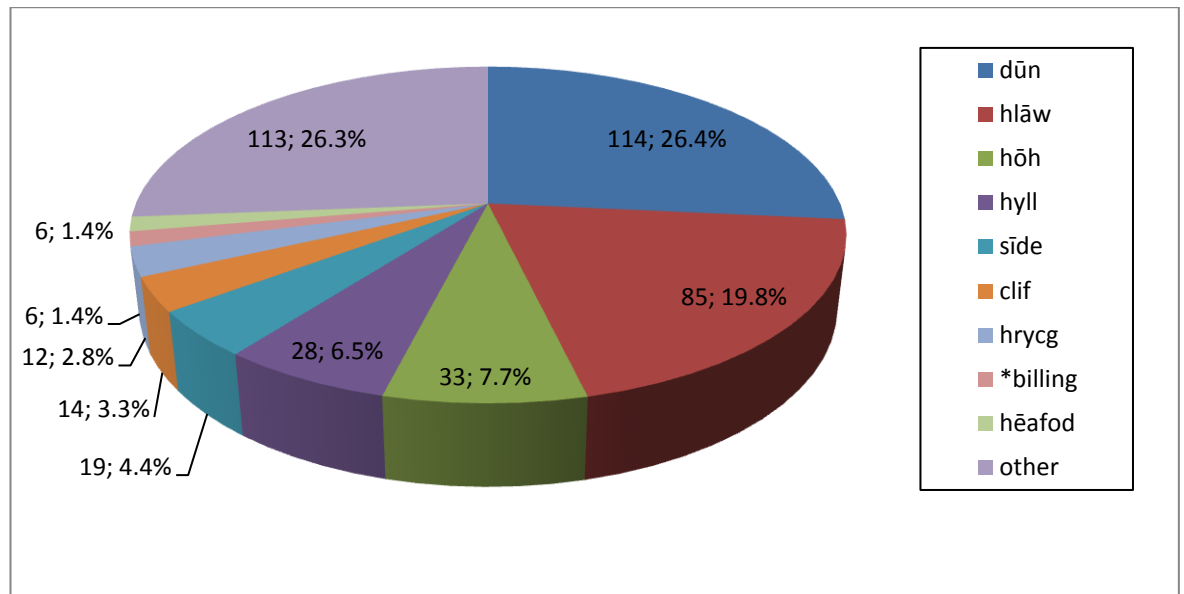
Language	Number of names		
	Certain	Uncertain	Total
ME, ModE	1,808	4	1,812
OE	235	9	244
OE and/or ME, ModE	155	1	156
ON, ODan, OWScand	2	28	30
Celtic	9	10	19
OFr, Fr	12	5	17
Latin	7	0	7
Pre-Celtic	0	1	1
Continental Germanic	0	1	1

Table 3.2 Numbers of names containing elements from the languages represented in the corpus

3.1.1 *Names containing English hill-terms*

With English being the dominant language of origin in the corpus, the names containing English hill-terms are worth closer inspection. Considering the richness of OE topographical vocabulary, one might expect to find differences if the OE names are examined separately from the later coinages of English origin.³⁹ Graph 3.2 and Table 3.3 show the commonest hill-terms when the names containing OE hill-terms are examined as a separate dataset.

³⁹ It should be emphasised here that the accurate dating of place-names is often problematic, and, as explained in section 2.1.2 above, the place-names of the study area are by no means an exception in this respect. In the analysis presented in this section, only those names for which there are early forms dating from before c. 1500 or in the case of which there are specific reasons to postulate an OE origin have been included in the OE dataset. All other names containing English hill-terms have been included in the ME, ModE dataset; it should be borne in mind that some of these names could be of OE origin despite the apparent absence of early forms.



Graph 3.2 Overview of the occurrences of OE hill-terms

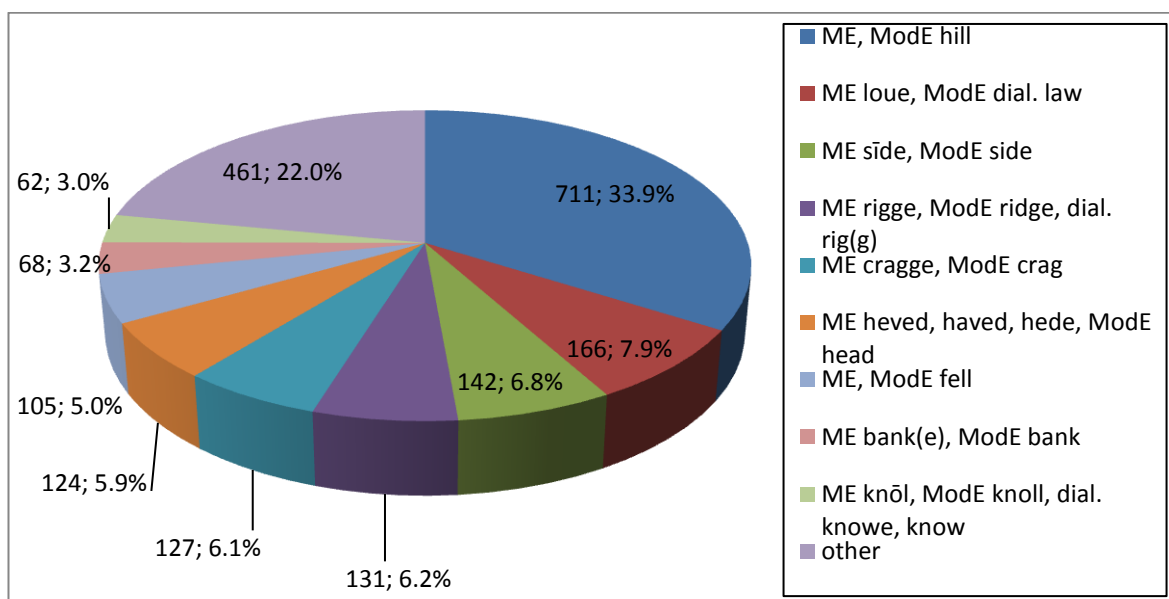
Hill-term	Number of occurrences		
	Certain	Uncertain	Total
<i>dūn</i>	53	61	114
<i>hlāw</i>	46	39	85
<i>hōh</i>	29	4	33
<i>hyll</i>	22	6	28
<i>sīde</i>	14	5	19
<i>clif</i>	8	6	14
<i>hrycg</i>	12	0	12
<i>*billing</i>	1	5	6
<i>hēafod</i>	4	2	6
Other			113

Table 3.3 Breakdown of the occurrences of OE hill-terms

All in all, there are 391 names in the corpus certainly or possibly containing hill-terms of OE origin. At 430, the total number of certain or possible occurrences of OE hill-terms is slightly higher than the number of names included in this dataset as some names contain more than one hill-term. As expected, a picture altogether different from the one arising from Table 3.1 above does emerge, with *dūn* being the commonest hill-term, followed by *hlāw*. While well attested as the fourth most common hill-term, *hyll* is not nearly as common as the two commonest terms. Considering the relatively low proportion of OE names in the corpus, the number of different hill-terms attested is, at

69, quite high and worth noting as it shows that the Anglo-Saxons living in the study area did, indeed, make extensive use of their rich topographical vocabulary.

Graph 3.3 and Table 3.4 show the commonest hill-terms when the names of ME or ModE origin are examined as a separate dataset. The total number of names certainly or possibly containing ME or ModE hill-terms is 1,895. As with the OE dataset, the number of certain or possible occurrences of hill-terms is, at 2,097, slightly higher than the number of names as some names contain more than one hill-term.



Graph 3.3 Overview of the occurrences of ME and ModE hill-terms

Hill-term	Number of occurrences		
	Certain	Uncertain	Total
ME, ModE <i>hill</i>	710	1	711
ME <i>loue</i> , ModE dial. <i>law</i>	158	8	166
ME <i>sīde</i> , ModE <i>side</i>	140	2	142
ME <i>rigge</i> , ModE <i>ridge</i> , dial. <i>rig(g)</i>	128	3	131
ME <i>cragge</i> , ModE <i>crag</i>	123	4	127
ME <i>heved</i> , <i>haved</i> , <i>hede</i> , ModE <i>head</i>	123	1	124
ME, ModE <i>fell</i>	105	0	105
ME <i>bank(e)</i> , ModE <i>bank</i>	66	2	68
ME <i>knōl</i> , ModE <i>knoll</i> , dial. <i>knowe</i> , <i>know</i>	62	0	62
Other			461

Table 3.4 Breakdown of the occurrences of ME and ModE hill-terms

There are nine ME, ModE hill-terms with at least 50 certain or possible occurrences in the corpus. With 711 occurrences, the dominant hill-term is ME, ModE *hill*, accounting for 33.9% of all occurrences of ME and ModE hill-terms. Six of the nine terms, ME, ModE *hill*, ME *loue*, ModE dial. *loue*, ME *sīde*, ModE *side*, ME *rigge*, ModE *ridge*, dial. *rig(g)*, ME *heved*, *haved*, *hede*, ModE *head* and ME *knōl*, ModE *knoll*, dial. *knowe*, *know*, are reflexes of elements which had already been in use in OE place-naming. Two terms, ME, ModE *fell* and ME *bank(e)*, ModE *bank*, are of Scandinavian origin and entered the English language during the late OE period while ME *cragge*, ModE *crag* is ‘apparently of Celtic origin’ and first attested outside place-names in the 14th century (*OED*, s.v. *crag*, sb.¹). Despite the high total number of occurrences in this dataset, the number of different hill-terms is, at 79, only slightly higher than in the OE dataset, which, together with the dominance of ME, ModE *hill*, can be interpreted to reflect a gradual loss of the rich topographical vocabulary attested in OE.

3.2 Early Forms and Chronology of Hill-Terms⁴⁰

Of the 2,227 corpus names, only 337 (15.1%) are recorded before 1500, with only 25 (1.1%) names recorded before 1100, while the remaining 1,890 (84.9%) names are apparently first recorded after 1500 (Table 3.5). Although there are some demonstrably late coinages in the corpus, names of very recent, 20th-21st century origin are in general comparatively rare.⁴¹ In the case of the majority of the names, 1,378 (61.9%), the earliest forms presently available date from the 19th century, and are almost invariably found on first edition OS maps (*OSCI*); this situation would, however, undoubtedly change if the early forms of place-names found in 16th-19th century documents, such as rentals, surveys, parish registers, maps, terriers and tithe awards, were systematically collected and published. It is also worth bearing in mind that topographical and minor names are less likely to appear in writing in mediaeval or early modern documents than major settlement names, and some of these names could therefore be of OE or ME origin despite the absence of early forms.

⁴⁰ For a discussion of the problems involved in the dating of place-names and the approach adopted for the present study, see section 2.1.2.

⁴¹ For examples of recent coinages, see the corpus entries for *Allen Banks* and *Bankdan Farm*.

	Before 1000	1000- 1100	1100- 1200	1200- 1300	1300- 1400	1400- 1500	1500- 1600	1600- 1700	1700- 1800	1800- 1900
% (Number of names)	0.27 (6)	0.85 (19)	4.45 (99)	5.79 (129)	3.69 (60)	1.08 (24)	0.85 (19)	1.66 (37)	17.56 (391)	61.88 (1,378)

	1900- 2000	2000- Total	Total
% (Number of names)	2.47 (55)	0.45 (10)	100.00 (2,227)

Table 3.5 Earliest recorded forms of the corpus names

When the names containing the commonest hill-terms are examined as separate datasets, interesting differences emerge between the hill-terms (Table 3.6).

	Before 1000	1000- 1100	1100- 1200	1200- 1300	1300- 1400	1400- 1500	1500- 1600	1600- 1700	1700- 1800	1800- 1900
OE <i>hyll</i> , ME, ModE <i>hill</i> ⁴²	0.00 (0)	0.00 (0)	1.49 (11)	1.49 (11)	0.68 (5)	0.27 (2)	1.49 (11)	1.22 (9)	16.01 (118)	74.91 (552)
OE <i>hlāw</i> , ME <i>loue</i> , ModE dial. <i>law</i> ⁴³	0.00 (0)	0.40 (1)	4.02 (10)	10.44 (26)	5.22 (13)	2.81 (7)	2.01 (5)	2.01 (5)	24.10 (60)	47.79 (119)
OE, ME <i>sīde</i> , ModE <i>side</i>	0.00 (0)	0.00 (0)	1.24 (2)	5.60 (9)	5.60 (9)	2.48 (4)	0.62 (1)	2.48 (4)	22.98 (37)	50.93 (82)
OE <i>hrycg</i> , ME <i>rigge</i> , ModE <i>ridge</i> , dial. <i>rig(g)</i>	0.00 (0)	0.00 (0)	2.10 (3)	4.89 (7)	1.40 (2)	0.70 (1)	0.00 (0)	0.70 (1)	17.48 (25)	69.93 (100)
OE <i>hēafod</i> , ME <i>heved</i> , <i>haved</i> , <i>hede</i> , ModE <i>head</i>	0.77 (1)	0.00 (0)	0.77 (1)	3.08 (4)	0.00 (0)	0.00 (0)	0.77 (1)	3.08 (4)	28.46 (37)	60.76 (79)
ME <i>cragge</i> , ModE <i>crag</i>	0.00 (0)	0.00 (0)	0.00 (0)	0.79 (1)	0.00 (0)	0.00 (0)	0.00 (0)	0.00 (0)	9.45 (12)	88.97 (113)
OE <i>dūn</i> , ME <i>down</i> , ModE <i>down</i>	0.80 (1)	4.00 (5)	25.60 (32)	19.20 (24)	5.60 (7)	0.80 (1)	1.60 (2)	3.20 (4)	14.40 (18)	24.00 (30)
ME, ModE <i>fell</i>	0.00 (0)	0.00 (0)	0.00 (0)	0.00 (0)	0.00 (0)	0.00 (0)	0.00 (0)	0.95 (1)	5.71 (6)	87.62 (92)
OE <i>hōh</i> , ME <i>hough</i> , ModE dial. <i>hoe</i> , <i>heugh</i>	0.00 (0)	1.43 (1)	11.43 (8)	22.86 (16)	12.86 (9)	1.43 (1)	5.71 (4)	1.43 (1)	12.86 (9)	28.56 (20)
ME <i>bank(e)</i> , ModE <i>bank</i>	0.00 (0)	0.00 (0)	0.00 (0)	1.47 (1)	0.00 (0)	0.00 (0)	0.00 (0)	4.41 (3)	19.12 (13)	61.77 (42)
OE <i>cnoll</i> , ME <i>knōl</i> , ModE <i>knoll</i> , dial. <i>knowe</i> , <i>know</i>	0.00 (0)	0.00 (0)	0.00 (0)	0.00 (0)	3.13 (2)	0.00 (0)	0.00 (0)	0.00 (0)	14.06 (9)	81.25 (52)

	1900- 2000	2000- 2010	Total
OE <i>hyll</i> , ME, ModE <i>hill</i>	2.17 (16)	0.27 (2)	100.00 (737)
OE <i>hlāw</i> , ME <i>loue</i> , ModE dial. <i>law</i>	0.80 (2)	0.40 (1)	100.00 (249)
OE, ME <i>sīde</i> , ModE <i>side</i>	8.07 (13)	0.00 (0)	100.00 (161)
OE <i>hrycg</i> , ME <i>rigge</i> , ModE <i>ridge</i> , dial. <i>rig(g)</i>	2.10 (3)	0.70 (1)	100.00 (143)
OE <i>hēafod</i> , ME <i>heved</i> , <i>haved</i> , <i>hede</i> , ModE <i>head</i>	1.54 (2)	0.77 (1)	100.00 (130)
ME <i>cragge</i> , ModE <i>crag</i>	0.00 (0)	0.79 (1)	100.00 (127)
OE <i>dūn</i> , ME <i>down</i> , ModE <i>down</i>	0.80 (1)	0.00 (0)	100.00 (125)
ME, ModE <i>fell</i>	3.81 (4)	1.91 (2)	100.00 (105)
OE <i>hōh</i> , ME <i>hough</i> , ModE dial. <i>hoe</i> , <i>heugh</i>	1.43 (1)	0.00 (0)	100.00 (70)
ME <i>bank(e)</i> , ModE <i>bank</i>	10.29 (7)	2.94 (2)	100.00 (68)
OE <i>cnoll</i> , ME <i>knōl</i> , ModE <i>knoll</i> , dial. <i>knowe</i> , <i>know</i>	1.56 (1)	0.00 (0)	100.00 (64)

Table 3.6 Earliest recorded forms of the names containing the commonest hill-terms

⁴² While the total number of certain or possible occurrences of OE *hyll*, ME, ModE *hill* in the corpus is 739, the number of names certainly or possibly containing the element is 737 as two names, *Barleyhill* (*Birlawe* 1225, *Beirallawe* c. 1250, *Barleyhill* 1862-67 *OSCI*) and *Todhill* (*Toddle Hill* 1769 *ANb*, *Tod Hill* 1862-67 *OSCI*), could contain two occurrences.

⁴³ The total number of certain or possible occurrences of OE *hlāw* and its reflexes is 251 as two names, *Galley Law Farm* (*Callow Law Farm* 1786, *Galley Law* 1857-67 *OSCI*) and *Warden Law* (*Wrdelau* c. 1104, *Wardona* 1183, *Warden Law* c. 1586), contain both a certain occurrence of ModE dial. *law* and an uncertain occurrence of OE *hlāw*.

Of the 11 hill-terms with at least 50 occurrences, OE *dūn*, ME *down*, ModE *down* and OE *hōh*, ME *hough*, ModE dial. *hoe*, *heugh* are the only characteristically early terms, with 70 (56.0%) of the 125 and 35 (50.0%) of the 70 occurrences, respectively, first recorded before c. 1500. OE *hlāw*, ME *loue*, ModE dial. *law* and OE *hyll*, ME, ModE *hill* have both been productive in the study area throughout the OE, ME and ModE periods, although in the case of *hyll*, this is somewhat disguised by the dominance of ME, ModE *hill* in later place-naming. This also applies to OE, ME *sīde*, ModE *side* and OE *hrycg*, ME *rigge*, ModE *ridge*, dial. *rig(g)* although most occurrences of these elements are in names apparently first recorded after c. 1500. Of the other hill-terms which have been available for place-name formation since the OE period, OE *hēafod*, ME *heved*, *haved*, *hede*, ModE *head* and OE *cnoll*, ME *knōl*, ModE *knoll*, dial. *knowe*, *know* seem to have become common only after c. 1500, with 82 (63.1%) of the 130 *heads* and 53 (82.8%) of the 64 *knolls* being first recorded in the 19th century or later. The two Scandinavian borrowings among the commonest hill-terms, ME, ModE *fell* and ME *bank(e)*, ModE *bank*, also seem to belong to relatively late strata of place-naming, with no early examples and 93.3 % of the *fells* and 75.0% of the *banks* apparently not recorded before the 19th century. With 114 (89.8%) of the 127 occurrences first recorded in the 19th century or later, the use of ME *cragge*, ModE *crag* also seems to be restricted, to a great extent, to late names.

Chapter 4. Topographical Analysis of the Hill-Terms

The number of names included in the topographical analysis is 567.⁴⁴ As some names do, or may, contain more than one hill-term, the total number of occurrences in the analysis is 634. The findings of the detailed topographical analyses of the 11 hill-terms with at least 50 occurrences are presented and discussed in section 4.1 in order of frequency. In section 4.2, the hill-terms are grouped together according to their meaning and the type of feature typically referred to, and their meanings and uses in the study area place-names are compared and contrasted. The validity of the Gelling hypothesis in the study area is discussed in section 4.3.

4.1 Detailed Analyses of the Commonest Hill-Terms

4.1.1 OE *hyll*, ME, ModE *hill*

OE *hyll* was used in OE as a general term for a hill, and as such it is usually translated in the literature as ‘hill’ (*B&T*, s.v. *hyll*; *OED*, s.v. *hill*, sb.). Its ME reflex, *hill*, also had the meanings ‘man-made hill or mound’ and ‘heap, pile’ in addition to ‘natural elevation, hill, mountain’ (*MED*, s.v. *hil(le)*, n.). The relevant senses of ModE *hill* are ‘natural elevation’ and ‘heap or mound of earth, sand, or other material’, with the use of the word in the former sense usually being restricted in Britain to ‘heights under 2,000 feet [610m]’, typically further characterised by having ‘[a] more rounded and less rugged outline’ (*OED*, s.v. *hill*, sb.).

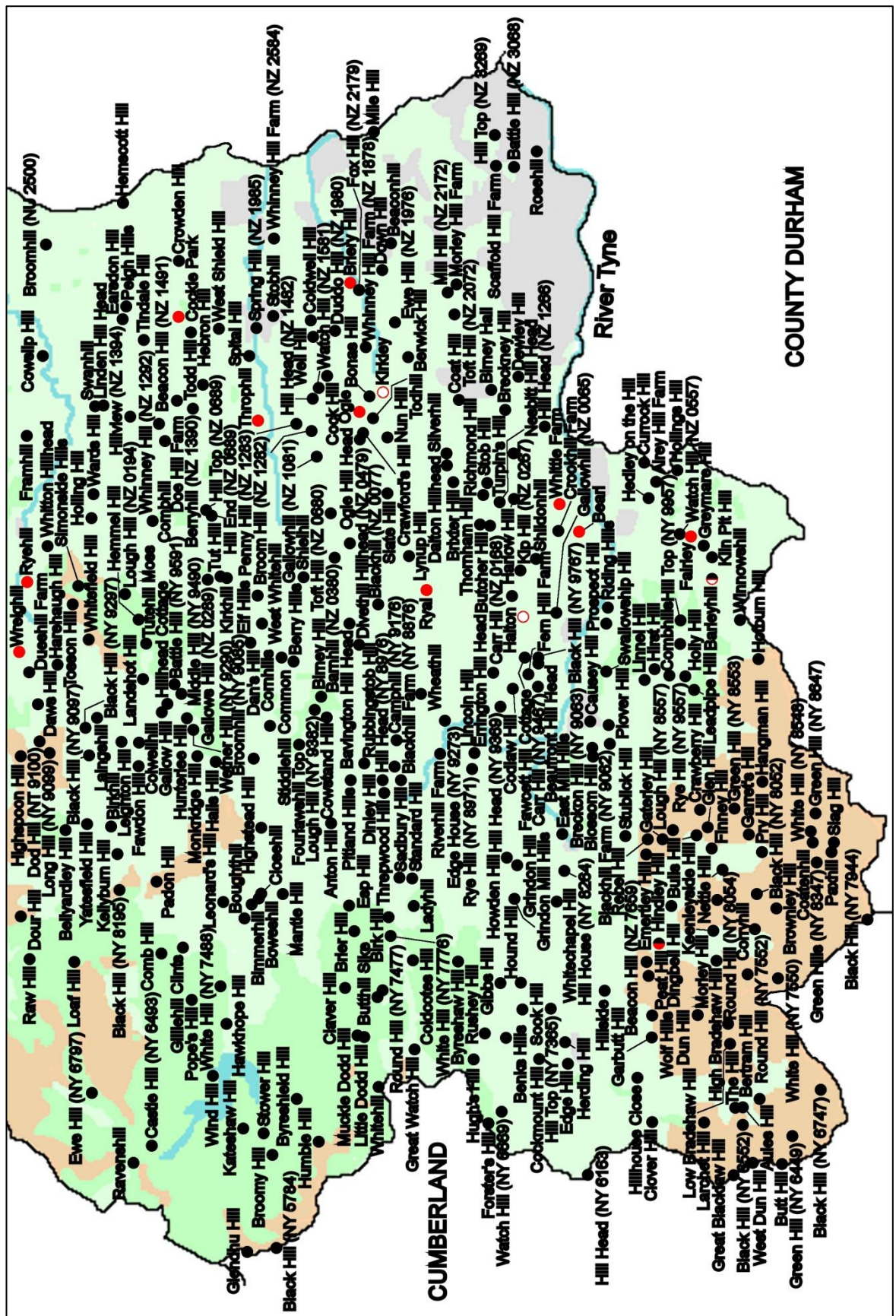
The meaning of OE *hyll* in place-names is ‘hill, natural eminence or elevated piece of ground’, and as a place-name element, it ‘had a more general application [...] than either [*berg*] or *dūn*’ (*EPNE*). It has been observed by Gelling (1984:169) that it is ‘regularly used [...] for natural eminences of a more spiky outline than those to which *dūn* is applied’, but it is also, and perhaps more typically, used generally of features which do not have ‘the clearly defined characteristics of those called [*berg*] or *dūn*’ (Gelling and Cole 2000:192). Although its exact meaning is said to vary ‘from a slight elevation in flat country to a lofty one in mountainous country’ (*EPNE*), ‘[n]o instances have been noted [in previous studies] in which a settlement with a *hyll* name is very low-lying or [...] situated above [305m]’ (Gelling 1984:170). *Hyll* is not represented in

⁴⁴ See Appendix B for the full topographical data on the sites included in the analysis. For definitions of the terms used in the analysis, see pp. xx-xxiii. For details on the areas included in the analysis, see section 2.2.

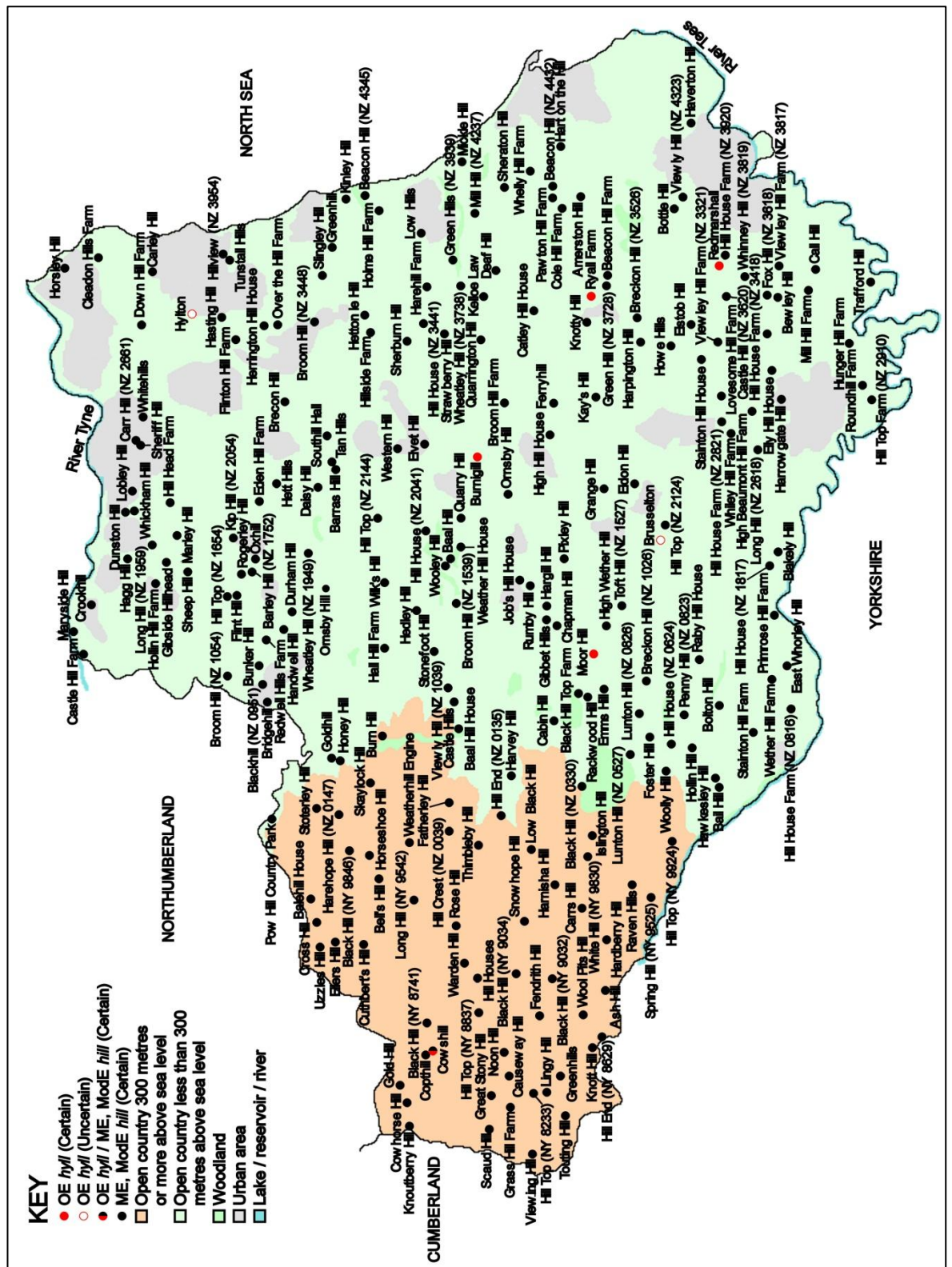
Cox's corpus of names recorded before AD 731 (Cox 1976:66). Thus, it seems to belong to relatively late strata of Anglo-Saxon place-naming, perhaps coming into fashion as a place-name element when 'the precision of the earliest topographical elements weakened', as has been suggested by Gelling and Cole (2000:192). Although *hyll* is less frequent in major settlement-names than *dūn*, it appears to be well evidenced in most parts of the country, and it is also 'probably much commoner in minor names and field-names' (Gelling 1984:169).

OE *hyll* or its later reflex occurs certainly or possibly in 737 corpus names, 508 (68.9%) of which are in Northumberland while the remaining 229 (31.1%) are in County Durham (Maps 4.1a-c).⁴⁵ OE *hyll* typically appears in the present-day forms of the corpus names as *-l(e)* (e.g. *Beal*, *Great Ryle*) or *-hill* (e.g. *Moor Hill*, *Throphill*), and less frequently as *-al(l)* (*Ryal*, *Ryall Farm*), *-el(l)* (*Clennell* and possibly *Brusselton*), *-hall* (*Redmarshall*), *-ill* (*Burnigill*) or *hyl-* (possibly *Hylton*). The later reflexes of *hyll* appear in the present-day forms of the corpus names invariably as *hill* (e.g. *Wheathill*, *Hill Head Farm*). There is very little to be said about the geographical distribution of the element across the study area as it is well attested throughout both Northumberland and County Durham.

⁴⁵ Because of the large number of corpus names containing ME, ModE *hill*, the Northumberland names are presented on two maps, with Map 4.1a covering the northern half of the county while Map 4.1b covers the southern half. The total number of certain and possible occurrences of OE *hyll* and its reflexes in the corpus is 739 as two names, *Barleyhill* (*Birlawe* 1225, *Beirallawe* c. 1250, *Barleyhill* 1862-67 *OSCI*) and *Todhill* (*Toddle Hill* 1769 *ANb*, *Tod Hill* 1862-67 *OSCI*), could contain two occurrences of the element. See Chapter 3, and especially section 3.1.1 for more detailed data on the occurrences of the hill-terms examined in sections 4.1.1-4.1.11.



Map 4.1b Northumberland names containing OE *hyll*, ME, Mode *hill* (southern Northumberland)



Map 4.1c County Durham names containing OE *hyll*, ME, ModE *hill*

OE *hyll*

Of the 28 corpus names certainly or possibly containing OE *hyll*, 15 are in the areas included in the topographical analysis. Of these names, *hyll* occurs certainly in 13 names, while *Halton* and *Kirkley* contain uncertain occurrences. The reference of the

element can be established with varying degrees of certainty in 14 instances; if *Kirkley* contains *hyll*, its reference in this name is highly uncertain.

OE *hyll* is typically used in the study area of irregularly shaped hills and hill-spurs, with features falling into these categories accounting for ten (66.5%) of the 15 instances in the analysis (Table 4.1).

Type of feature	Number of occurrences	%
Hill (irregular shape)	7	46.5
Hill-spur (other shape)	3	20.0
Kidney-shaped hill	1	6.7
Rounded hill	1	6.7
Triangular hill-spur	1	6.7
Slope	1	6.7
Not known	1	6.7
	15	100.0

Table 4.1 OE *hylls* according to the type of feature

Field-work has shown that the study area *hylls* tend to have a gentle, rather than a rugged profile. The features referred to in *Ryal* (Figures 4.1a and b), *Redmarshall* (Figures 4.1c and d) and *Throphill* (Figures 4.2a and b) are fairly typical examples of the *hylls* of the study area in terms of both shape and outline.⁴⁶ In the first two names, the reference is to an irregularly shaped hill while in *Throphill*, *hyll* refers to a hill-spur, and all three features have a gentle, rather than a rugged or spiky profile. The kidney-shaped hill referred to in *Earle* (Figure 4.3) represents a less common type of *hyll*-feature in terms of shape, but, like the features at *Ryal*, *Redmarshall* and *Throphill*, it is characterised by a gentle outline. Thus, there is no evidence for the use of *hyll* ‘for natural eminences of a [...] spiky outline’ in the study area (Gelling 1984:169).

⁴⁶ Line drawings based on photographs taken on field-work trips are used throughout this Chapter to illustrate the types of feature referred to by the hill-terms. In selected instances where the reference is to features which are particularly modest in terms of comparative height and gradients, the drawings are accompanied by photographs.



Figure 4.1a Ryal (Nb, NZ 0174) from E (1)



Figure 4.1b Ryal (Nb, NZ 0174) from E (2)

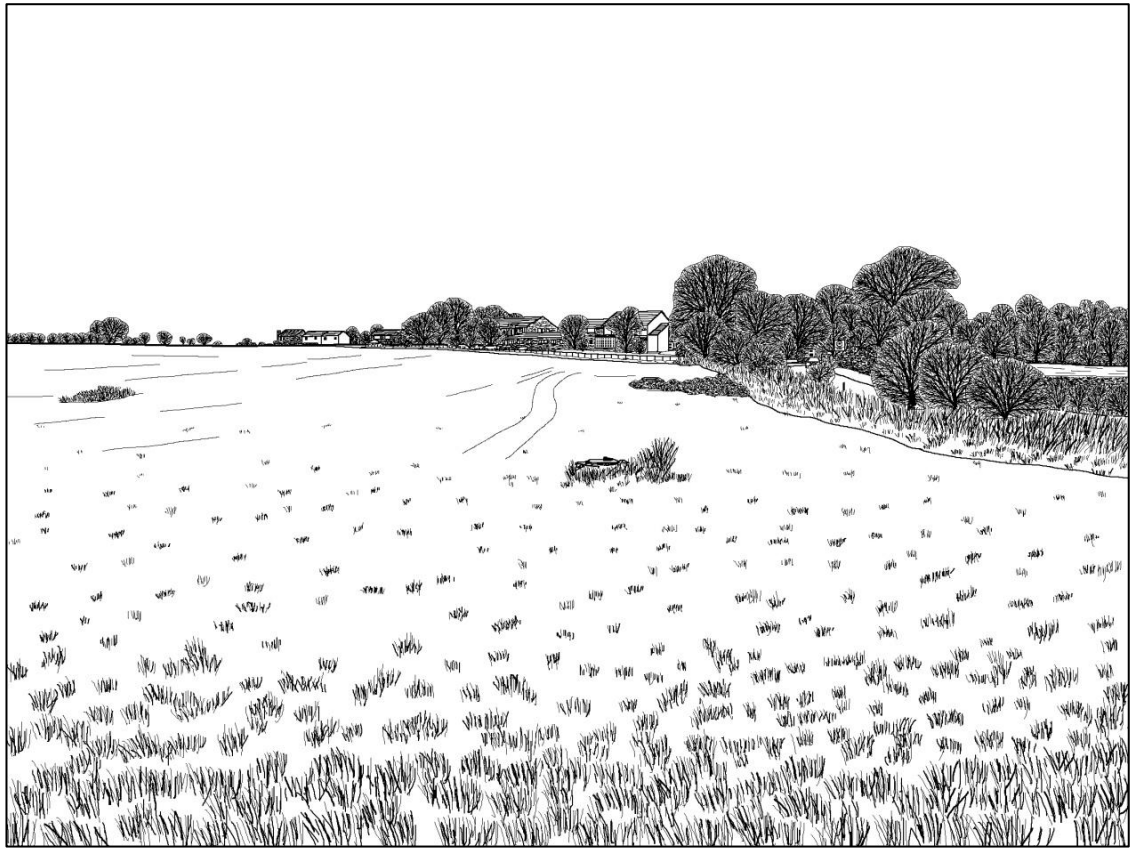


Figure 4.1c Redmarshall (Du, NZ 3821) from SE (1)



Figure 4.1d Redmarshall (Du, NZ 3821) from SE (2)



Figure 4.2a Throphill (Nb, NZ 1385) from W (1)



Figure 4.2b Throphill (Nb, NZ 1385) from W (2)

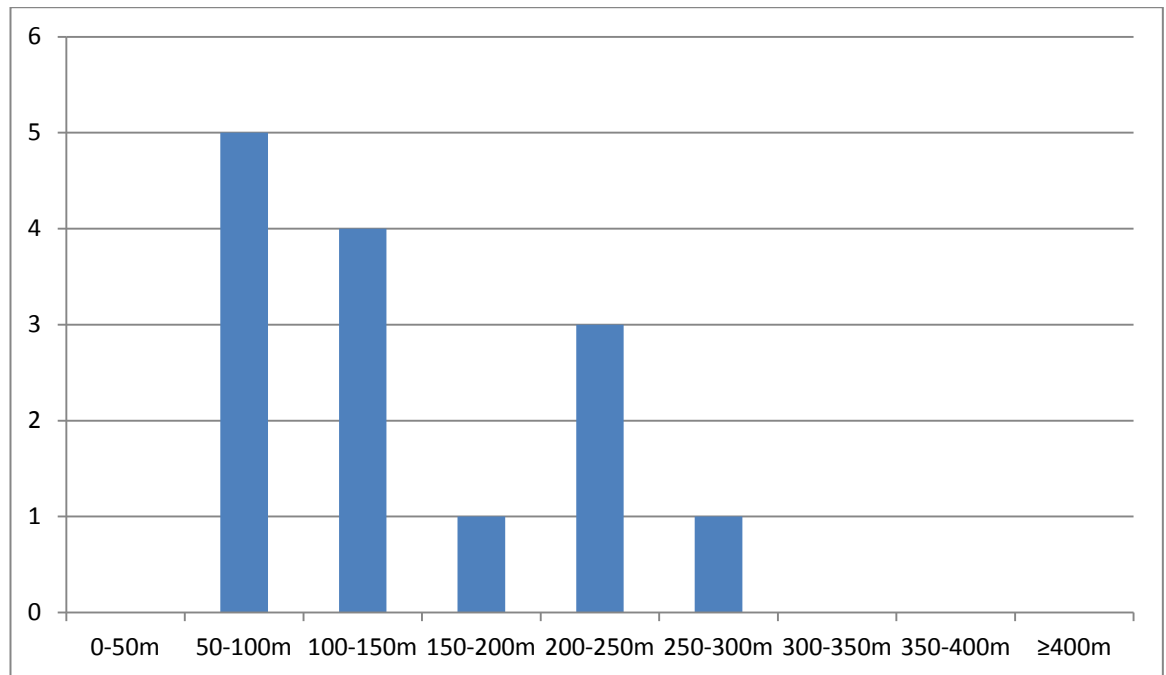


Figure 4.3 Earle (Nb, NT 9826) from E

The maximum height of the 14 *hylls* included in the analysis ranges from 60 to 295 metres, with nine (64.3%) features having maximum heights between 50 and 150 metres (Graph 4.1a).^{47,48} The absence of both very low and very high features is worth noting especially since a similar pattern has been observed elsewhere (Gelling 1984:170).

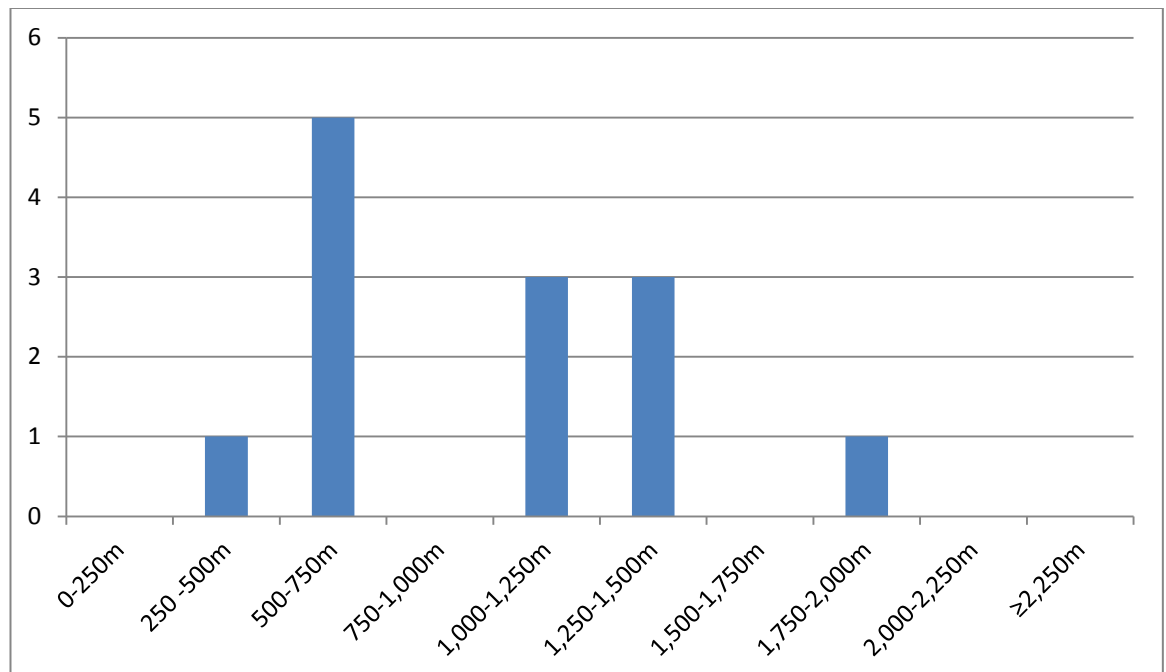
⁴⁷ *Kirkley* has been excluded from Graphs 4.1a-c and Table 4.2.

⁴⁸ The maximum heights of the features are often estimates rather than exact figures. The data presented in Graph 4.1a and other similar graphs in this chapter are based on the lowest estimates (e.g. the maximum height of the irregularly shaped hill at Burnigill which is given as 85-90 metres in Appendix B has been included in Graph 4.1a as 85 metres).



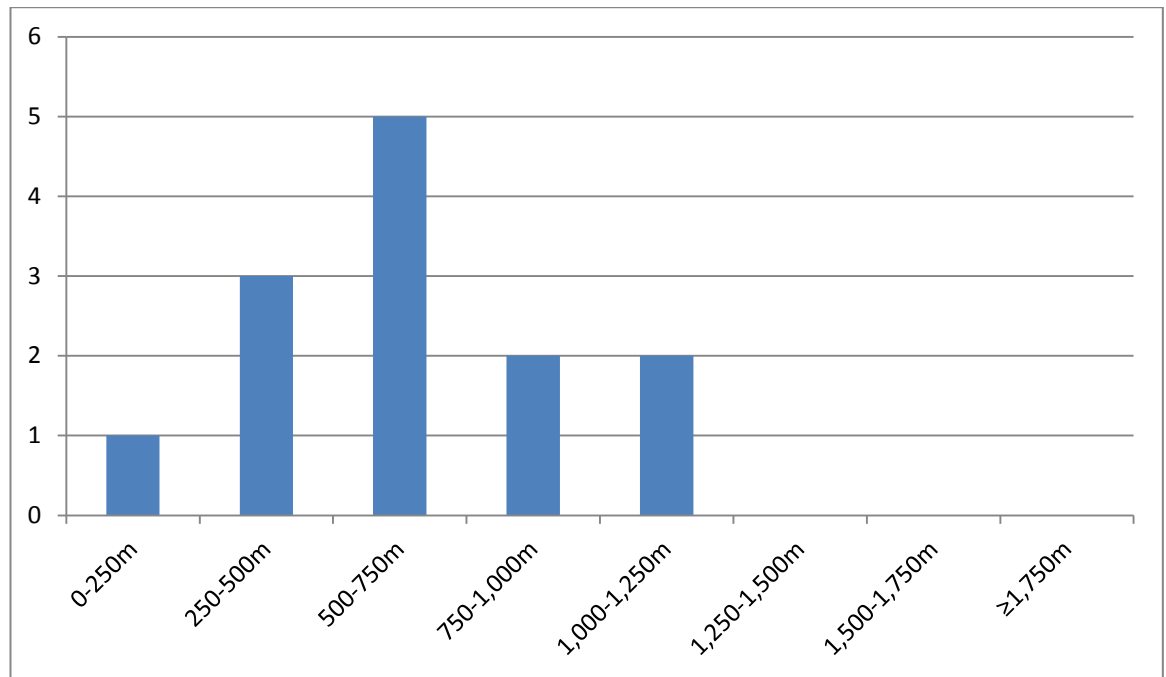
Graph 4.1a OE *hylls* according to their maximum height

The length of the 13 measurable *hylls* varies between 400 and 1,900 metres while their maximum width ranges from 225 to 1,200 metres (Graphs 4.1b and c).⁴⁹ The *hyll*-features tend in general to be comparatively extensive in terms of both length and width, with seven (53.8%) features measuring at least 1,000 metres in length while nine (69.2%) have a maximum width of at least 500 metres.



Graph 4.1b OE *hylls* according to their length

⁴⁹ *Halton* has been excluded from this part of the analysis. If this place-name contains *hyll*, the reference is apparently to the top or upper part of a slope the size of which could not be measured reliably.



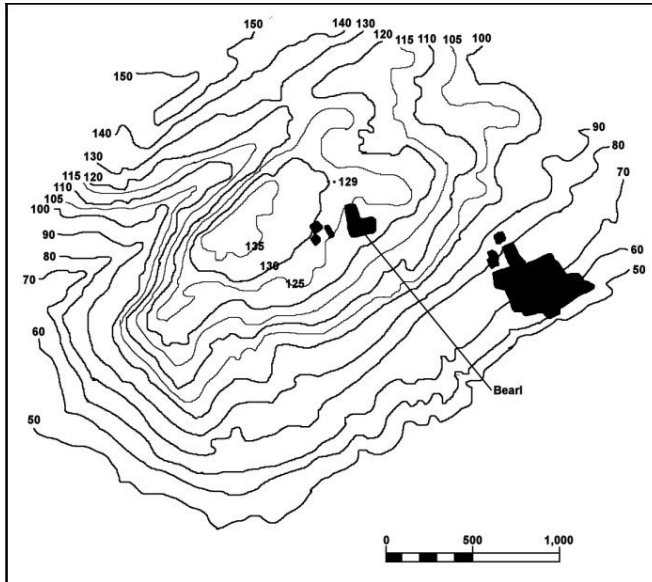
Graph 4.1c OE *hylls* according to their maximum width

The physical characteristics of the OE *hylls* are summarised in Table 4.2.

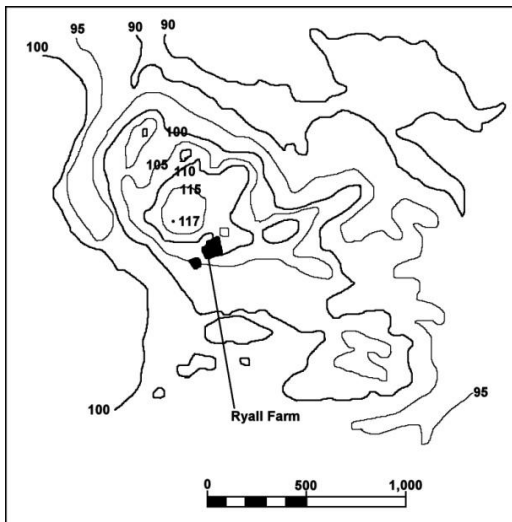
Max. height:	60-295m; average 142m
Length:	400-1,900m; average 948m
Min. width:	50-550m; average 165m
Max. width:	225-1,200m; average 642m

Table 4.2 Summary of the characteristics of OE *hylls*

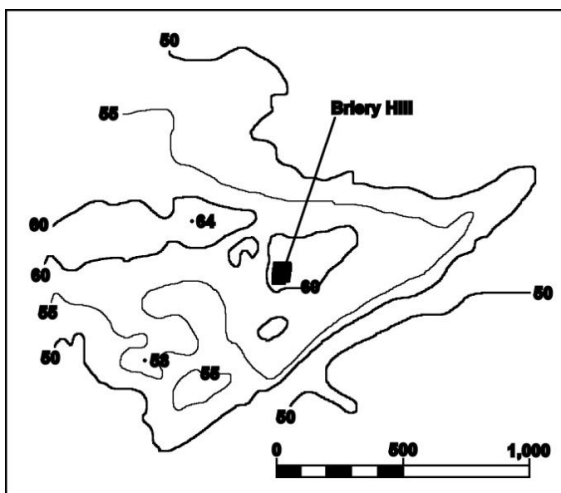
Maps 4.2a-c and 4.3 demonstrate the uses of OE *hyll* in the study area. In *Bearl* (4.2a), *Ryall Farm* (4.2b) and *Briery Hill* (4.2c), *hyll* refers to an irregularly shaped hill. Measuring 1,900 x 200-900 and 1,400 x 100-1,000 metres, respectively, the features at Bearl and Ryall Farm are among the most extensive *hylls* in the analysis while the hill on which Briery Hill farm is situated is among the smallest, measuring 400 x 100-225 metres. In *Whittle Farm* (4.3), *hyll* refers to a hill-spur measuring 500 x 100-300 and reaching a maximum height of 100 metres.



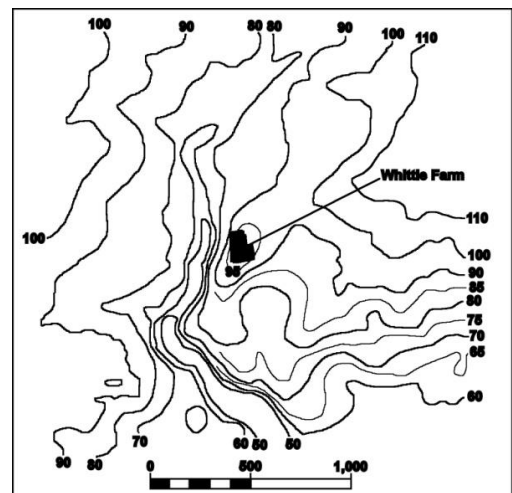
Map 4.2a Bearl (Nb, NZ 0564)



Map 4.2b Ryall Farm (Du, NZ 3629)



Map 4.2c Briery Hill (Nb, NZ 2279)



Map 4.3 Whittle Farm (Nb, NZ 9765)

The findings of the present study indicate that OE *hyll* does not have a highly specialised, nuanced meaning in the place-names of the study area. Nevertheless, they seem to suggest a level of precision which goes beyond what might be expected in the light of previous studies as *hyll* is used frequently of features which are irregularly shaped, but which tend to be comparatively extensive, often with a fairly extensive summit, and which are also characterised by having a gentle, rather than a rugged or spiky outline. Thus, the findings suggest that *hyll* cannot have simply been applied by OE speakers of the area to any hill-feature not qualifying for a *dūn* or a *hōh*, for instance.

ME, ModE *hill*

Of the 710 corpus names containing ME, ModE *hill*, 75 are included in the topographical analysis.⁵⁰ The reference of *hill* can be established more or less reliably in 71 instances while in *Brixter Hill*, *Crowden Hill*, *Green Hill* (NZ 3728), and *Stobhill*, it is highly uncertain.

Unlike OE *hyll*, ME, ModE *hill* does not have a characteristic use, or uses, in the study area (Table 4.3). It is applied frequently to both hills and hill-spurs of various shapes, and it can also refer to summits and slopes, or part thereof, and in some instances, it seems to be applied to settlements and places which are not on, or near, any visible or measurable elevation.

⁵⁰ The total number of certain or possible occurrences of ME, ModE *hill* is 711 as *Todhill* could contain the element twice. Although the topographical analysis is based on occurrences rather than names, *Todhill* has been included only once in Tables 4.3 and 4.4 and Graphs 4.2a-c.

Type of feature	Number of occurrences	%
Hill (irregular shape)	15	20.0
Rounded / oval-shaped hill	12	16.0
Rounded hill-spur	10	13.3
Summit	10	13.3
Hill-spur (other shape)	6	8.0
Triangular hill-spur	5	6.7
Slope	5	6.7
Kidney-shaped hill	2	2.7
Pear-shaped hill	2	2.7
Triangular hill	2	2.7
Tongue-shaped hill-spur	1	1.3
Stretch of raised ground	1	1.3
Not known	4	5.3
	75	100.0

Table 4.3 ME, ModE *hills* according to the type of feature

Figures 4.4a-c, 4.5, 4.6a-c, 4.7a-b, 4.8 and 4.9a-b demonstrate further the absence of specialised, characteristic uses. In *Berwick Hill* (4.4a), *Broom Hill Farm* (4.4b) and *Kilham Hill* (4.4c), ME, ModE *hill* refers to an irregularly shaped hill while in *Pressen Hill* (NT 8336) (4.5), the reference is to an oval-shaped hill. In *Slate Hill* (4.6a), *Shotton Hill* (4.6b) and *Watch Hill* (NZ 1581) (4.6c), the reference is to a hill-spur while in *Breckney Hill* (4.7a and b), *hill* refers to the modest summit of an extensive eminence. In *Cock Hill* (4.8), *hill* refers to steep slopes overlooking a small stream. In *Brixter Hill* (4.9a and b), the reference of the element is not known, as Brixter Hill farm is on fairly level ground, and it is not near a feature immediately recognisable as a possible *hill*.



Figure 4.4a Berwick Hill (Nb, NZ 1775) from WNW



Figure 4.4b Broom Hill Farm (Du, NZ 2935) from NW



Figure 4.4c Kilham Hill (Nb, NT 8831) from NW



Figure 4.5 Pressen Hill (Nb, NT 8336) from N

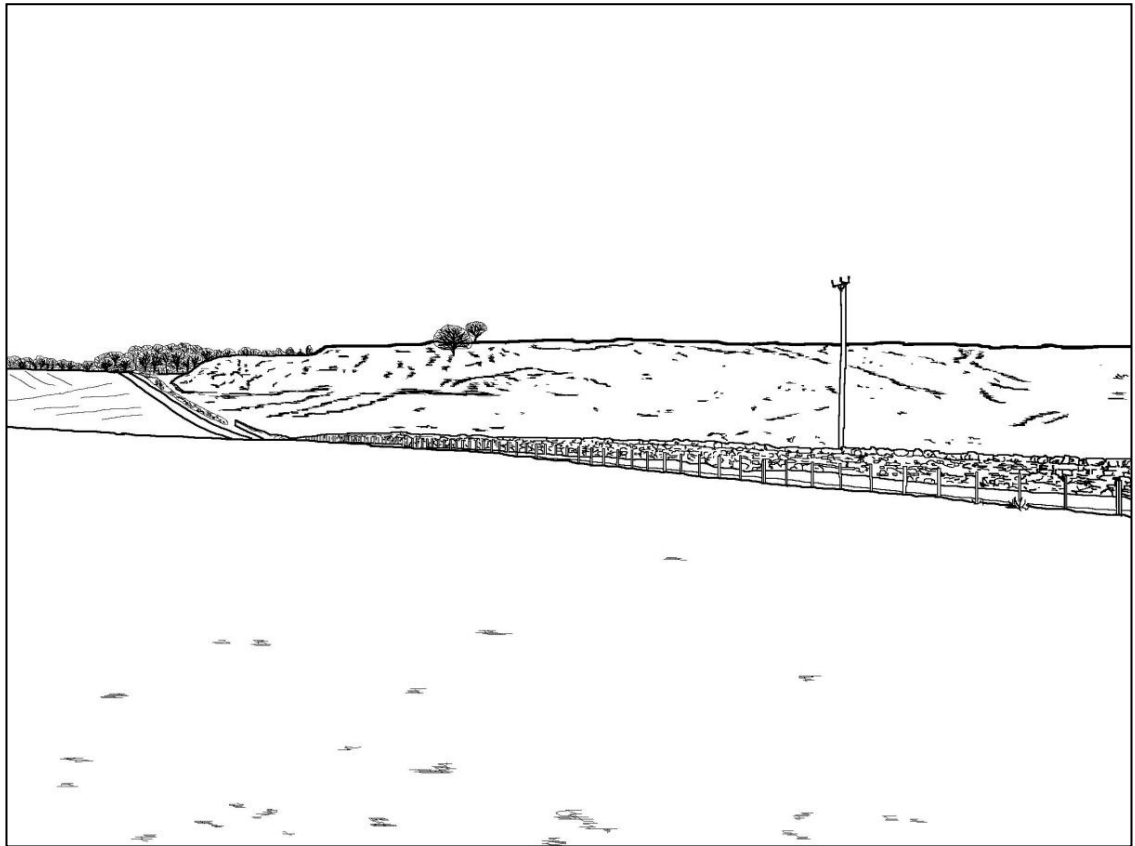


Figure 4.6a Slate Hill (Nb, NZ 0877) from W



Figure 4.6b Shotton Hill (Nb, NT 8429) from NNW



Figure 4.6c Watch Hill (Nb, NZ 1581) from SSE



Figure 4.7a Breckney Hill (Nb, NZ 1368) from N (1)



Figure 4.7b Breckney Hill (Nb, NZ 1368) from N (2)



Figure 4.8 Cock Hill (Nb, NZ 1681) from SW

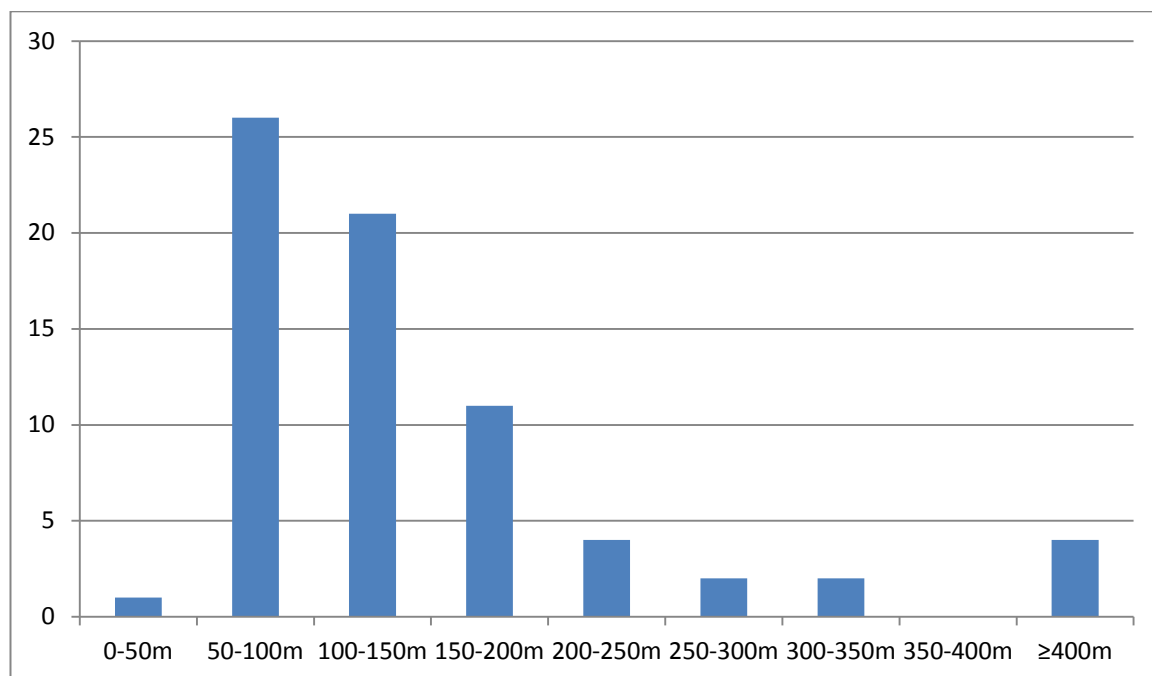


Figure 4.9a Brixter Hill (Nb, NZ 0872) from W (1)



Figure 4.9b Brixter Hill (Nb, NZ 0872) from W (2)

The maximum height of the 71 identifiable ME, ModE *hills* varies between 45 and 750 metres, with the slopes at Bottle Hill being the lowest feature in the analysis while Mid Hill (NT 9021), the summit of a prominent hill-spur jutting from the Cheviot, is the highest (Graph 4.2a).⁵¹ The study area *hills* are typically comparatively low, with 47 (66.2%) features having maximum heights between 50 and 150 metres.

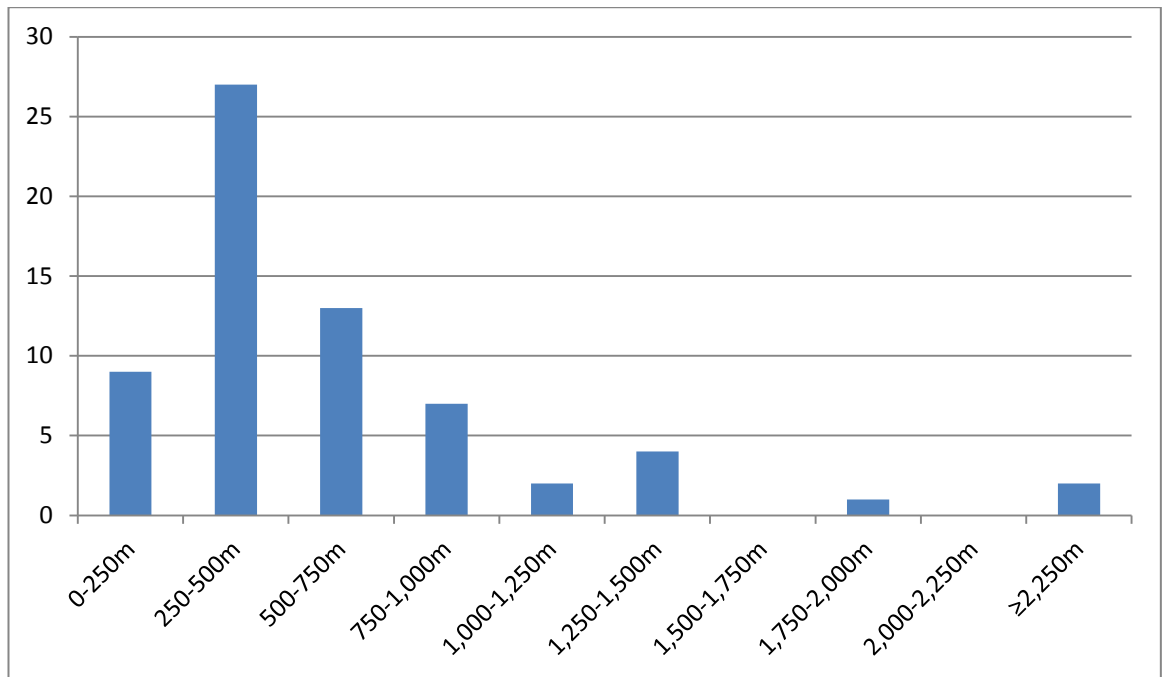


Graph 4.2a ME, ModE *hills* according to their maximum height

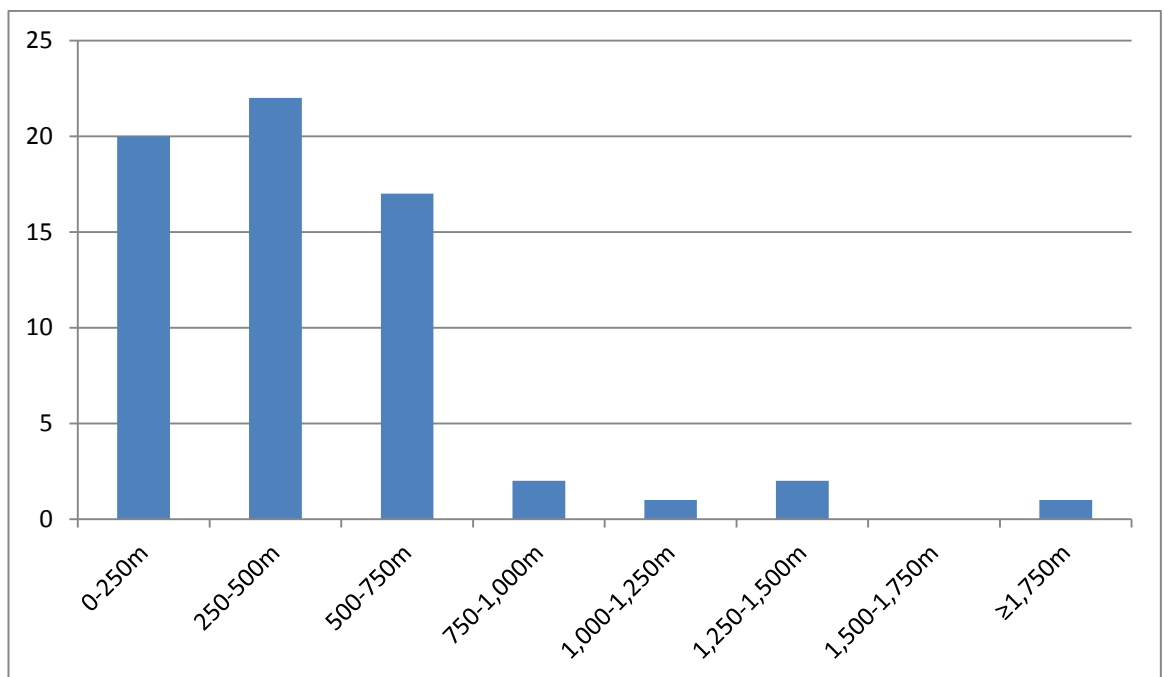
The length of the 65 measurable *hills* ranges from 50 to 3,350 metres while their maximum width varies between 50 and 1,750 metres (Graphs 4.2b and c).⁵² The *hills* tend to be comparatively small in terms of length and width, especially when compared with the OE *hylls*, with 36 (55.4%) features measuring less than 500 metres in length while 42 (64.6%) have maximum widths of less than 500 metres.

⁵¹ *Brixter Hill*, *Crowden Hill*, *Green Hill* (NZ 3728) and *Stobhill* have been excluded from Graphs 4.2a-c and Table 4.4.

⁵² *Bottle Hill*, *Cock Hill*, *Gallows Hill* (NT 8138), *Hill House Farm* (NZ 3920), *Mid Hill* and *Spital Hill* have been excluded from this part of the analysis as in these place-names, *hill* refers to slopes or summits which could not be measured reliably in terms of length and width.



Graph 4.2b ME, ModE *hills* according to their length



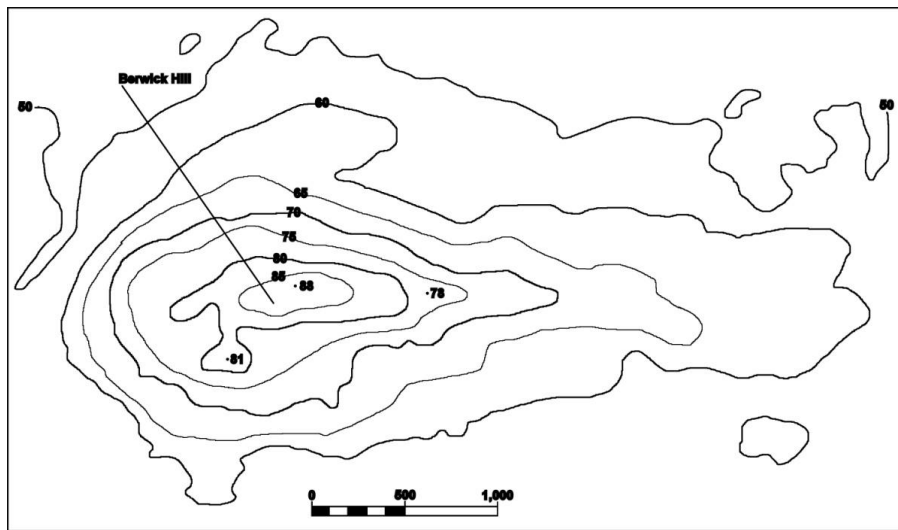
Graph 4.2c ME, ModE *hills* according to their maximum width

The characteristics of the ME, ModE *hills* are summarised in Table 4.4.

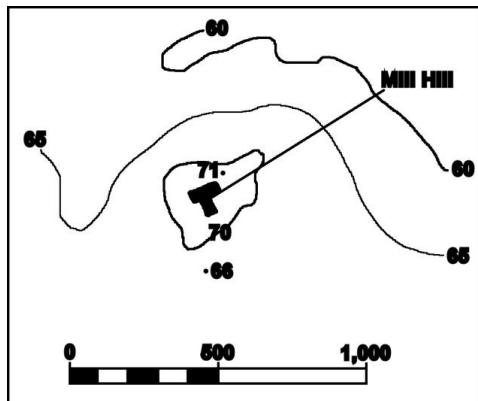
Max. height:	45-750m; average 155m
Length:	50-3,350m; average 615m
Min. width:	25-500m; average 97m
Max. width:	50-1,750m; average 407m

Table 4.4 Summary of the characteristics of ME, ModE *hills*

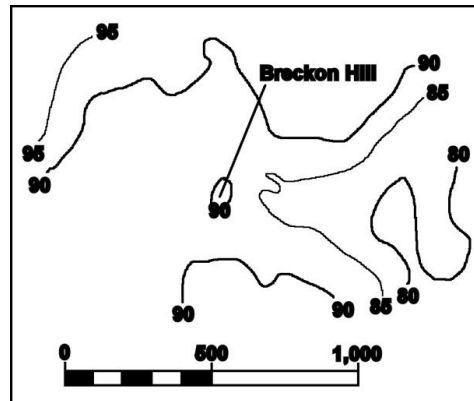
Maps 4.4a-b, 4.5a-c, 4.6a-b and 4.7 illustrate the variation in the shape and size of the study area *hills*. In *Berwick Hill* (4.4a) and *Mill Hill* (NZ 2172) (4.4b), ME, ModE *hill* refers to an irregularly shaped hill; measuring 425 x 25-275 metres and with a maximum height of 71 metres, the hill on which Mill Hill farm is situated is a typical example of the study area *hills* in terms of height and size while the hill Berwick Hill settlement is situated on is among the most extensive *hills* in the analysis, measuring 3,350 x 150-1,400 metres. In *Breckon Hill* (NZ 3526) (4.5a), *Dalton Hillhead* (4.5b) and *Preston Hill* (4.5c), the reference is to a rounded or oval-shaped hill. While the features at Breckon Hill and Dalton Hillhead are among the smallest *hills* in terms of size, measuring 125 x 25-50 and 150 x 25-125 metres, respectively, Preston Hill is one of both the largest and the highest *hill*-features in the analysis, measuring 1,800 x 250-1,100 metres and reaching a maximum height of 526 metres. In *Harpington Hill* (4.6a), the reference is to a rounded hill-spur measuring 350 x 100-250 metres while in *Butcher Hill* (4.6b), it is to a modest hill-spur or tongue of raised ground measuring 400 x 150-200 metres. In *Birney Hall* (4.7), *hill* refers to the summit of an extensive eminence.



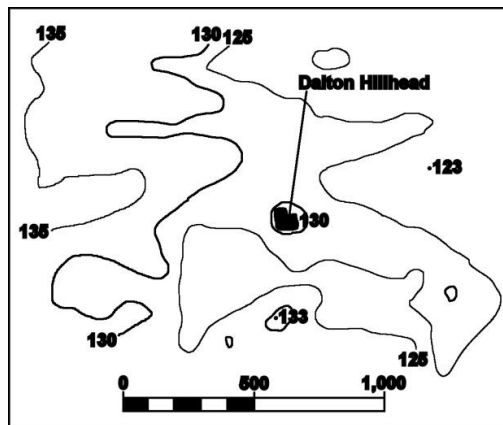
Map 4.4a Berwick Hill (Nb, NZ 1775)



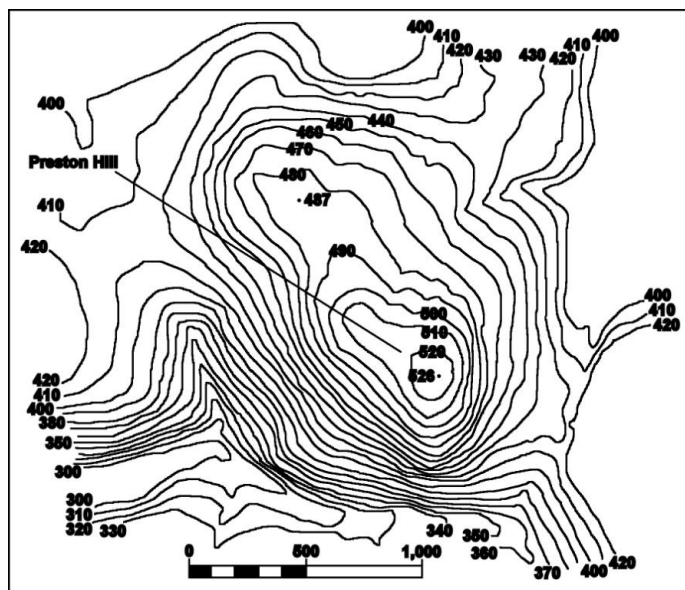
Map 4.4b Mill Hill (Nb, NZ 2172)



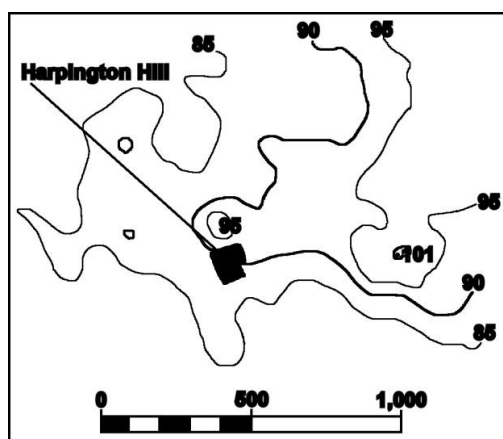
Map 4.5a Breckon Hill (Du, NZ 3526)



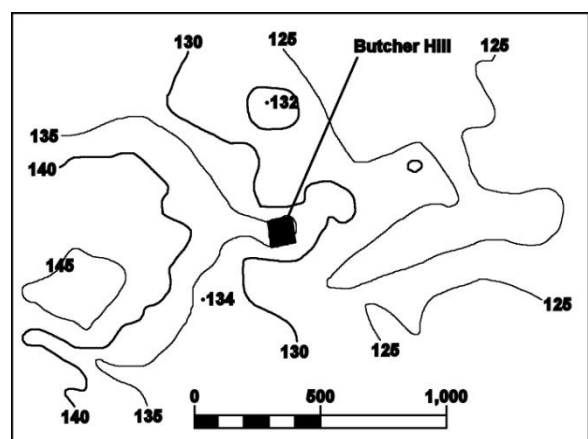
Map 4.5b Dalton Hillhead (Nb, NZ 1072)



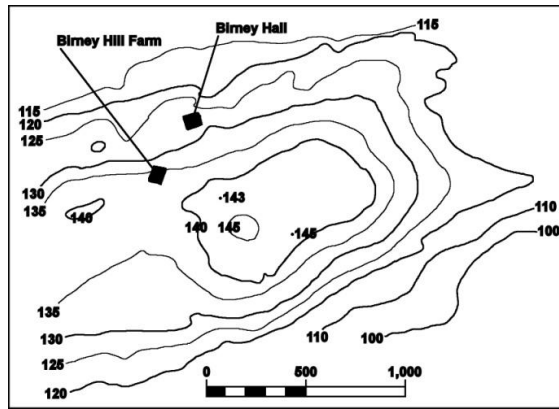
Map 4.5c Preston Hill (Nb, NT 9223)



Map 4.6a Harpington Hill (Du, NZ 3326)



Map 4.6b Butcher Hill (Nb, NZ 0570)



Map 4.7 Birney Hall (Nb, NZ 1469)

The findings presented above indicate that ME, ModE *hill* does not have specialised or characteristic uses in the study area. Since *hill* is our usual word for an elevation in ModE and also by far the commonest ME, ModE hill-term in the study corpus, the absence of a specialised meaning, or meanings, is not surprising.

4.1.2 OE *hlāw*, ME *loue*, ModE *dial. law*

OE *hlāw* had the meanings ‘rising ground’, ‘artificial as well as a natural mound’, ‘funeral mound; tumulus’ and ‘interior of a mound, cave’ (*B&T*, s.v. *hlāw*). The commonest meanings of the word in literary OE seem to have been ‘artificial mound’, ‘burial mound’ and ‘mound in which treasure is hidden’, but it is also evidenced in the sense of ‘hill, conical hill resembling a tumulus’ (*EPNE*). ME *loue* had the meanings ‘hill, mountain’ and ‘mound, knoll’ (*MED*, s.v. *loue*, n. (1)). The ModE reflexes of the word are Standard English *low* and the Scottish and northern dialectal *law*, which both have the meaning ‘hill, esp. one more or less round or conical in shape’ (*DOST*, s.v. *law*, n.²; *OED*, s.v. *low*, sb.¹ and *law*, sb.³; *SND*, s.v. *law*, n.²). Both words are apparently now obsolete in the sense of ‘tumulus’ although the *EDD* (s.v. *law*, sb.² and v.²) gives both ‘roundish hill or eminence’ and ‘barrow, tumulus, mound, a heap of stones’ as possible meanings of *law*.

As a place-name element, OE *hlāw* is well evidenced both in the sense of ‘tumulus, artificial mound’ and in that of ‘hill’ (*EPNE*). It is thought to have been ‘primarily a term used for artificial mounds’, being the word ‘preferred by the Anglo-Saxons for their own barrow burials’, and also used for ‘tumulus-like mounds [...] erected as markers for meeting places’ (Gelling and Cole 2000:178). North of ‘a vague line from the Mersey to the Humber’, however, it is ‘commonly used of natural hills, and sometimes of mountains’ and in Northumberland, it is ‘one of the commonest terms

for a natural hill’ (Gelling and Cole 2000:179). It has been suggested by Gelling (1984:162) that, as a term for natural hills, *hlāw* probably had ‘a specialised use for hills of a certain shape, perhaps those with a smoothly rounded profile’. In some names, however, it denotes a hill which has been scarped and which therefore resembles a man-made mound by having an ‘artificial outline’ (Gelling 1988b:135). The geographical distribution of *hlāw* is remarkably uneven as it is common both in the southern counties and in Northumberland and County Durham, but rare in Yorkshire, Lincolnshire, Norfolk and Suffolk (*EPNE*).

OE *hlāw* or its later reflex occurs certainly or possibly in 249 corpus names (Maps 4.8a and b).⁵³ While there is no doubt that it is the second most common hill-term in the study area after OE *hyll* and its reflexes, the exact number of occurrences is elusive because of the high proportion of uncertain occurrences resulting from confusion with OE *læh* and its reflexes.⁵⁴ Of the 251 occurrences included in the present study, 168 certain and 27 uncertain occurrences are in Northumberland while there are 36 certain and 20 uncertain occurrences in County Durham.

OE *hlāw* and its reflexes typically appear in the present-day forms of the corpus names as *-law(s)* (e.g. *Huntlaw*, *Green Laws*) or *-ley* (e.g. *Thornley*, *Billerley*), with the latter form being common especially with early names. Other, less frequent forms are *-low* (e.g. *Harlow Hill*, *Shiellow Crags*), *-ly* (e.g. *Blakely*, *Sprucely*), *-lah* (*Kellah*), *-a* (*Blacka Burn*), and possibly also *-lee(s)* (*East Brizlee*, *Hunterlee Hill*, *Roughlees Farm*), *-loe* (*Kyloe Crags* (NY 6883), *Kyloe Crags* (NY 6983)), *-lay* (*Urlay Nook*) and *-leas* (*Crawleas*). The present-day form of *White Hall Farm* shows confusion between *hlāw* and ModE *hall* while *White-le-Head*, which could contain an earlier place-name in *-hlāw*, *-loue*, has a present-day form modelled on other names in *-le-* in the area (e.g. *Chester-le-Street*, *Houghton-le-Spring*).⁵⁵ If *Colwellhill* contains ModE dial. *law*, the present-day form of the name shows confusion with ModE *well*.⁵⁶ In *Shellbraes*, ME *loue* has later been replaced with ModE dial. *brae*. ModE dial. *law* appears in the corpus as a simplex name as *The Lawe* and *The Laws*.

While both *hlāw* and its later reflexes are well attested in both Northumberland and County Durham, the geographical distribution of the names containing the element

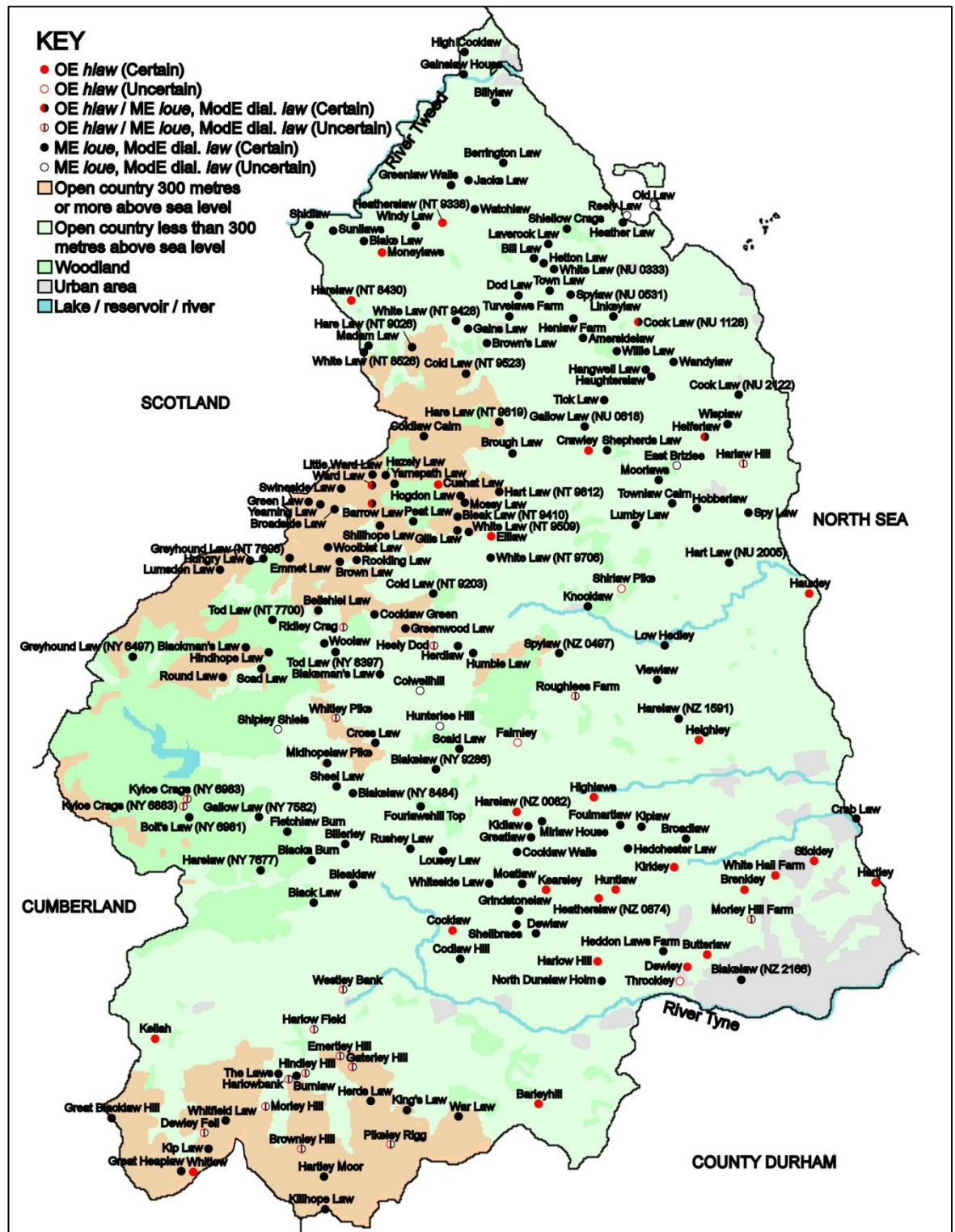
⁵³ The total number of certain or possible occurrences is 251 as two names, *Galley Law Farm* and *Warden Law*, contain both a certain occurrence of ModE dial. *law* and an uncertain occurrence of OE *hlāw*.

⁵⁴ See Chapter 3 for a discussion of the problems involved in the identification of the occurrences of *hlāw* and its reflexes.

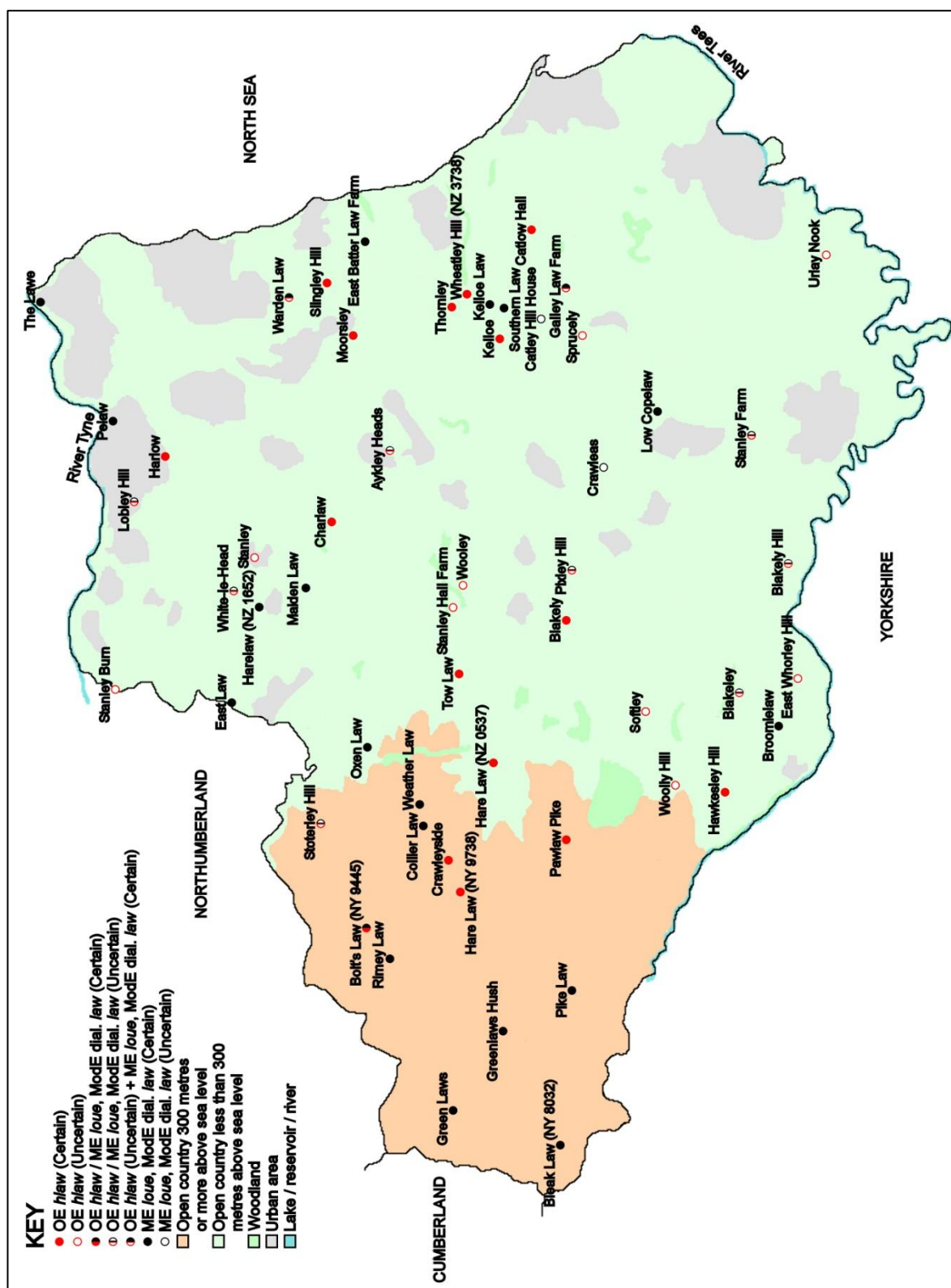
⁵⁵ *White-le-Head* is *Whiteley Head* 1857-67 OSC1, *White-le-Head* 1921-23 OSC2.

⁵⁶ *Coolawhill* 1769 ANb, *Colwellhill* 1862-67 OSC1.

is uneven across the study area (Maps 4.8a and b). The widespread use of ME *loue*, ModE dial. *law* is characteristic of Northumberland place-naming, with 144 (86.7%) of the 166 certain or possible occurrences being in the county. The distribution of the certain occurrences of OE *hlāw* is also uneven: names containing *hlāw* tend to occur in clusters, and 13 (28.3%) of the 46 certain occurrences are in the area immediately north and north-west of Newcastle upon Tyne.



Map 4.8a Northumberland names containing OE *hlāw*, ME *loue*, ModE dial. *law*



Map 4.8b County Durham names containing OE *hlāw*, ME *loue*, ModE dial. *law*

OE *hlāw*

Of the 85 corpus names certainly or possibly containing OE *hlāw*, 31 are in the areas included in the topographical analysis.⁵⁷ Of these names, 21 contain certain occurrences while the remaining ten names contain uncertain occurrences. The reference of *hlāw* can be established more or less reliably in 27 instances; in the case of *Harelaw* (NZ 0082), *Kelloe*, *Kirkley* and *Stanley Burn*, the reference of the element is highly uncertain.

OE *hlāw* is used in the study area of both hills and hill-spurs, and also occasionally of summits and slopes (Table 4.5). The study area *hlāws* are typically of rounded or oval shape, with rounded or oval-shaped hills and rounded hill-spurs accounting for 42.0% of the instances included the analysis. *Hlāw* is, however, also used frequently of irregularly shaped hills, with six (19.4%) features falling into this category. It is worth noting that there are no certain instances of *hlāw* referring to a tumulus or other man-made feature among the 31 *hlāws*.⁵⁸

Type of feature	Number of occurrences	%
Rounded / oval-shaped hill	7	22.6
Rounded hill-spur	6	19.4
Hill (irregular shape)	6	19.4
Summit	2	6.5
Rectangular hill	1	3.2
Tongue-shaped hill-spur	1	3.2
Triangular hill	1	3.2
Triangular hill-spur	1	3.2
Hill-spur (other shape)	1	3.2
Slope	1	3.2
Not known	4	12.9
	31	100.0

Table 4.5 OE *hlāws* according to the type of feature

⁵⁷ *Galley Law Farm* has been included in the analysis of the ME *loues*, ModE dial. *laws* as the occurrence of the OE word in this place-name is highly uncertain.

⁵⁸ If the 21 names containing certain occurrences of *hlāw* are examined separately, the results are strikingly similar to those presented in Table 4.5, with 23.8% of the features falling into the category of *rounded / oval-shaped hill* while rounded hill-spurs and irregularly shaped hills each account for 19.0% of the instances. The situation is similar if the results of the analysis of the maximum height and size of the certain *hlāws* are compared with those presented in Graphs 4.3a-c below. This suggests indirectly that a considerable proportion of the names included in the study corpus as uncertain *hlāws* probably do, indeed, contain the element.

Field-work conducted for the present study supports Gelling's (1984:162) suggestion that *hlāw* probably had 'a specialised use for hills [...] perhaps those with a smoothly rounded profile' as the study area *hlāws* have almost invariably a gently rounded outline. The features at Brenkley (Figures 4.10a and b), Heatherslaw (NZ 0874) (Figures 4.11a and b) and Huntlaw (Figure 4.11c) are typical examples of the *hlāws* of the study area: in *Brenkley*, the reference is to a rounded hill-spur while in the other two names, *hlāw* refers to a rounded or oval-shaped hill, and all three features have a 'smoothly rounded profile'. In *Heighley* (Figure 4.11d), the reference is to a rounded hill with a slightly more rugged outline than the features at, for instance, Heatherslaw (NZ 0874) and Huntlaw. In *Crawley* (Figure 4.12a) and *Wooley* (Figure 4.12b), *hlāw* refers to irregularly shaped hills which both have a rounded, rather than a rugged or spiky profile.



Figure 4.10a Brenkley (Nb, NZ 2175) from W (1)



Figure 4.10b Brenkley (Nb, NZ 2175) from W (2)



Figure 4.11a Heatherslaw (Nb, NZ 0874) from N (1)



Figure 4.11b Heatherslaw (Nb, NZ 0874) from N (2)



Figure 4.11c Huntlaw (Nb, NZ 0975) from SW



Figure 4.11d Heighley (Nb, NZ 1789) from NW



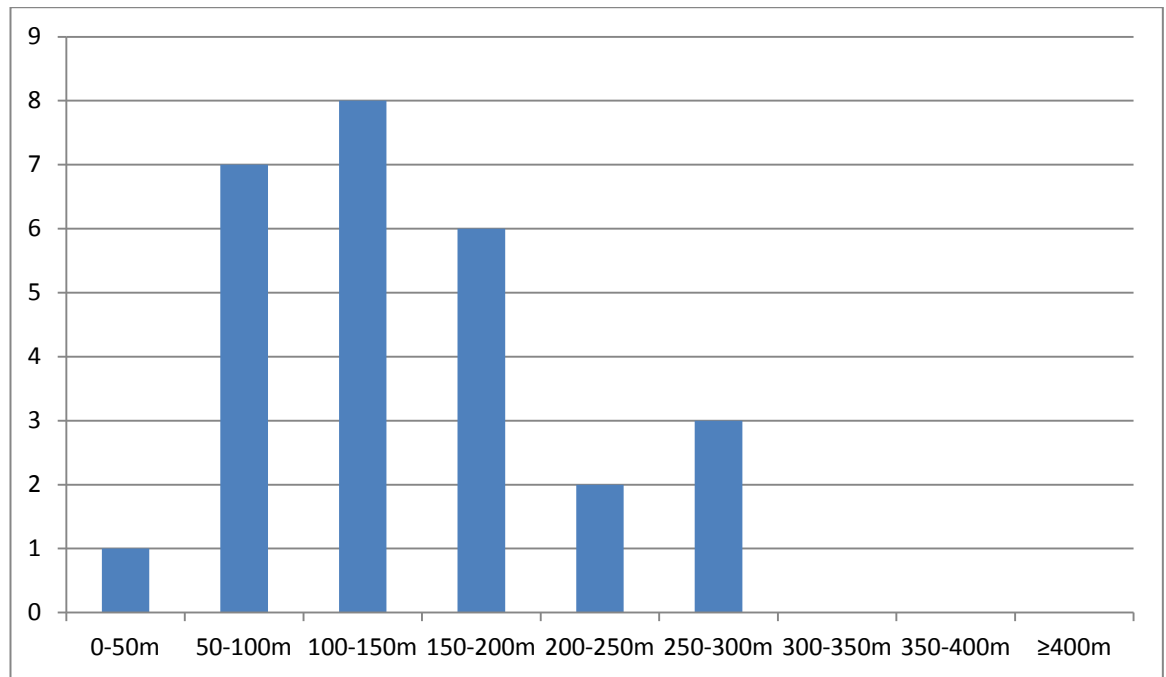
Figure 4.12a Crawley (Nb, NU 0616) from ESE



Figure 4.12b Wooley (Du, NZ 1739) from SW

The maximum height of the 27 identifiable *hlāws* varies between 48 and 287 metres, with the rectangular hill at Heatherslaw (NT 9338) being the lowest feature in the analysis while the extensive hill on top of which Stanley Hall Farm is situated is the highest (Graph 4.3a).⁵⁹

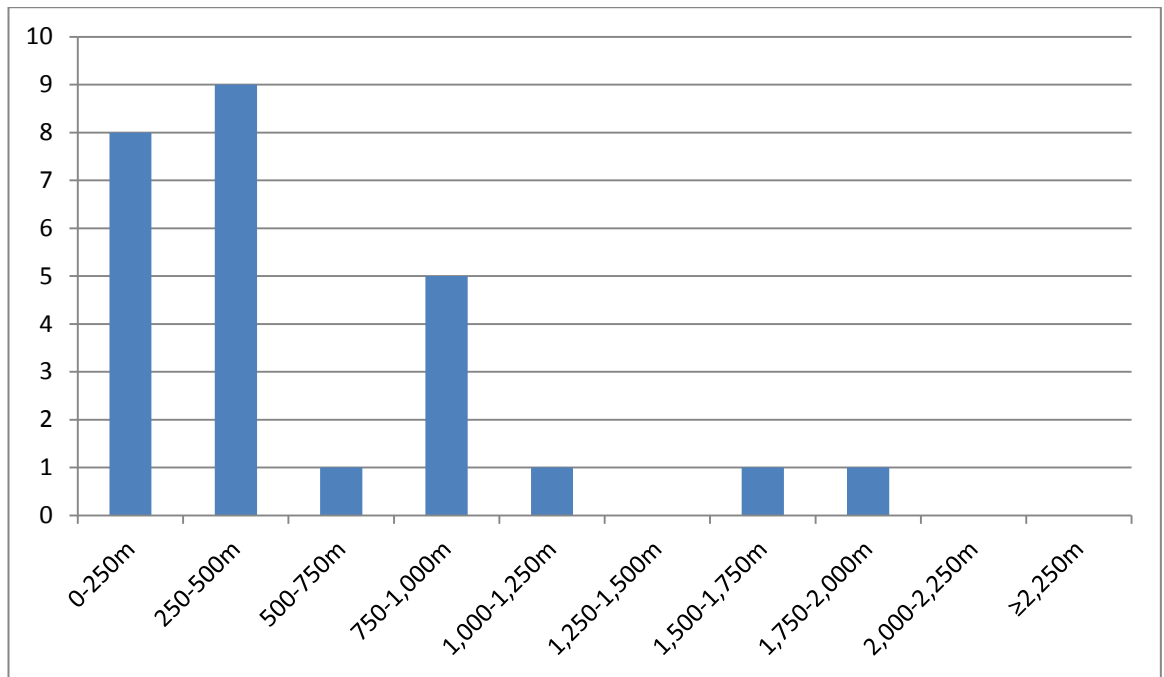
⁵⁹ *Harelaw* (NZ 0082), *Kelloe*, *Kirkley* and *Stanley Burn* have been excluded from Graphs 4.3a-c and Table 4.6.



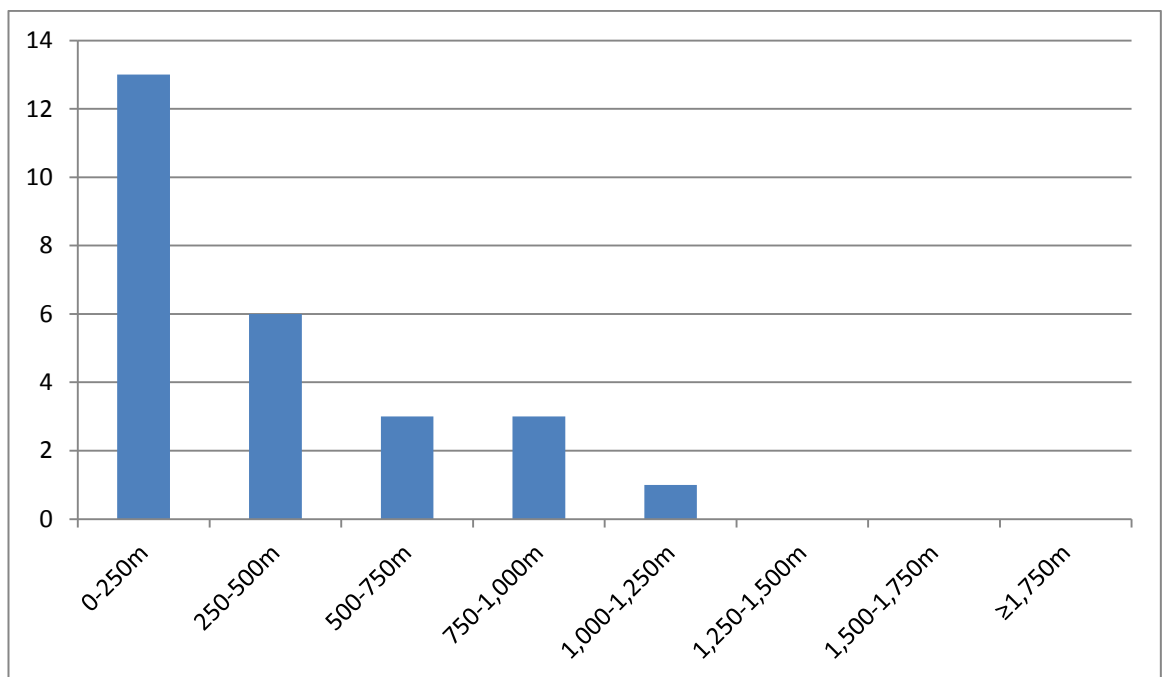
Graph 4.3a OE *hlāws* according to their maximum height

The length of the 26 measurable *hlāw*-features ranges from 50 to 1,800 metres while their maximum width varies between 40 and 1,100 metres (Graphs 4.3b and c).⁶⁰ The study area *hlāws* are typically comparatively small, with 17 (65.4%) features measuring 500 metres or less in length while 13 (50.0%) features have maximum widths of 250 metres or less. Measuring 50 x 50 metres, the rounded hill referred to in *Dewley* is the smallest *hlāw* in the analysis while the feature *Stanley Hall Farm* refers to is the largest, measuring 1,800 x 100-800 metres.

⁶⁰ *Highlaws* has been excluded from this part of the analysis as in this place-name, the reference is apparently to the top of a slope which could not be measured reliably in terms of length and width.



Graph 4.3b OE *hlāws* according to their length



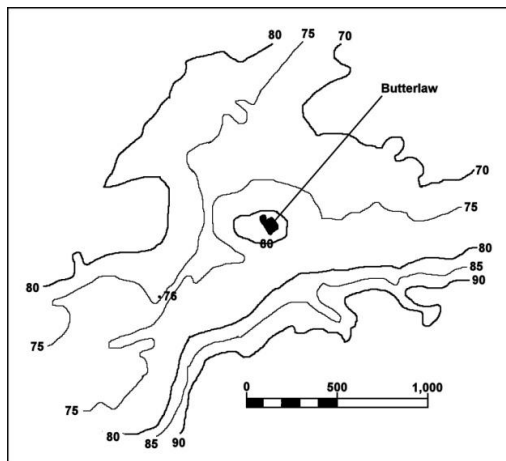
Graph 4.3c OE *hlāws* according to their maximum width

Table 4.6 summarises the physical characteristics of the OE *hlāws*.

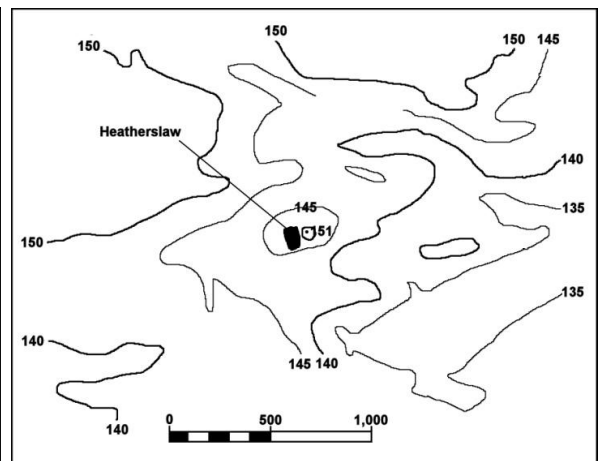
Max. height:	48-287m; average 142m
Length:	50-1,800m; average 518m
Min. width:	10-150m; average 73m
Max. width:	40-1,100m; average 362m

Table 4.6 Summary of the characteristics of OE *hlāws*

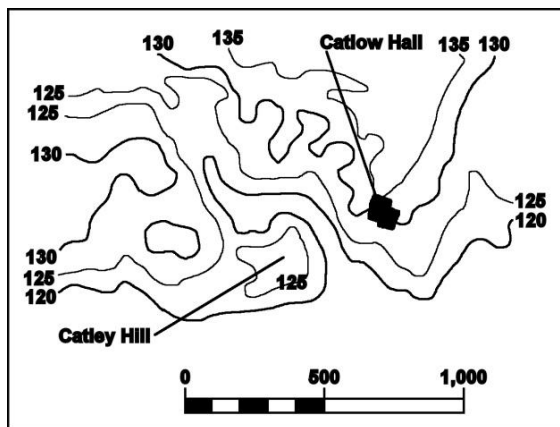
Maps 4.9a-b, 4.10a-b, 4.11a-b and 4.12 illustrate the uses of OE *hlāw* in the study area. In *Butterlaw* (4.9a) and *Heatherslaw* (NZ 0874) (4.9b), *hlāw* refers to an oval-shaped hill; measuring 325 x 25-175 and 400 x 25-175 metres, respectively, both features are typical examples of the study area *hlāws* in terms of shape and size. The features apparently referred to in *Catlow Hall* (4.10a) and *White Hall Farm* (4.10b) are typical examples of the *hlāws* of the rounded hill-spur type in terms of size, measuring 350 x 150-350 and 200 x 150-225 metres, respectively. The hill-spur on which White Hall Farm is situated is, however, among the most modest *hlāws* in the analysis in terms of comparative height and gradients. In *Kearsley* (4.11a) and *Harlow Hill* (4.11b), *hlāw* refers to a hill of irregular shape. While the hill on which Kearsley farm is situated is a typical example in terms of size, measuring 175 x 50-100 metres, the prominent hill at Harlow Hill is among the most extensive *hlāws*, measuring 1,000 x 150-950 metres. In *Harelaw* (NT 8430) (4.12), the reference is to the summit of one of the peaks in the Cheviot Hills, reaching a maximum height of 278 metres, and measuring 950 x 50-450 metres.



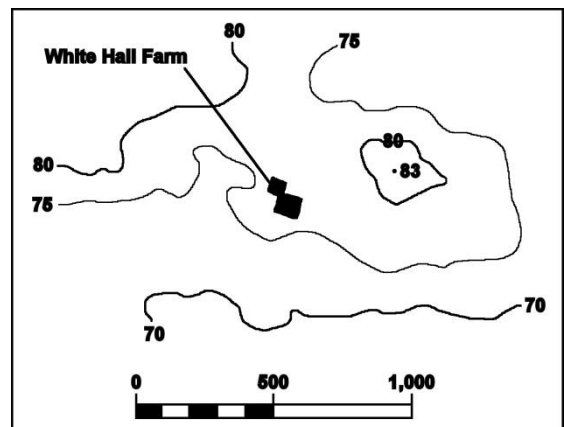
Map 4.9a Butterlaw (Nb, NZ 1868)



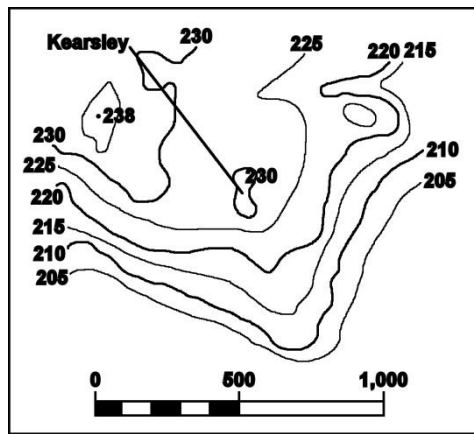
Map 4.9b Heatherslaw (Nb, NZ 0874)



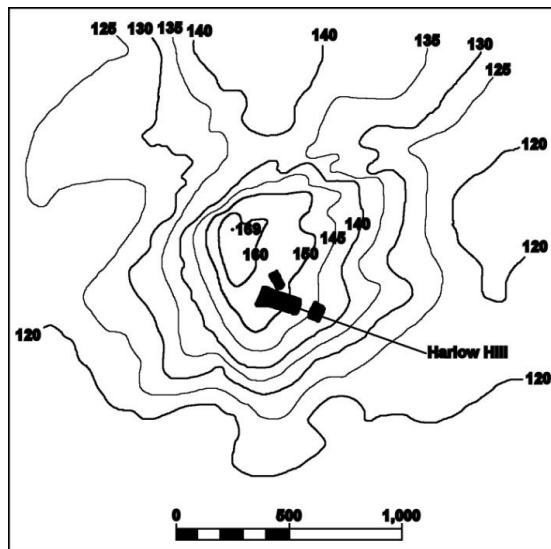
Map 4.10a Catlow Hall (Du, NZ 4134)



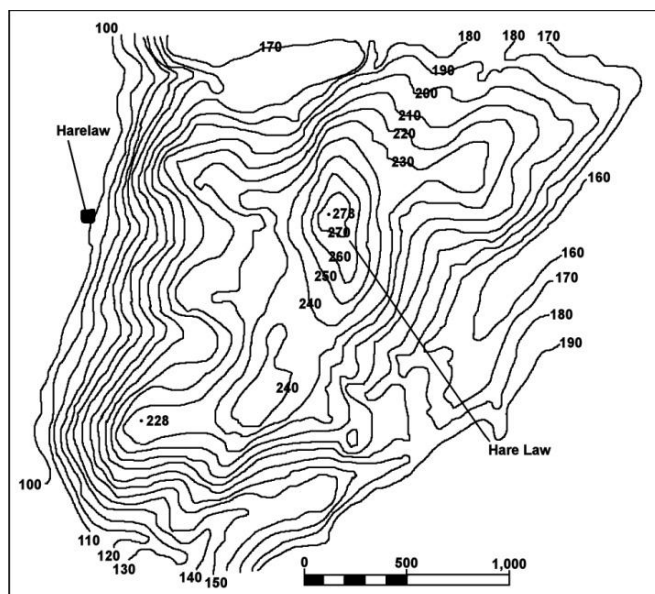
Map 4.10b White Hall Farm (Nb, NZ 2476)



Map 4.11a Kearsley (Nb, NZ 0275)



Map 4.11b Harlow Hill (Nb, NZ 0768)



Map 4.12 Harelaw (Nb, NT 8430)

The findings of the present study indicate that OE *hlāw* has a specialised meaning in the place-names of the study area as it is typically used of rounded or oval-shaped features which have a rounded profile, and which tend to be comparatively small. Thus, they support Gelling's (1984:162) suggestion that '[c]areful study [of the *hlāws*] would probably reveal a specialised use for hills [...] perhaps those with a smoothly rounded profile'. The findings are also in line with Gelling and Cole's (2000:178-179) general observation that while *hlāw* is 'primarily a term used for artificial mounds', north of 'a vague line from the Mersey to the Humber', it is 'commonly used of natural hills' as there are no certain instances of the element referring to a man-made feature among the names included in the detailed analysis.

ME *loue*, ModE dial. *law*

Of the 166 corpus names certainly or possibly containing ME *loue* or ModE dial. *law*, 60 are in the areas included in the topographical analysis. Of these names, ME *loue* or its reflex occurs certainly in 58 while two names, *Catley Hill House* and *Crawleas*, contain uncertain occurrences. The reference of *loue* or its reflex can be established with varying degrees of certainty in 57 of the 60 instances; in *Low Copelaw*, *Shellbraes* and *Turvelaws Farm*, the reference of the element is highly uncertain.

Like OE *hlāw*, ME *loue* and ModE dial. *law* are used of both hills and hill-spurs (Table 4.7). The *loues* and *laws* are typically rounded or oval-shaped, with rounded and oval-shaped hills and rounded hill-spurs accounting for 25 of the 60 instances in the analysis; at 41.7%, the proportion of rounded features is almost exactly the same as with the OE *hlāws*. Furthermore, as was the case with OE *hlāw*, there are no certain instances of ME *loue* or its reflex being applied to a tumulus or other man-made feature. A significant difference between the uses of OE *hlāw* and its reflexes, however, is that the latter are used frequently of summits; although this use is also attested with *hlāw*, it is relatively rare, accounting for 6.5% of all occurrences, as opposed to the 20.0% in the case of *loue*, *law*.

Type of feature	Number of occurrences	%
Rounded / oval-shaped hill	14	23.2
Summit	12	20.0
Rounded hill-spur	11	18.3
Hill (irregular shape)	11	18.3
Hill-spur (other shape)	4	6.7
Long hill	1	1.7
Tongue of raised ground	1	1.7
Triangular hill	1	1.7
Triangular hill-spur	1	1.7
Slope	1	1.7
Not known	3	5.0
	60	100.0

Table 4.7 ME *loues*, ModE dial. *laws* according to the type of feature

Field-work has also shown that the study area *loues* and *laws* are not characterised by a smoothly rounded profile to the same extent as the OE *hlāws*; thus, the ME and ModE words seem to lack some of the precision of their OE predecessor in this respect. In *Blake Law* (Figure 4.13a) and *Hedchester Law* (Figures 4.13b and c), the reference is to an oval-shaped hill which also has a smoothly rounded profile whereas in *Brough Law* (Figure 4.14a) and *Heddon Laws Farm* (Figure 4.14b), it is, respectively, to a rounded hill-spur and an oval-shaped hill which do not have a rounded outline. As Figures 4.15a-b and 4.16a-b show, some features, such as the summits referred to in *Kelloe Law* (4.15a) and *Cocklaw Walls* (4.15b), have a rounded profile despite being of irregular shape while other irregularly shaped features, such as the hill and the summit of a hill-spur referred to in *Moatlaw* (4.16a) and *Shepherds Law* (4.16b), respectively, have a pointed or rugged, rather than a rounded profile.



Figure 4.13a Blake Law (Nb, NT 8536) from NE



Figure 4.13b Hedchester Law (Nb, NZ 1079) from E (1)



Figure 4.13c Hedchester Law (Nb, NZ 1079) from E (2)



Figure 4.14a Brough Law (Nb, NT 9916) from W



Figure 4.14b Heddon Laws Farm (Nb, NZ 1469) from N



Figure 4.15a Kellow Law (Du, NZ 3637) from N



Figure 4.15b Cocklaw Walls (Nb, NZ 0078) from NW



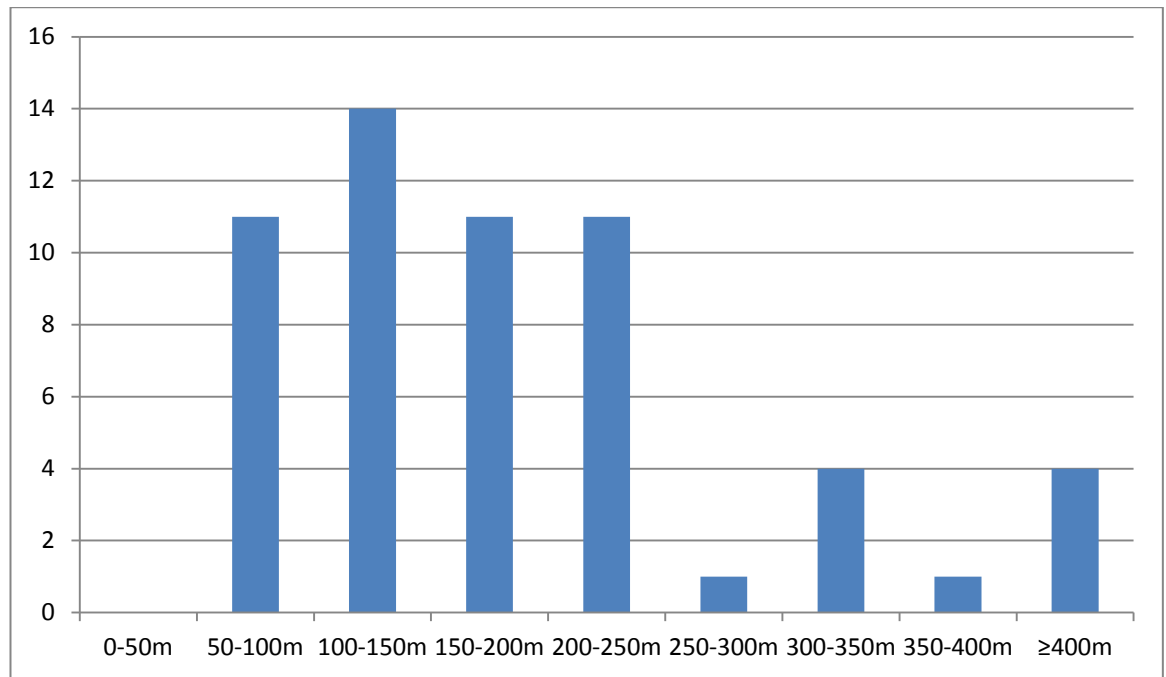
Figure 4.16a Moatlaw (Nb, NZ 0075) from SSE



Figure 4.16b Shepherds Law (Nb, NU 0816) from W

As Graph 4.4a shows, the study area *loues* and *laws* do not have a characteristic maximum height.⁶¹ The maximum heights of the 57 features included in the analysis vary between 60 and 620 metres, with 47 (82.5%) features reaching a maximum height between 50 to 250 metres. While very low *loues* and *laws* are rare, nine (15.8%) features have a maximum height of at least 300 metres.

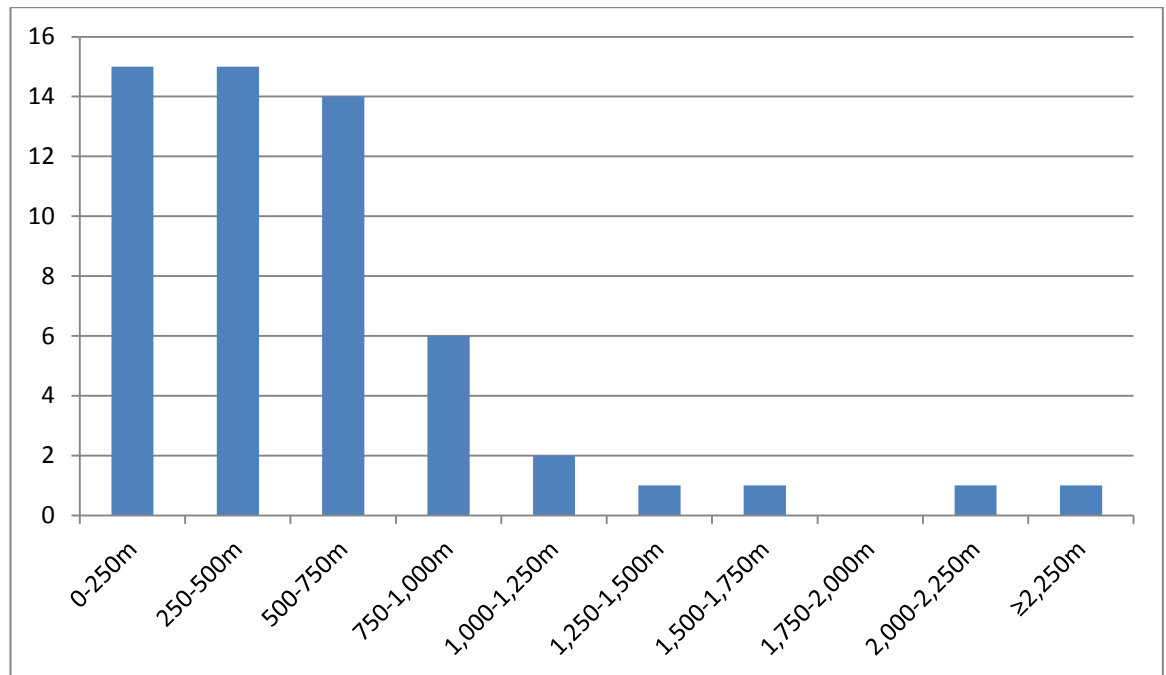
⁶¹ *Low Copelaw, Shellbraes and Turvelaws Farm* have been excluded from Graphs 4.4a-c and Table 4.8.



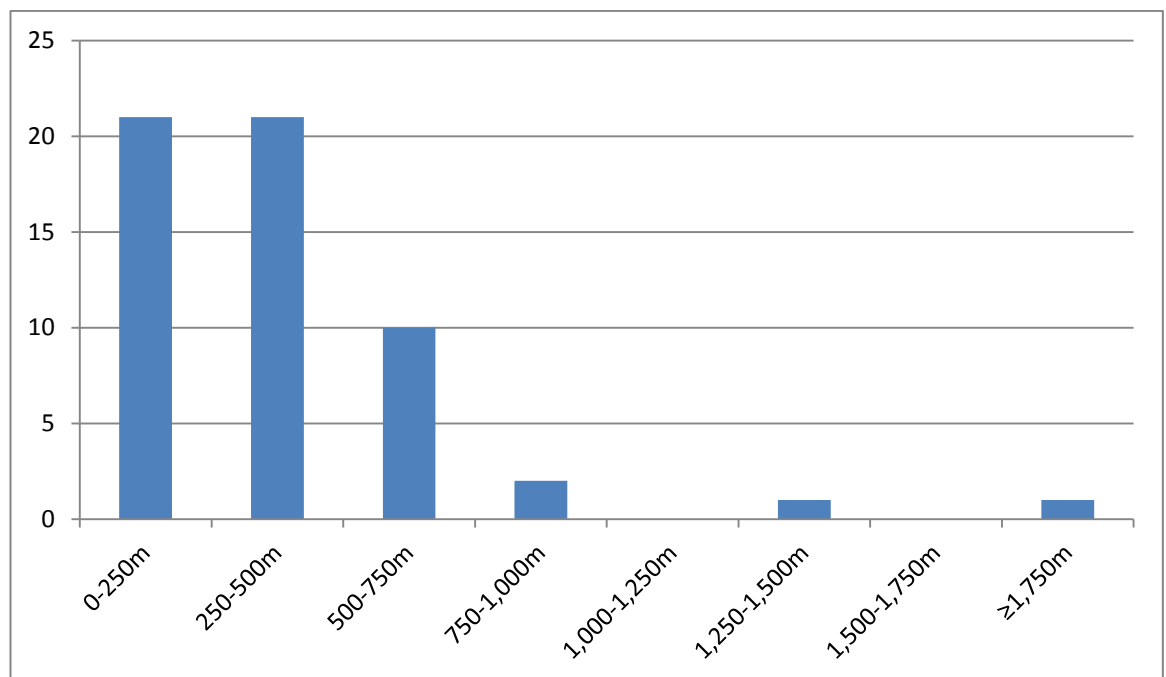
Graph 4.4a ME *lous*, ModE dial. *laws* according to their maximum height

The *lous* and *laws* are typically comparatively small, with 30 (53.6%) of the measurable 56 features measuring less than 500 metres in length while 42 (75.0%) features have a maximum width of less than 500 metres (Graphs 4.4b and c).⁶² The smallest feature in the analysis is the rounded summit referred to in *Shidlaw*, measuring no more than 50 x 10-40 metres while the largest feature, Cold Law (NT 9523) in the Cheviot Hills, measures 2,400 x 400-2,100 metres.

⁶² *Linkeylaw* has been excluded from this part of the analysis as in this place-name, *law* apparently refers to the top of a slope which could not be measured reliably in terms of length and width.



Graph 4.4b ME *lous*, ModE dial. *laws* according to their length



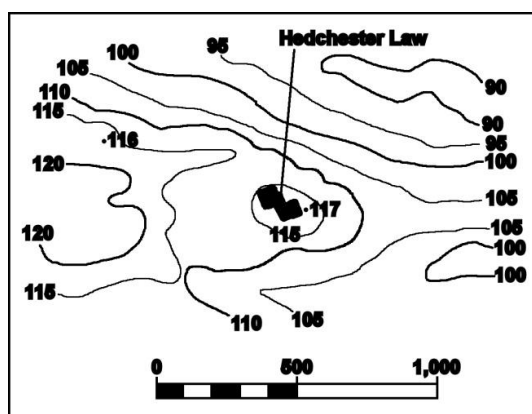
Graph 4.4c ME *lous*, ModE dial. *laws* according to their maximum width

Table 4.8 summarises the characteristics of the ME *lous*, ModE dial. *laws*.

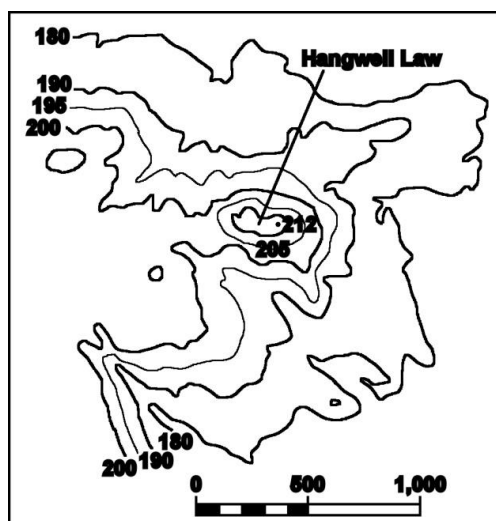
Max. height:	60-620m; average 187m
Length:	50-2,400m; average 547m
Min. width:	10-400m; average 73m
Max. width:	35-2,100m; average 377m

Table 4.8 Summary of the characteristics of ME *lous*, ModE dial. *laws*

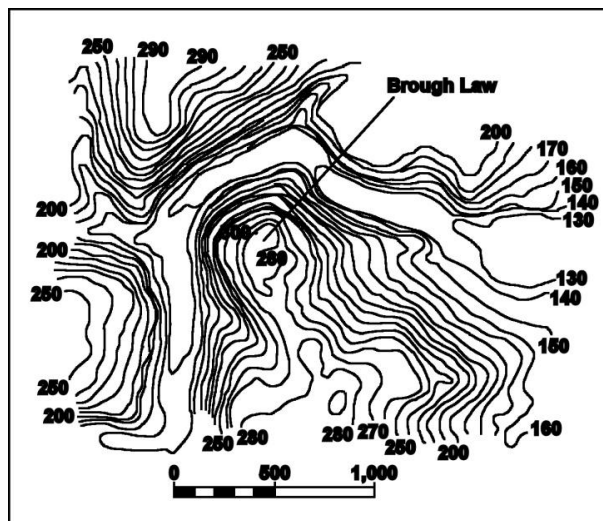
Maps 4.13a-d, 4.14a-b and 4.15a-b demonstrate the variation in the shape, height and size of the *loues* and *laws*. As oval-shaped hills measuring 225 x 25-125 and 400 x 50-200 metres and with maximum heights of 117 and 212 metres, respectively, the features at Hedchester Law (4.13a) and Hangwell Law (4.13b) are fairly typical examples of the study area *loues* and *laws*. Brough Law (4.13c), a rounded hill-spur, and White Law (NT 9428) (4.13d), a rounded hill, both in the Cheviot Hills, are examples of more prominent rounded *laws*. In *Foulmartlaw* (4.14a) and *Cold Law* (NT 9523) (4.14b), ModE dial. *law* refers to a hill of irregular shape; while the former measures a comparatively modest 350 x 50-150 metres, the latter is the largest and also one of the highest features in the analysis, reaching a maximum height of 452 metres and measuring 2,400 x 400-2,100 metres. In *Gallow Law* (NU 0618) (4.15a) and *Hare Law* (NT 9026) (4.15b), the reference is to a summit. While the former is the name of the summit of a comparatively modest hill-spur, the latter is the name of the smaller of the two summits of Newton Tors in the Cheviot Hills.



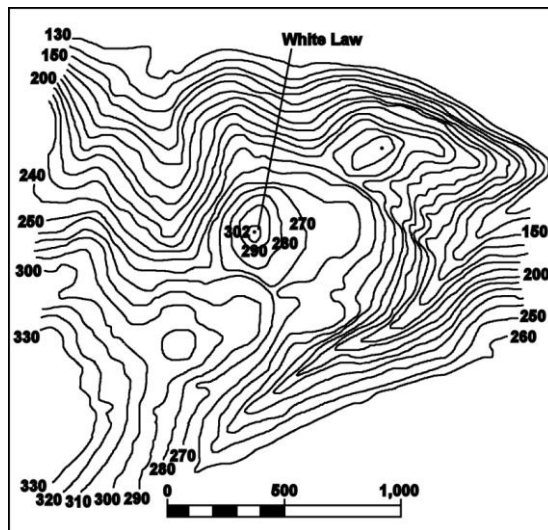
Map 4.13a Hedchester Law (Nb, NZ 1079)



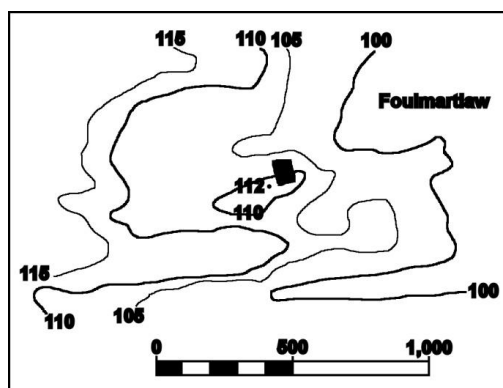
Map 4.13b Hangwell Law (Nb, NU 1224)



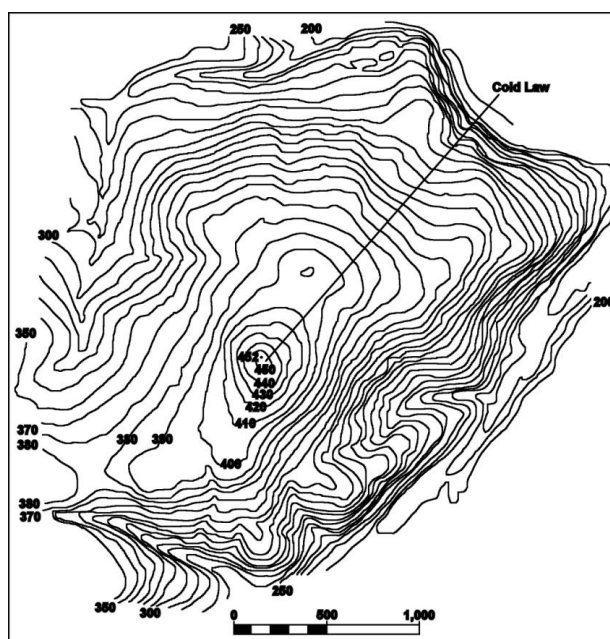
Map 4.13c Brough Law (Nb, NT 9916)



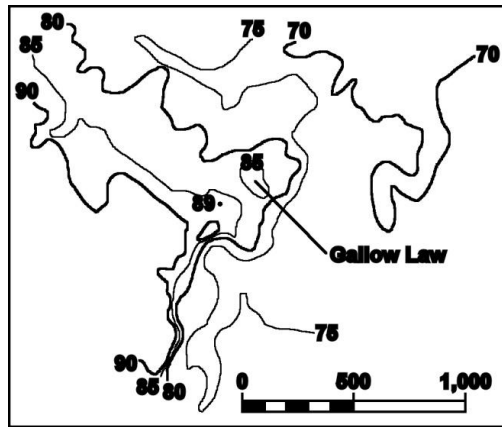
Map 4.13d White Law (Nb, NT 9428)



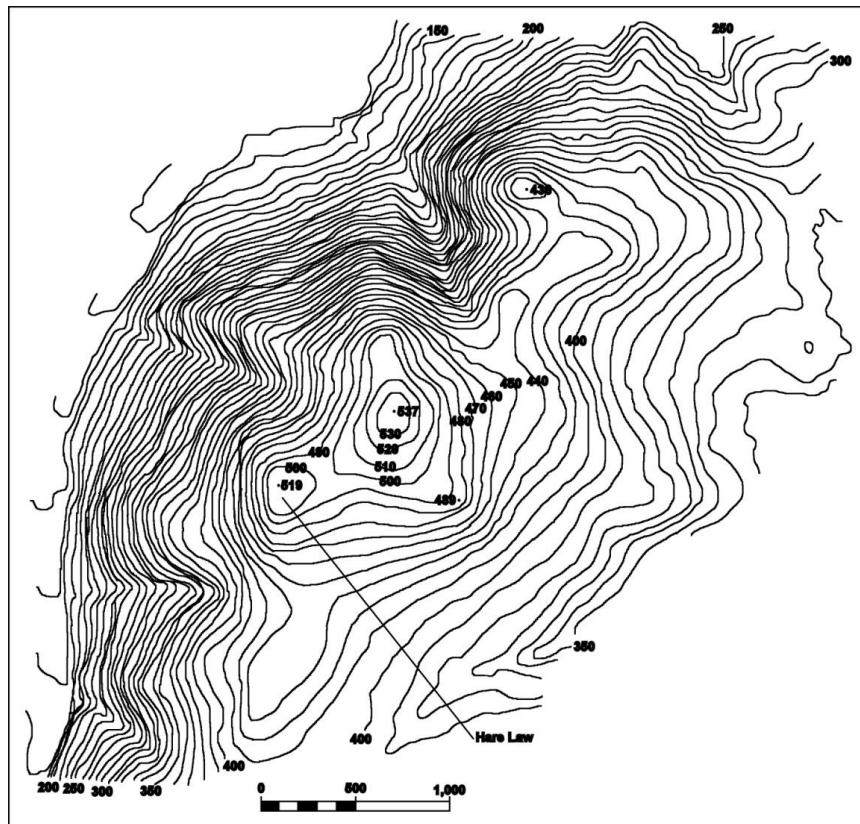
Map 4.14a Foulmartlaw (Nb, NZ 0981)



Map 4.14b Cold Law (Nb, NT 9523)



Map 4.15a Gallow Law (Nb, NU 0618)



Map 4.15b Hare Law (Nb, NT 9026)

The findings of the present study suggest that while ME *loue* and ModE dial. *law* have the same basic meaning and uses as OE *hlāw*, they lack some of the precision and nuances of their OE predecessor: both *hlāw* and its reflexes are typically used of comparatively small, rounded or oval-shaped features, but unlike the OE *hlāws*, the *loues* and *laws* are not characterised by a smoothly rounded profile.

4.1.3 OE, ME *sīde*, ModE *side*

OE *sīde* had the basic meaning of ‘side, the long part or view of an object’, and the senses attested in OE texts include ‘side [or] flank [of a person or animal]’, ‘side of a house, ship, etc.’ and ‘direction on this or that side’ (*B&T*, s.v. *sīde*; *EPNE*). ME *sīde* and ModE *side* have retained the original meaning of the OE word and also developed a wide range of new, related senses. The meanings attested in ME include ‘side of something’, ‘slope, declivity, hillside’, ‘shore of a body of water, riverbank’, ‘outskirts of a thicket, an orchard, a wood’, ‘area, region, district’ and ‘area on one or another side of a topographical feature’ (*MED*, s.v. *sīde*, n.). In ModE, the relevant senses of *side* are ‘slope of a hill or bank, especially one extending for a considerable distance’, ‘outskirts of a wood, town, etc.’, ‘bank or shore of a river or water’, ‘place or direction with reference to some central point’, ‘one or other direction to either hand of an object, space, or imaginary line; the position, space, or area implied in this’, and ‘space lying to either hand of, or in any direction from, a specified place, point, etc.’ (*OED*, s.v. *side*, sb.¹).

In place-names, OE *sīde* and its reflexes have the meanings ‘long side of a slope or hill, hill-side’ and ‘land extending alongside a river or lake, the edge of a wood or village’ (*EPNE*). It has been observed by Gelling (1984:187) that when the OE word is used as a hill-term, the reference is typically to ‘long hill-slopes’. There are no instances of *sīde* in Cox’s corpus of names recorded before AD 731, and the majority of the names containing the element are ‘likely to be of comparatively late origin’ (Cox 1976; Gelling and Cole 2000:219). OE *sīde* and its reflexes are common in the northern counties, but rare in the south and the Midlands (*EPNE*; Gelling 1984:187).

OE *sīde* or its later reflex occurs certainly or possibly in 161 corpus names, 96 (59.6%) of which are in Northumberland while the remaining 65 (40.4%) are in County Durham (Maps 4.16a and b). However, the number of names containing the element as a hill-term is probably smaller as in 42 of the 142 names certainly or possibly containing ME *sīde* or ModE *side* it is uncertain whether the word is used as a hill-term. A hill-term use seems highly unlikely in a handful of these names, such as *Waterside House*, but in names such as *Parkside* or *Woodside*, both ‘slope, hill-side’ and a meaning such as ‘outskirts of a wood’ or ‘area on one or another side of a topographical

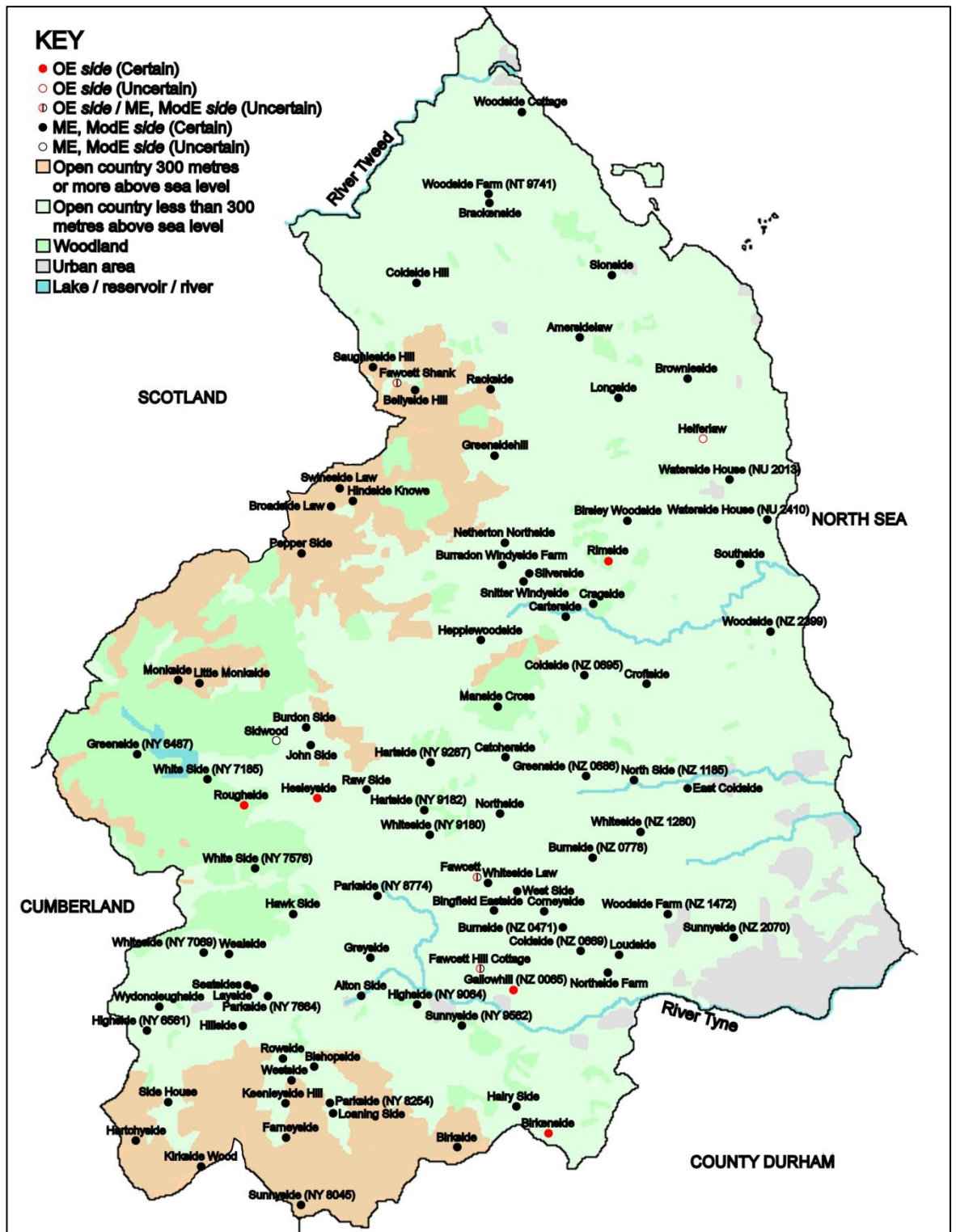
feature' are often possible, and establishing the reference and meaning of the element is therefore problematic.⁶³

OE *sīde* and its reflexes almost invariably appear in the present-day forms of the corpus names as *side* (e.g. *Ruffside*, *Longside*, *Side House*). The only other forms attested in the corpus are *-cett* (*Fawcett*, *Fawcett Hill Cottage*, *Fawcett Shank*) and *sid-* (*Sidwood*), both in names containing uncertain occurrences of the element. In *Gallowhill* (NZ 0065), OE *sīde* has later been replaced with ME, ModE *hill* while the early forms of *Heiferlaw* suggest that the generic of this name may have originally been OE *sīde*, later replaced with ME *loue*.⁶⁴

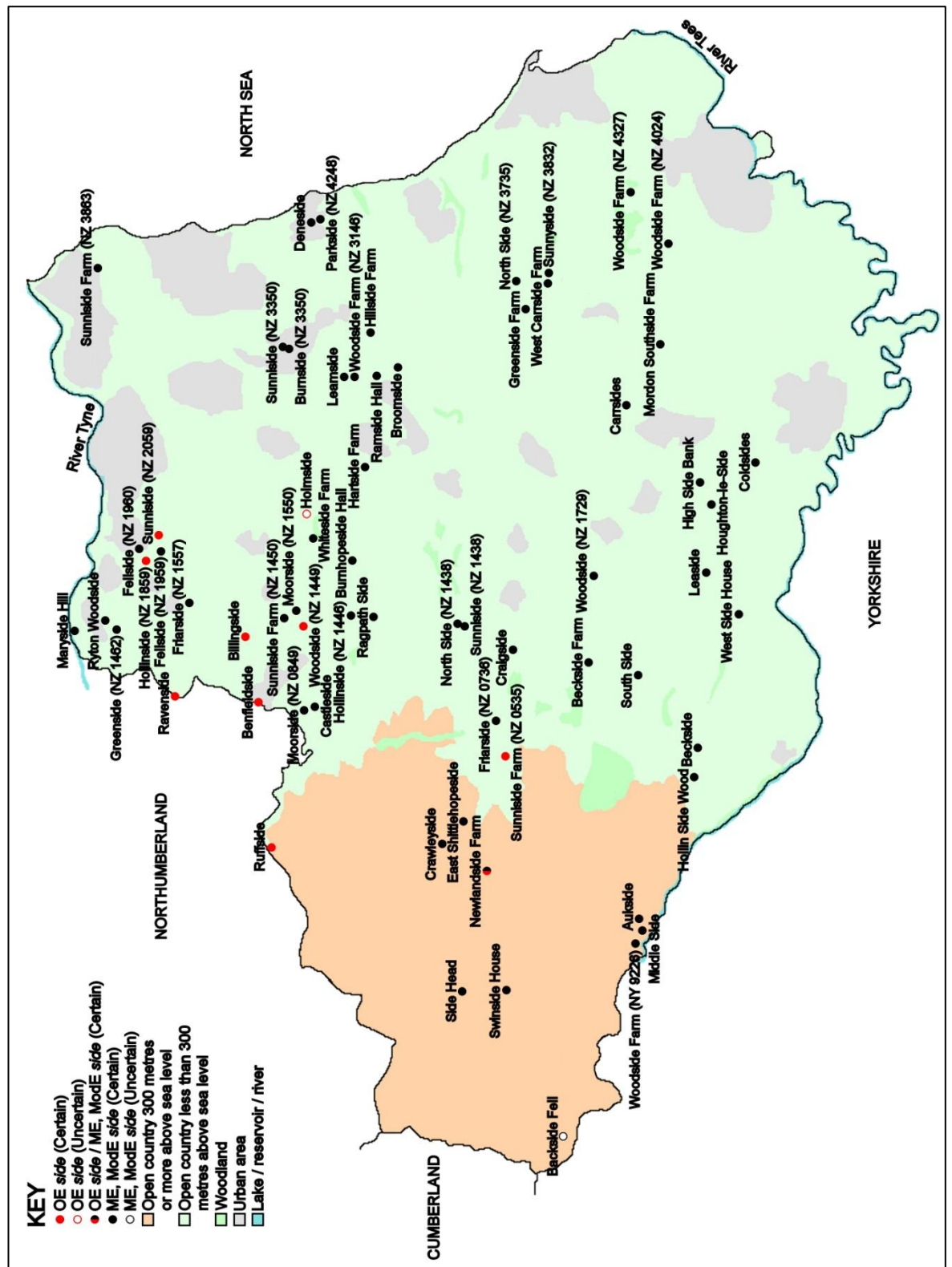
As Maps 4.16a and b show, the distribution of the names containing OE *sīde* is uneven, with eight (42.1%) of the 19 certain or possible occurrences being in a relatively small area south of the River Tyne. While ME *sīde* and ModE *side* are more evenly distributed and well attested throughout the study area, they are comparatively rare in areas which are more than 300 metres above sea level. Names containing OE *sīde* or its reflex also seem to have a tendency, especially in County Durham, to appear in pairs or small groups, with *North Side* (NZ 1438) contrasting with *Sunniside* (NZ 1438), and *Fellside* (NZ 1959) with *Sunniside* (NZ 2059), for instance.

⁶³ There are two *Waterside Houses* in the corpus; both places are located by the River Aln and ModE *side* is almost certainly not used as a hill-term in these place-names. Of the four *Parkside*s, on the other hand, a hill-term use seems likely in one name and possible but uncertain in the other three; of the 11 ME or ModE *Woodside*s, a hill-term use seems likely in four, unlikely in four, and uncertain in three names.

⁶⁴ *Gallowhill* (NZ 0065) is *Galueside* c. 1290, *Gallowhill* 1862-67 *OSC1*; *Heiferlaw* is *Heforside* 1283, *Heffordlawe* 1346.



Map 4.16a Northumberland names containing OE, ME *side*, ModE *side*



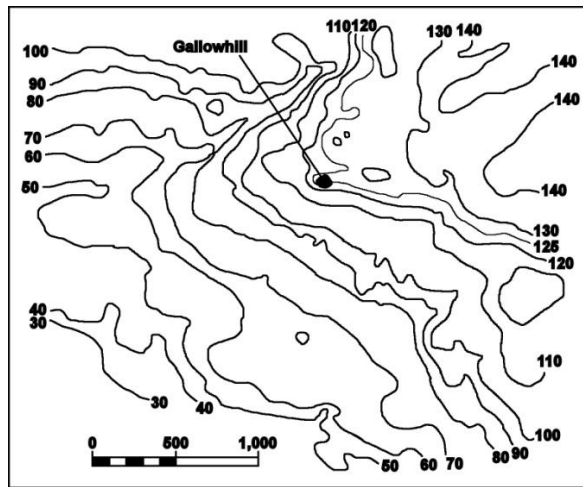
Map 4.16b County Durham names containing OE, ME *sīde*, ModE *side*

OE *sīde*

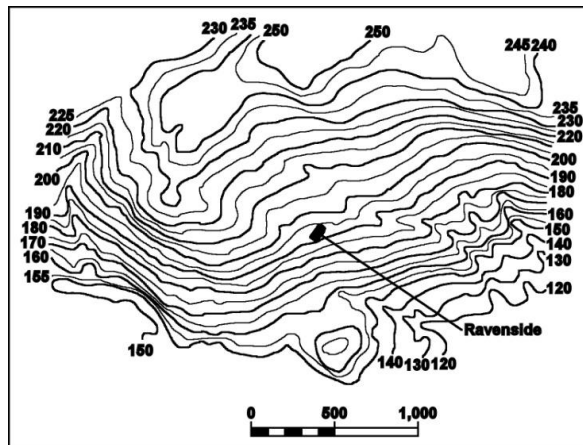
Of the 19 corpus names certainly or possibly containing OE *sīde*, only four are in the areas included in the topographical analysis. Two of these names, *Gallowhill* (NZ 0065)

and *Ravenside*, contain certain occurrences while the other two names, *Fawcett Hill Cottage* and *Fawcett Shank*, contain uncertain occurrences.

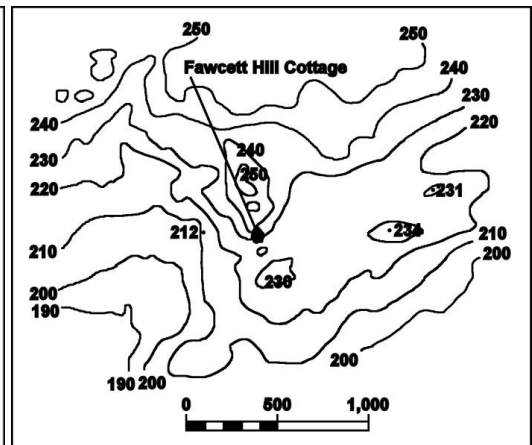
In all four names, OE *sīde* is used as a hill-term, and the reference is to slopes (Maps 4.17a-d). Except for the slopes at the foot of which Fawcett Hill Cottage is situated, the *sīde*-features are comparatively long, measuring at least 750 metres in length. The maximum height of the *sīdes* ranges from 125 to 350 metres while their maximum width varies between 150 and 625 metres. The maximum gradients vary between 20.0% and 100%, with three (75.0%) of the four features having maximum gradients between 20.0% and 25.0%.



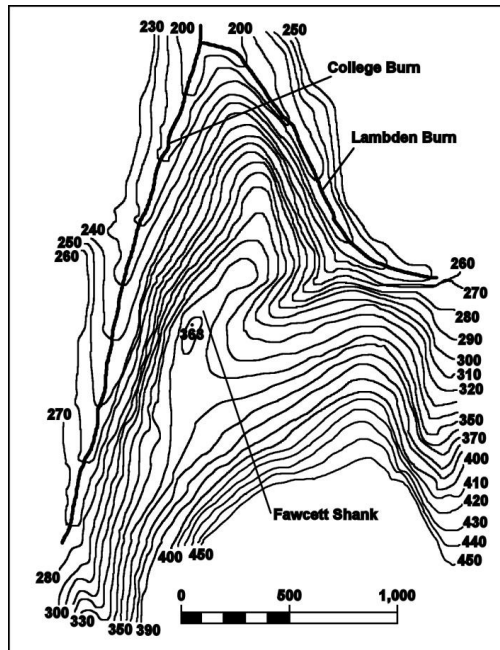
Map 4.17a Gallowhill (Nb, NZ 0065)



Map 4.17b Ravenside (Du, NZ 0958)



Map 4.17c Fawcett Hill Cottage (Nb, NY 9767)



Map 4.17d Fawcett Shank (Nb, NT 8923)

Table 4.9 summarises the physical characteristics of the four OE *sīdes*.

Max. height:	125-350m; average 229m
Min. width:	50-450m; average 294m
Max. width:	150-625m; average 419m
Max. gradient:	20-100%; average 41%

Table 4.9 Summary of the characteristics of OE *sīdes*

These findings seem to be in line with those of previous studies (Gelling 1984:187; Gelling and Cole 2000:219), indicating that OE *sīde* is typically used in the study area of long slopes or hill-sides. They also suggest that OE *sīdes* tend to be comparatively high, but not particularly steep. Whether *sīde* had a highly specialised meaning beyond that remains uncertain because of the small number of names included in the analysis.

ME *sīde*, ModE *side*

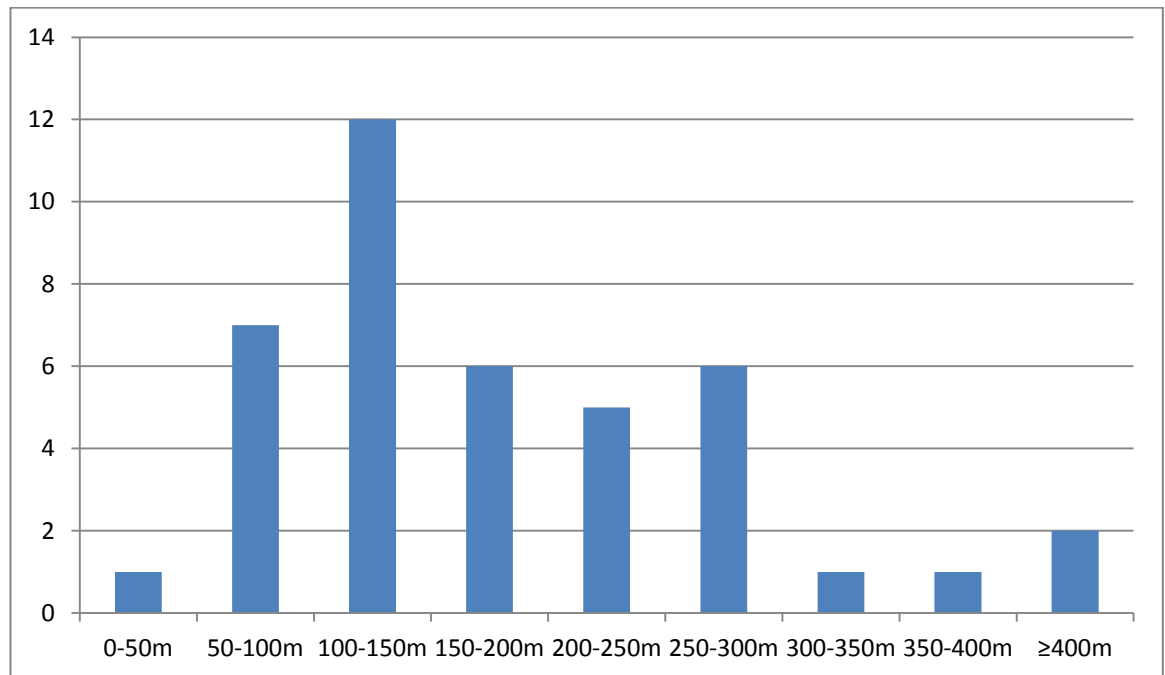
Of the 142 corpus names certainly or possibly containing ME *sīde* or ModE *side*, 48 are included in the topographical analysis. All these names contain certain occurrences of the element. In 32 (66.6%) of the 48 names, ME *sīde* or its reflex is used certainly as a hill-term. Of the remaining 16 names, a hill-term use seems possible in the light of local topography in nine (18.8%) and unlikely in seven (14.6%) instances.

When *sīde* or its reflex is used as a hill-term, the reference is always either to the slopes of a hill-spur or hill, or to an area of sloping ground (Table 4.10).⁶⁵

Type of feature	Number of occurrences	%
Slopes of a hill-spur / hill	17	41.5
Slopes / sloping ground	15	36.6
Slopes / sloping ground overlooking a stream / river	9	21.9
	41	100.0

Table 4.10 ME *sīdes*, ModE *sides* according to the type of feature

The maximum height of the 41 *sīdes* and *sides* included in the analysis ranges from 35 to 540 metres, with 12 (29.3%) of the 41 features measuring between 100 and 150 metres (Graph 4.5a). Very low *sīdes* and *sides* are rare, with Maryside Hill being the only feature in the analysis with a maximum height of less than 50 metres.

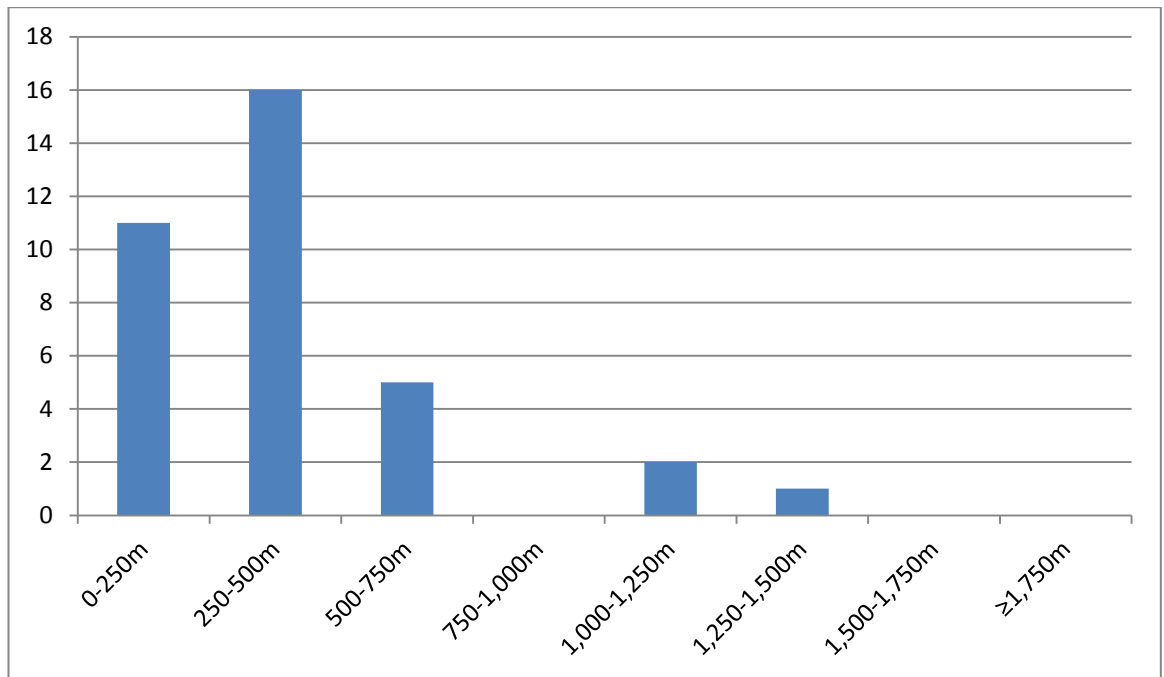


Graph 4.5a ME *sīdes*, ModE *sides* according to their maximum height

The maximum width of the 35 measurable *sīdes* and *sides* varies between 75 and 1,300 metres, with 27 (77.1%) features having maximum widths of less than 500 metres while features measuring more than 750 metres in width are rare (Graph 4.5b).⁶⁶

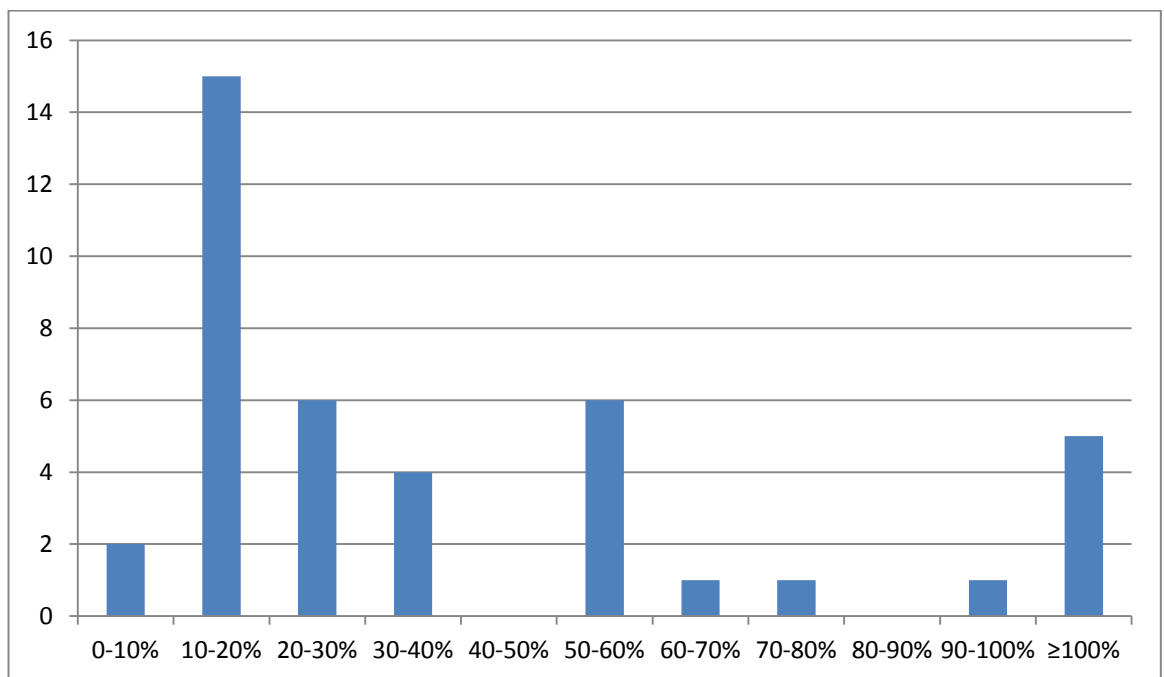
⁶⁵ The seven corpus names in which a hill-term use of ME *sīde*, ModE *side* seems unlikely have been excluded from Tables 4.10 and 4.11 and Graphs 4.5a-c.

⁶⁶ *East Coldside*, *Coldsides*, *Hartside* (NY 9182), *Northside*, *Sunniside* (NZ 1438) and *Ryton Woodside* have been excluded from this part of the analysis as in these place-names, the reference is to features which could not be measured reliably in terms of width.



Graph 4.5b ME *sides*, ModE *sides* according to their maximum width

The maximum gradients of the *sides* and *sides* vary between 6.7% and 100%, with 15 (36.6%) of the 41 features included in the analysis having maximum gradients between 10% and 20% (Graph 4.5c).



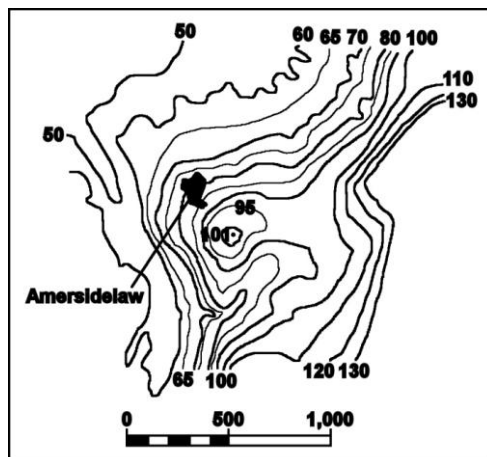
Graph 4.5c ME *sides*, ModE *sides* according to their maximum gradient

The characteristics of the ME *sides*, ModE *sides* are summarised in Table 4.11.

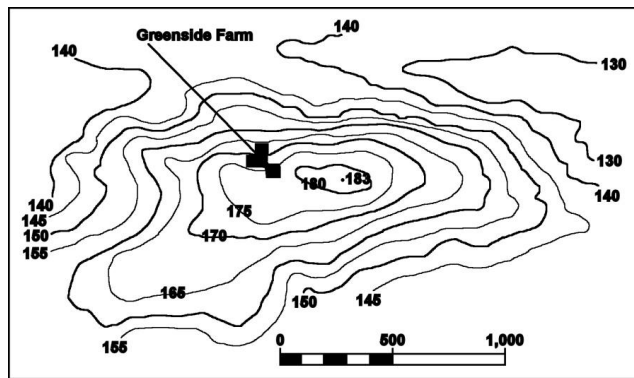
Max. height:	35-540m; average 185m
Min. width:	25-950m; average 227m
Max. width:	75-1,300m; average 394m
Max. gradient:	6.7-100%; average 37%

Table 4.11 Summary of the characteristics of ME *sīdes*, ModE *sides*

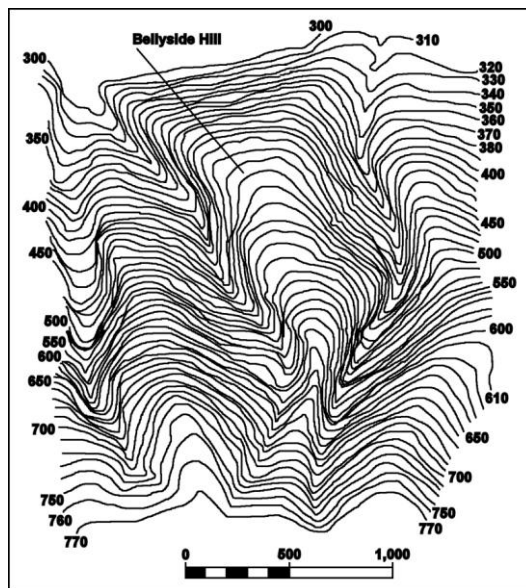
Map 4.18a-d and 4.19a-c demonstrate the uses of ME *sīde*, ModE *side* in the study area. The features referred to in *Amersidelaw* (4.18a) and *Greenside Farm* (4.18b) are fairly typical examples of *sīde*, *side* in the sense of ‘slopes of a hill-spur or hill’. In the former name, the reference is to the slopes of a rounded hill-spur while in the latter, ModE *side* refers to the steep slopes of a large hill. The maximum widths of the two features are 325 and 400 metres, respectively, while their maximum gradients are 20.0% and 34.0%. In *Bellyside Hill* (4.18c) and *Coldside Hill* (4.18d), on the other hand, the reference is to steeper, much more dramatic features, with maximum gradients in excess of 100%. Maps 4.19a-c illustrate the uses of the element in the sense of ‘slope(s), sloping ground’. In *Longside* (4.19a), the reference is to a long, steep slope with a maximum gradient of at least 100% whereas in *Sunnyside* (NZ 1438) (4.19b), *side* refers to an extensive area of sloping ground with gradients between 3.8% and 33.0%. In *East Coldside* (4.19c), the reference is to an extensive area of gently sloping ground overlooking a river valley.



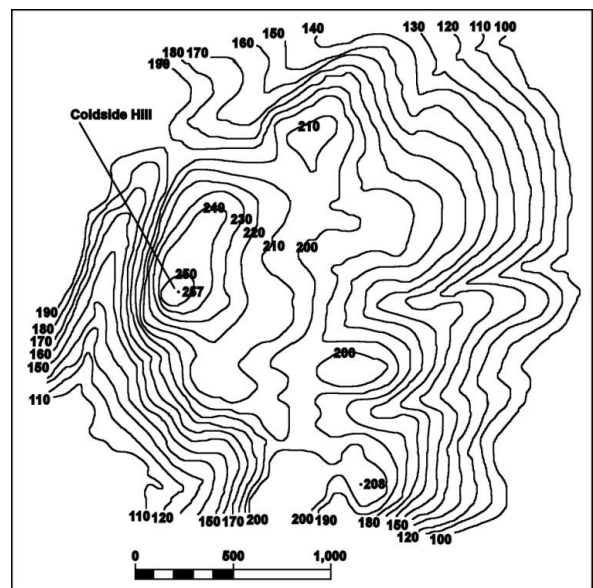
Map 4.18a Amersidelaw (Nb, NU 0637)



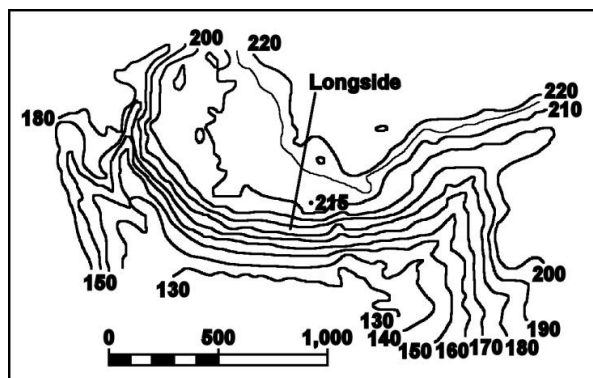
Map 4.18b Greenside Farm (Du, NZ 3534)



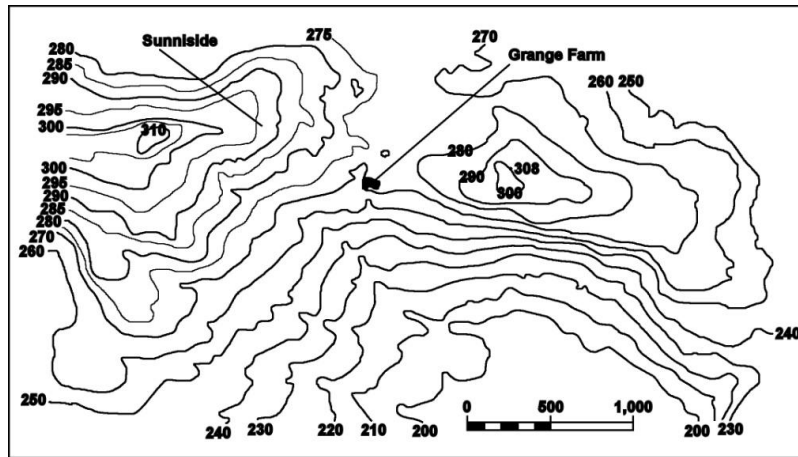
Map 4.18c Bellyside Hill (Nb, NT 9022)



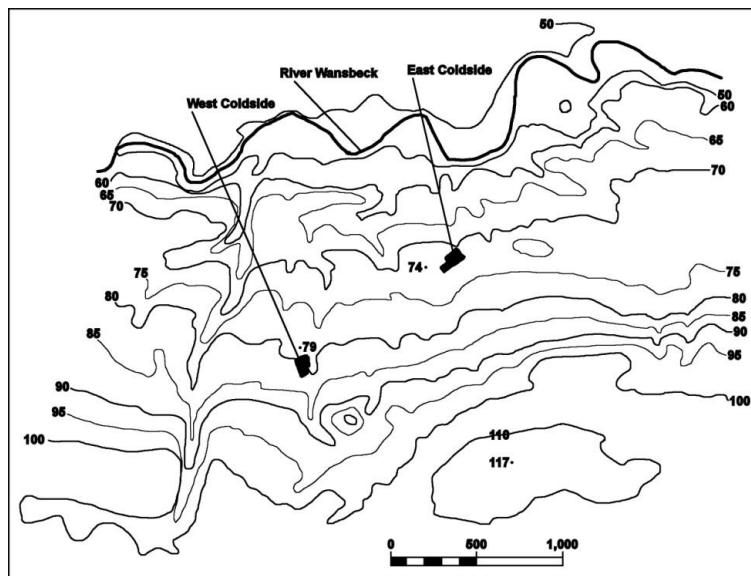
Map 4.18d Coldside Hill (Nb, NT 9032)



Map 4.19a Longside (Nb, NU 0921)



Map 4.19b Sunnyside (Du, NZ 1438)



Map 4.19c East Coldside (Nb, NZ 1684)

The findings of the present study suggest that ME *sīde* and ModE *side* are used in the study area similarly to their OE predecessor. As seems to be the case with OE *sīde*, they do not have a highly specialised meaning in terms of the types of feature they refer to as while the broad meaning of both OE *sīde* and its reflexes in the study area place-names is ‘slope’, they can be used of both slopes of hill-features and of less clearly definable slopes and areas of sloping ground. It seems, however, that ME *sīde* and ModE *side* might be more specialised than the OE word in terms of the size of the features as the ME *sīdes* and ModE *sides* tend not to be very wide.

4.1.4 OE *hrycg*, ME *rigge*, ModE *ridge*, dial. *rig(g)*

OE *hrycg* had the meanings ‘back of a man or animal’ and ‘ridge, rigg [of barley, etc.], high line of continuous hills, elevated surface’ (B&T, s.v. *hrycg*). These meanings were

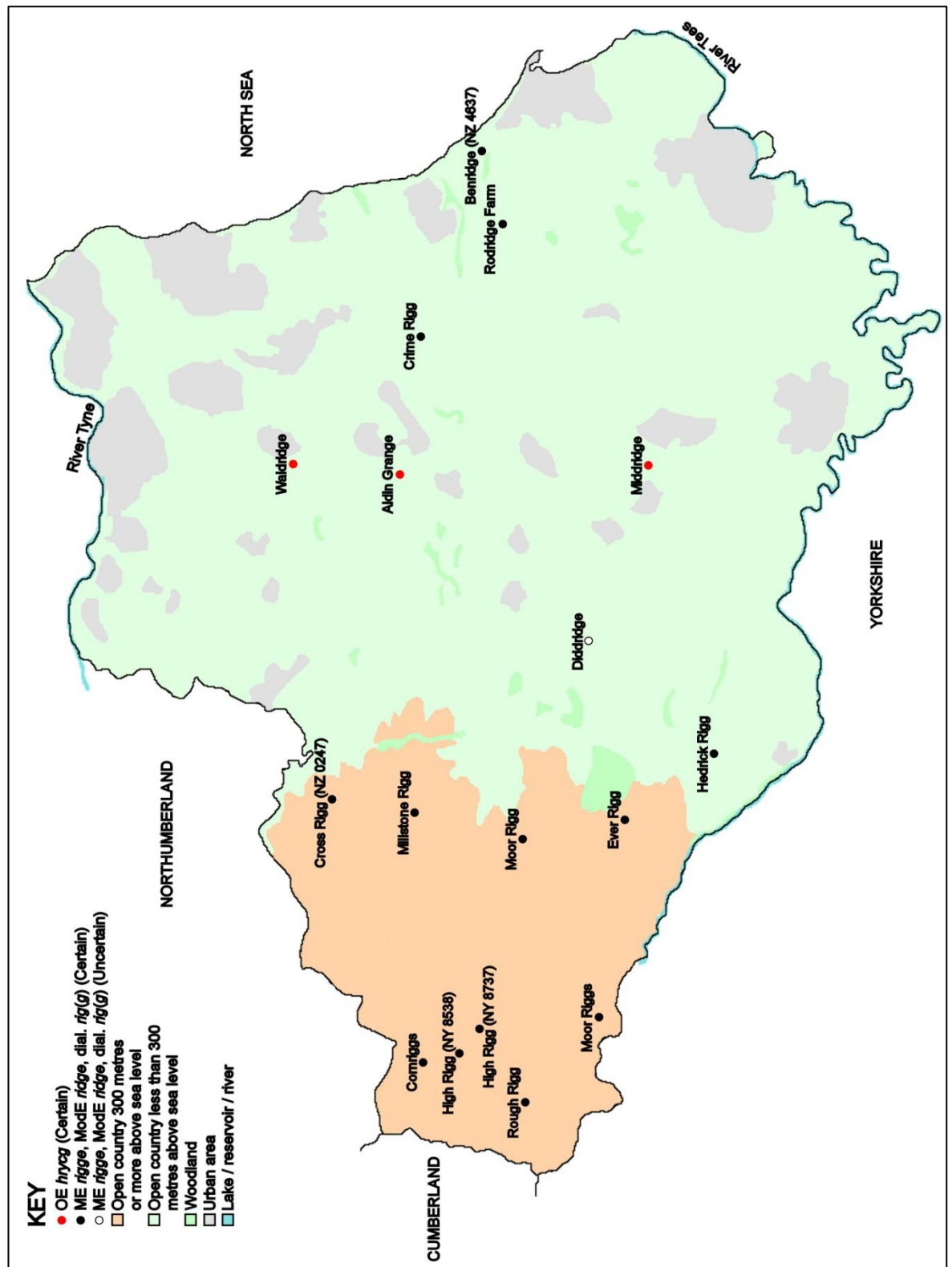
retained in ME, and ME *rigge* also developed additional, related senses, including ‘backbone of a man or an animal, spine’, ‘measure of land comprising one strip of land separated from other such strips by shallow ditches’ and ‘rocky ledge rising in a river’ (*MED*, s.v. *rigge*, n.). The relevant meanings of ModE *ridge* and its Scottish and northern dialectal variant *rig(g)* are ‘top, upper part or crest of anything, esp. when long and narrow’, ‘long, narrow hill’, ‘long and narrow stretch of elevated ground, range or chain of hills or mountains’ and ‘raised or rounded strip of arable land’ (*EDD*, s.v. *rig(g)*, sb.¹ and v.; *OED*, s.v. *ridge*, sb.¹ and *rig*, sb.¹).

The meaning of OE *hrycg* in place-names is ‘ridge, long narrow hill’ (*EPNE*). Previous studies suggest that, unlike OE *dūn*, for instance, *hrycg* did not develop a highly specialised meaning as a place-name element (Gelling 1984:169; Gelling and Cole 2000:190). According to Gelling and Cole (2000:190), ‘[n]o subtlety is required for interpretation: anything which qualifies for the modern term could have been described by the OE one’. Although well evidenced, OE *hrycg* is not among the commonest ‘topographical terms in ancient settlement-names’, and its nationwide distribution is uneven and ‘obviously influenced by topography’ (Gelling and Cole 2000:190). OE *hrycg* does not occur in Cox’s corpus of names recorded before AD 731 (Cox 1976). The element ‘occurs frequently in minor names, many of which [...] may be of post-Conquest origin’, and ME *rigge* and its reflexes are also used frequently in field-names in the sense of ‘cultivated strip of ground, measure of land’ (*EPNE*; Gelling and Cole 2000:190).

OE *hrycg* or its later reflex occurs certainly or possibly in 143 names in the corpus (Maps 4.20a and b). Except for *Aldin Grange*, *hrycg* and its reflexes appear in the present-day forms of the corpus names invariably as *ridge* (e.g. *Druridge*, *Bleak Ridge*) or *rig(g)* (e.g. *Hazelrigg*, *Steer Rig*).⁶⁷ As Maps 4.20a and b show, nine (75.0%) of the 12 names containing the OE word are in Northumberland while the remaining three (25.0%) are in County Durham. The distribution of the occurrences is relatively even across the study area. There is a marked difference between the distribution patterns of OE *hrycg* and its reflexes as 117 (89.3%) of the 131 certain or possible occurrences of ME *rigge* or ModE *ridge*, dial. *rig(g)* are in Northumberland, with the vast majority of the occurrences being in the south-western part of the county. As Map 4.20a shows, the area around Haltwhistle is particularly rich in names containing *rigge* or its reflexes. Although the uneven distribution of *rigge* and its reflexes could be partly explained by

⁶⁷ *Aldin Grange* is *Aldingrig* c. 1170, *Aldyngryge* 1539, *Aldin Grange* 1580.

onomastic fashion, it probably also, and perhaps even mainly, results from the semantics of *rigge* and *ridge*, *rig(g)*, discussed below.



Map 4.20b County Durham names containing OE *hrycg*, ME *rigge*, ModE *ridge*, dial. *rig(g)*

OE *hrycg*

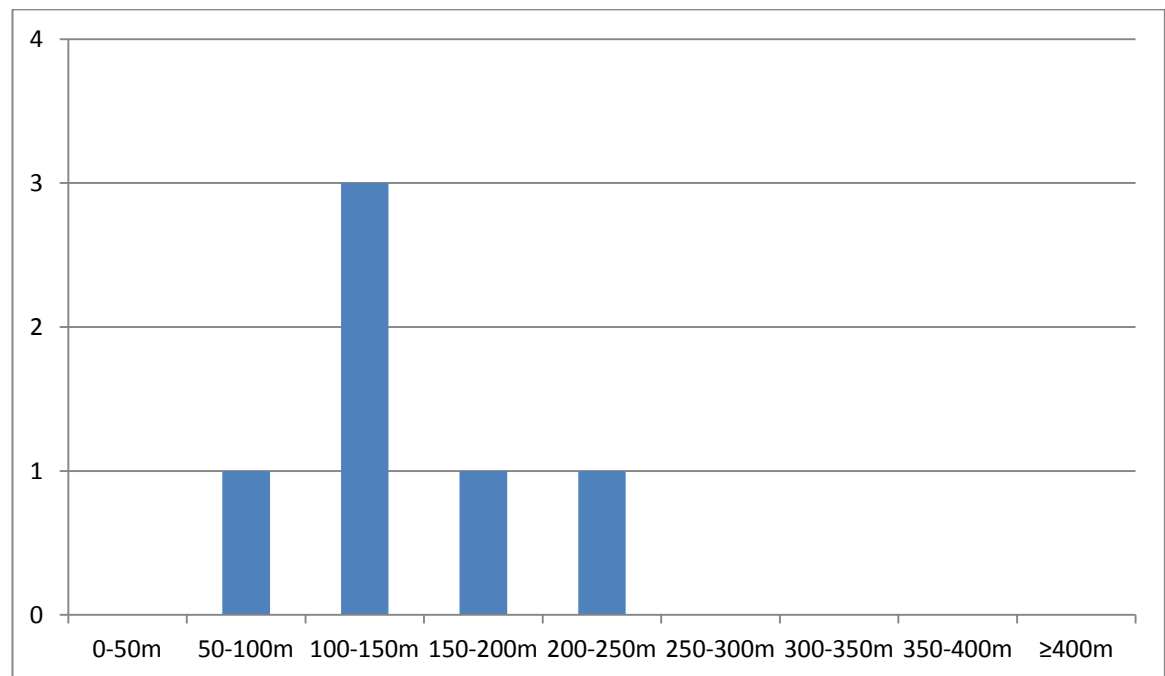
Of the 12 corpus names containing OE *hrycg*, six are in the areas included in the topographical analysis.

Although two (33.3%) of the six *hrycges* can be described as long or narrow, *hrycg* cannot be said to have a characteristic use, or uses, in the study area (Table 4.12). It is also worth noting that the reference of the element is uncertain to varying degrees in five out of the six instances. While establishing the exact reference of topographical terms in actual instances is often problematic, and such difficulties are by no means unique to names containing *hrycg*, they can be seen as indirect evidence for the absence of a precise, specialised meaning, or meanings.

Type of feature	Number of occurrences	%
Long and/or narrow hill or ridge formation	2	33.2
Hill (irregular shape)	1	16.7
Tongue-shaped hill-spur	1	16.7
Rounded hill-spur	1	16.7
Sloping ground	1	16.7
	6	100.0

Table 4.12 OE *hrycges* according to the type of feature

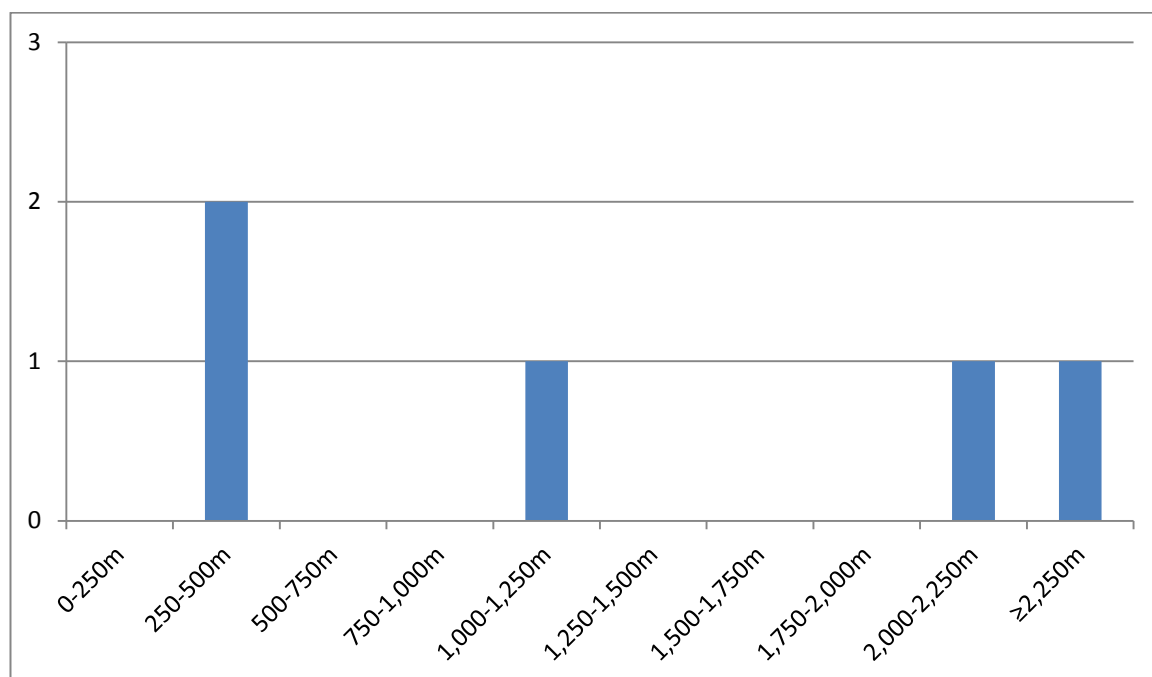
The maximum height of the *hrycges* varies between 65 and 202 metres, with three (50.0%) features measuring between 100 and 150 metres (Graph 4.6a).



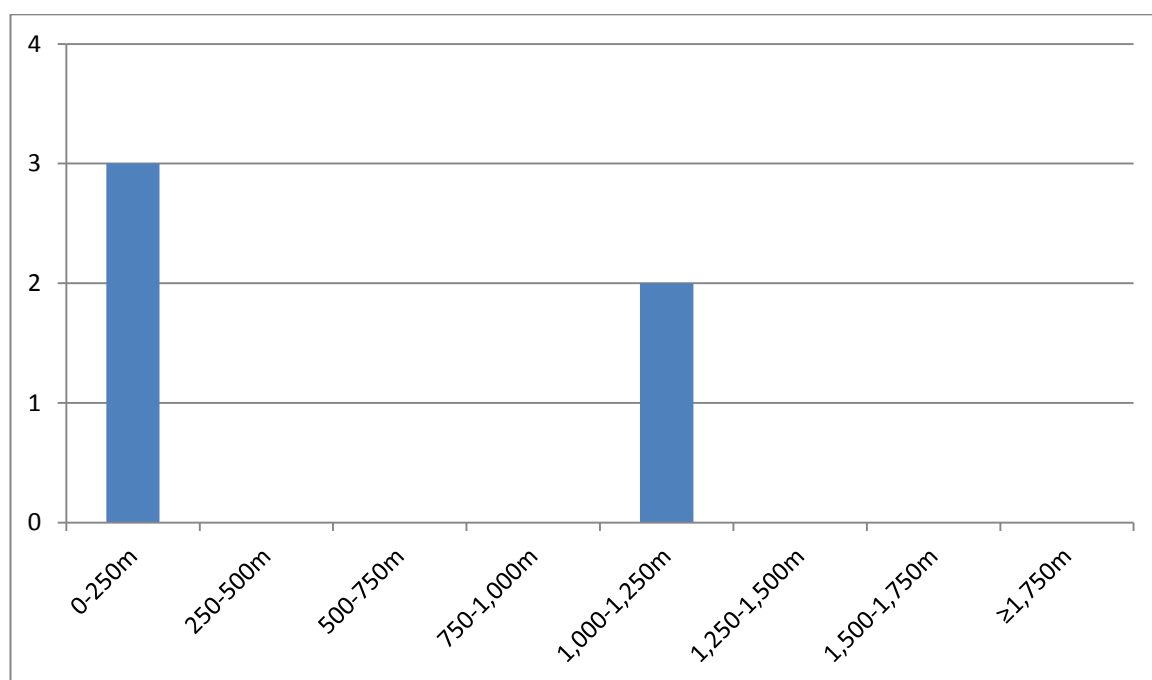
Graph 4.6a OE *hrycges* according to their maximum height

The study area *hrycges* do not have a characteristic length or maximum width, with the smallest and largest features in the analysis, the rounded hill-spur at Middridge and the

prominent ridge formation at Hazelrigg, measuring 250 x 100-200 and 3,750 x 100-1,100 metres, respectively (Graphs 4.6b and c).⁶⁸



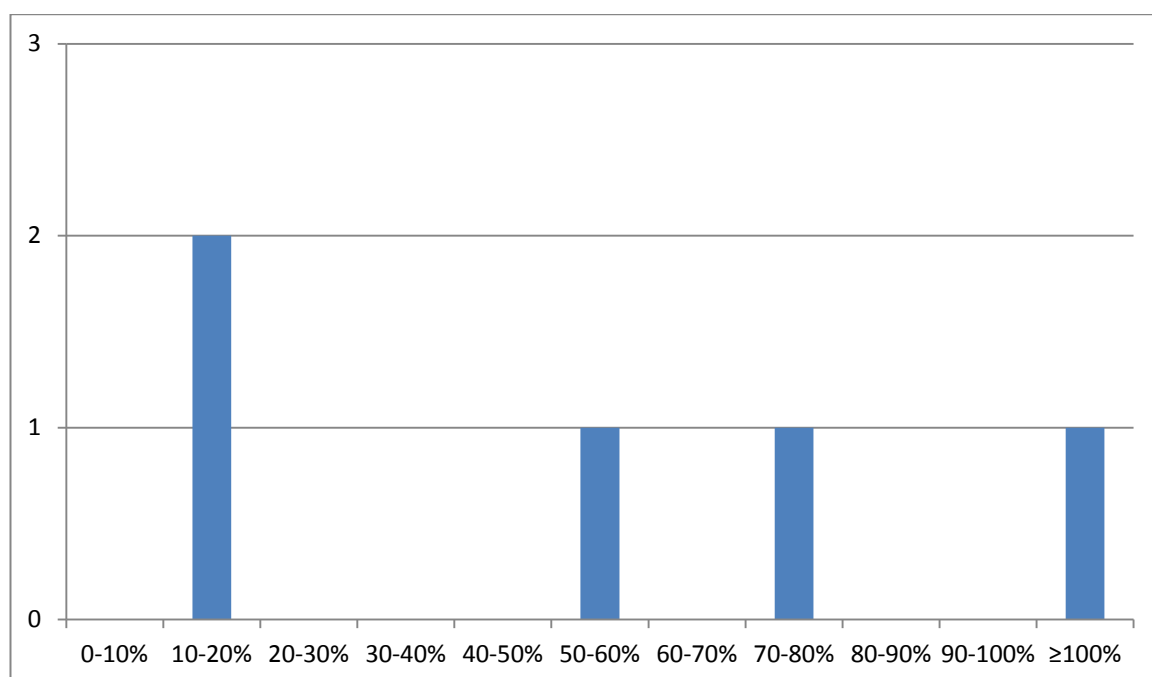
Graph 4.6b OE *hrycges* according to their length



Graph 4.6c OE *hrycges* according to their maximum width

The maximum gradients of the *hrycges* range from 10.0% to 100%, and they do not have a typical maximum gradient (Graph 4.6d).⁶⁹

⁶⁸ Benridge (NZ 1687) has been excluded from this part of the analysis as in this place-name, the reference is apparently to an extensive stretch of sloping ground which could not be measured reliably in terms of length and width.



Graph 4.6d OE *hrycges* according to their maximum gradient

Table 4.13 summarises the physical characteristics of the OE *hrycges*.

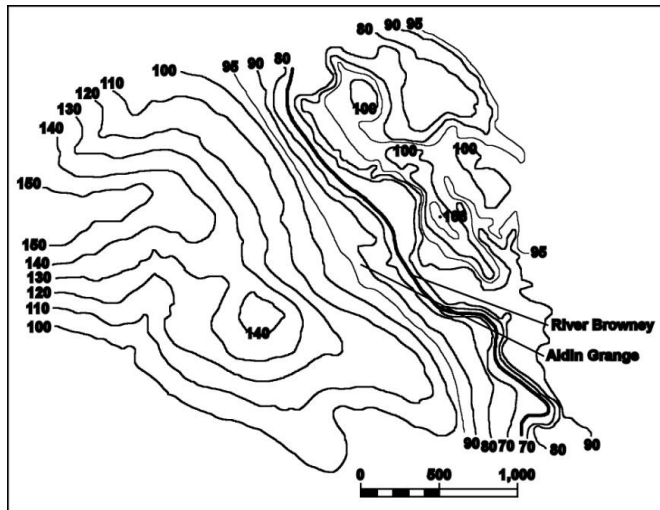
Max. height:	65-202m; average 131m
Length:	250-3,750m; average 1,490m
Min. width:	50-200m; average 100m
Max. width:	150-1,100m; average 535m
Max. gradient:	10-100%; average 49%

Table 4.13 Summary of the characteristics of OE *hrycges*

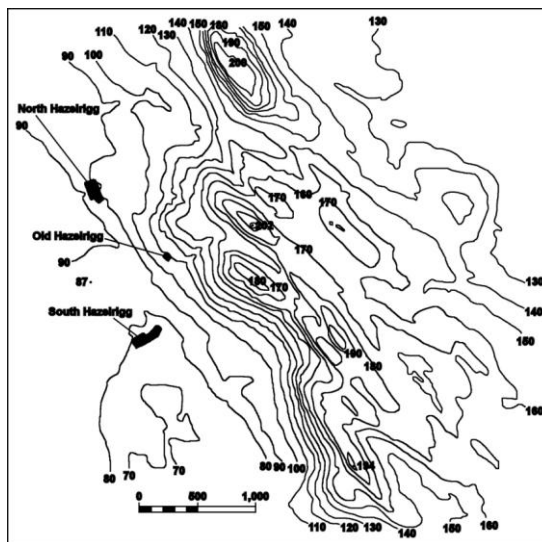
Maps 4.21-4.26 show the six *hrycg*-features included in the analysis, demonstrating the variation in the shape and size of the study area *hrycges*.⁷⁰

⁶⁹ *Middridge* has been excluded from this part of the analysis as the gradients of the modest hill-spur at Middridge could not be measured reliably.

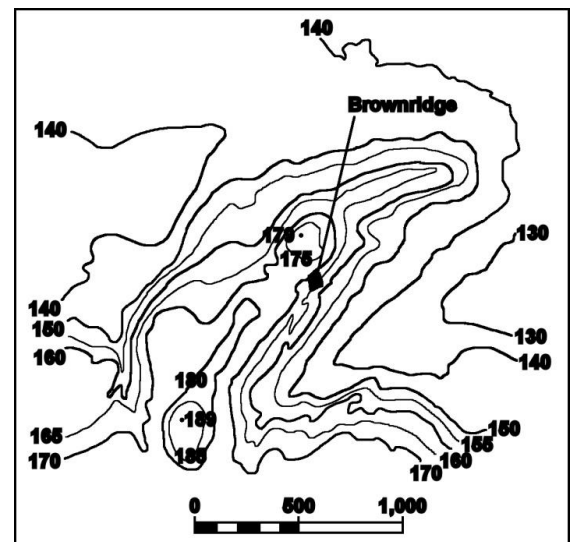
⁷⁰ These maps also illustrate the difficulties involved in identifying the features *hrycg* refers to. In *Aldin Grange* (Map 4.21), for instance, the reference could be either to the long, narrow hill ENE of Aldin Grange settlement, or to the extensive ridge formation W of it. In the analysis presented in this section, the reference is thought to be to the latter.



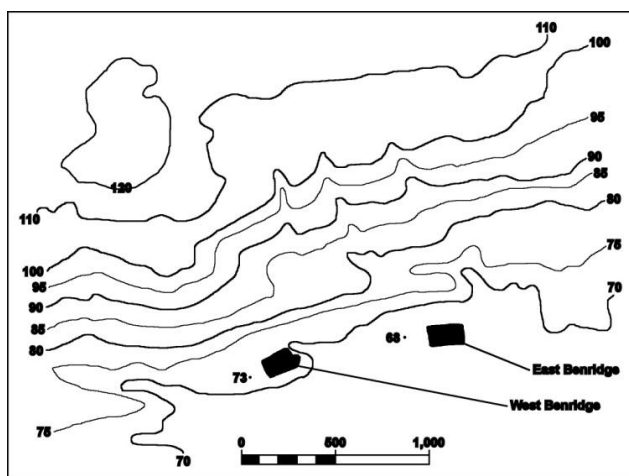
Map 4.21 Aldin Grange (Du, NZ 2442)



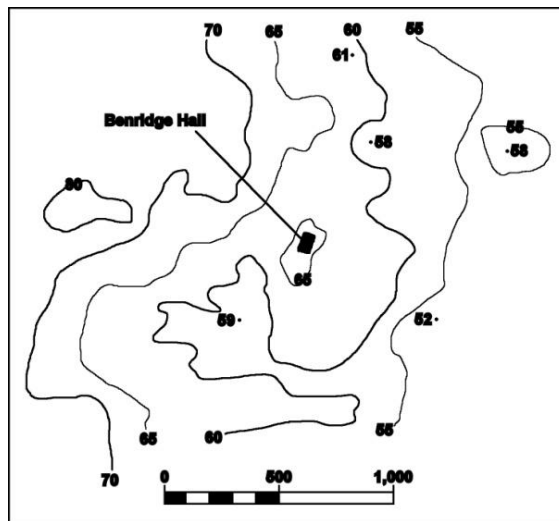
Map 4.22 Hazelrigg (Nb, NU 0533)



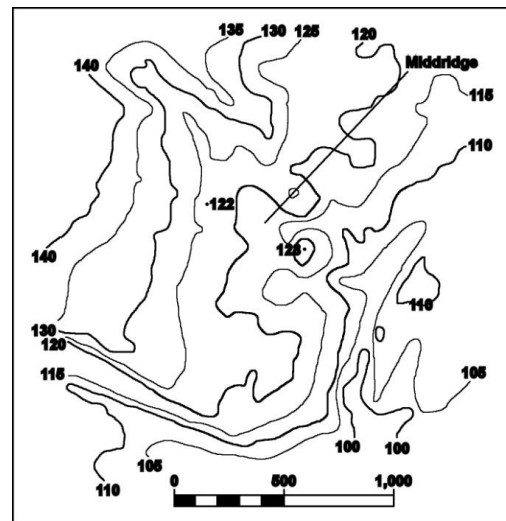
Map 4.23 Brownridge (Nb, NU 1028)



Map 4.24 Benridge (Nb, NZ 1687)



Map 4.25 Benridge (Nb, NZ 1475)



Map 4.26 Middridge (Du, NZ 2526)

The findings of the present study suggest that OE *hrycg* does not have a specialised meaning in the study area place-names. While the absence of a highly specialised meaning was to be expected in the light of the findings of previous studies, the lack of consistency in the use of the element in the more general sense of ‘long narrow hill’ is surprising. Indeed, the findings on the uses of the reflexes of *hrycg* presented below suggest that Gelling and Cole’s (2000:190) observation that ‘anything which qualifies for [ModE *ridge*] could have been described by [OE *hrycg*]’ may not be entirely correct for the study area as it seems doubtful whether all OE *hrycges* would qualify for a ModE *ridge*.

ME *rigge*, ModE *ridge*, dial. *rig(g)*

Of the 131 corpus names certainly or possibly containing ME *rigge* or ModE *ridge*, dial. *rig(g)*, 30 are in the areas included in the topographical analysis. ME *rigge* or its reflex occurs certainly in 28 of these names while the remaining two names, *Corridge* and *Rodridge Farm*, contain uncertain occurrences. The reference of the element can be established with varying degrees of certainty in all 30 instances.

ME *rigge* and its reflexes are typically used in the study area of triangular hill-spurs and long, narrow hills, with 17 (56.8%) of the 30 features in the analysis falling into these two categories (Table 4.14).

Type of feature	Number of occurrences	%
Triangular hill-spur or ridge	9	30.1
Long and/or narrow hill or ridge	8	26.7
Ridge (other shape)	3	10.0
Oval-shaped hill	3	10.0
Hill (irregular shape)	3	10.0
Triangular hill	1	3.3
Tongue of land	1	3.3
Rectangular hill-spur	1	3.3
Hill-spur (other shape)	1	3.3
	30	100.0

Table 4.14 ME *rigges*, ModE *ridges*, dial. *rig(g)s* according to the type of feature

Field-work and map-work have shown that the *rigges* and *ridges*, *rig(g)s* are further characterised by having a gentle, rather than a rugged or spiky profile. Figures 4.17a-c and 4.18a-c illustrate the characteristic uses of ME *rigge* and ModE *ridge*, dial. *rig(g)* in the study area. In *Barmoor Ridge* (4.17a and b) and *Horse Rigg* (4.17c), *rigge* or its reflex refers to a triangular hill-spur or ridge. In *Ferneyrigg Burn* (4.18a and b) and *Crime Rigg* (4.18c), the reference is a long, narrow hill or ridge.⁷¹

⁷¹ Figures 4.18a and b show the hill Ferneyrigg farm is situated on seen from the west. The Ferneyrigg Burn flows at the foot of the eastern slopes of the hill.



Figure 4.17a Barmoor Ridge (Nb, NT 9639) from E (1)



Figure 4.17b Barmoor Ridge (Nb, NT 9639) from E (2)



Figure 4.17c Horse Rigg (Nb, NT 8233) from NW



Figure 4.18a Ferneyrigg (Nb, NY 9683) from W (1)



Figure 4.18b Ferneyrigg (Nb, NY 9683) from W (2)

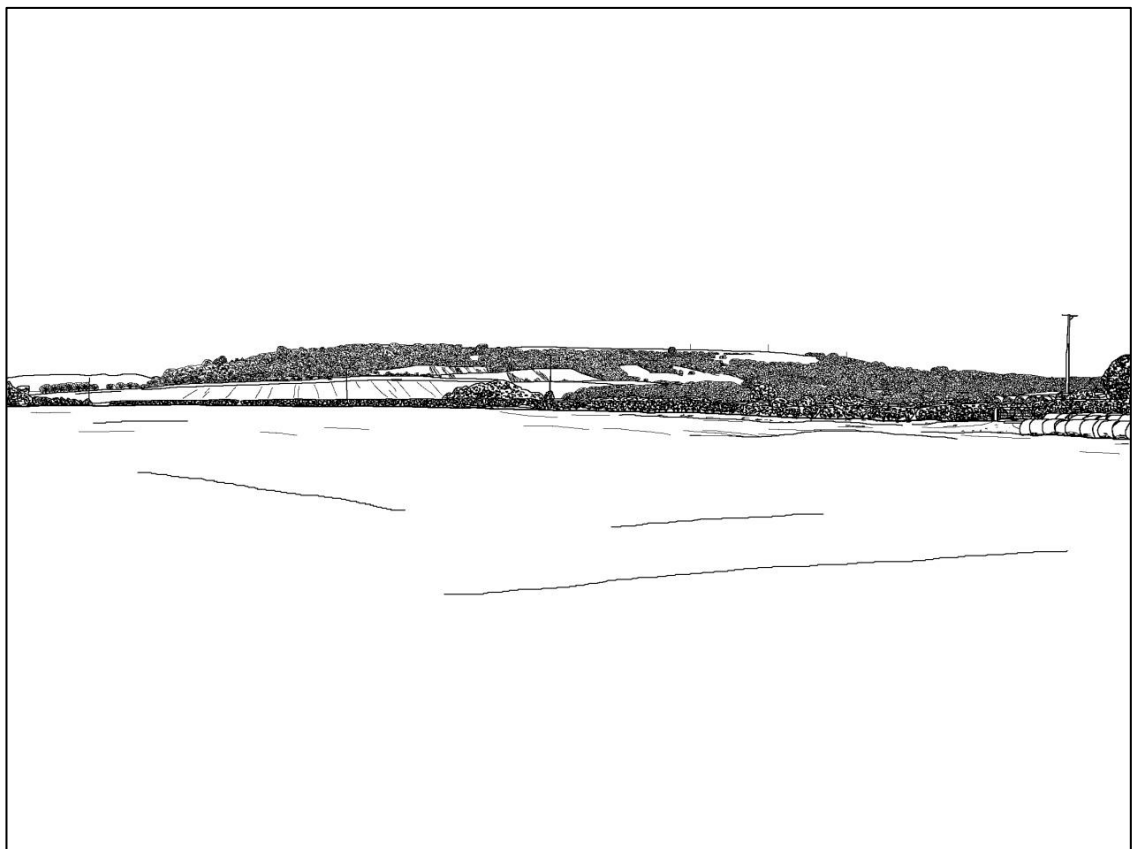
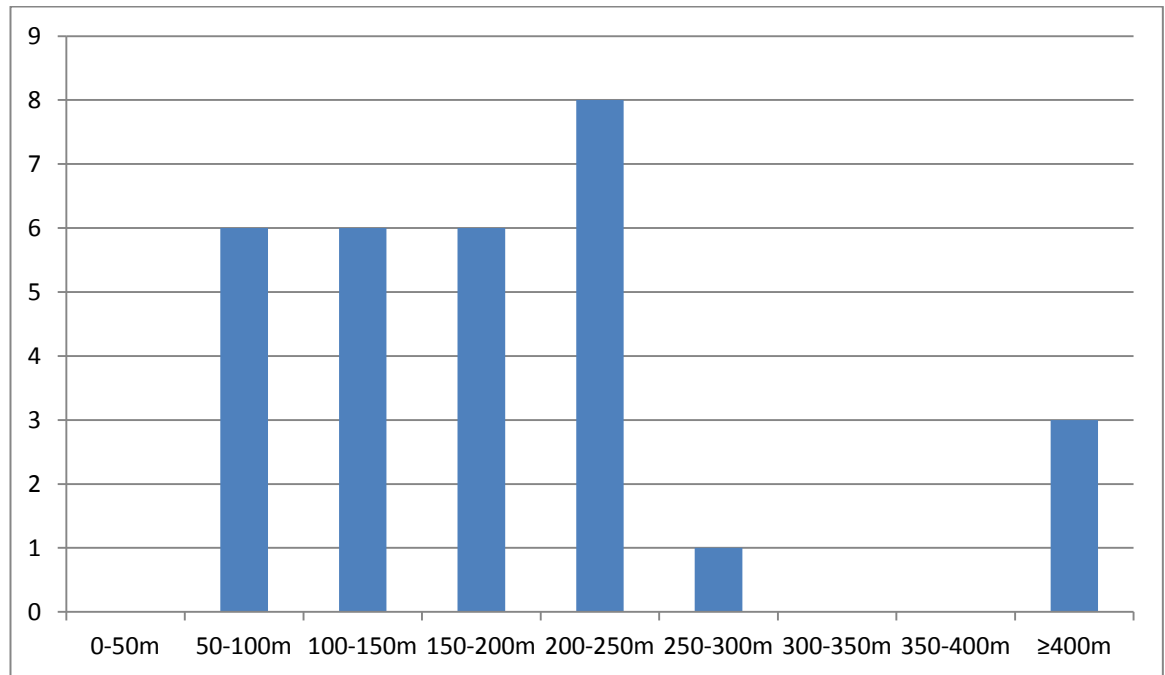


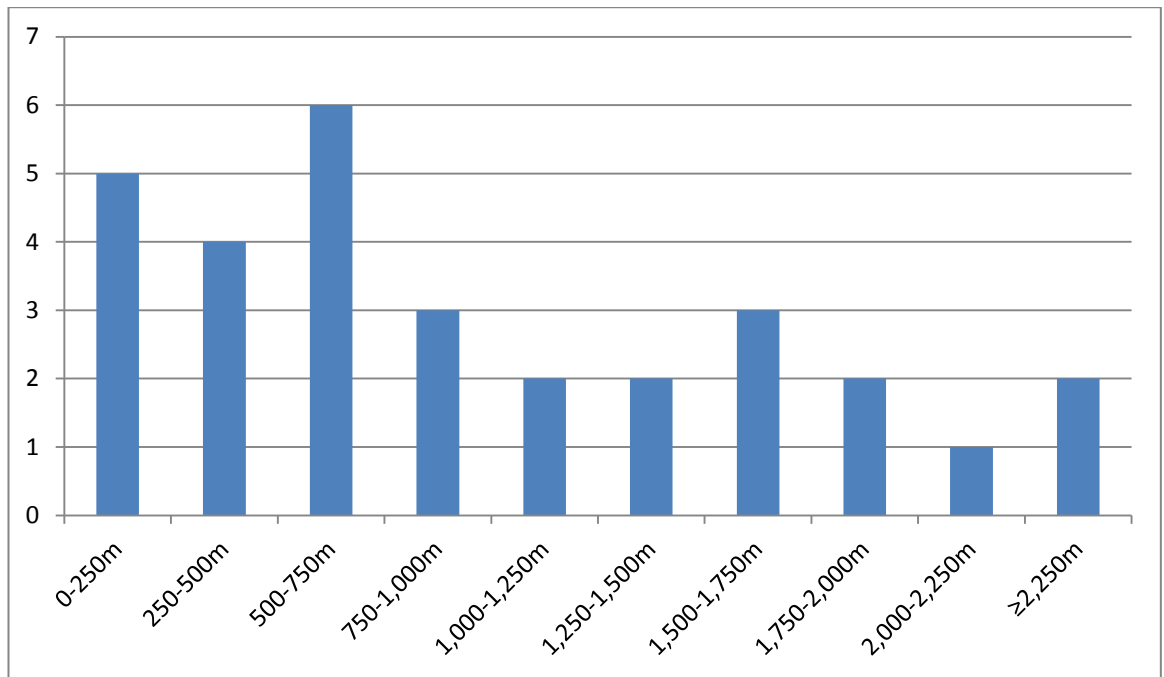
Figure 4.18c Crime Rigg (Du, NZ 3341) from SW

The maximum height of the ME *rigges* and ModE *ridges*, dial. *rig(g)s* ranges from 55 to 520 metres, with the long, narrow hill at Harper Ridge being the lowest feature in the analysis while Standrop Rigg in the Cheviot Hills is the highest (Graph 4.7a). Although eight (26.7%) of the 30 features included in the analysis have maximum heights between 200 and 250 metres, the study area *rigges* and *ridges*, *rig(g)s* cannot be said to have a characteristic height.

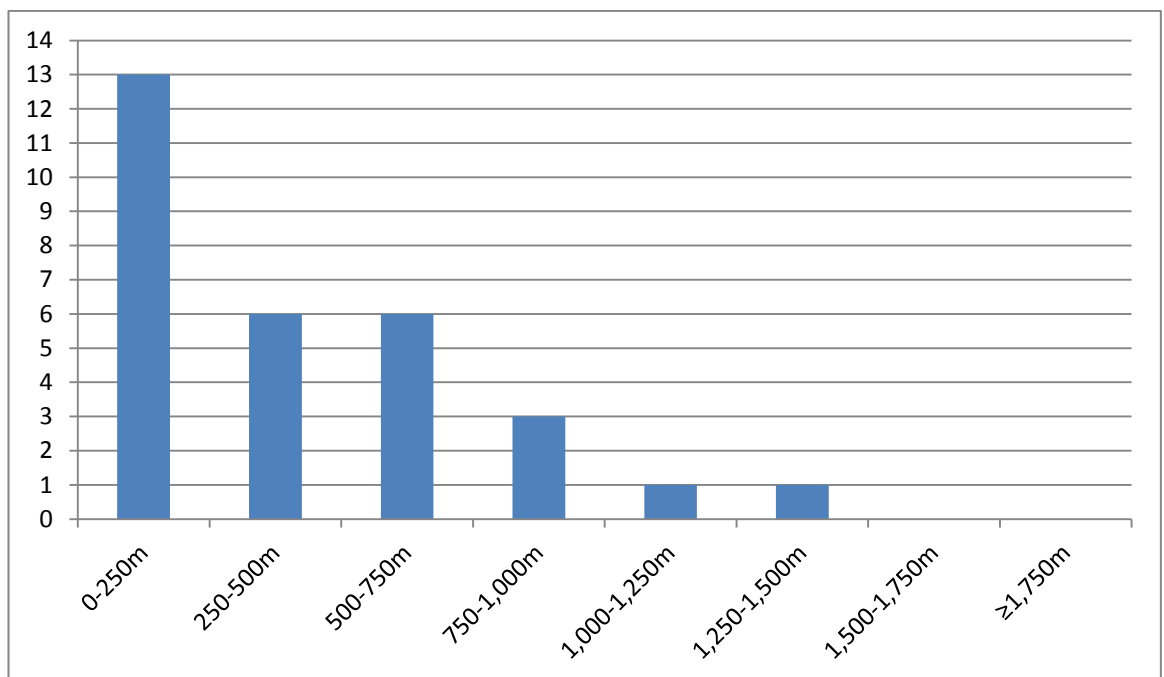


Graph 4.7a ME *rigges*, ModE *ridges*, dial. *rig(g)s* according to their maximum height

The length of the study area *rigges* and *ridges*, *rig(g)s* varies between 100 and 2,500 metres while their maximum width ranges from 75 to 1,250 metres (Graphs 4.7b and c). Although the *ridge*-features do not have a characteristic length, they tend to be comparatively long and narrow, with 15 (50.0%) features measuring at least 750 metres in length while 13 (43.3%) have maximum widths of less than 250 metres.



Graph 4.7b ME *rigges*, ModE *ridges*, dial. *rig(g)s* according to their length

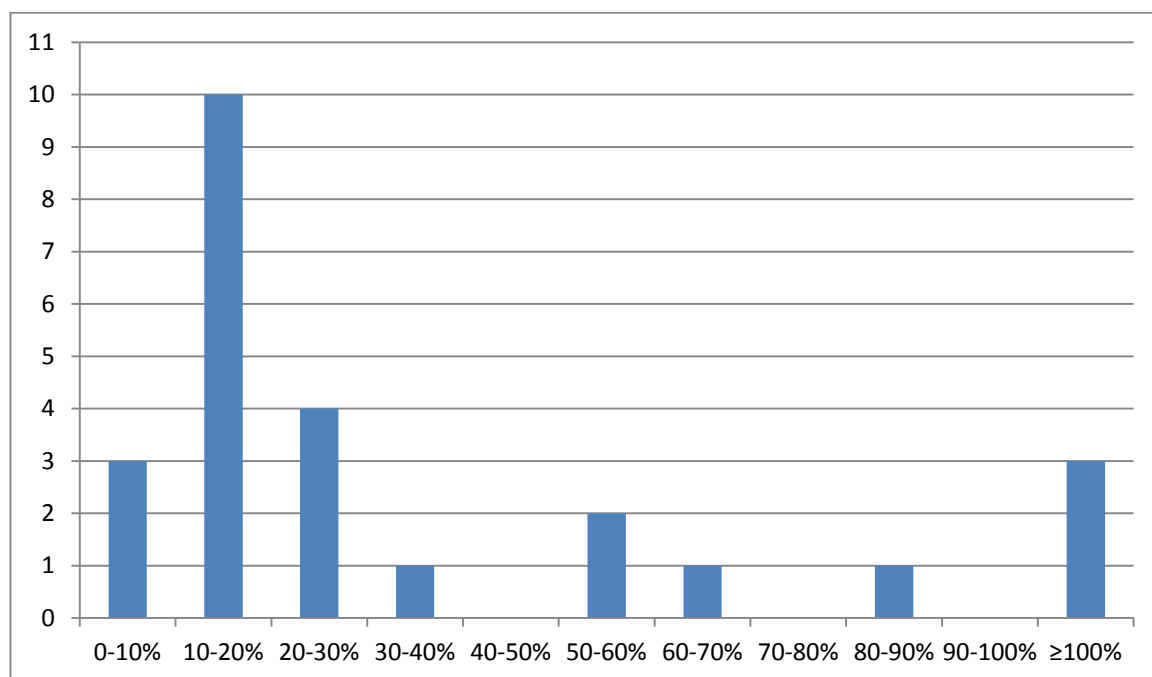


Graph 4.7c ME *rigges*, ModE *ridges*, dial. *rig(g)s* according to their maximum width

The maximum gradients of the *rigges* and *ridges*, *rig(g)s* range from 3.0% to 100% (Graph 4.7d).⁷² The study area *rigges* and *ridges*, *rig(g)s* are characterised by not being

⁷² *Donkin Rigg*, *Hazlerigg*, *Steel Rigg* (NY 9979), *Todridge* (NZ 0585) and *Rodridge Farm* have been excluded from this part of the analysis as in these place-names, the reference is to features which are extremely modest in terms of gradients, and their maximum gradients could therefore not be measured reliably.

particularly steep, with 17 (68.0%) of the 25 features included in the analysis having maximum gradients of less than 30%.



Graph 4.7d ME *rigges*, ModE *ridges*, dial. *rig(g)s* according to their maximum gradient

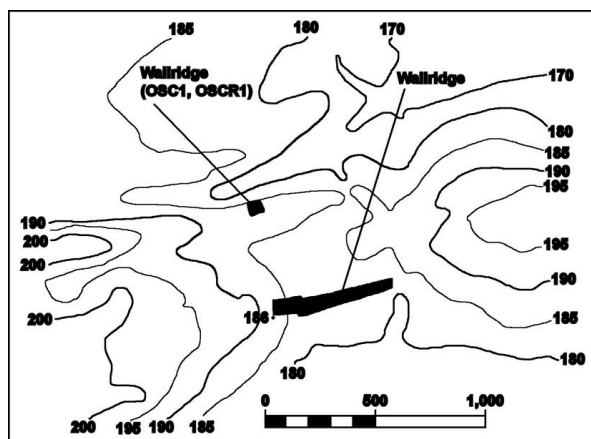
Table 4.15 summarises the characteristics of the ME *rigges*, ModE *ridges*, dial. *rig(g)s*.

Max. height:	55-520m; average 190m
Length:	100-2,500m; average 958m
Min. width:	25-675m; average 78m
Max. width:	75-1,250m; average 429m
Max. gradient:	3-100%; average 33%

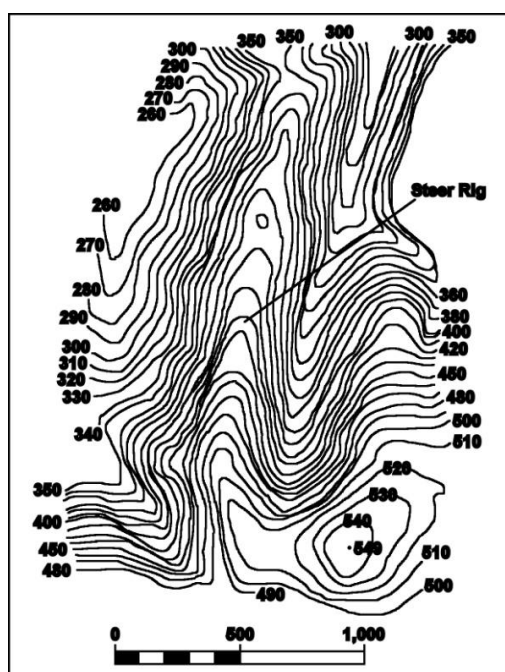
Table 4.15 Summary of the characteristics of ME *rigges*, ModE *ridges*, dial. *rig(g)s*

Maps 4.27a-b and 4.28a-b demonstrate the typical uses of ME *rigge* and its reflexes in the study area. In *Wallridge* (4.27a) and *Steer Rig* (4.27b), *ridge*, *rig(g)* is used of a triangular hill-spur or ridge. Measuring 600 x 25-225 metres and with a maximum gradient of 25.0%, the modest ridge or tongue of raised ground at Wallridge is a fairly typical example of the study area *rigges* and *ridges*, *rig(g)s* in terms of size and gradients while Steer Rig in the Cheviot Hills is among both the highest and steepest features in the analysis, with a maximum height of 500 metres and gradients in excess of 100%. In *Harper Ridge* (4.28a) and *Donkin Rigg* (4.28b), *ridge*, *rig(g)* refers to a narrow hill. Measuring 775 x 50-175 and 275 x 25-50 metres, respectively, the

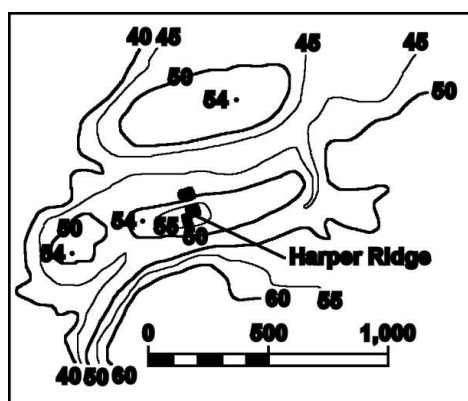
features at Harper Ridge and Donkin Rigg are fairly typical examples of the study area *rigges*, *ridges*, *rig(g)s* in terms of size.



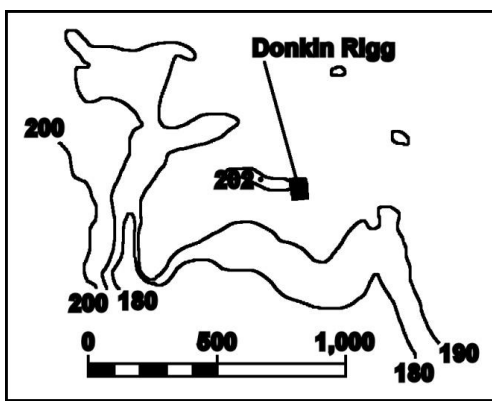
Map 4.27a Wallridge (Nb, NZ 0576)



Map 4.27b Steer Rig (Nb, NT 8524)



Map 4.28a Harper Ridge (Nb, NT 8741)



Map 4.28b Donkin Rigg (Nb, NZ 0389)

The findings of the present study indicate that ME *rigge*, ModE *ridge*, dial. *rig(g)* has in the study area place-names two characteristic, specialised uses, which are both related to the general idea of *ridges* being long and narrow, as *rigge* and its reflexes are typically used in the study area of triangular hill-spurs and long, narrow hills. Thus, rather surprisingly, the findings suggest that ME *rigge* and ModE *ridge*, dial. *rig(g)* are more specialised when used as place-name elements than their OE predecessor.

4.1.5 OE *hēafod*, ME *heved*, *haved*, *hede*, ModE *head*

The basic meaning of OE *hēafod* was ‘head’; in addition to the anatomical sense, it also had related, figurative meanings, including ‘source; the commencing point, or the highest point, of a stream, of a field, hill, etc.’ and ‘head, chief’ (*B&T*, s.v. *hēafod*). These senses were retained in ME, and ME *heved*, *haved*, *hede* also developed a wide range of new meanings, including ‘seat of the mind’, ‘individual, person’, ‘hair, hairstyle’, and ‘helmet’ (*MED*, s.v. *hēd* n. (1)). The relevant senses of ModE *head* are ‘top, summit, upper end’, ‘hill or eminence’, ‘projecting point of the coast, esp. when of considerable height; cape, headland, promontory’, ‘upper end of something on a slope or so regarded’, ‘upper part of a dale’, and ‘source of a river or stream’ (*EDD*, s.v. *head*, sb., adj. and v.; *OED*, s.v. *head*, sb.¹).

As place-name elements, OE *hēafod* and its reflexes have the meanings ‘upper end or top of something, hill, eminence, end of a ridge’, ‘headland, spit of land round which a river flows’, ‘promontory on the sea-coast’, ‘source of a river’, ‘animal’s head’, and ‘headland in a common field’ (*EPNE*). According to Gelling and Cole (2000:175), however, the only meaning attested in ‘ancient settlement-names’ is ‘projecting piece of land’. It has been further noted by Gelling and Cole (2000:175) that in some of these names, *hēafod* ‘refers to a piece of land which juts out below the level of the rest of the massif, [which] may be connected with the manner in which some animals [...] habitually carry their heads below the level of their shoulders’. OE *hēafod* frequently occurs compounded with names of animals, which has led to suggestions that it could in some names refer to ‘setting up an animal’s head [...] on a pole to mark a meeting-place’ (Gelling 1984:161) or to ‘pagan sacrificial feasts [and] the display of the sacrificed creature’s head on a pole’ (Gelling and Cole 2000:176). Such interpretations are, however, ‘at odds with present-day understanding of the Old English naming system’ (Gelling and Cole 2000:176), and have been rejected by Ekwall (1960:229) and Gelling (Gelling 1984:160-161; Gelling and Cole 2000:175-176). *Hēafod* was probably

not used in place-names in the sense of ‘peak, summit’, as ‘no instance has been noted in which it clearly refers to the highest part of a feature’ (Gelling and Cole 2000:175). OE *hēafod* is ‘commonest in the [northern counties]’, and especially in Cumberland, Lancashire and Westmorland (*EPNE*).

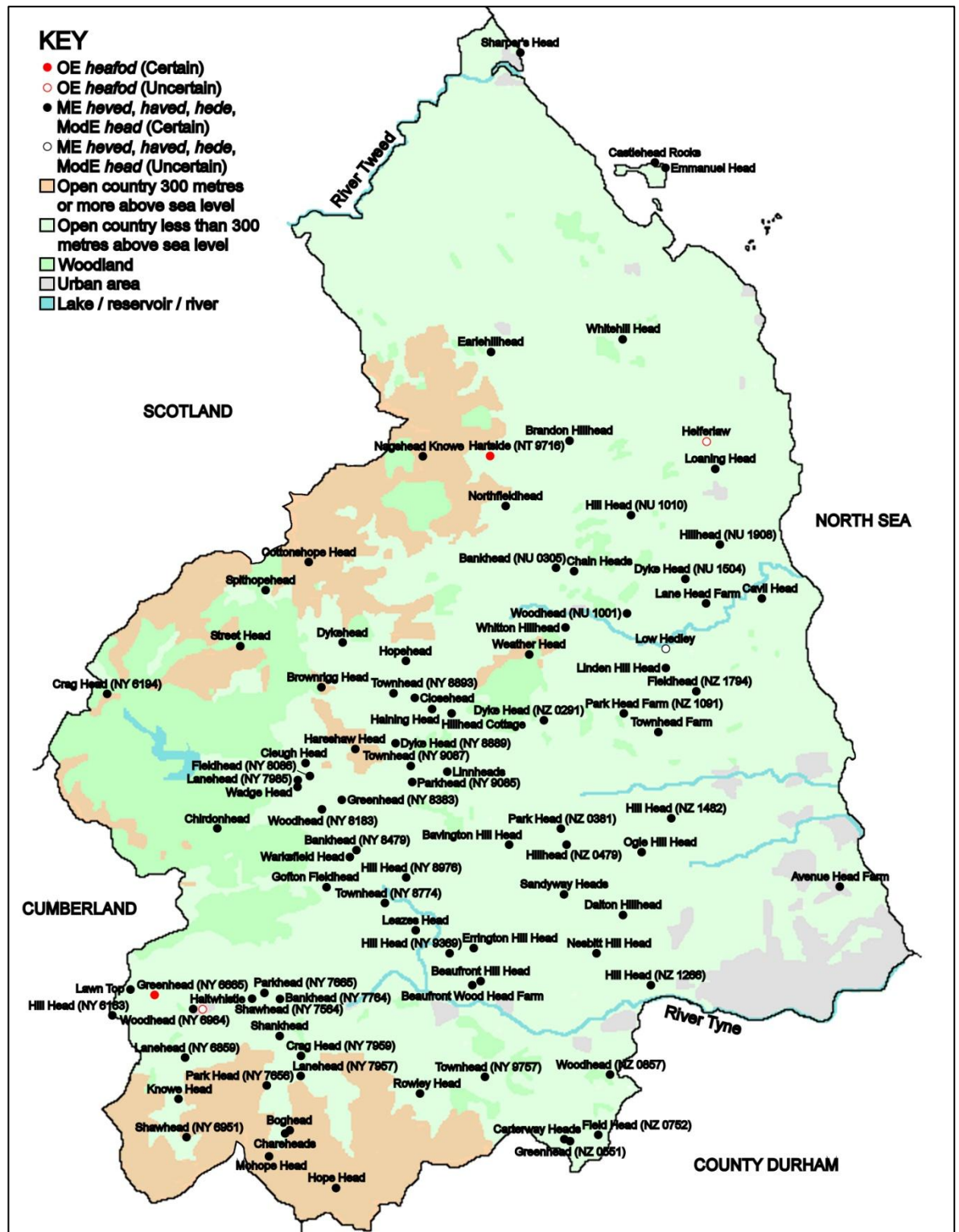
OE *hēafod* or its later reflex occurs certainly or possibly in 130 corpus names, 95 (73.1%) of which are in Northumberland while the remaining 35 (26.9%) are in County Durham (Maps 4.29a and b). The number of names containing the element as a hill-term is probably considerably lower, however, as this number includes 74 names containing ME *heved*, *haved*, *hede* or ModE *head* in which a hill-term use of the element is doubtful.⁷³ Of these names, a hill-term use seems unlikely in most cases in which *heved*, *haved*, *hede* or its reflex is compounded with a word for a valley (e.g. *Rookhope Head*) or a field, lane, or the like (e.g. *Cavil Head*, *Avenue Head Farm*). In names containing a word for a park or wood (e.g. *Park Head Plantation*, *Beaufront Wood Head Farm*), a hill-term use is often possible, but the possibility that the reference is, at least primarily, to the ‘head’, or upper part of a park or wood cannot be ruled out altogether.

OE *hēafod* appears in the present-day forms of the corpus names under various guises: as *-head* in *Gateshead* and *Greenhead* (NY 6665), *-side* in *Hartside* (NT 9716), *-sett* in *Consett*, and, possibly, as *Hal-* in *Haltwhistle*. In *Heiferlaw*, a possible earlier *hēafod* has later been replaced with ME *loue*.⁷⁴ With the possible exception of *Low Hedley*, the later reflexes of the element invariably appear as *head*.

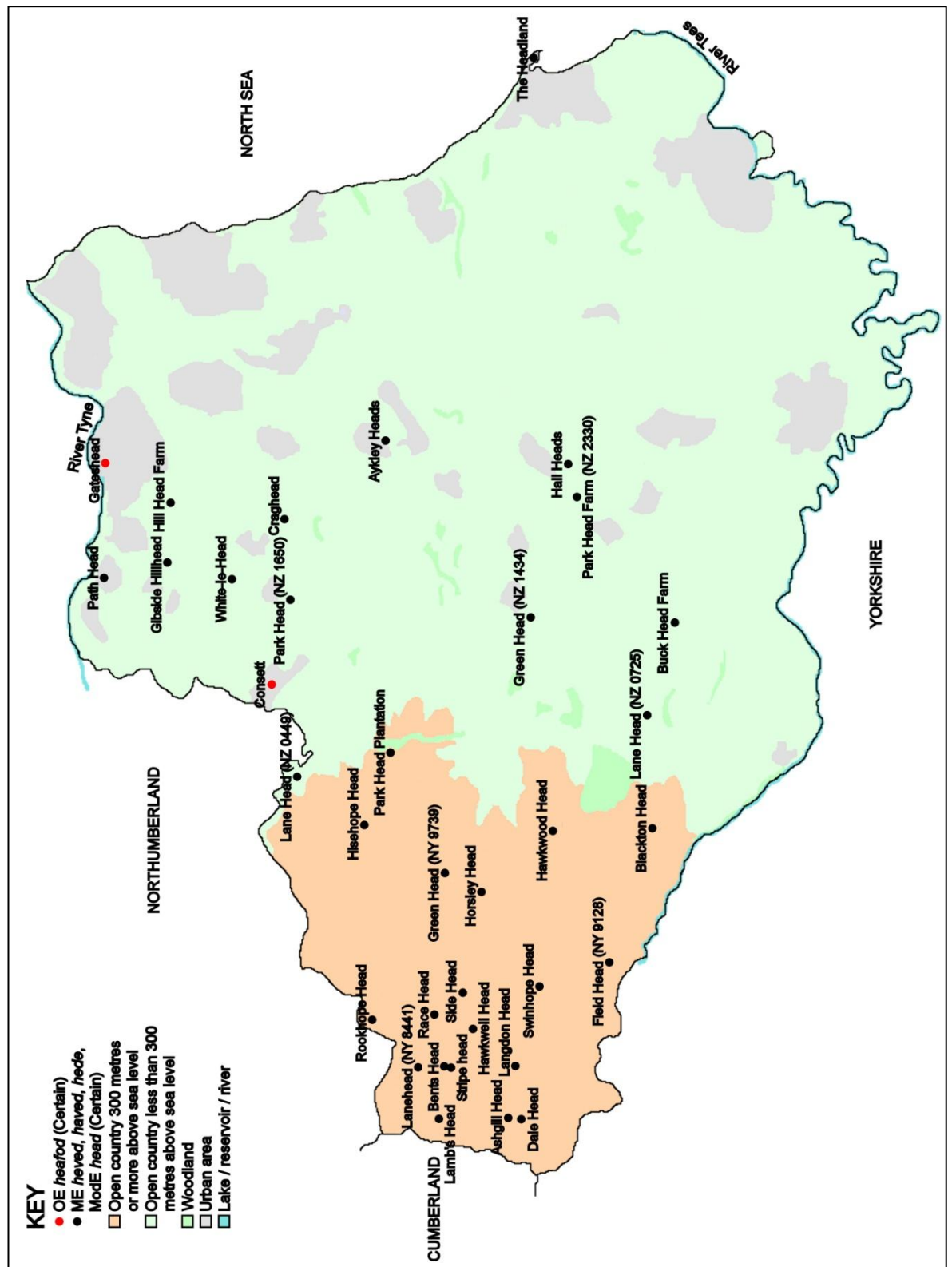
Because of the low number of names certainly or possibly containing OE *hēafod*, very little can be said about the distribution patterns of the OE word (Maps 4.29a and b). The distribution of ME *heved*, *haved*, *hede*, ModE *head* across the study area is uneven. The names containing the element tend to occur in clusters, and apart from a handful of coastal place-names, it is absent from the far north and the eastern part of County Durham. These patterns are probably due to onomastic fashion rather than differences in local topography as features such as hills, valleys, fields and lanes which could be said to have an upper end or highest point can be found throughout the study area.

⁷³ Of the place-names containing OE *hēafod* or its reflexes, only those referring unambiguously to the ‘head’ of a stream or spring (e.g. *Allenhead*, *Wearhead*) or to coastal rocks (e.g. *Bear’s Head*, *Keel Head*) have been excluded from the study corpus. All other instances of the element have been included in the corpus as the reference and meaning of *hēafod* or its reflexes cannot usually be established without careful map-work and field-work, and some uncertainty about the exact meaning of the element will often remain even after a careful inspection.

⁷⁴ *Heforside* 1283, *Heffordlawe* 1346.



Map 4.29a Northumberland names containing OE *heafod*, ME *heved, haved, hede*, ModE *head*

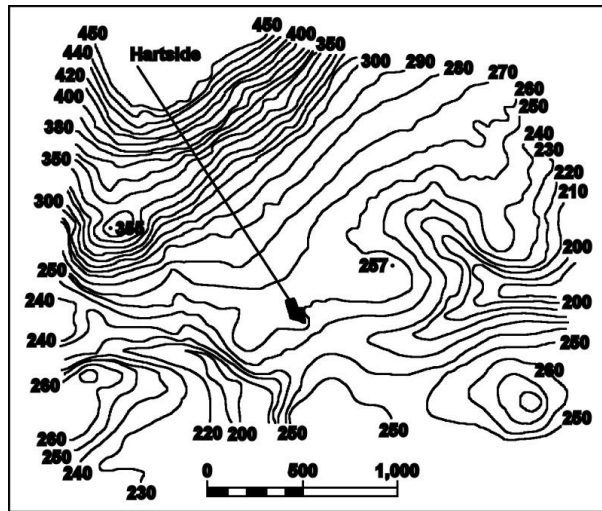


Map 4.29b County Durham names containing OE *hēafod*, ME *heved*, *haved*, *hede*, ModE *head*

OE *hēafod*

Of the six names certainly or possibly containing OE *hēafod*, only one, *Hartside* (NT 9716), is in the areas included in the topographical analysis. In this name, *hēafod* refers

to a hill-spur forming part of a very large eminence, thus conforming neatly to the patterns of use observed elsewhere by Gelling and Cole (2000:175) (Map 4.30).



Map 4.30 Hartside (Nb, NT 9716)

ME *heved*, *haved*, *hede*, ModE *head*

Of the 124 corpus names certainly or possibly containing ME *heved*, *haved*, *hede* or ModE *head*, 28 are in the areas included in the topographical analysis. Of these names, 27 contain certain occurrences of the element while in *Low Hedley*, the occurrence of ModE *head* is uncertain. All 28 names are assumed to contain the ModE word. A hill-term use of *head* is certain or possible in 18 (64.3%) of these names, and unlikely in the remaining ten (35.7%).

As a hill-term, ModE *head* is typically used of summits, with this use accounting for 11 (61.2%) of the 18 instances in the analysis (Table 4.16).⁷⁵ It is also used frequently in the sense of ‘end of a hill’, with a further five (27.8%) instances falling into this category. The study area *heads* are in general characterised by having a rounded shape: in 14 (77.8%) of the 18 instances, the reference is either to a rounded or oval-shaped feature or part thereof.

⁷⁵ The corpus names in which a hill-term use is unlikely have been excluded from Tables 4.16-4.17 and Graphs 4.8a-b.

Type of feature	Number of occurrences	%
Summit	11	61.2
End of a hill	5	27.8
Rounded hill	1	5.6
Rounded hill-spur	1	5.6
	18	100.0

Table 4.16 ModE *heads* according to the type of feature

Field-work and map-work have shown that the *heads* are usually relatively modest in terms of comparative height, and they also tend to have a gently rounded, rather than a rugged or pointed profile. The features at Ogle Hill Head (Figure 4.19a) and Hall Heads (Figures 4.19b and c) are typical examples of the study area *heads*: in the former, ModE *head* refers to the summit of an oval-shaped hill while in the latter, the reference is to one of the summits of an extensive ridge formation. Both features are fairly modest in terms of comparative height and have a gently rounded outline. In *Nesbitt Hill Head* (Figures 4.20a and b) and *Hill Head* (NZ 1266) (Figures 4.20c and d), ModE *head* is used in the sense of ‘end of a hill’; while the feature referred to in the latter name is among the more dramatic *heads* in terms of comparative height and gradients, both features have a rounded profile typical of the study area *heads*.



Figure 4.19a Ogle Hill Head (Nb, NZ 1178) from E



Figure 4.19b Hall Heads (Du, NZ 2531) from S (1)



Figure 4.19c Hall Heads (Du, NZ 2531) from S (2)



Figure 4.20a Nesbitt Hill Head (Nb, NZ 0769) from W (1)



Figure 4.20b Nesbitt Hill Head (Nb, NZ 0769) from W (2)

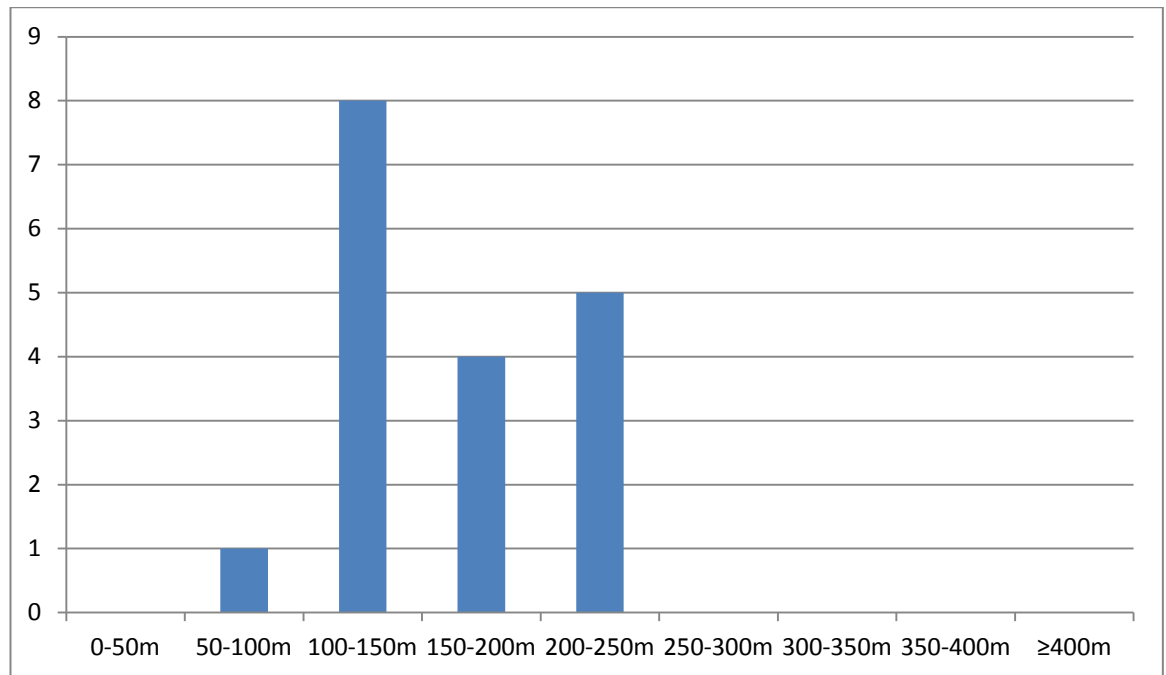


Figure 4.20c Hill Head (Nb, NZ 1266) from W (1)



Figure 4.20d Hill Head (Nb, NZ 1266) from W (2)

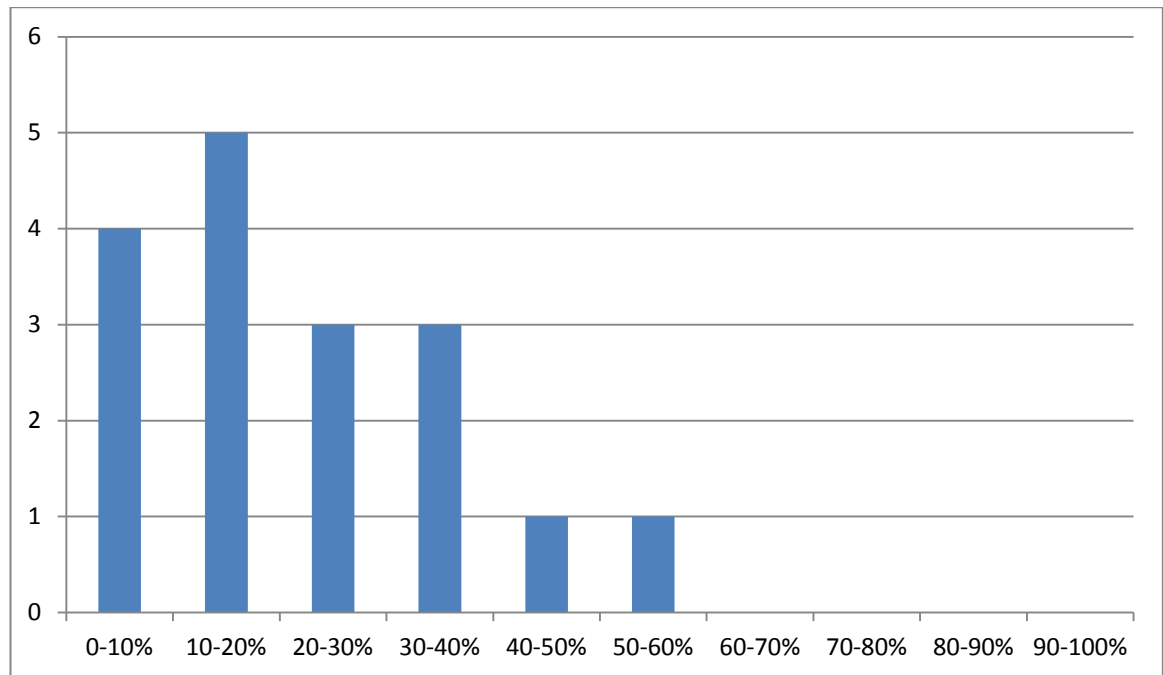
The maximum height of the ModE *heads* varies between 75 and 246 metres, with the rounded hill-spur at Low Hedley being the lowest feature in the analysis while the summit of the rounded hill-spur on which Earlehillhead farm on the edge of the Cheviot Hills is situated is the highest (Graph 4.8a). Eight (44.4%) of the 18 features included in the analysis have maximum heights ranging from 100 to 150 metres, and the absence of both very low and very high features is worth noting.



Graph 4.8a ModE *heads* according to their maximum height

The maximum gradients of the *heads* range from 2.9% to 50.0% (Graph 4.18b).⁷⁶ The study area *heads* are characterised by being not particularly steep, with nine (52.9%) of the 17 features included in the analysis having maximum gradients of less than 20%.

⁷⁶ *Dalton Hillhead* has been excluded from this part of the analysis as in this place-name, the reference is to the summit of an extremely modest hill the gradients of which could not be measured reliably.



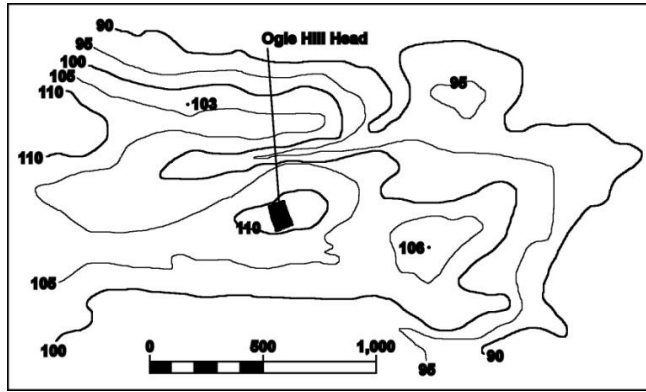
Graph 4.8b ModE *heads* according to their maximum gradient

Table 4.17 summarises the characteristics of the ModE *heads*.

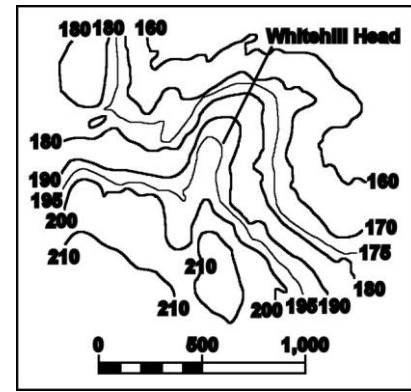
Max. height:	75-246m; average 163m
Min. gradient:	0.9-9%; average 4%
Max. gradient:	2.9-50%; average 22%

Table 4.17 Summary of the characteristics of ModE *heads*

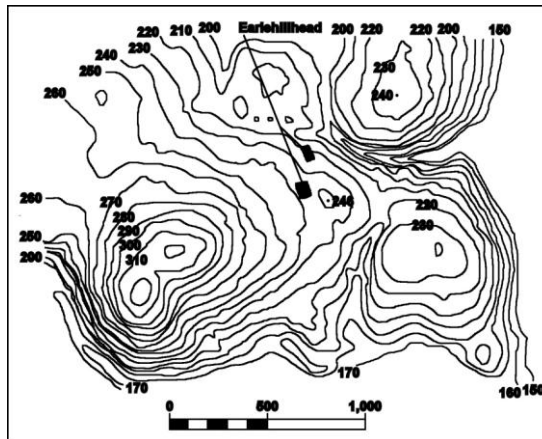
Maps 4.31a-d and 4.32a-b illustrate the uses of ModE *head* in the study area. In *Ogle Hill Head* (4.31a), *head* refers to the summit of an oval-shaped hill while in *Whitehill Head* (4.31b), the reference is to the summit of a rounded hill-spur. With maximum heights of 110 and 195 metres and maximum gradients of 10.0% and 33.0%, respectively, both features are fairly typical examples of the study area *heads* in terms of height and gradients. The summit of the rounded hill-spur on which the farm at Earlehillhead (4.31c) is situated, on the other hand, is both the highest and also one of the steepest *heads* in the analysis, reaching a maximum height of 246 metres and having gradients ranging from 9.0% to 40.0%, while the summit referred to in *Dalton Hillhead* (4.31d) is among the most modest *heads* of this type. With maximum heights of 120 and 140 metres and maximum gradients of 8.0% and 12.0%, respectively, the features referred to in *Hill Head* (NZ 1482) (4.32a) and *Linden Hill Head* (4.32b) are typical examples of ModE *head* in the sense of ‘end of a hill’.



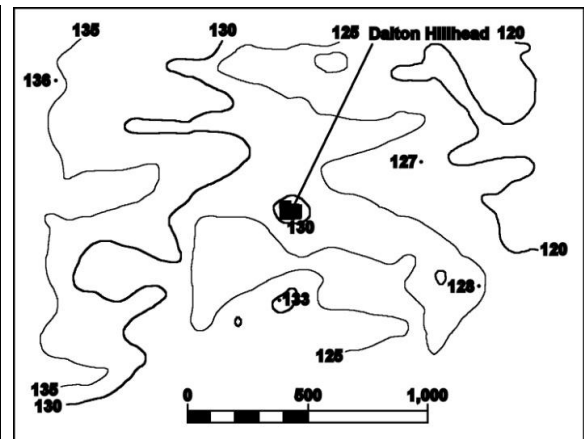
Map 4.31a Ogle Hill Head (Nb, NZ 1178)



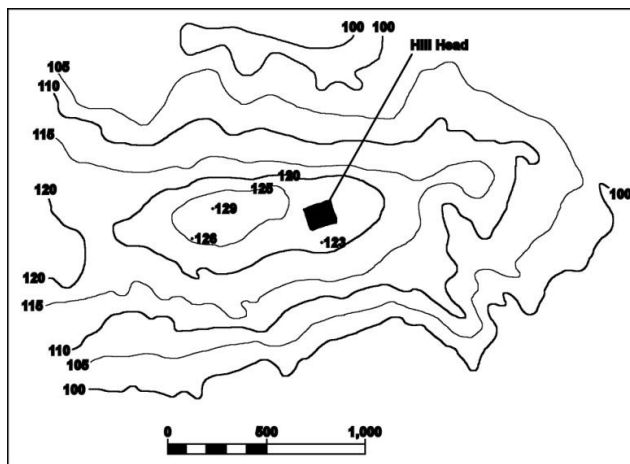
Map 4.31b Whitehill Head (Nb, NU 1027)



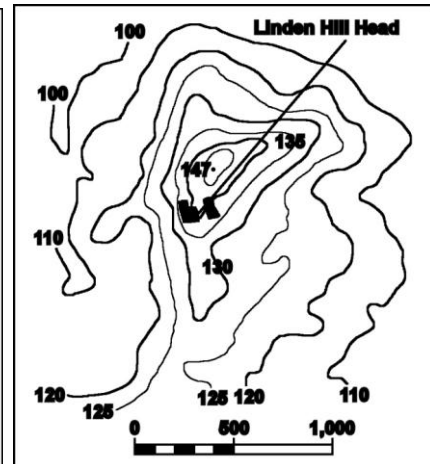
Map 4.31c Earlehillhead (Nb, NT 9726)



Map 4.31d Dalton Hillhead (Nb, NZ 1072)



Map 4.32a Hill Head (Nb, NZ 1482)



Map 4.32b Linden Hill Head (Nb, NZ 1496)

The findings presented above indicate that as a hill-term, ModE *head* has in the study area two distinct, albeit partly overlapping, meanings, namely ‘summit’ and ‘end of a hill’. The study area *heads* are typically rounded or oval-shaped, and they are further characterised by typically being relatively modest in terms of comparative height and having a gently rounded, rather than a rugged outline. Interestingly, unlike OE

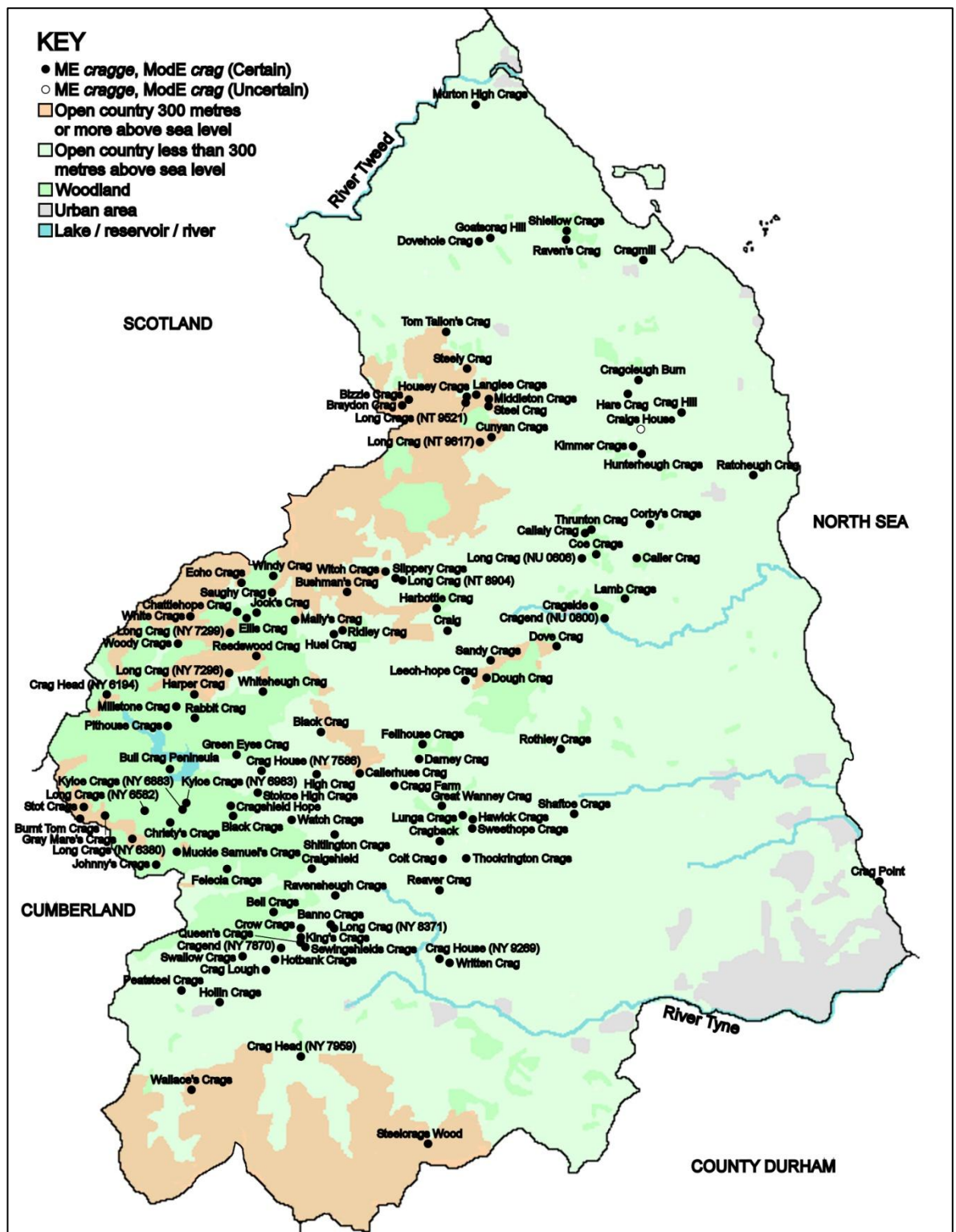
hēafod, ModE *head* seems to be rarely used in the sense of ‘projecting piece of land’. Thus, while ModE *head* may not differ from its OE predecessor in terms of precision or consistency, the meanings attested for the ModE word differ markedly from those attested for OE *hēafod* in major names.

4.1.6 ME *cragge*, ModE *crag*

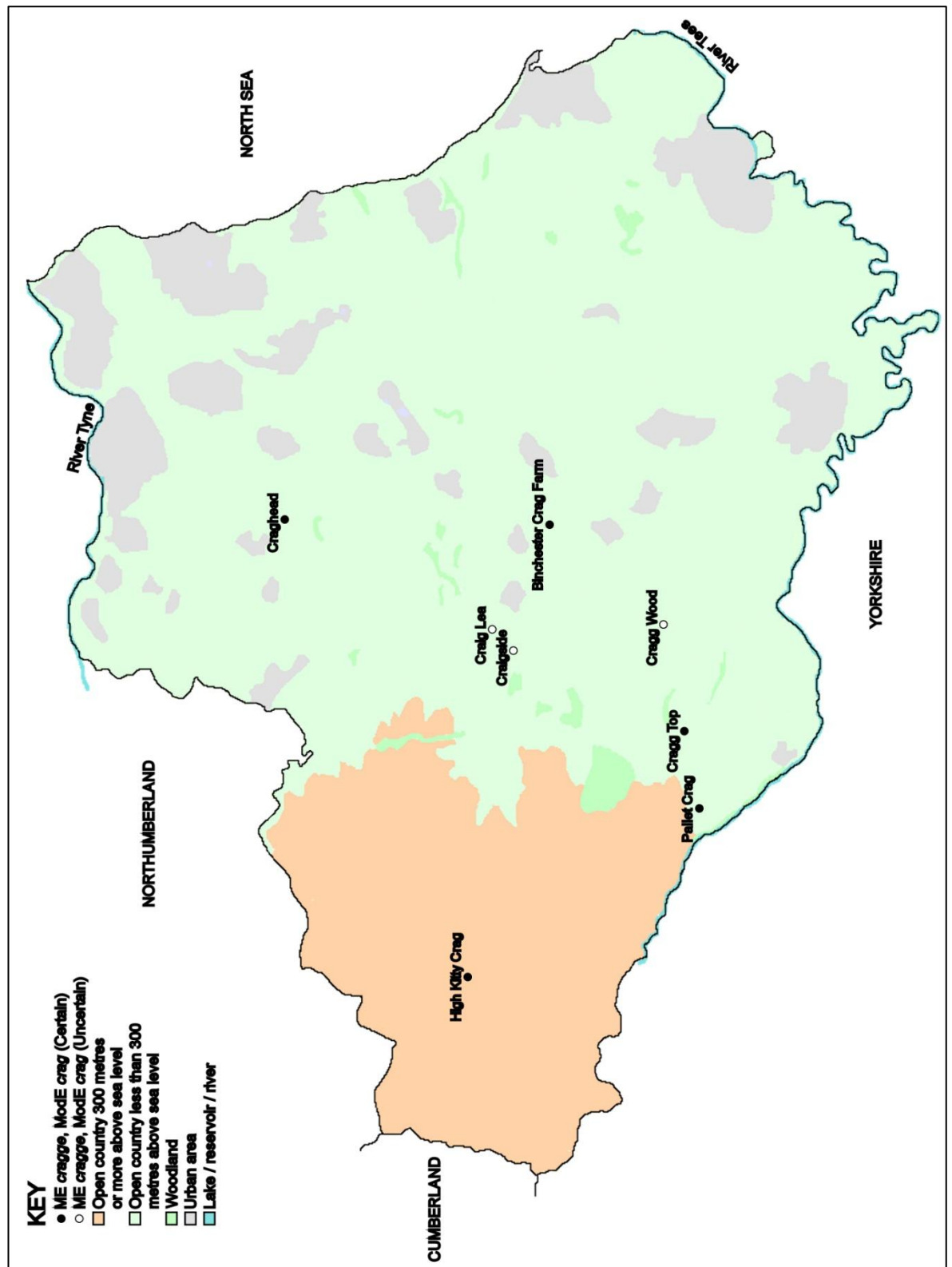
ME *cragge*, ModE *crag* is ‘apparently of Celtic origin’, and first attested in English texts in the 14th century (*OED*, s.v. *crag*, sb.¹). ME *cragge* had the meanings ‘precipitous rock, cliff, mountain peak’, ‘headland, promontory, sea cliff’, ‘projecting point of rock’, and ‘fissure in a rock or mountain side’ (*MED*, s.v. *crag*, n.). In ModE, the relevant meanings of the word are ‘steep or precipitous rugged rock, detached or projecting rough piece of rock’ (*OED*, s.v. *crag*, sb.¹) and ‘rocky place, steep side of a hill’ (*EDD*, s.v. *crag*, sb.¹).

According to *EPNE*, the meaning of ME *cragge*, ModE *crag* in place-names is ‘crag, rock’, with most early examples being found in the north-western counties. In the North West, *cragge* and its reflexes are common especially in the Lake District, where they are used in the sense of ‘rocky height, major outcrop or wall of rock’ (Whaley 2006:395).

ME *cragge* or ModE *crag* occurs certainly or possibly in 127 names in the corpus. It appears in the present-day forms of the corpus names typically as *crag*, and less frequently as *craig* (e.g. *Craig*, *Craigshield*) or *cragg* (e.g. *Cragg Farm*, *Cragg Top*). The distribution of the element across the study area is uneven, with 119 (93.7%) of the 127 occurrences being in Northumberland (Maps 4.33a and b). The distribution patterns are, without a doubt, explained by differences in local topography as features which could be referred to as *cragges* or *crags* are absent from large parts of the study area.



Map 4.33a Northumberland names containing ME *cragge*, ModE *crag*



Map 4.33b County Durham names containing ME *cragge*, ModE *crag*

Of the 127 names certainly or possibly containing ME *cragge* or its reflex, 35 are in the areas included in the topographical analysis. 33 of these names contain certain occurrences while the remaining two names, *Craig Lea* and *Craigs House*, contain uncertain occurrences. The reference of the element can be established more or less

reliably in 33 instances; if *Craig Lea* and *Craigs House* contain ModE *crag*, its reference in these names is highly uncertain. All 35 names included in the analysis are assumed to contain the ModE word.

ModE *crag* is typically used in the study area of rock formations or outcrops (Table 4.18). The *crag*-features of this type are characteristically on the slopes or summit of a hill or hill-spur, with this use accounting for 19 (54.3%) of the 35 instances included in the analysis. In a further six (17.1%) instances, the reference is to rock formations overlooking a stream or river while in two (5.7%) names, *crag* refers to rock formations on a slope. References to cliffs are less frequent: in five (14.3%) instances, *crag* refers collectively to rock formations and cliffs while in one name, *Hawick Crags*, the reference is solely to cliffs. In some instances where the reference is to a rock formation, as in *Callaly Crag* and *Dovehole Crag*, for example, it is a matter of interpretation whether *crag* should be considered as a hill-term as the reference is to relatively modest formations consisting of small groups of rocks which do not form a hill-feature such as a rocky summit or slope.

Type of feature	Number of occurrences	%
Rock formation(s) on the slopes and/or summit of a hill-feature	19	54.3
Rock formations overlooking a stream / river	6	17.1
Rock formations and (vertical) cliffs on the slopes and/or summit of a hill-feature	3	8.6
Rock formations on a slope	2	5.7
Rock formations and (vertical) cliffs on a slope	2	5.7
Cliffs on a slope	1	2.9
Not known	2	5.7
	35	100.0

Table 4.18 ModE *crag*s according to the type of feature

The rock formations referred to in *Lunga Crags* (Figure 4.21) and *Rothley Crags* (Figure 4.22) are fairly typical examples of the study area *crag*s. In the former, the reference is to comparatively modest rock formations on the slopes of a narrow hill while in the latter, the reference is to rock formations on the summit and steep slopes of a hill.



Figure 4.21 Lunga Crags (Nb, NY 9582) from N

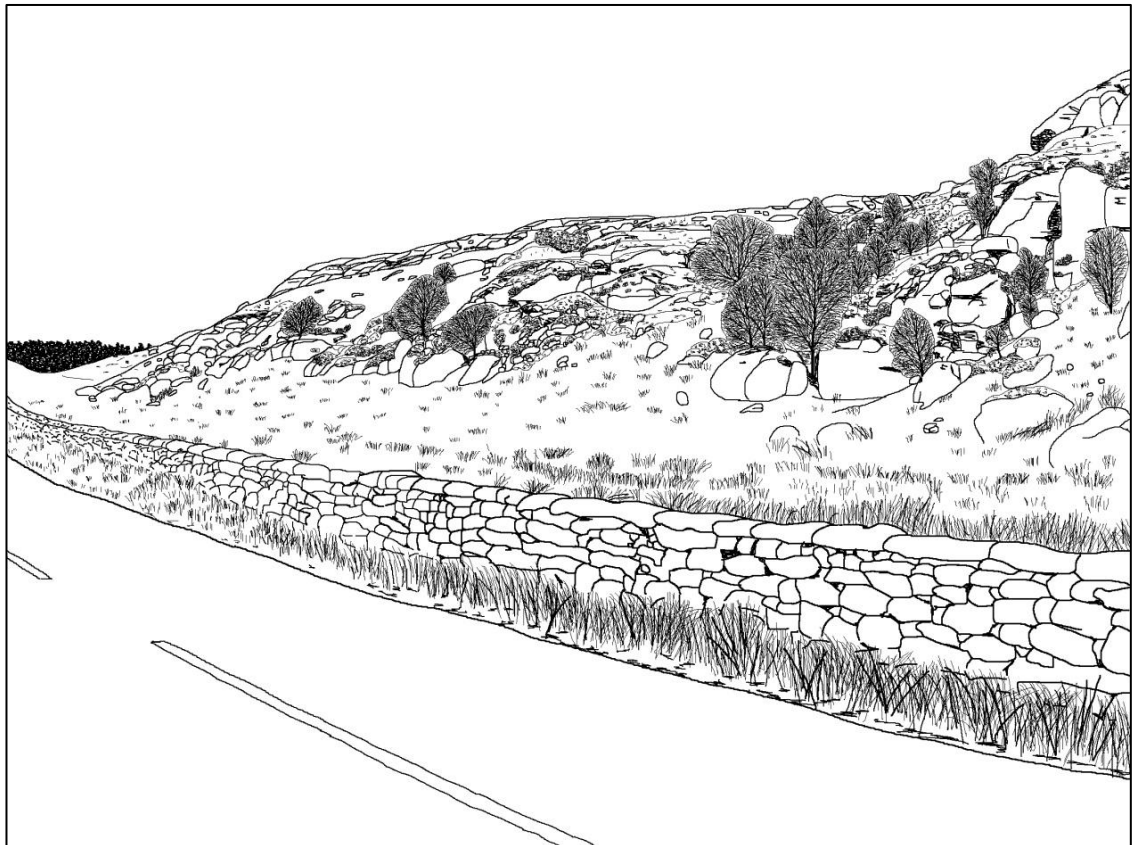
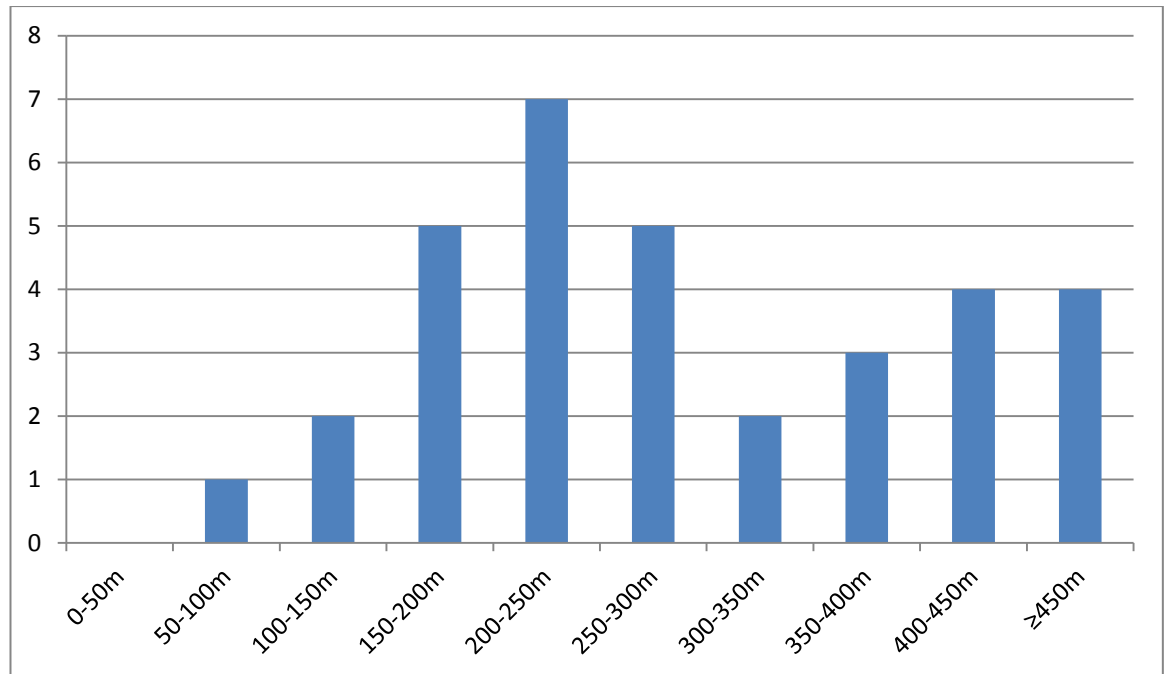


Figure 4.22 Rothley Crags (Nb, NZ 0488) from W

The maximum height of the identifiable *crags* varies between 75 and 717 metres, with the rock formations overlooking the River Wear near Binchester Crags Farm being the lowest-lying feature in the analysis while Braydon Crag on the summit of a hill-spur jutting from the Cheviot is the highest (Graph 4.9a).⁷⁷

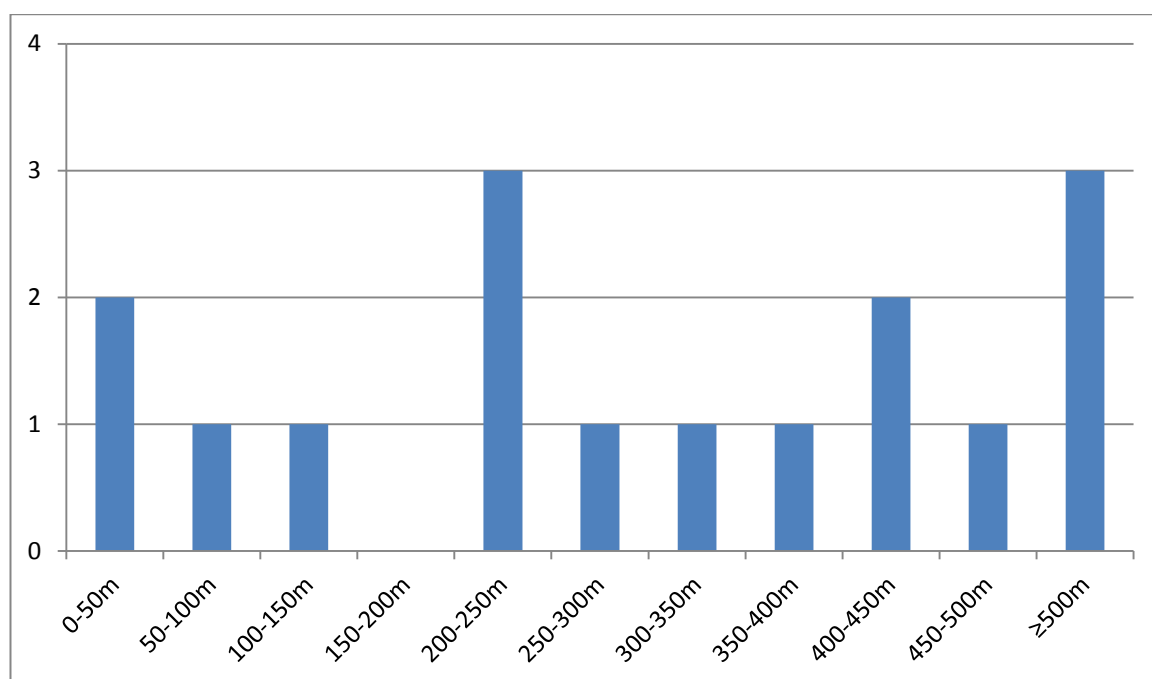


Graph 4.9a ModE *crags* according to their maximum height

The length of the 16 measurable *crags* ranges from 20 to 850 metres, and they do not have a characteristic length (Graph 4.9b).⁷⁸

⁷⁷ *Craig Lea* and *Craigs House* have been excluded from Graphs 4.9a-b and Table 4.19.

⁷⁸ Instances where the reference is collectively to a group, or groups, of rock formations or cliffs, have been excluded from this part of the analysis as in these cases, the length of the features is not measurable.



Graph 4.9b ModE *crags* according to their length

The characteristics of the ModE *crags* are summarised in Table 4.19.

Max. height:	75-717m; average 294m
Length:	20-850m; average 336m

Table 4.19 Summary of the characteristics of ModE *crags*

The findings of the present study show that ModE *crag* is typically used in the study area of rock formations. The element can, however, hardly be said to have a highly specialised meaning in the place-names of the study area as the shape and size of the features vary considerably. This relative lack of precision or subtlety is not surprising, of course, since *crag* is both our usual word for a crag or rock formation in everyday language, and also the only common word for this type of feature in the corpus.⁷⁹

4.1.7 OE *dūn*, ME *down*, ModE *down*

OE *dūn* had the meanings ‘hill, down’ and ‘mountain’ (*B&T*, s.v. *dūn*; *DOE*, s.v. *dūn* noun). These senses were retained in ME, and in late ME, *down* developed the additional senses of ‘grass-grown upland’ and ‘open country’ (*MED*, s.v. *dōun(e, n.)*). The ModE reflex of the word, *down*, became obsolete in the sense of ‘hill’ during the early ModE period, with the most recent citation given in the *OED* (s.v. †*down*, sb.¹)

⁷⁹ See section 4.2.2 for an overview of the terms for cliffs and crags attested in the study corpus.

dating from 1653. In present-day English, *down* has the meanings ‘open expanse of land’ and ‘sand-hill, dune’, and it is typically used of ‘the treeless undulating chalk uplands of the south and south-east of England’ (*OED*, s.v. †*down*, sb.¹).

In place-names, the general meaning of OE *dūn* is ‘hill’ (*EPNE*). The applications of the word as a place-name element vary from one region to another according to local topography, and it is sometimes used of ‘very low hills’ (Gelling and Cole 2000:165). The application of *dūn* to some extremely modest features has led in the past to suggestions that it ‘sometimes meant an expanse of open land without reference to height’; this theory has, however, been refuted by Gelling and Cole (2000:165) on the grounds that there is no ‘sound evidence’ for the use of the element without reference to height. Moreover, according to Gelling and Cole (2000:164-165), there is ‘a very high degree of consistency in the sites [...] with *dūn* names’, with the element being ‘consistently used in settlement-names for a low hill with a fairly level and fairly extensive summit which provided a good settlement-site in open country’. OE *dūn* ‘enters into a much greater number of major place-names than any other term of similar meaning’ (Gelling 1984:140), and it is thought to have been in use from the earliest stages of Anglo-Saxon place-naming (Cox 1976:60). There are six occurrences of *dūn*, all of them as a generic, in Cox’s (1976:48) corpus of names recorded before AD 731. The nationwide distribution of *dūn* is uneven and ‘governed more by geography than by the date of the English settlement’ as *dūn*-names typically occur in clusters in areas where there are ‘level-topped hills suitable for settlement-sites’ (Gelling 1984:142; Gelling and Cole 2000:164). While the most notable concentration of *dūn*-names is in the south Midlands, the element is also ‘well represented’ in Northumberland and County Durham (Gelling 1984:142).

OE *dūn* or its reflex occurs certainly or possibly in 125 corpus names, 80 (64.0%) of which are in Northumberland while the remaining 45 (36.0%) are in County Durham (Maps 4.34a and b). While *dūn* and its reflexes are clearly well evidenced in the study area, the exact number of occurrences is elusive because of the high proportion of uncertain occurrences resulting from confusion with OE *tūn* and *denu* and their later reflexes: of the 125 occurrences, 65 (52.0%) are uncertain.⁸⁰ It is worth noting that the group of corpus names containing uncertain occurrences is also characterised by an unexpectedly high proportion of names for which there are apparently no early forms,

⁸⁰ See Chapter 3 for a discussion of the problems involved in the identification of the occurrences of OE *dūn* and its reflexes (cf. also section 4.1.2 for similar problems involving names containing OE *hlāw* or its reflex).

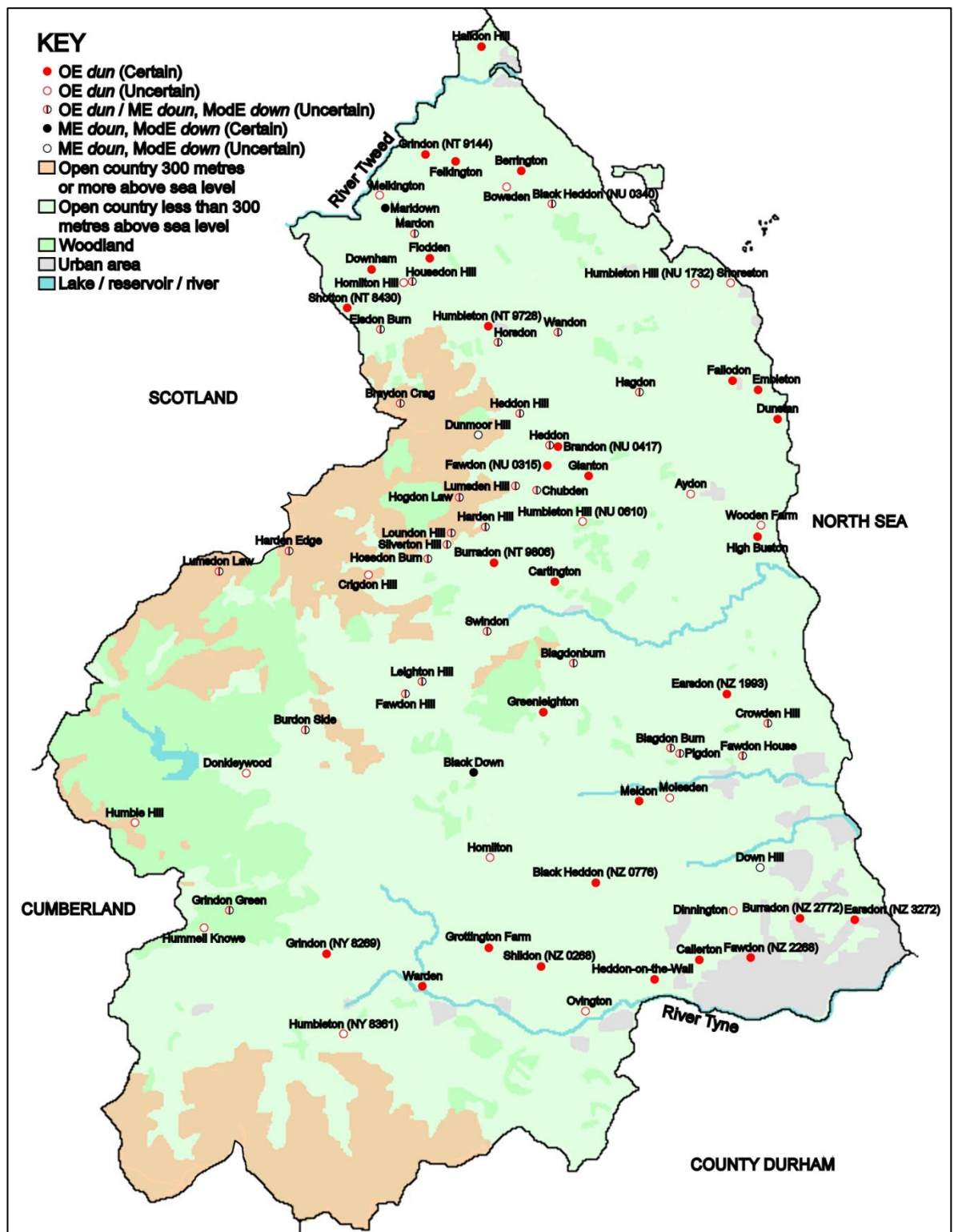
but which have the appearance of a comparatively early rather than a late name, with present-day forms showing signs of phenomena such as final-syllable weakening.⁸¹ The fact that the extent to which the reflexes of *dūn* have been productive in place-naming is uncertain adds to the problems involved in the dating of names containing the element.

OE *dūn* and its reflexes appear in the present-day forms of the corpus names under various guises. As a generic, OE *dūn* typically appears either as *-don* (e.g. *Coundon*, *Meldon*) or *-ton(e)* (e.g. *Glanton*, *Windlestone*), with forms of the latter type showing confusion with OE *tūn* or its reflex. There are also several instances of present-day forms in *-de(a)n* (e.g. *Warden*, *Rare Dean*), arising from confusion with OE *denu* and its later reflexes, in the corpus. In *Humble Hill*, *dūn* has been lost altogether while the present-day form of *Fyndoune* is apparently due to a 20th-century reintroduction of a form recorded in the 14th century.⁸² Later names with ME *down* or ModE *down* as their generic typically have present-day forms in *-down* (*Black Down*, *Hetton Downs*, *Marldown*). As specifics, *dūn* and its reflexes appear in the present-day forms of the corpus names as *Dun-* (e.g. *Dunstan*, *Dunston*), *Dur-* (*Durham*), *Down-* (e.g. *Downham*, *Downland Farm*) and possibly also *Don-* (*Donkleywood*).

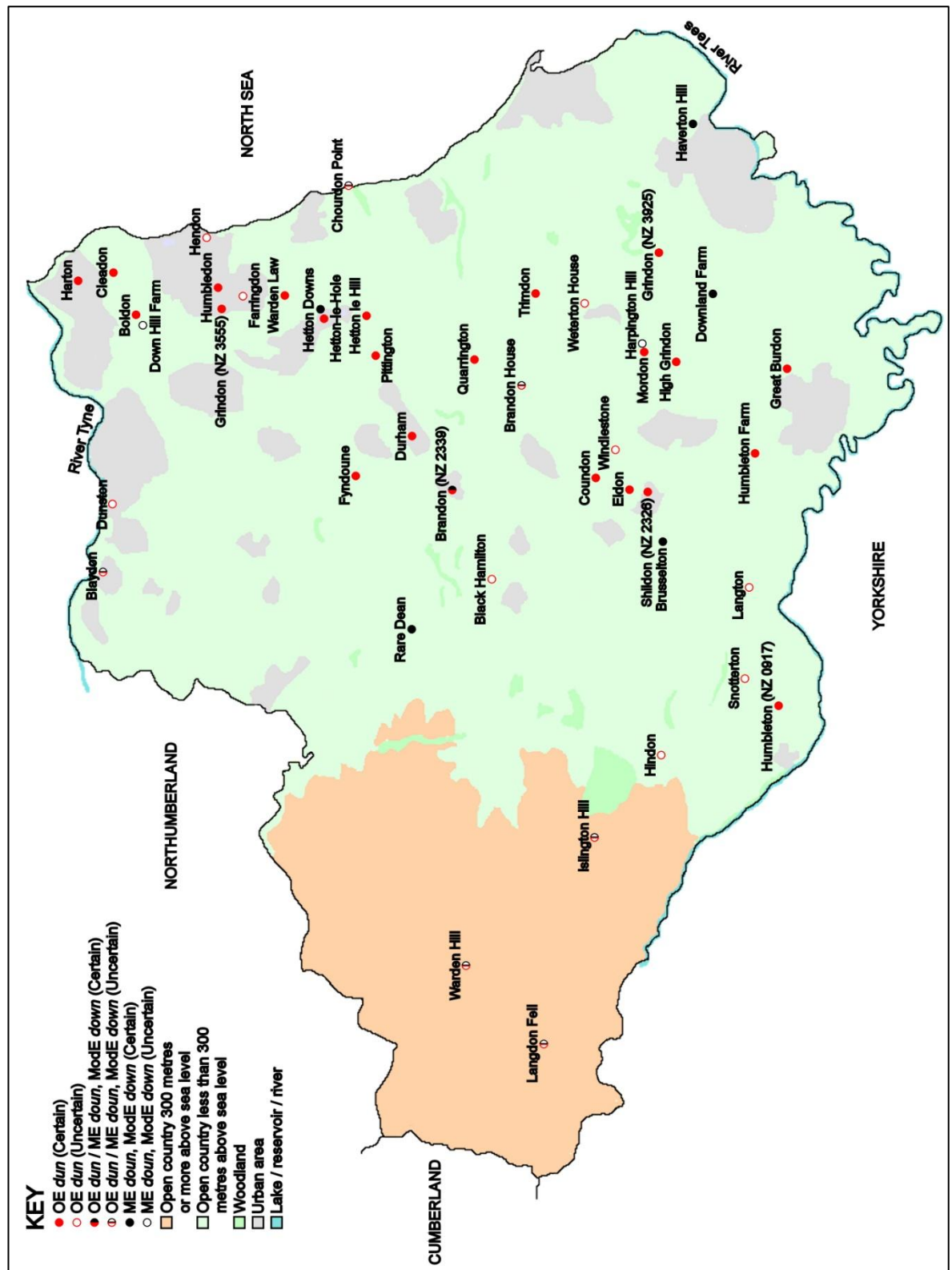
The distribution patterns of *dūn* and its reflexes remain somewhat uncertain because of the high number of uncertain occurrences. As Maps 4.34a and b show, certain occurrences of the OE word are concentrated mainly in the eastern part of the study area. In County Durham, both *dūn* and its later reflexes appear to be rare in the western part of the county. In Northumberland, the occurrences of the element are more evenly distributed, but show a similar pattern, with relatively few occurrences in the western and southern parts of the county.

⁸¹ These names, which include, among others, several apparent OE **hamol-*, **hamel-dūns* (see e.g. *Black Hamilton*), have been included in the OE dataset in the analyses presented in Chapter 3 and this section despite the apparent absence of early forms. See section 2.1.2 for a detailed discussion of the problems involved in the dating of the corpus names.

⁸² *Humble Hill* is *Humbledon Hills* 1769 ANb, *Humbles Hill* 1833, *Humble Hill* 1862-67 OSC1. *Fyndoune* is *Findon Cottage* on the OSC series of maps, but *Fyndoune* on 1951 OSII and the subsequent editions of OS maps. The reintroduced form *Fyndoune* is recorded in 1346.



Map 4.34a Northumberland names containing OE *dūn*, ME *doun*, ModE *down*



Map 4.34b County Durham names containing OE *dūn*, ME *down*, ModE *down*

OE *dūn*

Of the 114 names certainly or possibly containing OE *dūn*, 61 are in the areas included in the topographical analysis. Of these names, 31 contain certain occurrences while the

remaining 30 contain uncertain occurrences. The reference of *dūn* can be established with varying degrees of certainty in 58 instances; in *Grindon* (NZ 3925), *Crowden Hill* and *Hagdon*, the reference of the element is highly uncertain.

OE *dūn* is typically used in the study area of hills of irregular shape, with 31 (50.9%) features falling into this category (Table 4.20). It is also used frequently of rounded hill-spurs, and, together with rounded or oval-shaped hills, rounded features account for 14 (23.0%) instances in the analysis. *Dūn* is also applied sporadically to other types of hill-features, including long, narrow hills, triangular hill-spurs and summits.⁸³

Type of feature	Number of occurrences	%
Hill (irregular shape)	31	50.9
Rounded hill-spur	11	18.1
Rounded / oval-shaped hill	3	4.9
Long and/or narrow hill	3	4.9
Triangular hill-spur	3	4.9
Summit	2	3.4
Hill-spur (other shape)	1	1.6
Part of a hill	1	1.6
Rectangular hill-spur	1	1.6
Ridge	1	1.6
Triangular hill-spur	1	1.6
Not known	3	4.9
	61	100.0

Table 4.20 OE *dūns* according to the type of feature

Field-work and map-work have shown that while many of the study area *dūns* are characterised by having a gentle profile and ‘a fairly level and fairly extensive summit which provided a good settlement-site in open country’ (Gelling and Cole 2000:164), there are also several instances where this is not the case. While it could be argued that at least some of the apparent exceptions, many of which are in topographical names,

⁸³ If the 31 names containing certain occurrences of *dūn* are examined separately, the results are similar, with 48.4% of the features falling into the category of *hill (irregular shape)* while rounded hill-spurs account for 22.6% of the instances in the analysis. This suggests indirectly that a considerable proportion of the names included in the study corpus as uncertain *dūns* probably do, indeed, contain the element, especially since the differences between the results of the analyses of the maximum heights and sizes of all and certain *dūns* discussed below are smaller than one might expect.

belong to later strata of place-naming and were given after the element had lost its specialised meaning attested in early settlement names, there are also some early counter-examples.⁸⁴ It is also worth noting that the *dūn*-settlements of the study area are typically at the foot of, or on the slopes of, the features they were named from rather than on the summit. The features referred to in *Earsdon* (NZ 1993) (Figure 4.23a) and *Meldon* (Figure 4.23b) are good examples of the classic OE *dūn* as described by Gelling and Cole (2000:164). In the former name, the reference is to the level-topped summit of an extensive eminence while in the latter, *dūn* refers to an irregularly shaped hill with a fairly level summit, and both features also have settlements on top of them. While the hill-features at Pigdon (Figures 4.24a and b) and Black Heddon (NZ 0776) (Figure 4.24c) also have extensive, fairly level summits, the settlements named from them are situated on the slopes and at the foot of the features, respectively. Figures 4.25a-c show some of the apparent counter-examples. In *Glanton* (4.25a) and *Heddon* (NU 0317) (4.25b), the reference is either to a prominent hill or one of its summits; neither of these features has the classic *dūn*-shape, nor can they be said to provide a ‘good settlement-site’ (Gelling and Cole 2000:164). The hill at Pittington (4.25c) has an extensive, level summit, but it also has the type of profile usually associated with OE *hōh*.

⁸⁴ These include *Glanton* (*Glentendon* 1186) (see Figure 4.25a below) and *Pittington* (*duo Pittindunas* c. 1085) (Figure 4.25c). Cf. *Earsdon* (NZ 1993) (*Erdisduna* 12th cent.) (Figure 4.23a) and also e.g. *Coundon* (*Coundon* 1183) for early examples of classic *dūns*.



Figure 4.23a Earsdon (Nb, NZ 1993) from SSE



Figure 4.23b Meldon (Nb, NZ 1183) from NE



Figure 4.24a Pigdon (Nb, NZ 1588) from WNW (1)



Figure 4.24b Pigdon (Nb, NZ 1588) from WNW (2)

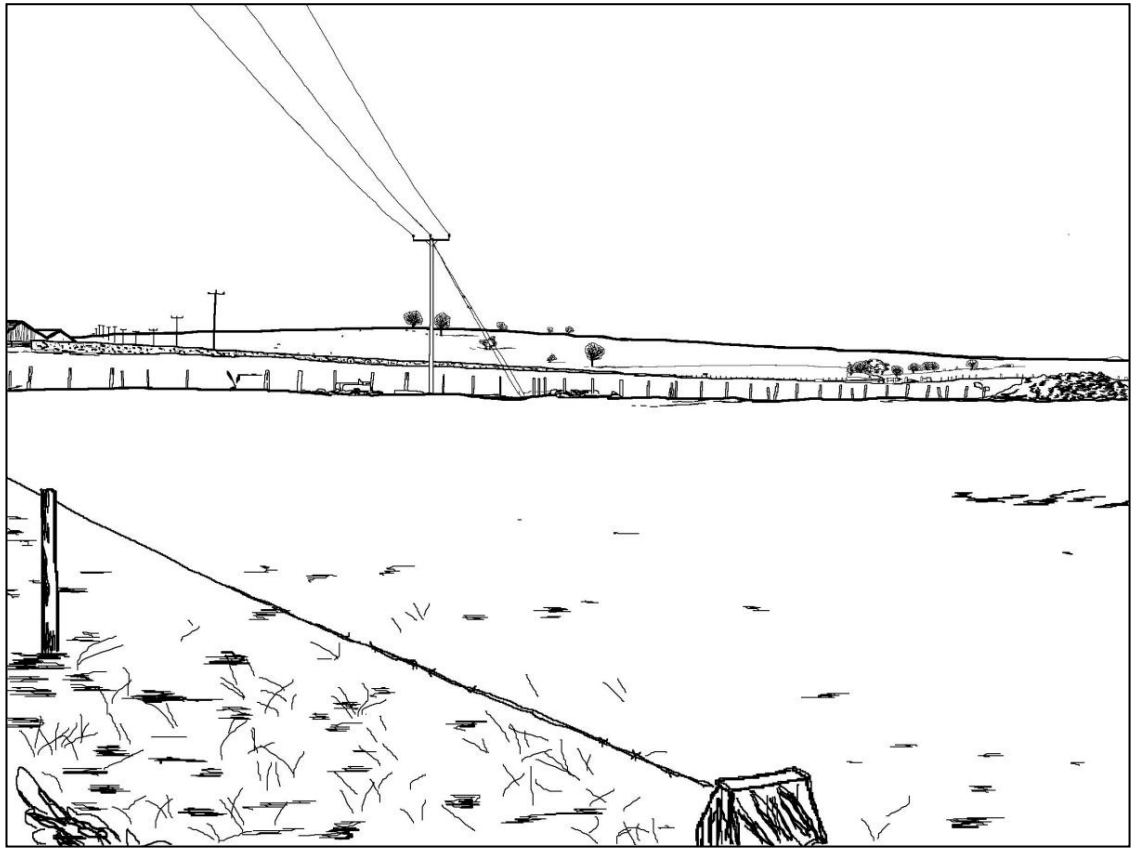


Figure 4.24c Black Heddon (Nb, NZ 0776) from SSE



Figure 4.25a Glanton (Nb, NU 0714) from NE



Figure 4.25b Heddon (Nb, NU 0317) from SW

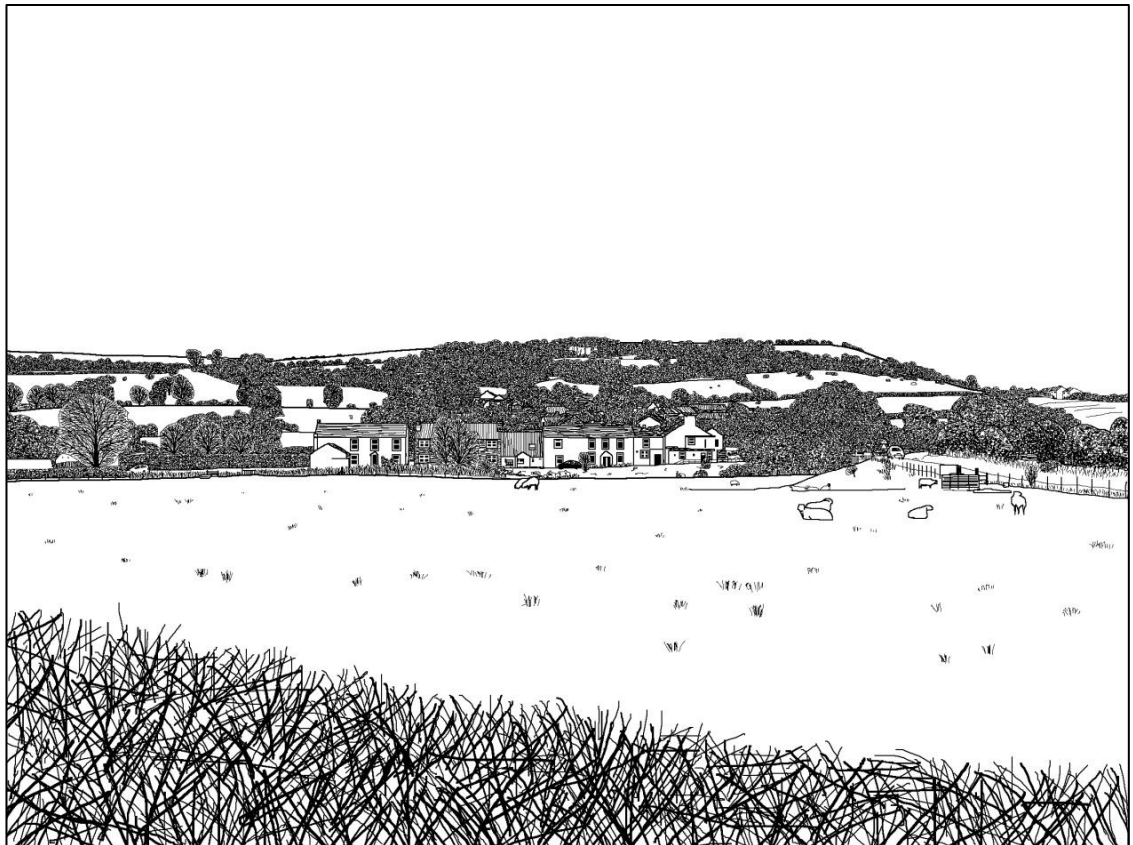
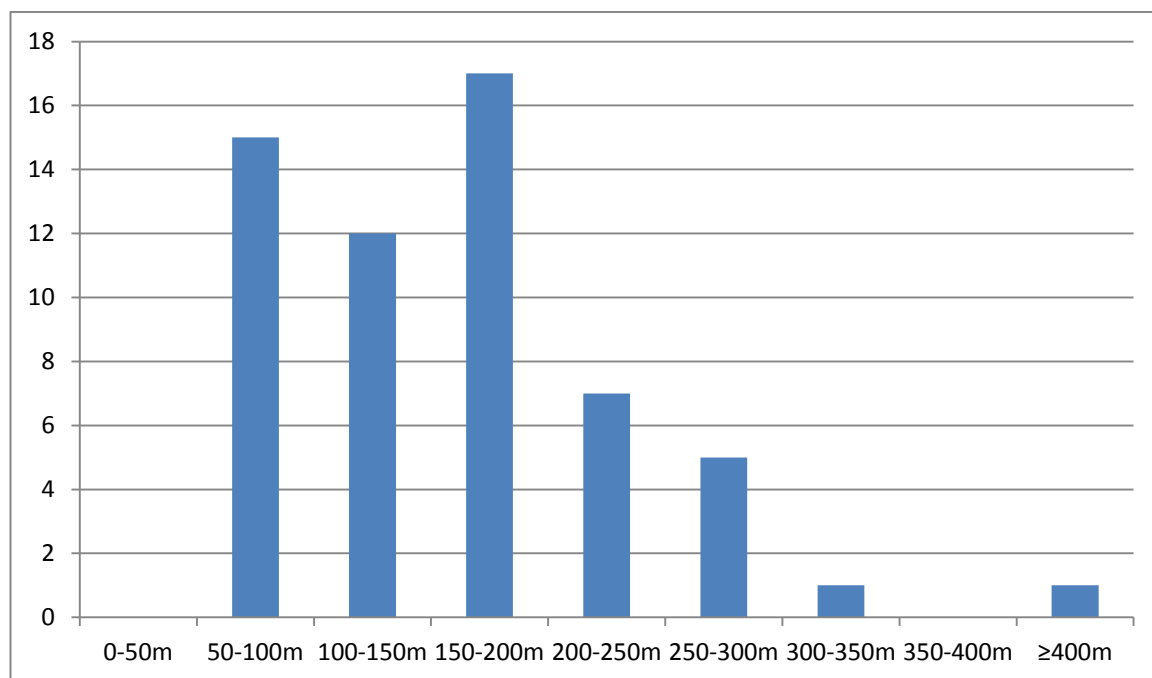


Figure 4.25c Pitington (Du, NZ 3244) from W

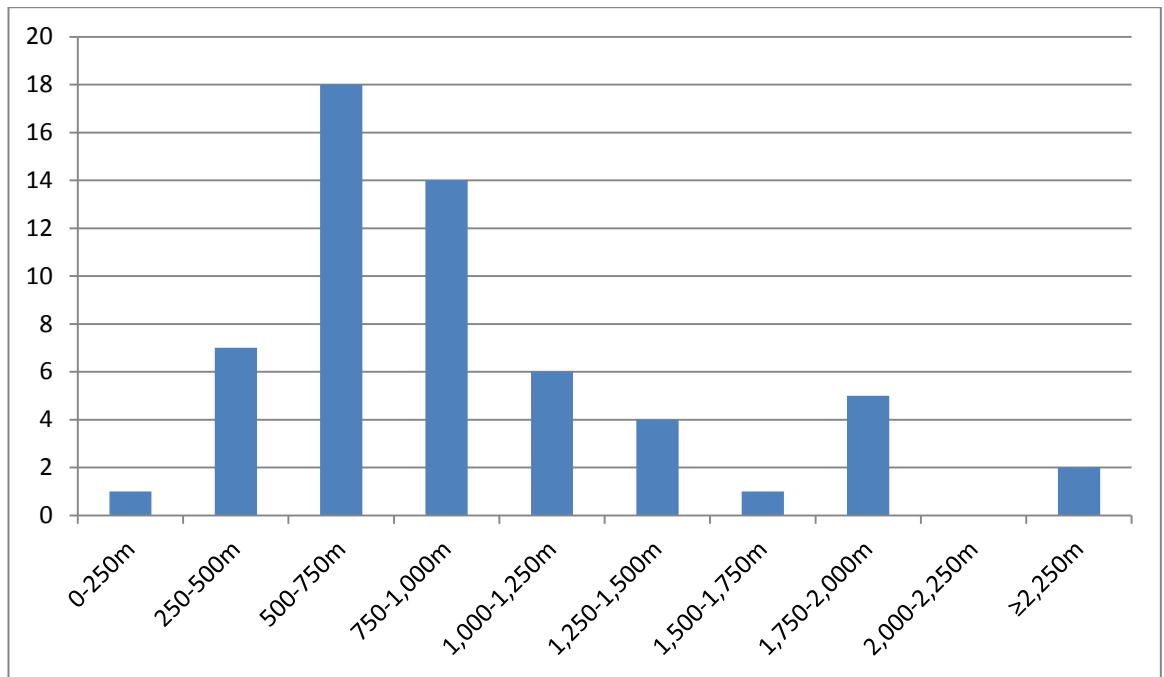
The maximum height of the 58 *dūns* included in the analysis varies between 50 and 710 metres, with 44 (75.9%) features reaching a maximum height between 50 and 200 metres (Graph 4.10a).⁸⁵ Both very low and very high *dūns* are rare, and it is worth noting that the two names in which *dūn* is thought to refer to a feature with a maximum height of over 300 metres contain uncertain occurrences of the element; the maximum heights of the certain *dūns* vary between 50 and 298 metres, with the modest triangular hill-spur at Grindon (NT 9144) being the lowest feature in the analysis while the hill at Humbleton (NT 9728) is the highest.



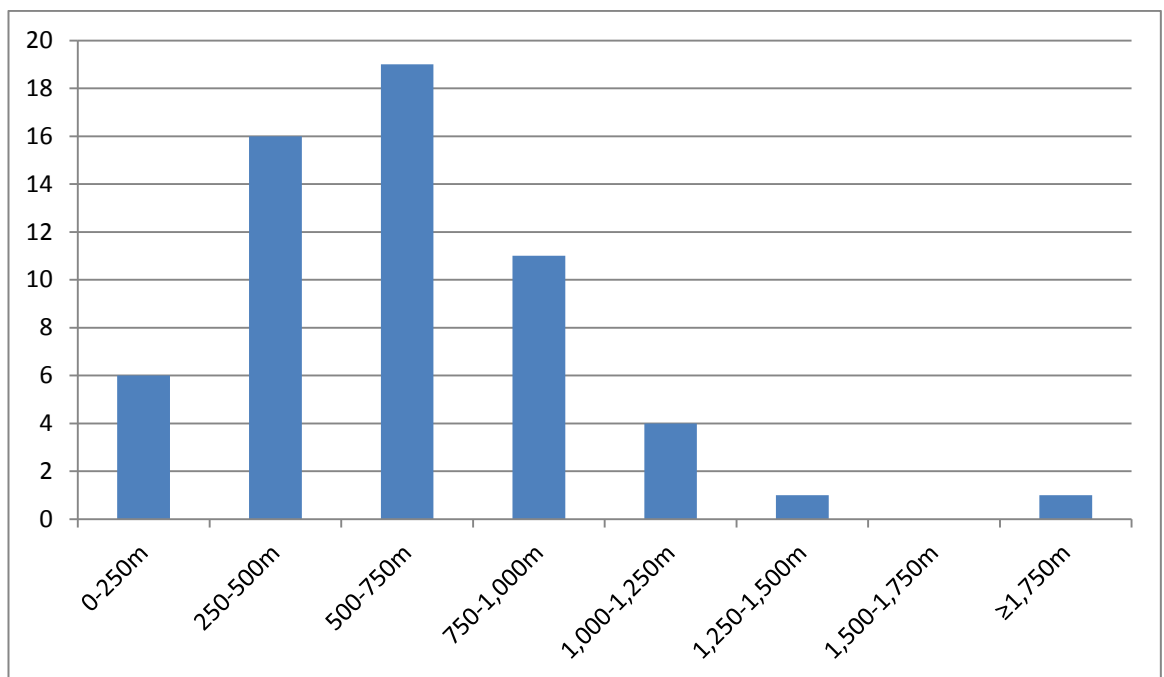
Graph 4.10a OE *dūns* according to their maximum height

The length of the study area *dūns* varies between 75 and 2,900 metres while their maximum width ranges from 60 to 2,200 metres (Graphs 4.10b and c). Both very small and very extensive *dūns* are rare, with 32 (55.2%) of the 58 features included in the analysis measuring between 500 and 1,000 metres in length while 35 (60.3%) have maximum widths between 250 and 750 metres. Measuring 75 x 25-60 metres, by far the smallest *dūn* in the analysis is the oval-shaped hill on which Humbleton Farm is situated while the hill at Blaydon is the largest, measuring 2,700 x 1,000-2,200 metres. If the names containing certain occurrences of *dūn* are examined separately, the length of the features referred to varies between 375 and 1,950 metres while their maximum width varies between 175 and 1,200 metres.

⁸⁵ *Grindon* (NZ 3925), *Crowden Hill* and *Hagdon* have been excluded from Graphs 4.10a-c and Table 4.21.



Graph 4.10b OE *dūns* according to their length



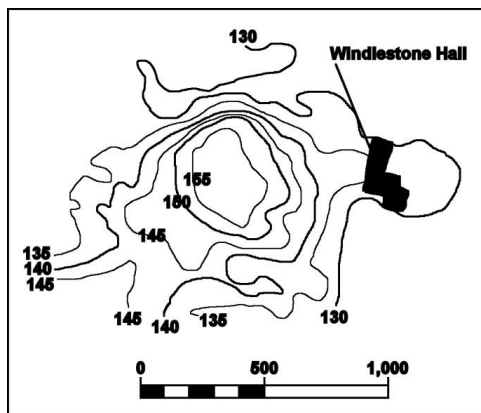
Graph 4.10c OE *dūns* according to their maximum width

The physical characteristics of the *dūns* are summarised in Table 4.21.

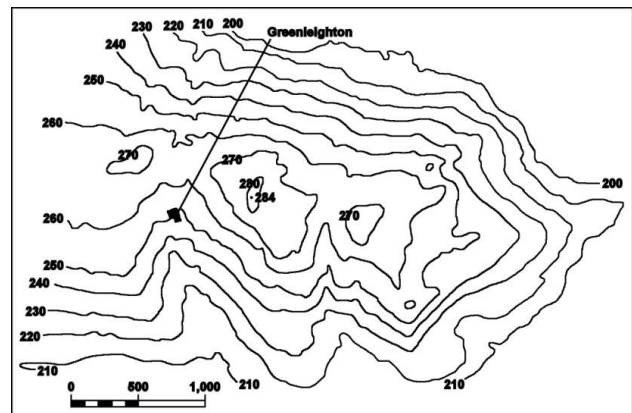
Max. height:	50-710m; average 164m
Length:	75-2,900m; average 914m
Min. width:	25-1,000m; average 122m
Max. width:	60-2,200m; average 608m

Table 4.21 Summary of the characteristics of OE *dūns*

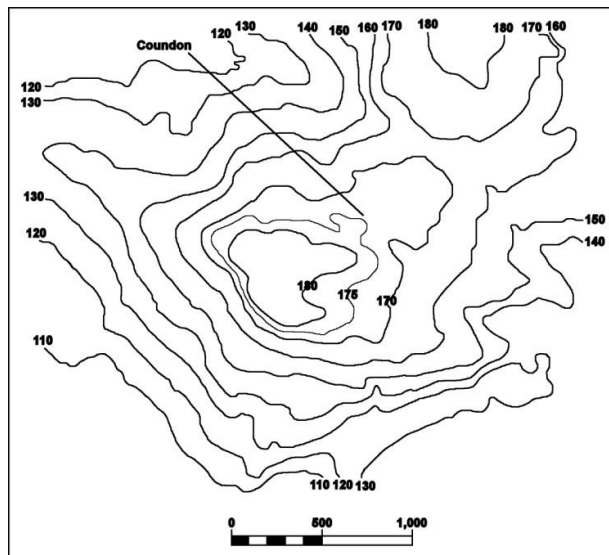
Maps 4.35a-e and 4.36a-b demonstrate the variation in the shape and size of the *dūn*-features. Measuring 800 x 50-600 and 850 x 100-600 metres, respectively, the irregularly shaped hills near Windlestone Hall (4.35a) and at Greenleighton (4.35b) are fairly typical examples of the study area *dūns* in terms of both shape and size. The former is also typical in terms of maximum height, reaching 155 metres, while the hill at Greenleighton is among the highest *dūns* in the analysis, reaching 284 metres. The hills referred to in *Coundon* (4.35c) and *Heddon Hill* (4.35d) are among the more extensive *dūns*, measuring 1,150 x 50-800 and 1,850 x 75-900 metres, respectively. With a maximum height of 277 metres, Heddon Hill is also one of the highest *dūn*-features while, with a maximum height of 180 metres, the hill at Coundon is a typical example of a study area *dūn* in terms of height. These features form a stark contrast with the smallest *dūn* in the analysis: the rounded hill occupied by Humbleton Farm (4.35e) measures 75 x 25-60 metres, and has a maximum height of 90 metres. With a maximum height of 170 metres, and measuring 850 x 300-800 metres, the hill-spur at the foot of which Downham (4.36a) settlement is situated is a fairly typical example of a *dūn* of the rounded hill-spur type while the hill-spur at Brandon (NZ 2339) (4.36b) is among the more extensive features of this type, measuring 900 x 200-1,200 metres.



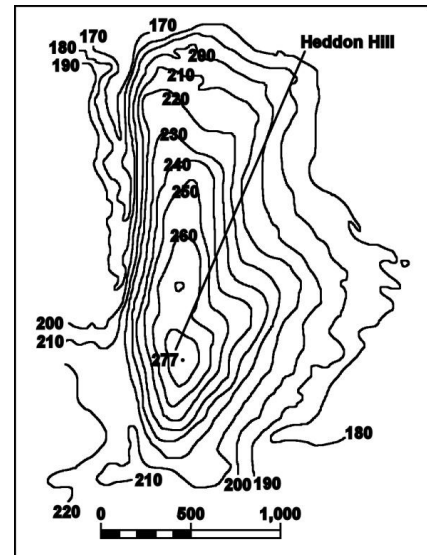
Map 4.35a Windlestone (Du, NZ 2628)



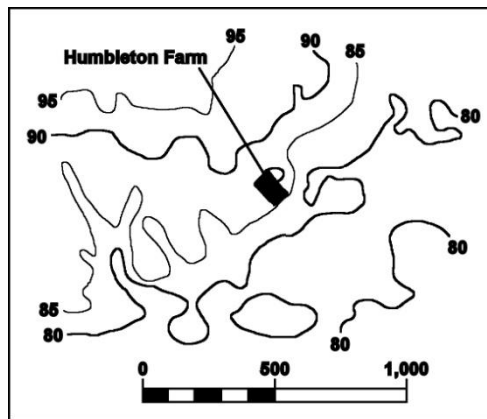
Map 4.35b Greenleighton (Nb, NZ 0292)



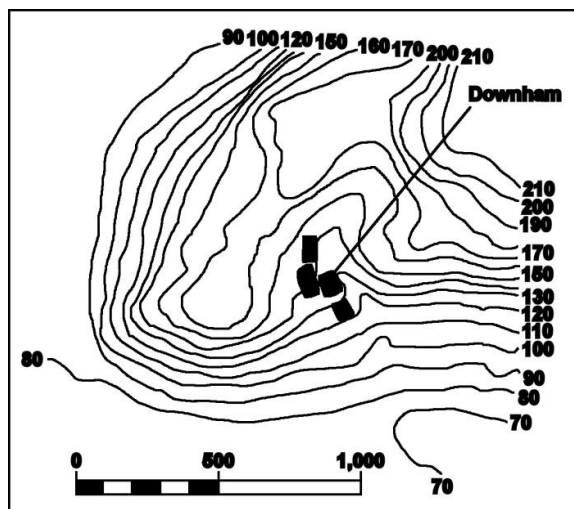
Map 4.35c Coundon (Du, NZ 2429)



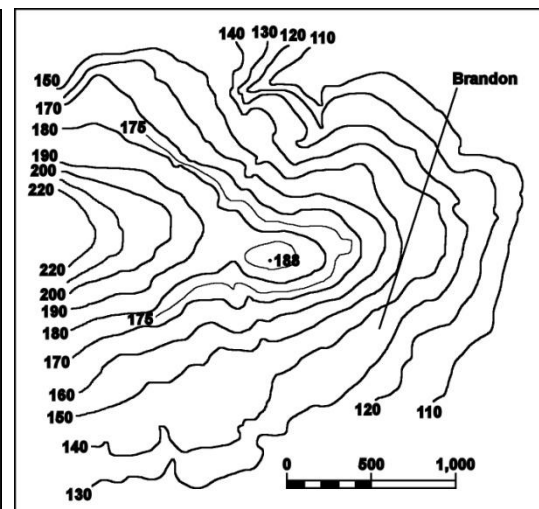
Map 4.35d Heddon Hill (Nb, NU 0020)



Map 4.35e Humbleton Farm (Du, NZ 2519)



Map 4.36a Downham (Nb, NT 8633)



Map 4.36b Brandon (Du, NZ 2339)

The findings of the present study indicate that OE *dūn* has a specialised meaning in the place-names of the study area as it is characteristically applied to features which

are comparatively extensive and often also have fairly extensive, level summits. These features are typically irregularly shaped hills. It is debatable, however, whether the use of the element can be said to be characterised by ‘a very high degree of consistency’ observed elsewhere as several study area *dūns* lack the ‘fairly level and fairly extensive summit which provided a good settlement-site in open country’ thought to be the most salient characteristic of an OE *dūn* (Gelling and Cole 2000:164-165).⁸⁶ As already mentioned above, one possible explanation for the apparent exceptions could be that the highly specialised use of *dūn* is more or less restricted to early settlement-naming. This explanation is not entirely convincing, however, as both classic *dūns* and apparent counter-examples can be found among the features referred to in settlement names for which there are early forms and which are likely to be of early origin. Another possibility could be that *dūn* has been applied to other types of hill-features in the parts of the study area where the classic *dūn*-shape is absent; while this scenario seems possible in some areas, such as the Breamish Valley, which has a cluster of atypical *dūns*, it cannot account for all the apparent exceptions as many of them, such as *Pittington*, for instance, are in areas where features with the classic *dūn*-shape are present, together with *dūn*-names referring to them.

ME *doun*, ModE *down*

Of the 11 corpus names certainly or possibly containing ME *doun* or its reflexes, seven are in the areas included in the topographical analysis. ME *doun* or ModE *down* occurs certainly in four of these names while the remaining three names contain uncertain occurrences. The reference of *doun* or its reflex can be established more or less reliably in six of the seven instances; in the case of *Haverton Hill*, the reference of ME *doun* is highly uncertain.

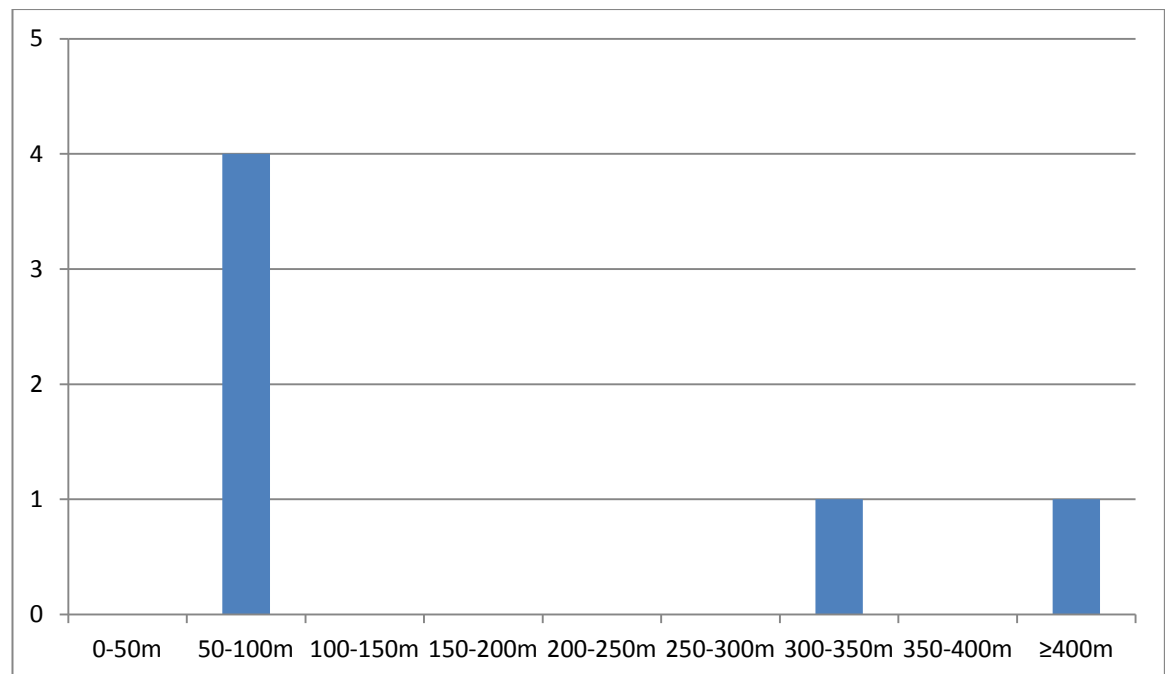
Like OE *dūn*, ME *doun* and ModE *down* are most often used of hills of irregular shape (Table 4.22).

⁸⁶ It should be pointed out here that it is not entirely clear what Gelling and Cole (2000:164-165) mean by ‘a very high degree of consistency’. While they mention the Cotswolds as an area where *dūn* ‘is used differently’, it is not clear whether they found instances of atypical use of the element in other parts of the country, and, if yes, how common these were (Gelling and Cole 2000:165). See section 4.3.1 for a discussion of the notions of *consistency* and *specialised use* in Gelling (1984) and Gelling and Cole (2000).

Type of feature	Number of occurrences	%
Hill (irregular shape)	3	42.8
Rounded hill-spur	1	14.3
Long hill	1	14.3
Triangular hill	1	14.3
Not known	1	14.3
	7	100.0

Table 4.22 ME *douns*, ModE *douns* according to the type of feature

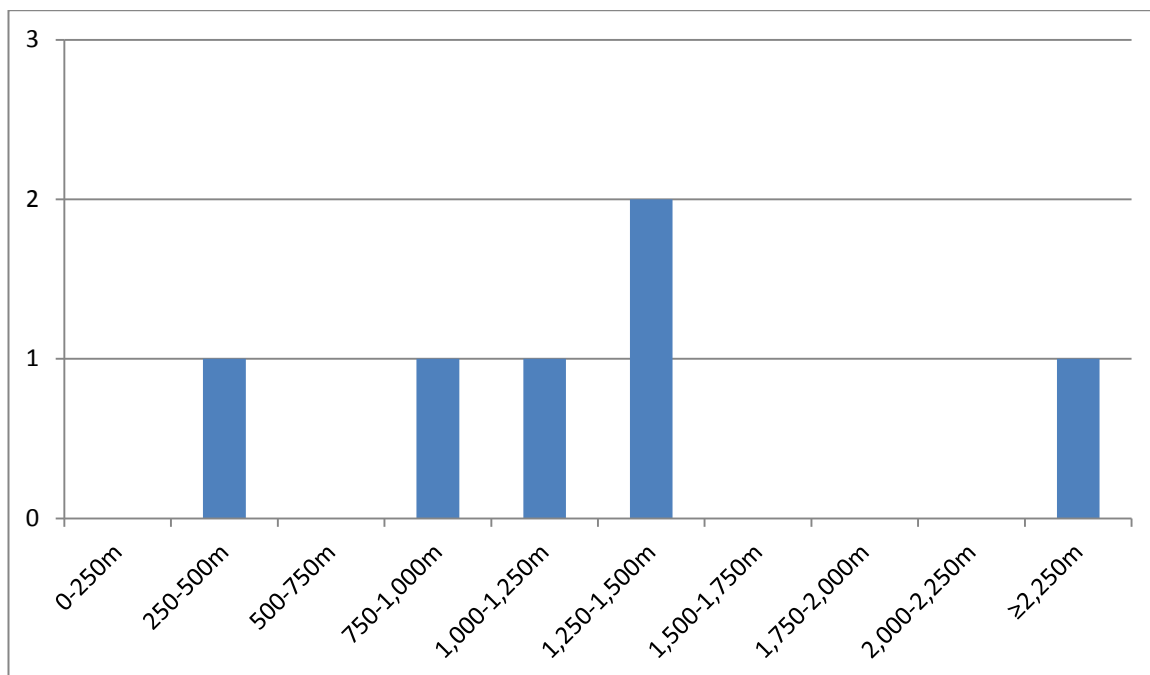
The *douns* and *douns* differ from the earlier *dūns* in that they are typically comparatively low, with four (66.7%) of the six features included in the analysis having maximum heights between 50 and 100 metres (Graph 4.11a).⁸⁷



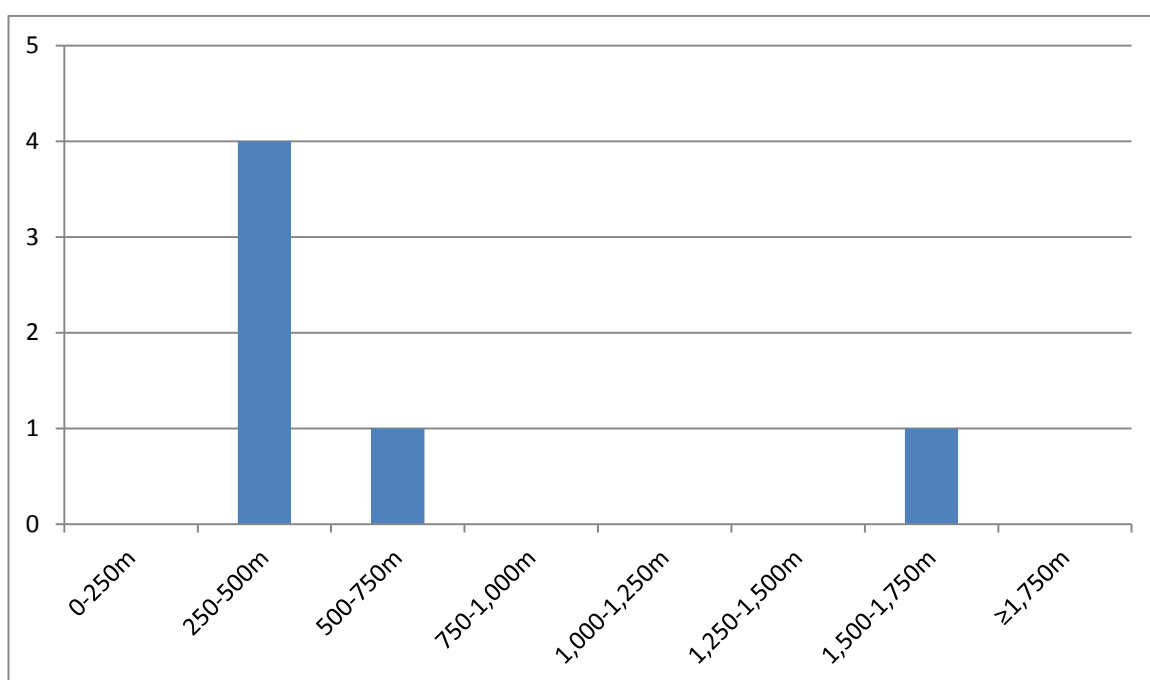
Graph 4.11a ME *douns*, ModE *douns* according to their maximum height

The length of the six identifiable *douns* and *douns* ranges from 350 to 2,500 metres while their maximum width varies between 250 and 1,500 metres (Graphs 4.11b and c). While the *douns* and *douns* do not have a characteristic length, they tend to be longer than the OE *dūns*, with four (66.7%) features measuring at least 1,000 metres in length. In terms of width, on the other hand, the *douns* and *douns* tend to be less extensive than the *dūns*, with four (66.7%) features having maximum widths between 250 and 500 metres.

⁸⁷ *Haverton Hill* has been excluded from Graphs 4.11a-c and Table 4.23.



Graph 4.11b ME downs, ModE downs according to their length



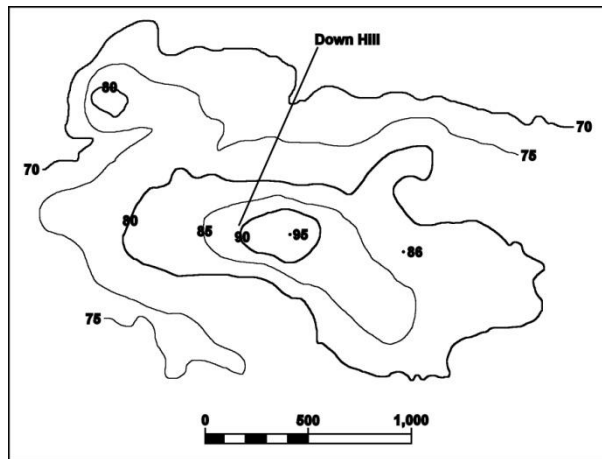
Graph 4.11c ME downs, ModE downs according to their maximum width

Table 4.23 summarises the characteristics of the ME downs, ModE downs.

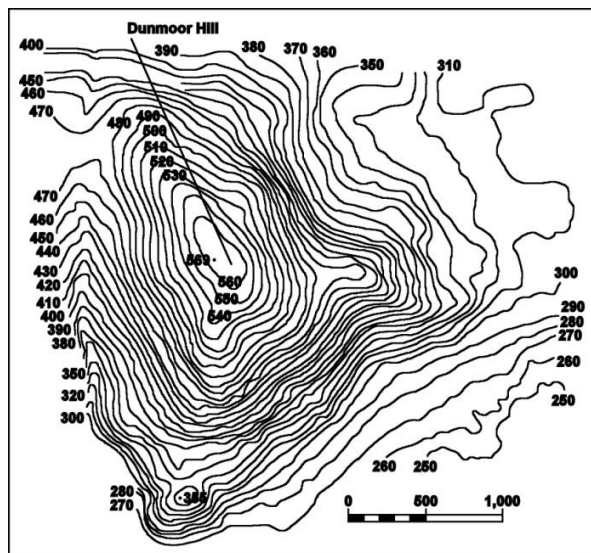
Max. height:	60-569m; average 202m
Length:	350-2,500m; average 1,208m
Min. width:	25-150m; average 75m
Max. width:	250-1,500m; average 579m

Table 4.23 Summary of the characteristics of ME downs, ModE downs

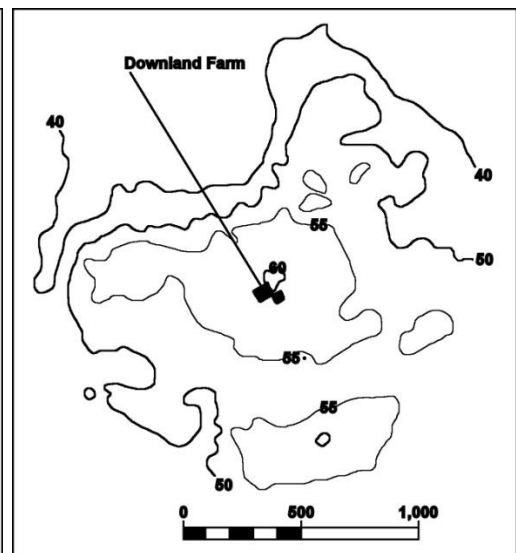
Maps 4.37a-c and 4.38-4.40 show the six identifiable *douns* and *downs*. In *Down Hill* (4.37a), *Dunmoor Hill* (4.37b) and *Downland Farm* (4.37c), ME *down* or its reflex refers to a hill of irregular shape. While *Dunmoor Hill* is the name of one of the peaks in the Cheviot Hills, reaching a maximum height of 569 metres, the modest hill Downland Farm is situated on is perhaps best described as a stretch of raised ground as it is extremely modest in terms of comparative height and gradients. In *Harpington Hill* (4.38), the reference is to a rounded hill-spur while in *Black Down* (4.39) and *Marldown* (4.40), ModE *down* refers to a long and triangular hill, respectively.



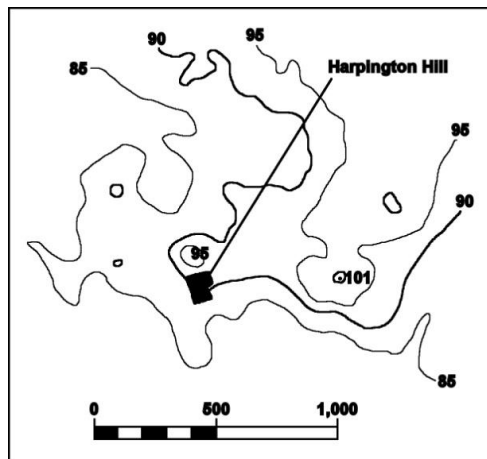
Map 4.37a Down Hill (Nb, NZ 2377)



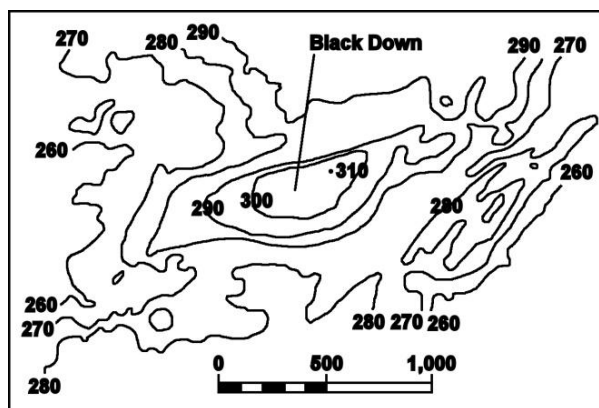
Map 4.37b Dunmoor Hill (Nb, NT 9618)



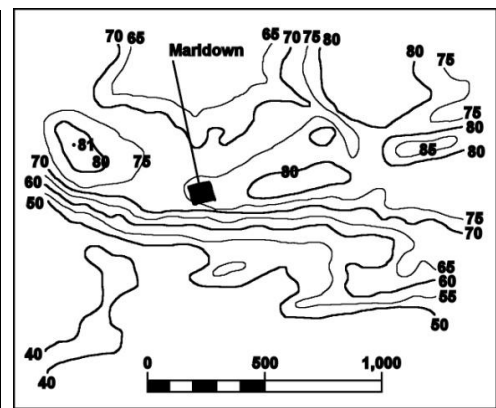
Map 4.37c Downland Farm (Du, NZ 3721)



Map 4.38 Harpington Hill (Du, NZ 3326)



Map 4.39 Black Down (Nb, NY 9586)



Map 4.40 Marldown (Nb, NT 8739)

The findings presented above suggest that ME *down* and ModE *down* have in the study area place-names the same basic meaning as OE *dūn* as both *dūn* and its reflexes are typically applied to irregularly shaped hills with a fairly extensive summit. However, the study area *douns* and *downs* seem to differ from the earlier *dūns* in terms of typical height and size, and they also seem to lack some of the subtlety and precision of the OE word. It should be borne in mind, however, that the number of names analysed here is, at seven, relatively small, especially since some of the names classified as ME or ModE for the purposes of the present study could be of OE origin despite the apparent absence of early forms. Thus, the extent to which the reflexes of *dūn* can be said to have a specialised meaning in place-names remains uncertain.

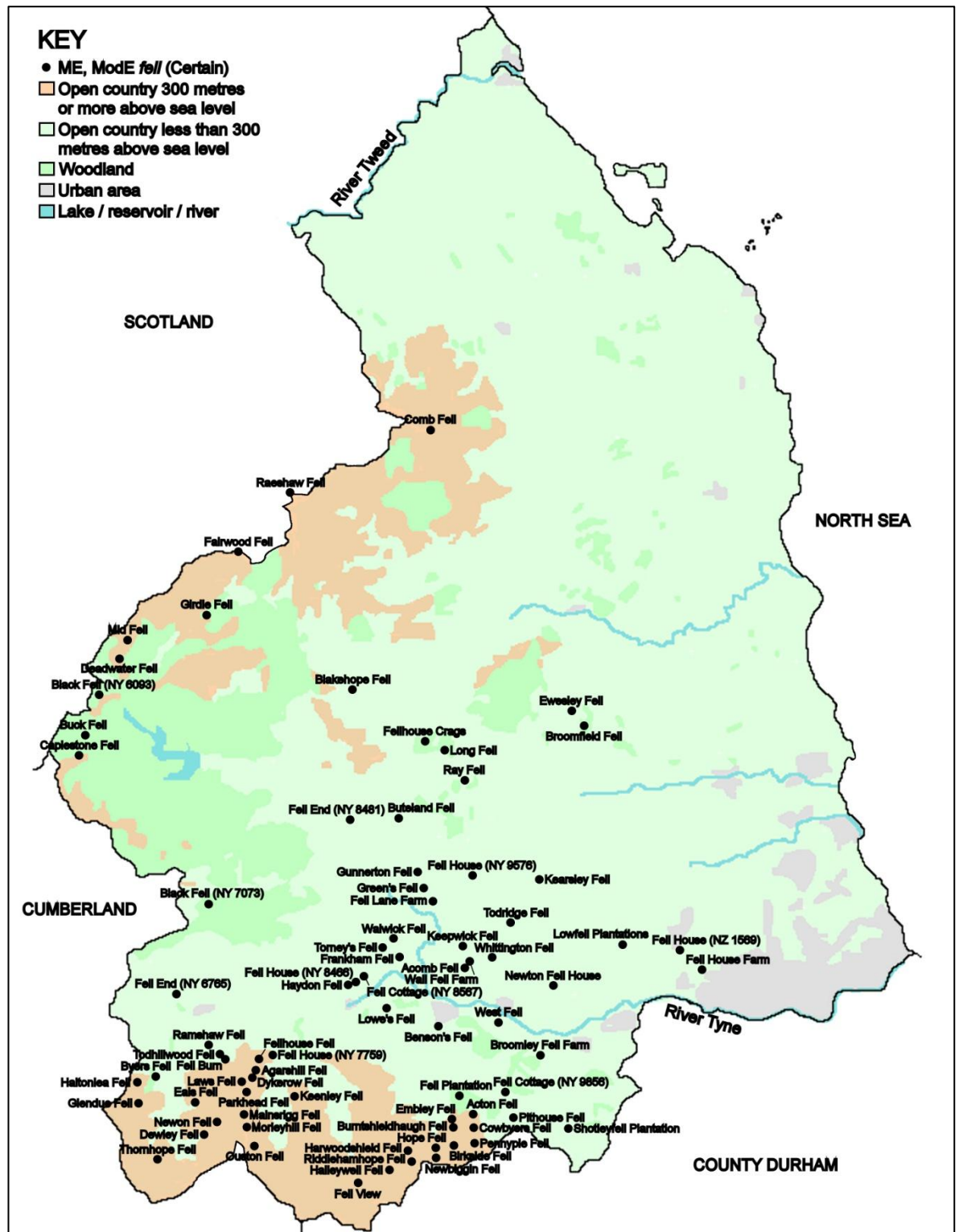
4.1.8 ME, ModE *fell*

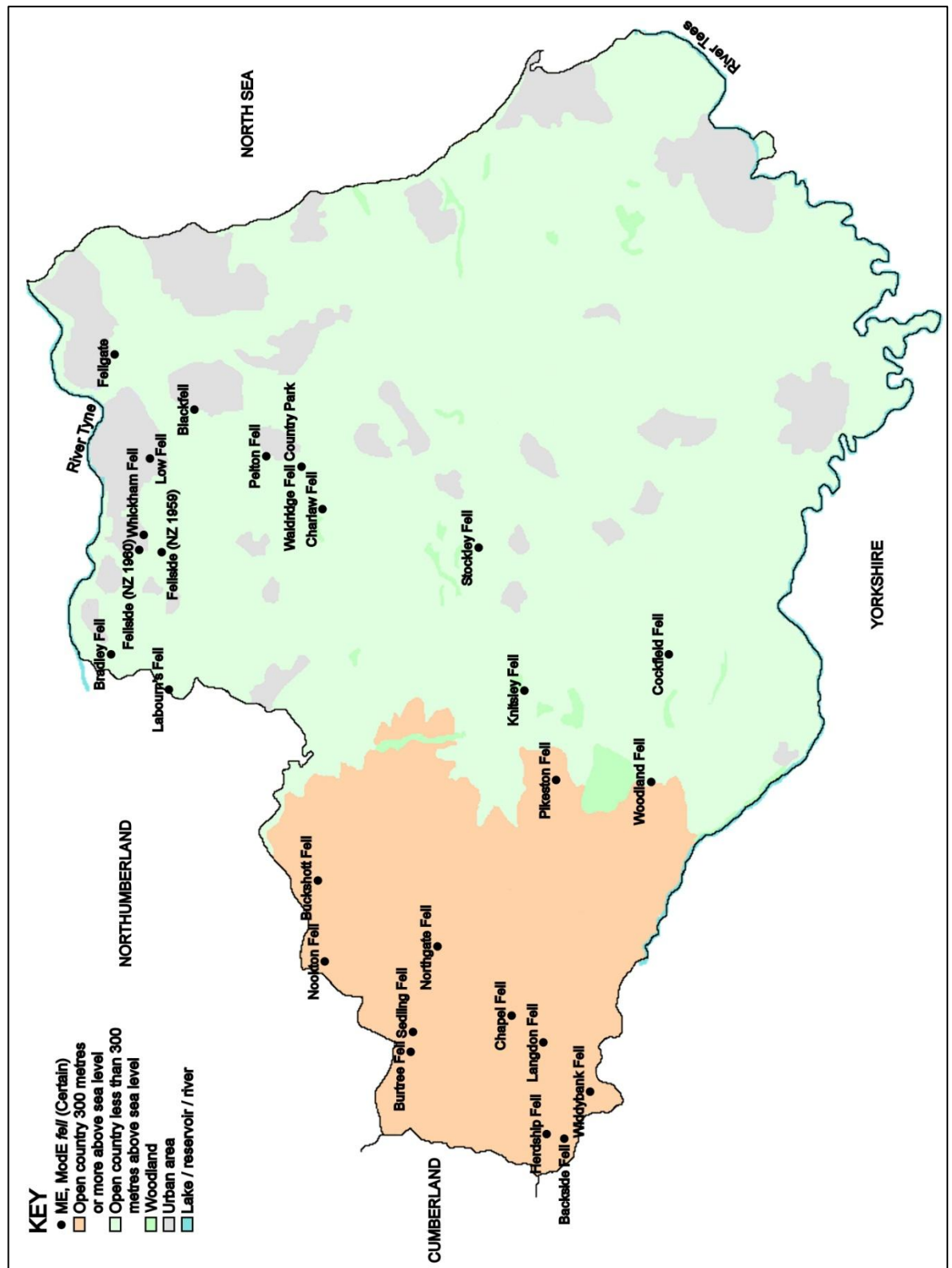
ME, ModE *fell* entered into English from the element which appears in classical ON in two different forms, *fell* and *fjall* (EPNE; Fellows-Jensen 1985:79; Whaley 2006:397). In ON, the former was used of single hills while the latter had the meaning ‘mountains,

mountainous country' (*EPNE*; Whaley 2006:397). As Fellows-Jensen (1985:79) points out, the two ON forms 'cannot be distinguished from each other in the recorded forms of [place-names] in England, where both *e* and *ja* are represented as *e* in medial positions'. ME *fell* had the meanings 'hill, mountain' and also 'upland waste or pasture, moor, down' (*MED*, s.v. *fel* n. (2)). ModE *fell* has retained these meanings, and, according to the *OED* (s.v. *fell*, sb.²), in the 16th and 17th centuries the word was also understood to mean 'marsh, fen' (*DOST*, s.v. *fell*, n.¹; *EDD*, s.v. *fell*, sb.²; *SND*, s.v. *fell*, n.²). In Scots, *fell* is apparently also used in the sense of 'field pretty level on the side or top of a hill' (*EDD*, s.v. *fell*, sb.²; *OED*, s.v. *fell*, sb.²).

The usual meaning of ON *fjall*, *fell* in English place-names is 'hill, mountain' (*EPNE*; Gelling 1984:159). ON *fjall*, *fell*, later ME *fell*, 'occurs chiefly in the mountainous regions of the Pennines [...] and in the Lake District', and 'usually denotes a single mountain' (*EPNE*). In the Lake District at least, it can, however, also refer to 'a range of hills or tract of ground' or 'high unenclosed land' (Whaley 2006:397). The ON word is common especially in Cumberland, rare in Yorkshire, and unattested in Northumberland and County Durham (*PNCu* 501).

ME, ModE *fell* occurs in 105 corpus names, 79 (75.2%) of which are in Northumberland while the remaining 26 (24.8%) are in County Durham (Maps 4.41a and b). The element invariably occurs in the present-day forms of the corpus names as *fell* (e.g. *Ewesley Fell*, *Fell House Farm*). The distribution of ME, ModE *fell* across the study area is extremely uneven, with the majority of the occurrences being concentrated in southern Northumberland. The element is absent from eastern and northern Northumberland as well as the south-eastern part of County Durham. The distribution patterns are probably at least partly due to differences in local topography as the areas where *fell* is either rare or completely absent are typically low-lying. Although the findings discussed below indicate that *fell* is characteristically used in the study area of stretches of high ground rather than hills or mountains, the relative scarcity of names containing *fell* in the Cheviot Hills remains surprising.





Map 4.41b County Durham names containing ME, ModE *fell*

Of the 105 corpus names containing ME, ModE *fell*, 20 are in the areas included in the topographical analysis. The reference of the element can be established with varying degrees of certainty in all instances except for *Lowfell Plantations*.

ME, ModE *fell* is typically used in the study area of features which are only vaguely definable in terms of shape, with irregularly shaped hills and eminences, areas of high or raised ground and slopes accounting for 13 (65.0%) of the 20 instances included in the analysis (Table 4.24). Instances where the reference is to a feature with a clearly definable shape are less frequent: *fell* apparently refers to a rounded hill-spur in three (15.0%) and to the slopes of a hill-feature in a further two (10.0%) instances. Indeed, contrary to what one might expect, the meaning of the element in most instances appears to be ‘stretch of high or raised ground’ rather than ‘hill, mountain’. This seems to be the case even in the majority of the instances where the reference is to a hill or hill-spur as the study area *fells* of this type tend to be fairly modest in terms of comparative height and gradients. Together with the frequent occurrence of the element compounded with earlier place-names, this seems to suggest that ME, ModE *fell* might not always be a purely topographical term as it could denote a specific type of land, such as rough grazing, or land use or ownership, such as common land managed and used by a particular community.⁸⁸ Of the 20 names included in the analysis, the only instances where local topography indicates that *fell* is used purely in the sense of ‘hill, mountain’ are *Comb Fell*, the name of one of the peaks in the Cheviot Hills, and *Ray Fell*. There are no instances of the element in the sense of ‘marsh, fen’ in the analysis.

Type of feature	Number of occurrences	%
Hill (irregular shape) / eminence	6	30.0
High or raised ground	4	20.0
Rounded hill-spur	3	15.0
Slopes	3	15.0
Slopes of an eminence / ridge formation	2	10.0
End of an eminence	1	5.0
Not known	1	5.0
	20	100.0

Table 4.24 ME, ModE *fells* according to the type of feature

The features referred to in *Ewesley Fell* (Figure 4.26a) and *Stockley Fell* (Figure 4.26b) are fairly typical examples of the study area *fells*. In both names, *fell* refers to

⁸⁸ Cf. the use of the element in Lake District place-names of ‘high unenclosed land, often [...] named from townships or manors [...] [and] apparently used for designated grazing areas, much as *common* in lower-lying areas, or in eastern Lakeland’ discussed in Whaley (2006:397-398). For an analysis and discussion of the elements with which *fell* is compounded in the study corpus, see section 5.1.8.

comparatively extensive slopes, and the exact reference of the element and the extent of the features referred to are uncertain.⁸⁹



Figure 4.26a Ewesley Fell (Nb, NZ 0592) from ENE

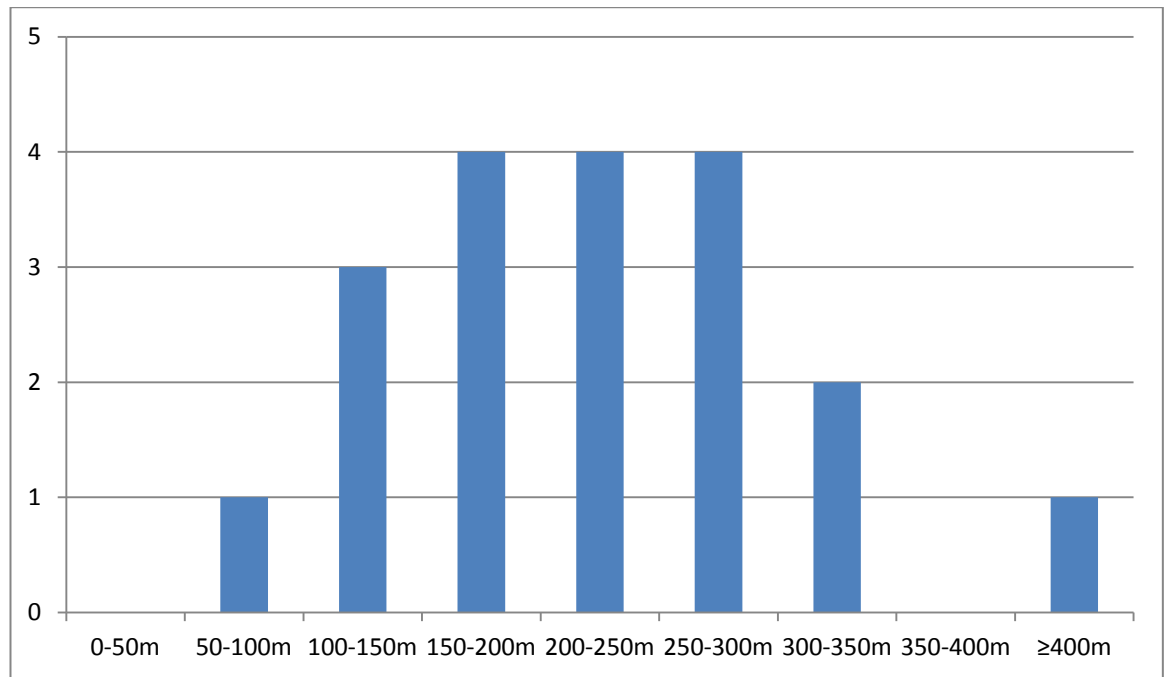
⁸⁹ Figure 4.26b shows the slopes which *fell* refers to in the foreground, with the buildings of Stockley Fell farm partly visible behind a slight elevation on the slopes.



Figure 4.26b Stockley Fell (Du, NZ 1937) from SE

The maximum height of the 19 *fells* included in the analysis varies between 90 and 652 metres, with 12 features having maximum heights between 150 and 300 metres (Graph 4.12a).⁹⁰

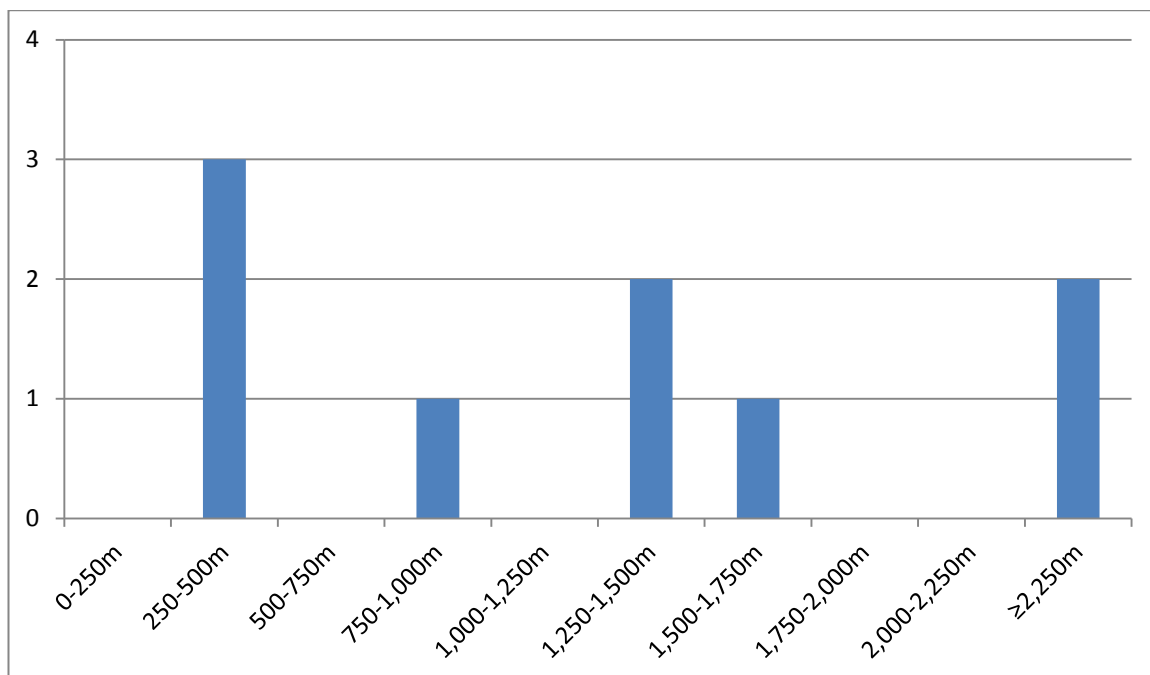
⁹⁰ *Lowfell Plantations* has been excluded from Graphs 4.12a-c and Table 4.25.



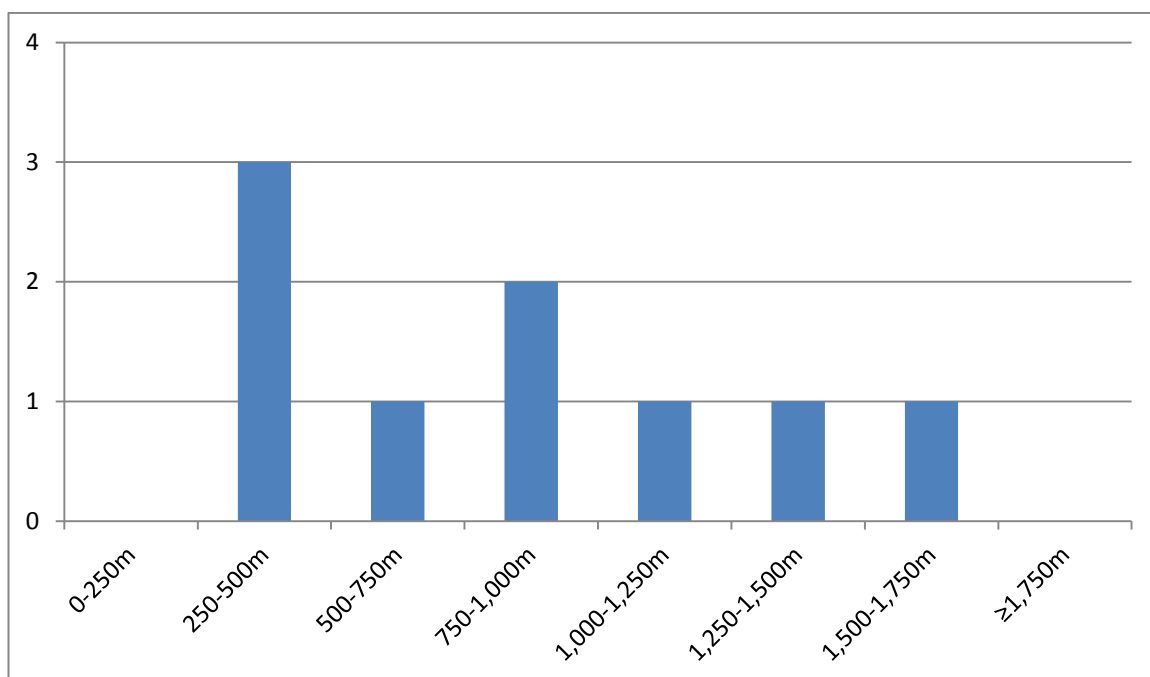
Graph 4.12a ME, ModE *fells* according to their maximum height

The length of the measurable *fells* varies between 300 and 3,350 metres while their maximum width ranges from 250 to 1,000 metres (Graphs 4.12b and c).⁹¹ The study area *fells* tend to be comparatively extensive, with five (55.5%) of the nine features included in the analysis measuring at least 1,250 metres in length while five (55.5%) features have maximum widths of at least of 750 metres. When the characteristic size of the *fells* is considered, it is also worth noting that the features which have been excluded from the analysis are typically among the most extensive *fells*, and the average size of the study area *fells* is therefore in reality somewhat more extensive than Graphs 4.12b and c suggest.

⁹¹ In addition to *Lowfell Plantations*, ten other corpus names have been excluded from this part of the analysis as in these place-names, the reference is to extensive features which could not be measured reliably in terms of length and width.



Graph 4.12b ME, ModE *fells* according to their length



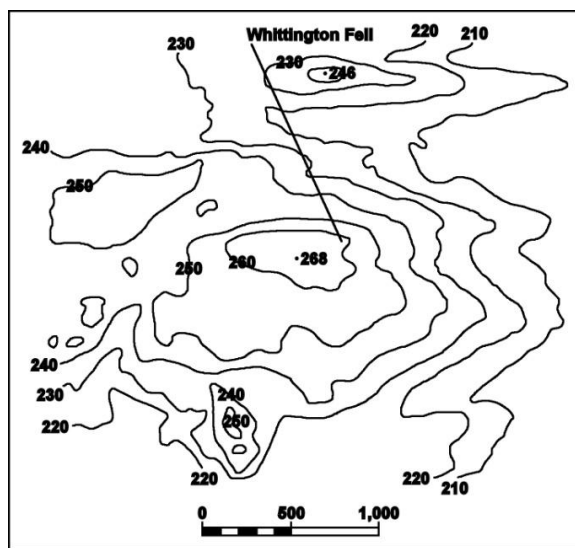
Graph 4.12c ME, ModE *fells* according to their maximum width

The characteristics of the ME, ModE *fells* are summarised in Table 4.25.

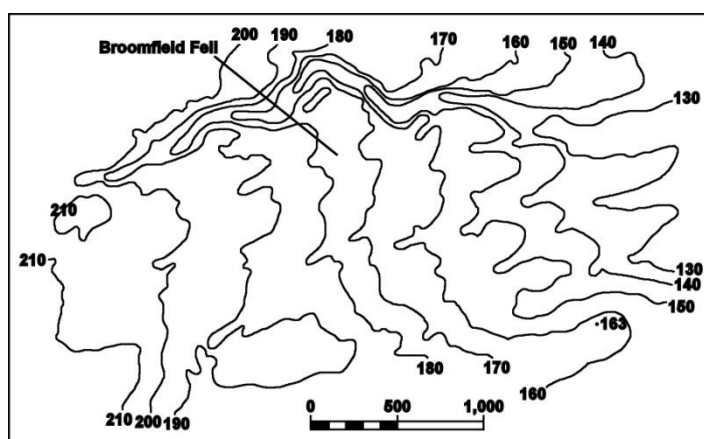
Max. height:	90-652m; average 235m
Length:	300-3,350m; average 1,347m
Min. width:	50-250m; average 106m
Max. width:	250-1,500m; average 767m

Table 4.25 Summary of the characteristics of ME, ModE *fells*

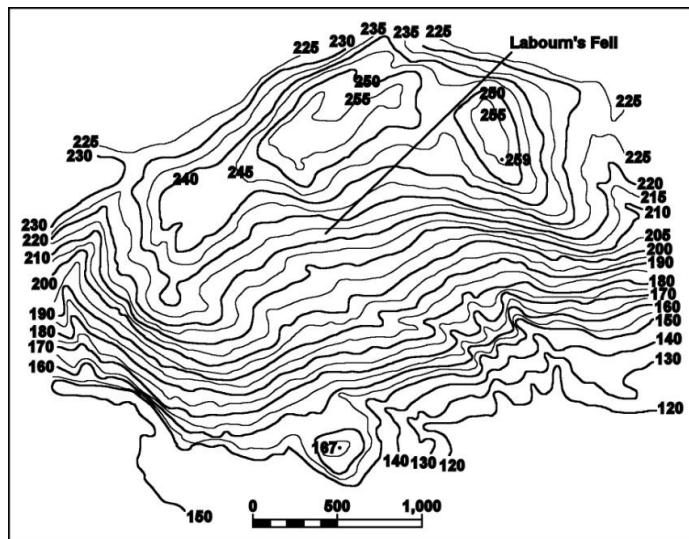
Maps 4.42a-d and 4.43 demonstrate the uses of ME, ModE *fell* in the place-names of the study area. In *Whittington Fell* (4.42a), the reference is to an extensive hill of irregular shape measuring 1,700 x 100-900 metres, while in *Broomfield Fell* (4.42b), ModE *fell* refers to an extensive, sloping area of high or raised ground. In *Labourn's Fell* (4.42c), ModE *fell* refers to the long, wide slopes of a very large eminence while in *Pithouse Fell* (4.42d), the reference is to a large, rounded hill-spur measuring 1,300 x 250-1,000 metres. Reaching a maximum height of 652 metres, the feature referred to in *Comb Fell* (4.43) is the highest *fell* in the analysis, and, as noted above, it is also one of the two instances in the analysis in which *fell* is clearly used as a purely topographical term in the sense of 'hill, mountain'.



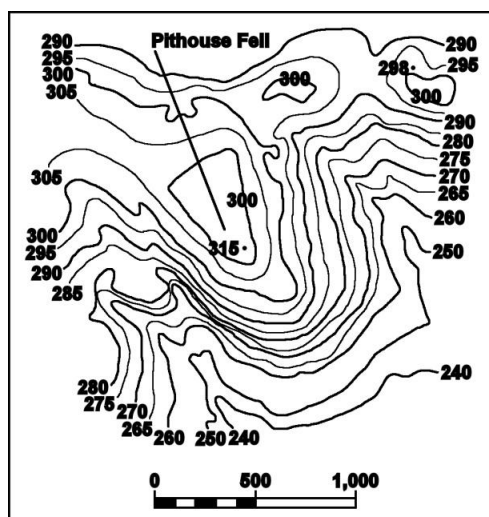
Map 4.42a Whittington Fell (Nb, NY 9769)



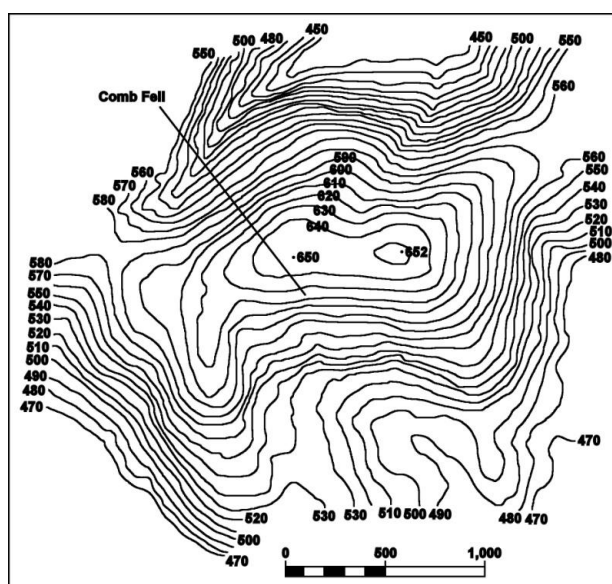
Map 4.42b Broomfield Fell (Nb, NZ 0690)



Map 4.42c Labourn's Fell (Du, NZ 0958)



Map 4.42d Pithouse Fell (Nb, NY 9954)



Map 4.43 Comb Fell (Nb, NT 9218)

The findings of the present study indicate that ME, ModE *fell* is characteristically used in the study area of fairly extensive features which are typically either irregularly shaped or only vaguely definable in terms of shape, and the extent of which more often than not cannot be measured reliably. The meaning of the element in most instances seems to be ‘stretch of high or raised ground’ rather than ‘hill, mountain’, and the findings presented above and in section 5.1.8 suggest that *fell* might have a specialised meaning overlapping with, or perhaps adding to the precision of, the topographical one as it seems possible that *fell* could denote a particular type of land or land use. The purely topographical meaning of ‘hill, mountain’ is also found in the study area, but it appears to be less frequent than the meaning ‘stretch of high or raised ground’.

4.1.9 OE *hōh*, ME *hough*, ModE dial. *hoe*, *heugh*

OE *hōh* had the meanings ‘heel’, in the anatomical sense, and ‘heel, hill-spur’, in a transferred topographical sense (*B&T*, s.v. *hōh*, *hō* and *hōh*, *hōgh*, *hō*, *hoo*; *OED*, s.v. †*ho*, sb.¹ and *hoe*, sb.¹). These senses were retained in ME, and ME *hough* also developed the additional topographical senses of ‘promontory, cliff, mountain or high hill with steep sides’ and ‘eminence, piece of high ground, hill, hillock, artificial mound’ (*MED*, s.v. *hough*, n. (1) and *hough*, n. (2)). The ModE reflexes of the word are *hoe*, which is now obsolete except in place-names, and the Scottish and northern dialectal form *heugh* (*EDD*, s.v. *heugh*, sb.; *OED*, s.v. *hoe*, sb. and *heugh* | *heuch*, sb.). The relevant meanings of the dialectal *heugh* are ‘precipitous or hanging descent, craggy or rugged steep, steep bank’, ‘crag, precipice, cliff’, and ‘glen or ravine with steep overhanging braes or sides’ (*DOST*, s.v. *heuch*, *hewch*, n.; *EDD*, s.v. *heugh*, sb.; *OED*, s.v. *hoe*, sb. and *heugh* | *heuch*, sb.; *SND*, s.v. *heuch*, n., v.).

As a place-name element, OE *hōh* has the meanings ‘low projecting piece of land in the bend of a river or in more level ground’, ‘slight or steep ridge’, and ‘end of a ridge where the ground begins to fall sharply’ (*EPNE*). According to Gelling and Cole (2000:186), it is used specifically of ridges ‘which rise to a point and have a concave end’, having the shape of ‘the foot of a person lying face down, with the highest point for the heel and the concavity for the instep’. In this use, it contrasts with OE **ofer*, *ufer* and *ōra* which are used for ‘level ridges with convex shoulders’ (Gelling and Cole 2000:186). However, in areas where the typical *hōh*-shape is absent, it is ‘used loosely of any hill-spur’, and it is also ‘used occasionally of very low ridges which do not have diagnostic shapes [...] even in areas where the classic *hōh* shape is found together with

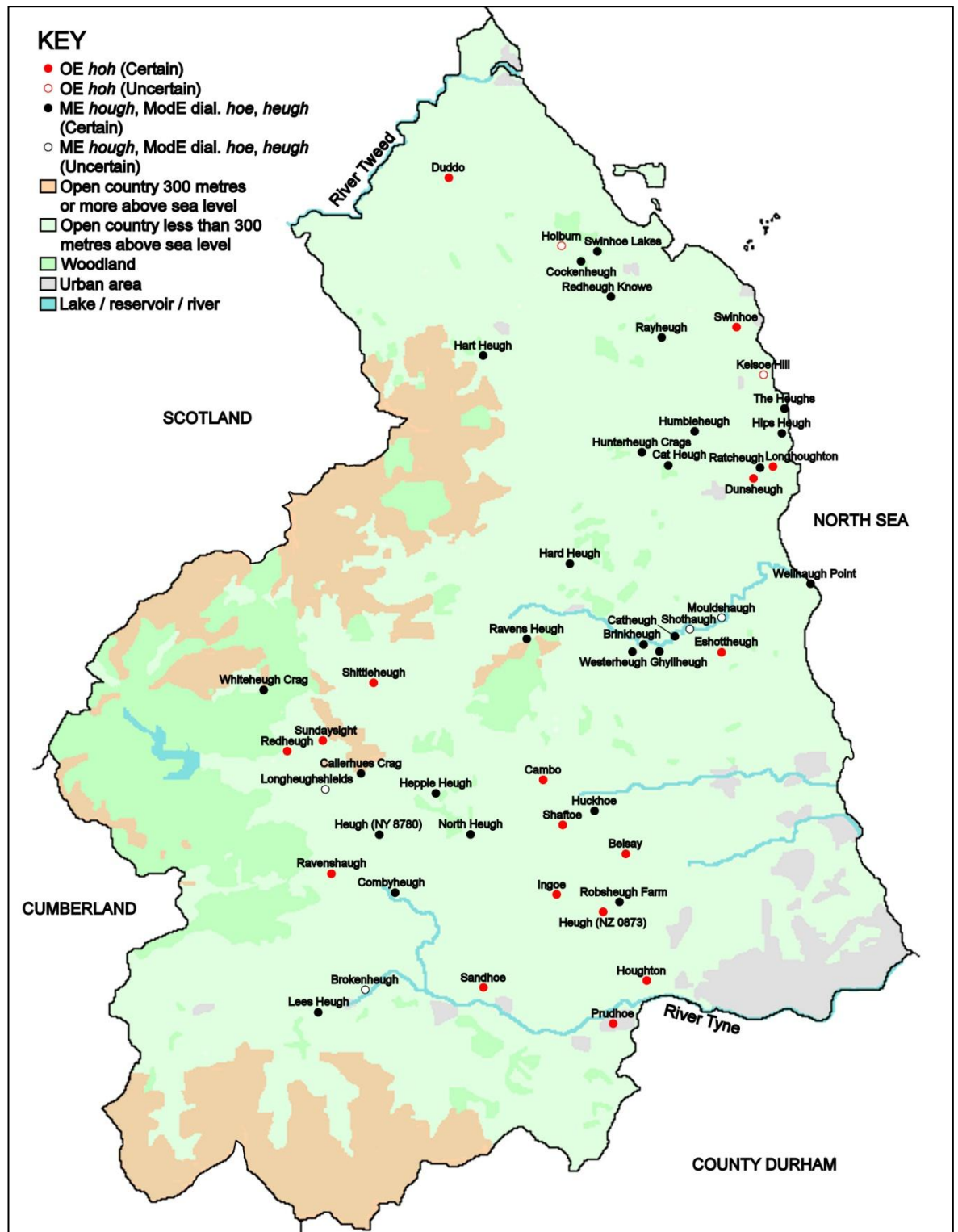
the precise use of the word’ (Gelling and Cole 2000:186). *Hōh* seems to have been productive in place-naming throughout the OE period, with two occurrences in Cox’s corpus of names recorded before AD 731 (Cox 1976:23, 49; Gelling 1984:167). While OE *hōh* is ‘well represented’ in most counties, its distribution is uneven: it is common especially in Bedfordshire and Northamptonshire, and ‘fairly’ common in several other counties including Northumberland and Durham (*EPNE*).

OE *hōh* or its later reflex occurs certainly or possibly in 70 corpus names, 50 (71.4%) of which are in Northumberland while the remaining 20 (28.6%) are in County Durham (Maps 4.44a and b).

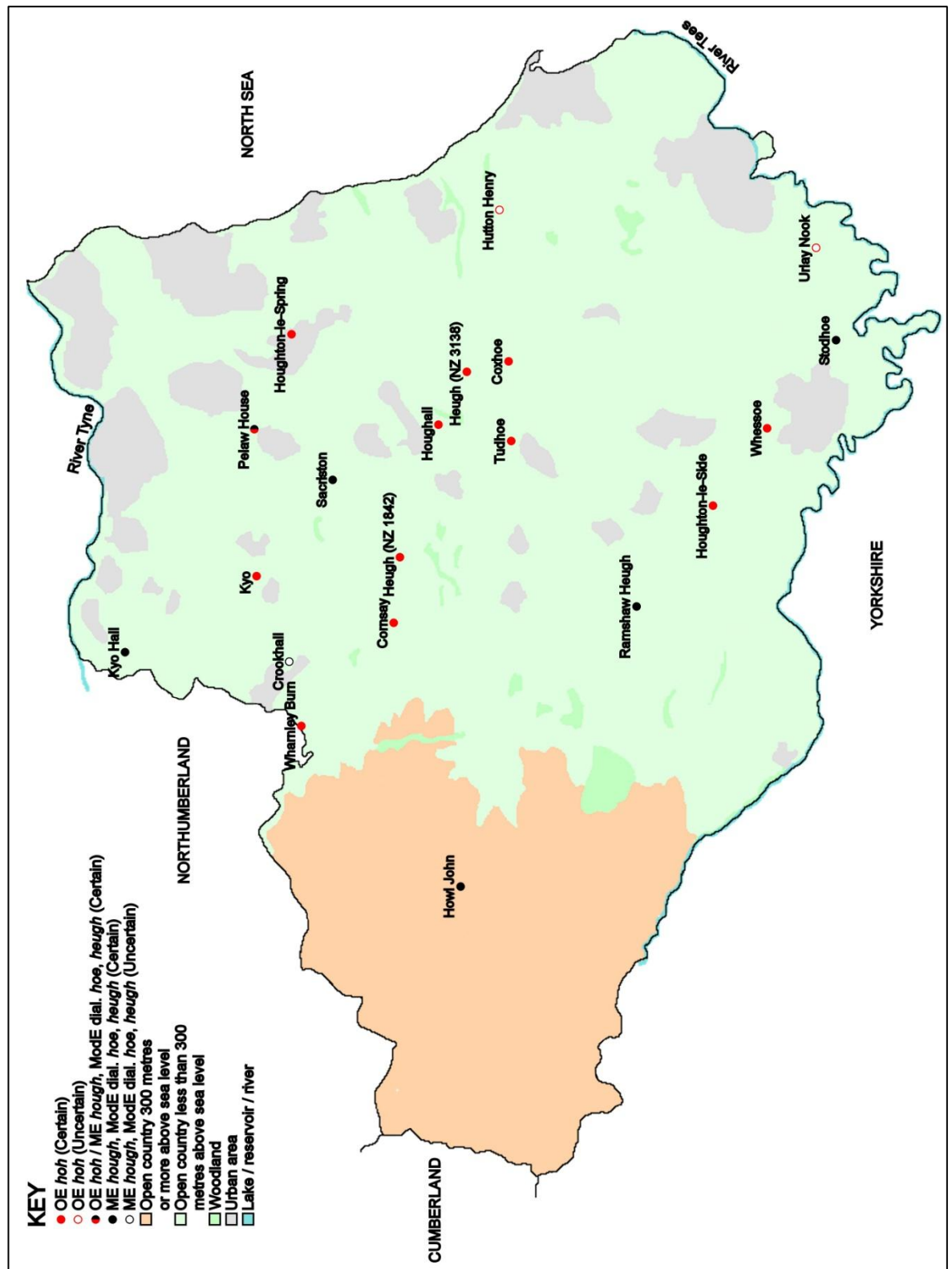
As generics, *hōh* and its reflexes appear in the present-day forms of the corpus names typically as *-heugh* (e.g. *Shittleheugh*, *Combyheugh*), and less frequently as *-(h)o(e)*, (e.g. *Coxhoe*, *Ingoe*, *Kyo*). The names containing the element as the specific typically have present-day forms in *Hough-* (e.g. *Houghton-le-Side*, *Longhoughton*). A number of names have present-day forms in *-haugh* (e.g. *Ravenshaugh*, *Wellhaugh Point*) due to confusion with the reflexes of OE *halh*. The other forms attested in the corpus are *-ay* (*Belsay*, *Cornsay*, *Urley Nook*), *-aw* (*Pelaw House*), *-ley* (*Wharnley Burn*), *-sight* (*Sundaysight*), *Howl* (*Howl John*), *-hues* (*Callerhues Crag*), and possibly also *Hu-* (*Hutton Henry*) and *Hol-* (*Holburn*). The present-day form of *Sacriston* no longer contains ME *hough*, which was apparently dropped because *Sacriston* has by itself the appearance of a place-name, while in *Crookhall*, the possible earlier *hough* has been replaced with ModE *hall*.⁹²

As Maps 4.44a and b show, the distribution of OE *hōh* and its reflexes across the study area is uneven as the names containing the element tend to occur in clusters in areas where the type of feature associated with the OE word is present.

⁹² *Sacriston* is *le Segrestayneheuh* 1311, *Sacriston Hough* 1768 *ADu*, *Sacriston* 1857-67 *OSCI*. *Crookhall* (*Crook Hall* 1768 *ADu*) could be identical with *Crokhough* 1382.



Map 4.44a Northumberland names containing OE *hōh*, ME *hough*, ModE dial. *hoe*, *heugh*



Map 4.44b County Durham names containing OE *hōh*, ME *hough*, ModE dial. *hoe*, *heugh*

OE *hōh*

Of the 33 names certainly or possibly containing OE *hōh*, 16 are in the areas included in the topographical analysis. Of these names, *hōh* occurs certainly in 14 while *Holburn*

and *Hutton Henry* contain uncertain occurrences. The reference of the element can be established with varying degrees of certainty in all 16 instances.

OE *hōh* is typically used in the study area of irregularly shaped hills, with this use accounting for seven (43.7%) of the 16 instances included in the analysis (Table 4.26). It is also used frequently of triangular features, with triangular hill-spurs and hills accounting for a further five (31.2%) instances.

Type of feature	Number of occurrences	%
Hill (irregular shape)	7	43.7
Triangular hill-spur	4	24.9
Hill-spur (other shape)	2	12.5
Tongue-shaped hill-spur	1	6.3
Tip of a ridge	1	6.3
Triangular hill	1	6.3
	16	100.0

Table 4.26 OE *hōhs* according to the type of feature

Field-work and map-work have shown that the specialised use of *hōh* described by Gelling and Cole (2000:186) is well attested in the study area, with nine (56.3%) of the 16 features included in the analysis having the classic *hōh*-shape.⁹³ Of the other seven *hōh*-names, the reference is to features which could be described as ‘very low ridges which do not have diagnostic shapes’ in four (25.0%), three of which are in ‘areas where the classic *hōh* shape is found together with the precise use of the word’ (Gelling and Cole 2000:186). The prominent, irregularly shaped hills at Belsay (Figure 4.27a), Ingoe (Figure 4.27b) and Shaftoe (Figure 4.27c) are typical examples of the classic *hōhs* of the study area while the modest hill-spur or tongue of raised ground at Heugh (NZ 0873) (Figure 4.28) is one of the four ‘very low ridges’.

⁹³ It should be noted here that although Gelling and Cole (2000:186) define the classic *hōh* as a particular type of hill-spur or ridge, many of the features which have the classic *hōh*-shape, including the irregularly shaped hills at Ingoe (Figure 4.27b) and Shaftoe (Figure 4.27c), do not in fact qualify for hill-spurs according to the definition adopted for the present study (see pp. xx-xxiii for the definitions of the terms used in the topographical analysis). In order for a feature to ‘rise to a point and have a concave end’, it has to be longer than it is wide, but, apart from that, the classic *hōh*-shape is not restricted to features of a particular type or shape.



Figure 4.27a Belsay (Nb, NZ 1078) from SW



Figure 4.27b Ingoe (Nb, NZ 0374) from NNW

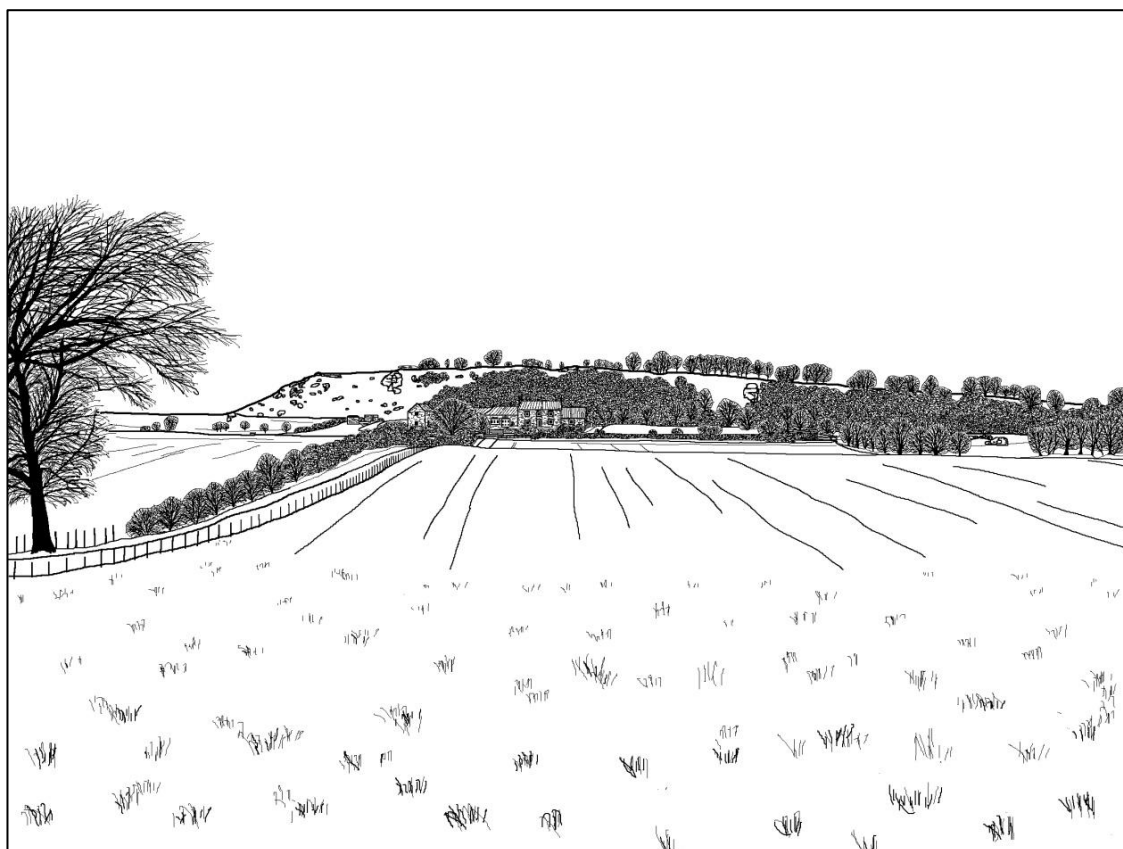
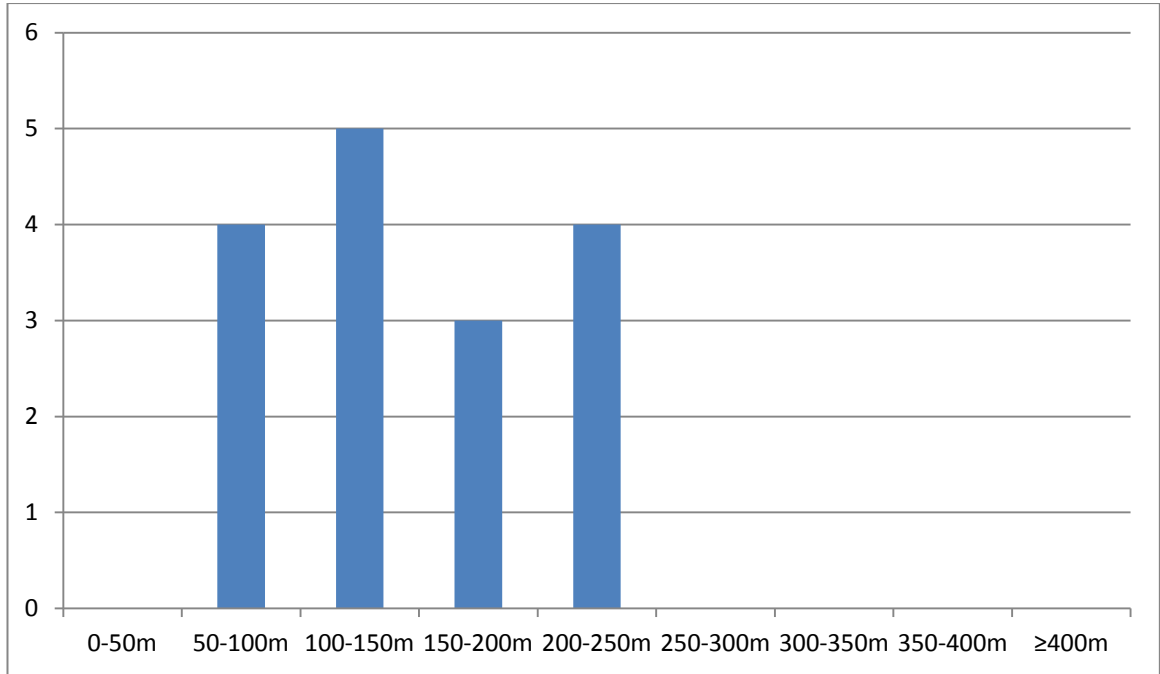


Figure 4.27c Shaftoe (Nb, NZ 0481) from S



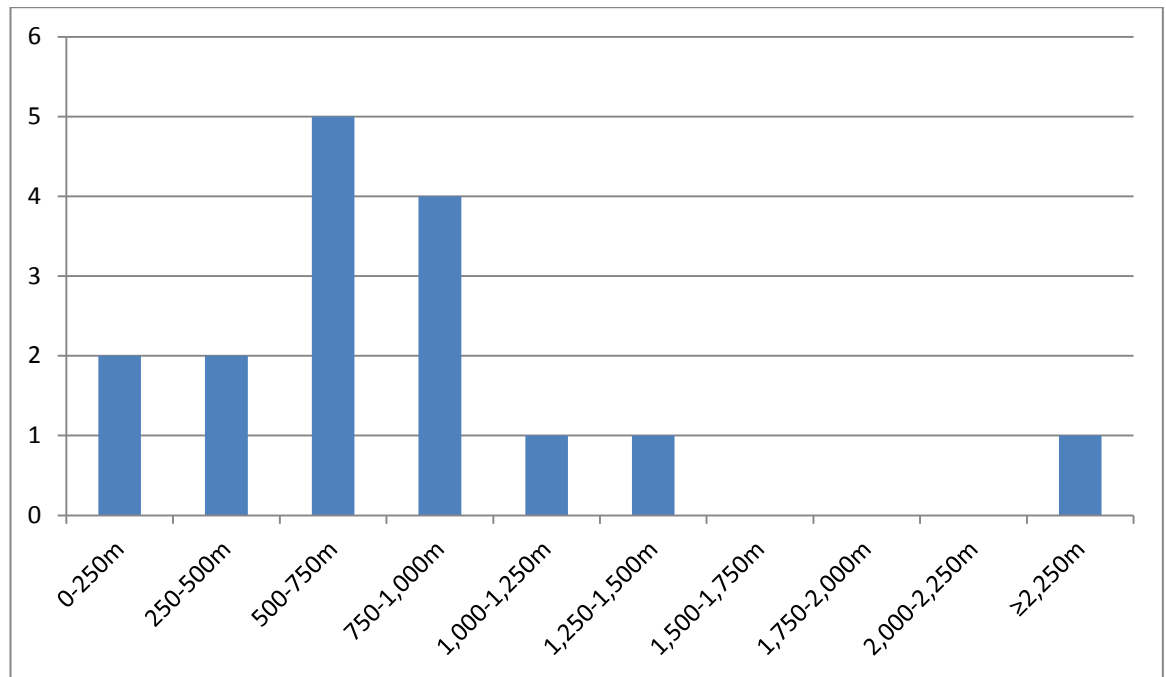
Figure 4.28 Heugh (Nb, NZ 0873) from SE

The maximum height of the 16 *hōhs* varies between 50 and 225 metres, with the hill at Prudhoe being the lowest feature in the analysis while the prominent hill at Ingoe is the highest (Graph 4.13a). While both very low and very high features are absent, the study area *hōhs* do not have a characteristic maximum height.

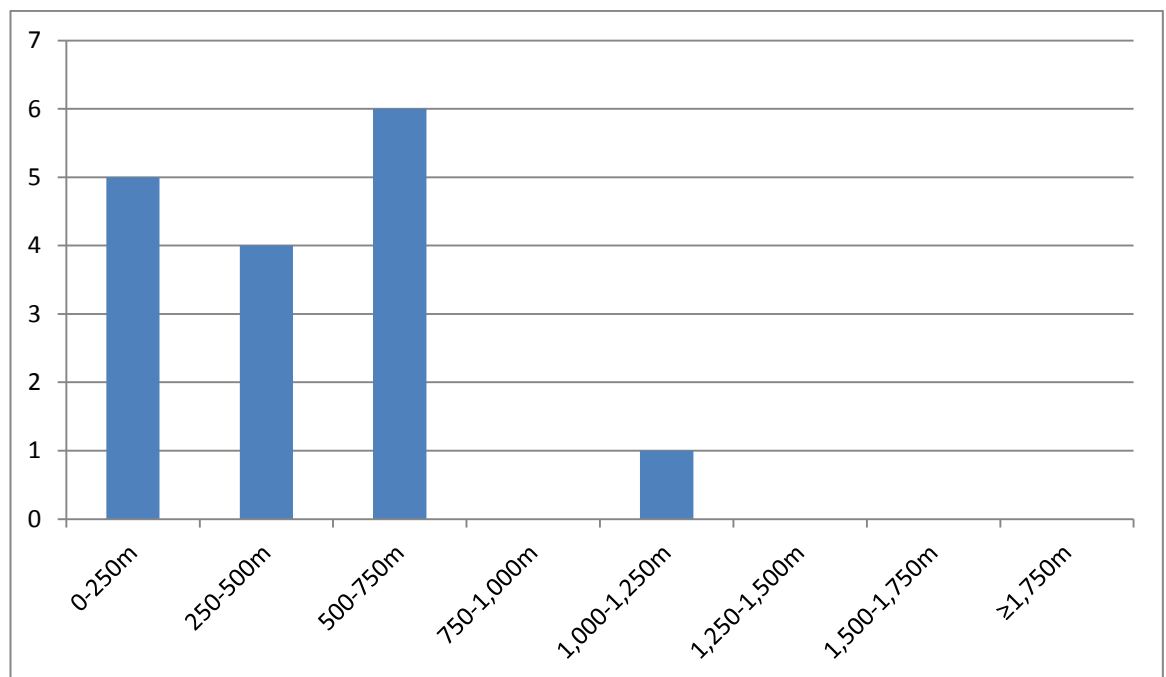


Graph 4.13a OE *hōhs* according to their maximum height

The length of the study area *hōhs* ranges from 200 to 2,500 metres, with nine (56.3%) features measuring between 500 and 1,000 metres in length, while their maximum width varies between 100 and 1,000 metres, with six (37.5%) features having maximum widths between 500 and 750 metres (Graphs 4.13b and c).



Graph 4.13b OE *hōhs* according to their length

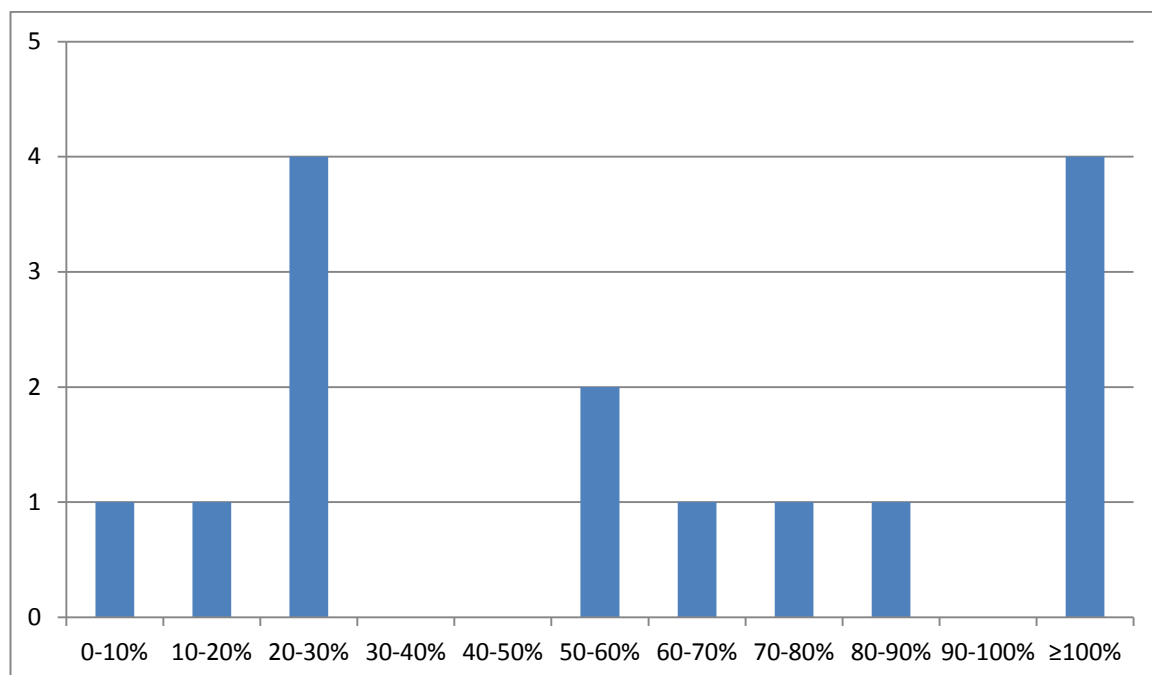


Graph 4.13c OE *hōhs* according to their maximum width

The maximum gradients of the *hōhs* vary between 6.3% and 100%, with nine (60.0%) of the 15 features included in the analysis having maximum gradients of at least 50% (Graph 4.13d).⁹⁴ The maximum gradients of the nine features which have the classic *hōh*-shape range from 25.0% to 100%, with four (44.4%) features having gradients in

⁹⁴ *Whessoe* has been excluded from this part of the analysis. The reference of *hōh* in this place-name is uncertain, but it is here thought to be to a modest hill which could not be measured reliably in terms of gradients.

excess of 100%. The minimum gradients of the diagnostic, concave end of the classic *hōhs* vary between 6.0% and 25.0% while the maximum gradients vary between 23.0% and 100%, with the averages being 15.3% and 54.9%, respectively.



Graph 4.13d OE *hōhs* according to their maximum gradient

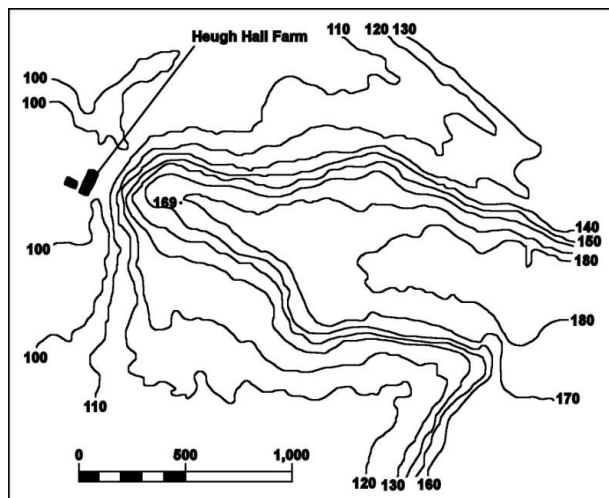
The physical characteristics of the OE *hōhs* are summarised in Table 4.27.

Max. height:	50-225m; average 143m
Length:	200-2,500m; average 784m
Min. width:	25-200m; average 78m
Max. width:	100-1,000m; average 453m
Max. gradient:	6.3-100%; average 55%

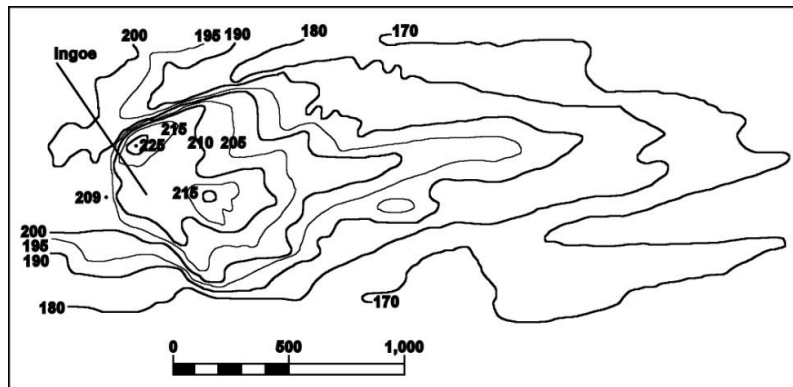
Table 4.27 Summary of the characteristics of OE *hōhs*

Maps 4.45a-c, 4.46 and 4.47 demonstrate the uses of OE *hōh* in the study area. Measuring 750 x 200-700 metres and with gradients in excess of 100%, the feature referred to in *Heugh* (NZ 3138) (4.45a) is a fairly typical example of the *hōhs* of the classic type in terms of both size and gradients. The irregularly shaped hill at Ingoe (4.45b) is the largest of the classic *hōhs*, measuring 2,500 x 175-1,000 metres, while the triangular hill-spur at Houghton (4.45c) is among the smallest, measuring 300 x 50-225 metres. The modest triangular hill-spur or tongue of raised ground at Tudhoe (4.46) is one of the four *hōhs* of the ‘low ridge’ type while the triangular hill-spur apparently

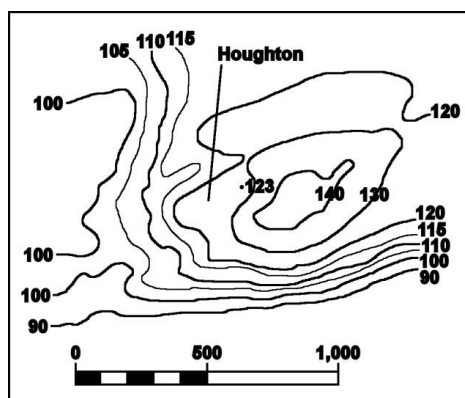
referred to in *Sandhoe* (4.47) is one of the three features which neither have the classic *hōh*-shape nor can be described as ‘low ridges’.



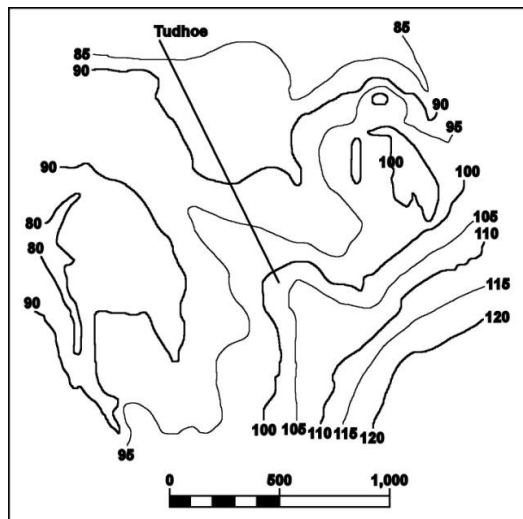
Map 4.45a Heugh (Du, NZ 3138)



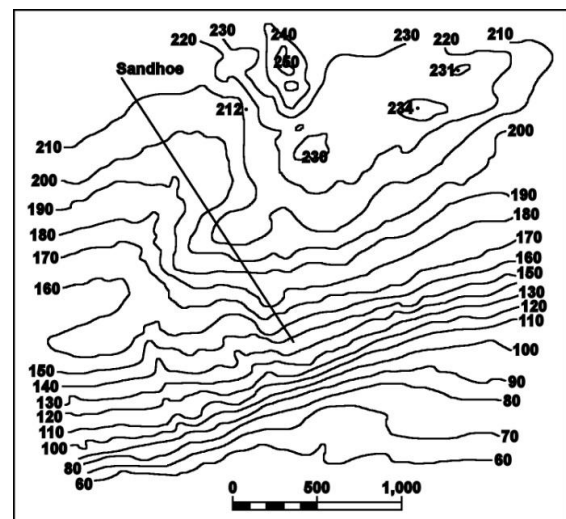
Map 4.45b Ingoe (Nb, NZ 0374)



Map 4.45c Houghton (Nb, NZ 1266)



Map 4.46 Tudhoe (Du, NZ 2635)



Map 4.47 Sandhoe (Nb, NY 9766)

The findings presented above indicate that OE *hōh* is typically used in the study area of hills and hill-spurs ‘which rise to a point and have a concave end’, thus having the classic *hōh*-shape described in Gelling and Cole (2000:186). *Hōh* is also applied fairly often to both the type of features which Gelling and Cole (2000:186) define as ‘low ridges’, and to features which neither have the classic *hōh*-shape nor can be described as ‘low ridges’. Thus, the uses of the element in the study area conform to the patterns observed elsewhere by Gelling and Cole (2000:186).

ME *hough*, ModE dial. *hoe*, *heugh*

Of the 37 names certainly or possibly containing ME *hough* or its reflex, nine are in the areas included in the topographical analysis. Of these names, the reference of *hough* or its reflex can be established with varying degrees of certainty in eight while in *North Heugh* it is highly uncertain. All nine names contain certain occurrences of the element.

ME *hough*, ModE dial. *hoe*, *heugh* is typically used in the study area of irregularly shaped hills and hill-spurs, with these uses accounting for five (55.6%) of the nine instances in the analysis (Table 4.28). Interestingly, there is only one instance of ModE dial. *heugh* in its usual present-day sense of ‘craggy or rugged steep, cliff, precipice’.

Type of feature	Number of occurrences	%
Hill (irregular shape)	3	33.4
Hill-spur (other shape)	2	22.2
Oval-shaped hill	1	11.1
Summit	1	11.1
Slope	1	11.1
Not known	1	11.1
	9	100.0

Table 4.28 ME *houghs*, ModE dial. *hoes*, *heughs* according to the type of feature

Field-work and map-work have shown that of the six names in which *hough* or its reflex is used of a hill or hill-spur, the reference is to a feature with the classic *hōh*-shape in three (50.0%) while two (33.3%) names refer to features which can be described as ‘low ridges’. In the sixth name, *Hart Heugh* in the Cheviot Hills, the reference is to a prominent hill which does not have the classic shape. The oval-shaped hill referred to in *Huckhoe* (Figure 4.29) is one of three classic *hōhs* in the analysis while the tongue of raised ground on which Robsheugh Farm (Figures 4.30a and b) is situated is one of the two ‘low ridges’.



Figure 4.29 Huckhoe (Nb, NZ 0782) from S

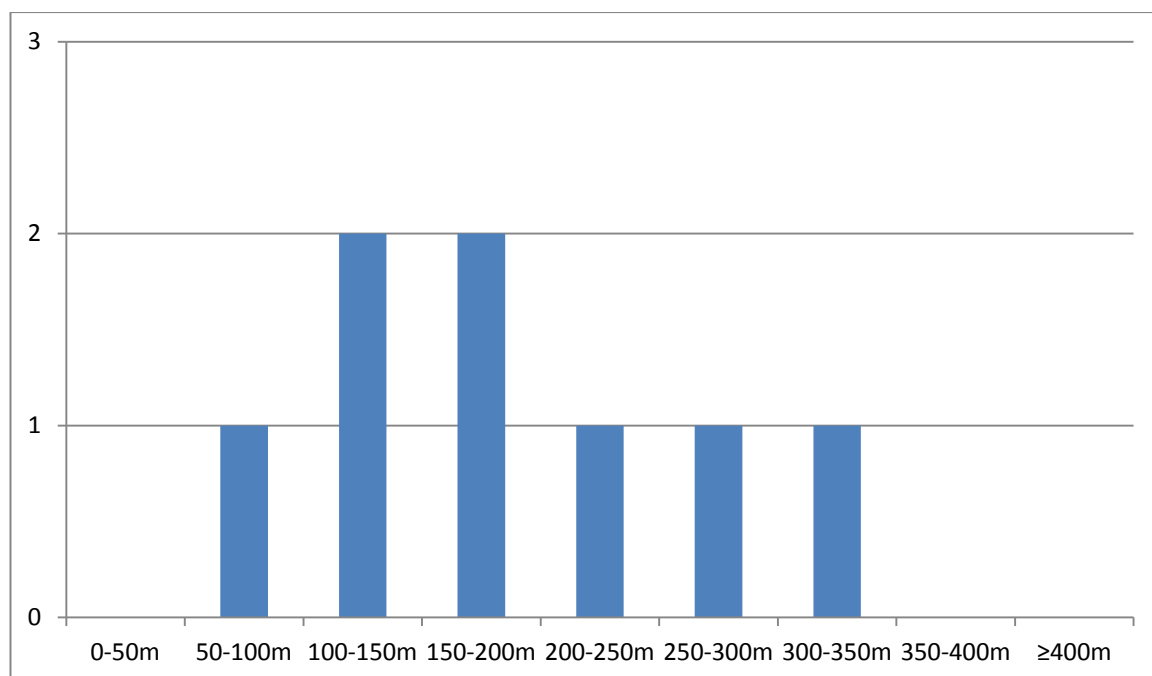


Figure 4.30a Robsheugh Farm (Nb, NZ 0974) from S (1)



Figure 4.30b Robsheugh Farm (Nb, NZ 0974) from S (2)

The maximum height of the eight identifiable *houghs* and *hoes*, *heughs* varies between 80 and 326 metres, with the steep slopes at Ghyllheugh being the lowest feature in the analysis while Hart Heugh is the highest (Graph 4.14a).⁹⁵ As was the case with the OE *hōhs*, the *houghs* and *hoes*, *heughs* do not have a characteristic height.

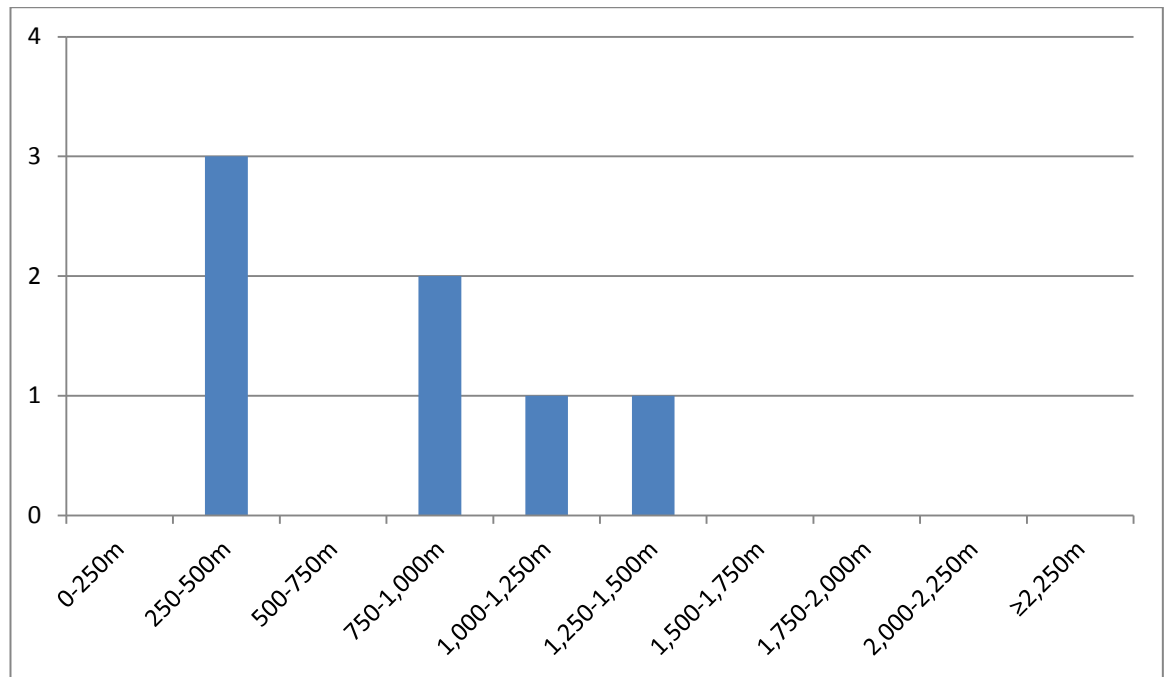


Graph 4.14a ME *houghs*, ModE dial. *hoēs*, *heughs* according to their maximum height

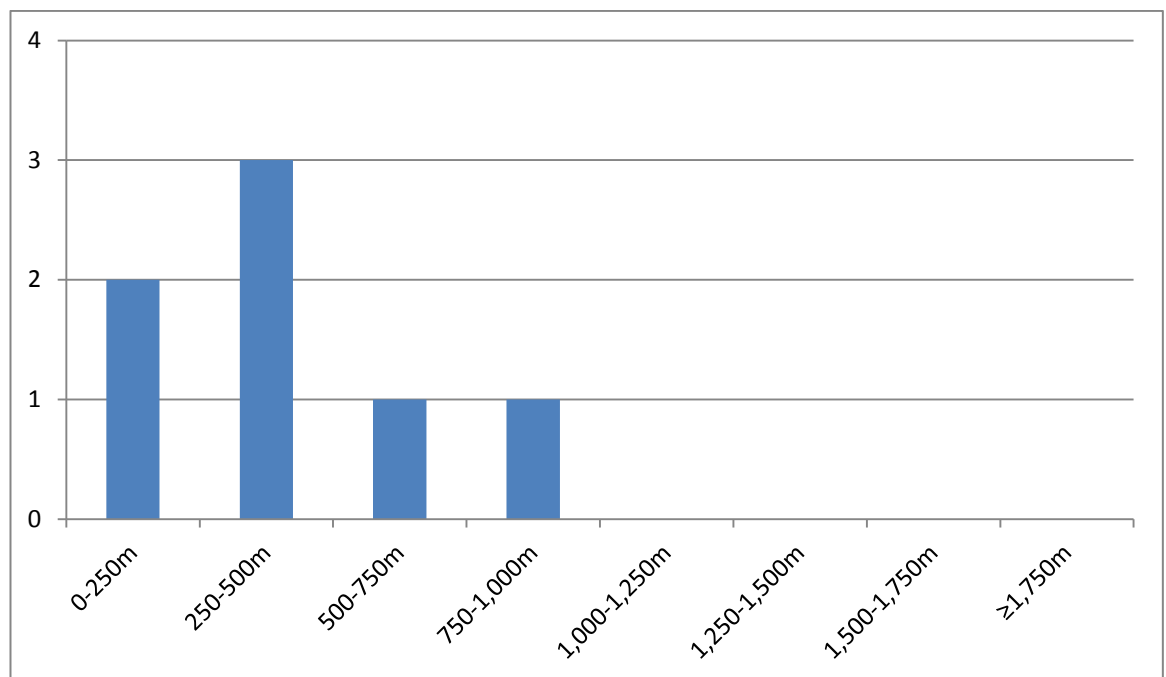
The length of the study area *houghs* and *hoēs*, *heughs* ranges from 300 to 1,300 metres while their maximum width varies between 200 and 750 metres (Graphs 4.14b-c).⁹⁶

⁹⁵ *North Heugh* has been excluded from Graphs 4.14a-d and Table 4.29.

⁹⁶ *Ghyllheugh* has been excluded from this part of the analysis as in this place-name, the reference is to steep slopes or their top, the size of which could not be measured reliably.



Graph 4.14b ME *houghs*, ModE dial. *hoes*, *heughs* according to their length

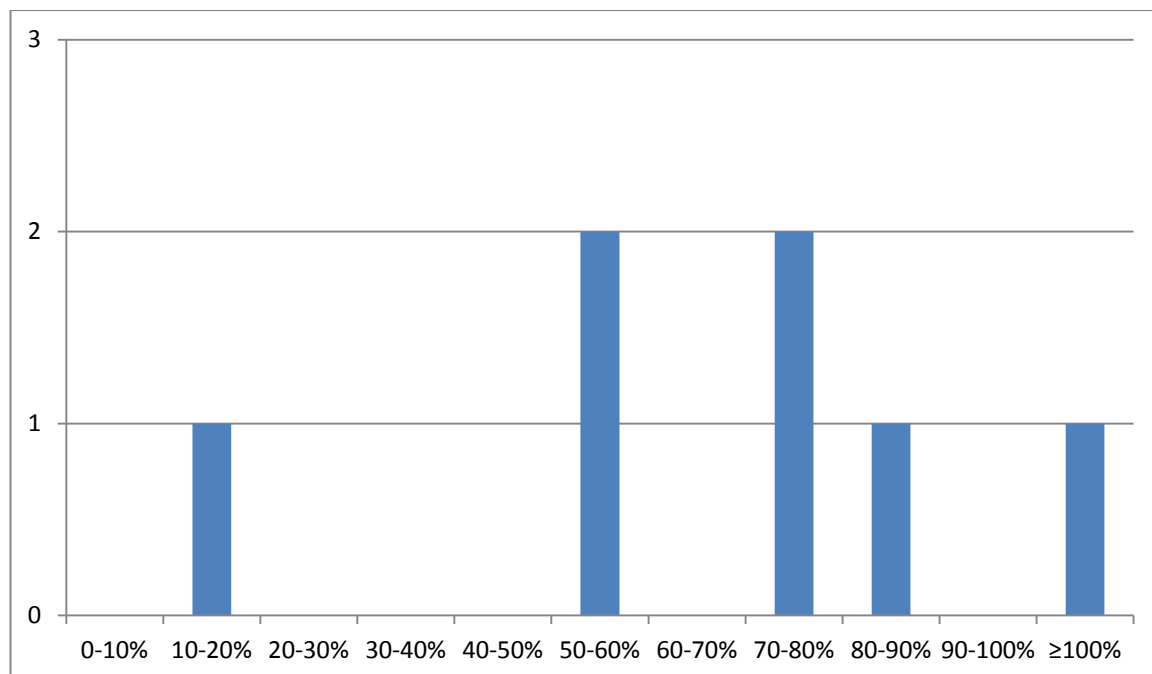


Graph 4.14c ME *houghs*, ModE dial. *hoes*, *heughs* according to their maximum width

The maximum gradients of the *houghs* and *hoes*, *heughs* vary between 16.7% and 100%, with six (85.7%) of the seven features included in the analysis having maximum gradients of at least 50% (Graph 4.14d).⁹⁷ The three features with the classic *hōh*-shape have maximum gradients ranging from 16.7% to 100%; the minimum gradients of the

⁹⁷ *Robsheugh Farm* has been excluded from this part of the analysis as in this place-name, the reference is to a tongue of raised ground which is extremely modest in terms of gradients and the maximum gradient of which could not be measured reliably.

diagnostic ‘concave end’ of the features range from 4.8% to 14.5% while the maximum gradients vary between 16.7% and 100%, with the averages being 15.8% and 50.9%, respectively. It is worth noting that the averages are almost identical with those for the classic OE *hōhs* in the analysis.



Graph 4.14d ME *houghs*, ModE dial. *hoēs*, *heughes* according to their maximum gradient

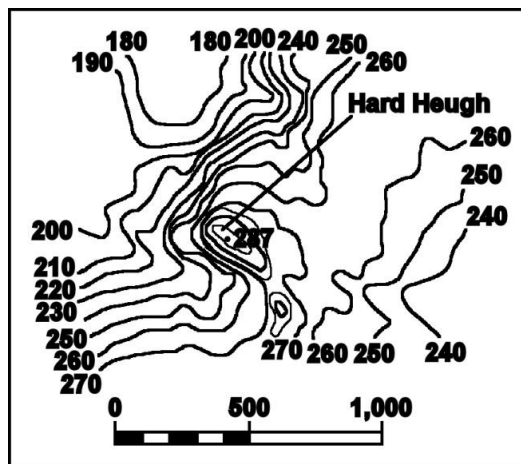
Table 4.29 summarises the characteristics of the ME *houghs*, ModE dial. *hoēs*, *heughes*.

Max. height:	80-326m; average 192m
Length:	300-1,300m; average 750m
Min. width:	25-150m; average 75m
Max. width:	200-750m; average 396m
Max. gradient:	16.7-100%; average 64%

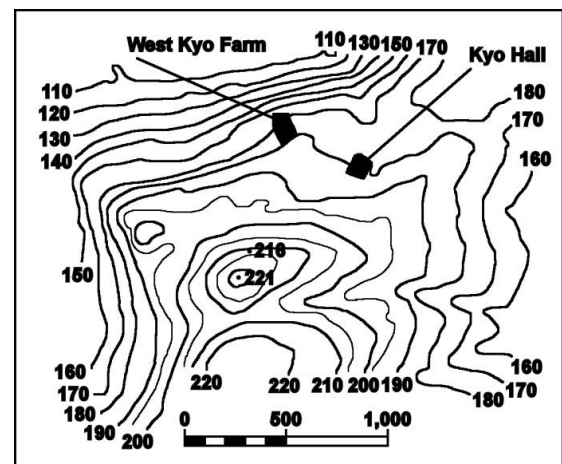
Table 4.29 Summary of the characteristics of ME *houghs*, ModE dial. *hoēs*, *heughes*

Maps 4.48a-b, 4.49, 4.50 and 4.51 illustrate the uses of ME *hough*, ModE dial. *hoe*, *heugh* in the study area place-names. In *Hard Heugh* (4.48a) and *Kyo Hall* (4.48b), the reference is to hills with the classic *hōh*-shape. With gradients in excess of 100%, *Hard Heugh* is the steepest of the three classic *hōhs* while the hill near *Kyo Hall* is the gentlest, with a maximum gradient of 16.7%. The modest hill-spur or tongue of raised ground referred to in *Redheugh Knowe* (4.49) is one of the two features of the ‘low ridge’ type. In *Hart Heugh* (4.50), the reference is to a prominent hill which neither has

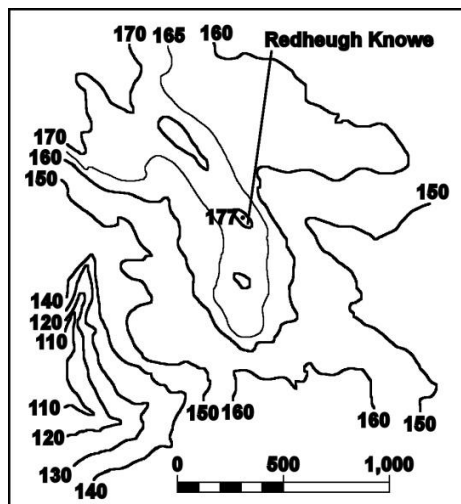
the classic *hōh*-shape nor can be described as a ‘low ridge’. In *Ghyllheugh* (4.51), ModE dial. *heugh* refers to steep slopes or their top.



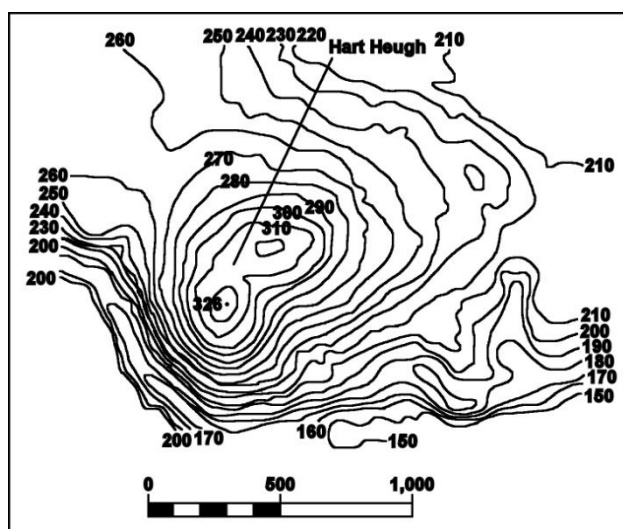
Map 4.48a Hard Heugh (Nb, NU 0506)



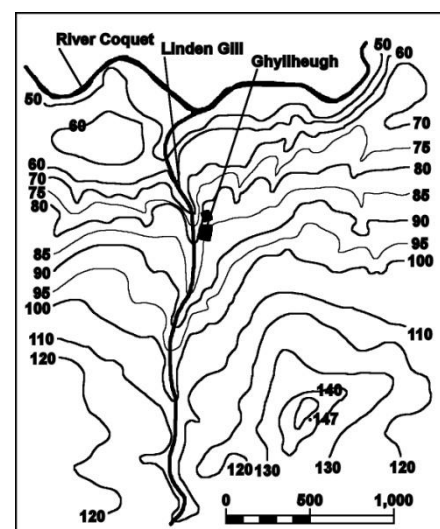
Map 4.48b Kyo Hall (Du, NZ 1261)



Map 4.49 Redheugh Knowe (Nb, NU 0830)



Map 4.50 Hart Heugh (Nb, NT 9625)



Map 4.51 Ghyllheugh (Nb, NZ 1397)

The findings of the present study seem to suggest that ME *hough* and ModE dial. *hoe*, *heugh* typically have in the place-names of the study area the same range of meanings as OE *hōh* as they seem to be frequently applied to features which have the classic *hōh*-shape, and, like the OE word, they are also used of features which can be described as ‘low ridges’. However, since the extent to which the later reflexes of *hōh* have been productive in the language in the sense of ‘projecting ridge of land’ is doubtful, with the most recent citation of OE *hōh* or its reflex in this sense in the *OED* (s.v. *hoe*, sb.¹) dating from c. 1000, it is possible that the names in which the element is used in one of the meanings attested in OE names could, indeed, be of OE origin despite the apparent absence of early forms.⁹⁸ The other possibility could be that the use of the reflexes of *hōh* in the sense of ‘projecting ridge of land’ continued in place-naming after this meaning had become obsolete in everyday language.

4.1.10 ME *bank(e)*, ModE *bank*

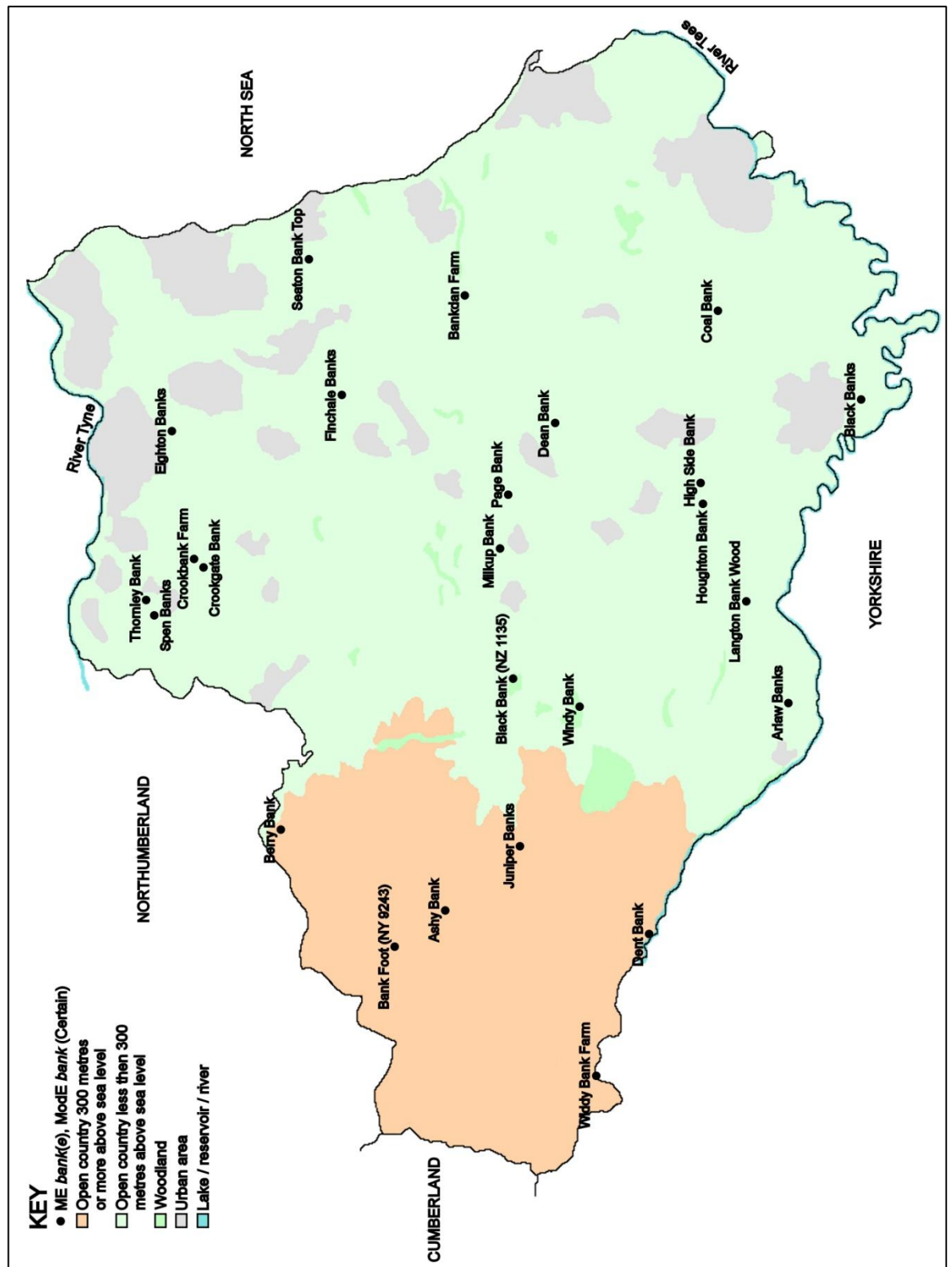
ME *bank(e)*, ModE *bank* is probably a Scandinavian borrowing. ODan *banke* had a similar range of meanings as the ME word, and ‘the senses of [the English word], as well as its first appearance in the northern dialect, point to [a] Scandinavian source’ (*OED*, s.v. *bank*, sb.¹). There was also an OE *banca*, which, however, does not seem to have been used topographically, and which therefore seems unlikely as the source of *bank(e)* (*EPNE*, *VEPN*). The ME word had the meanings ‘natural ridge; height, hill, mountain’, ‘slope, hill-side’, ‘natural height, slope, or margin bordering water; coast of the sea, shore of lake, bank of a river’ and ‘artificial earthwork or embankment’ (*MED*, s.v. *bank(e)*, n. (1)). In addition to the senses attested in ME, ModE *bank* has developed a number of new, related senses, including ‘road up a steep hill-side’, ‘ant-hill’ and ‘shelving elevation in the sea or the bed of a river [...] composed of sand, mud, gravel, etc. [...] [a]lso a bed of oysters, mussels, or the like’ (*EDD*, s.v. *bank*, sb.¹; *OED*, s.v. *bank*, sb.¹). ModE *bank* is obsolete in the sense of ‘high ground, height, hill, fell’ except in the northern dialects, with the most recent citation in the *OED* (s.v. *bank*, sb.¹) dating from c. 1420.

The usual meaning of ODan *banke*, ME *bank(e)* in place-names is ‘bank, slope of a hill or ridge’ (*EPNE*). The element is common in the Danelaw and the North Country especially in ME and later field-names (*EPNE*). While there are some early examples in

⁹⁸ The later citations in the *OED* contain place-names. Of the three names referring to features with the classic *hōh*-shape and analysed here as ME or ModE, *Hard Heugh* and *Huckhoe* are apparently first recorded on 1862-67 *OSCI* while *Kyo Hall* is *Kyo* on 1768 *ADu*.

the Danelaw which may contain the ODan word, most *bank*-names are probably of ME or ModE origin and contain *bank(e)* or its reflex (*EPNE*).

ME *bank(e)*, ModE *bank* occurs certainly or possibly in 68 corpus names (Maps 4.52a and b). Of these names, 43 (63.2%) are in Northumberland while the remaining 25 (36.8%) are in County Durham. With the possible exception of *Benks Hills*, ME *bank(e)* and its reflex invariably appear in the present-day forms of the corpus names as *bank*. The distribution of the element across the study area is uneven, particularly in Northumberland, where *bank*-names are common especially in the southern part of the county, with another, smaller group of names in the area north of the River Coquet.



Map 4.52b County Durham names containing ME *bank(e)*, ModE *bank*

Of the 68 names certainly or possibly containing ME *bank(e)* or ModE *bank*, 21 are in the areas included in the topographical analysis. The reference of *bank(e)* or its reflex can be established with varying degrees of certainty in all 21 instances. All 21 names included in the analysis contain certain occurrences of the element.

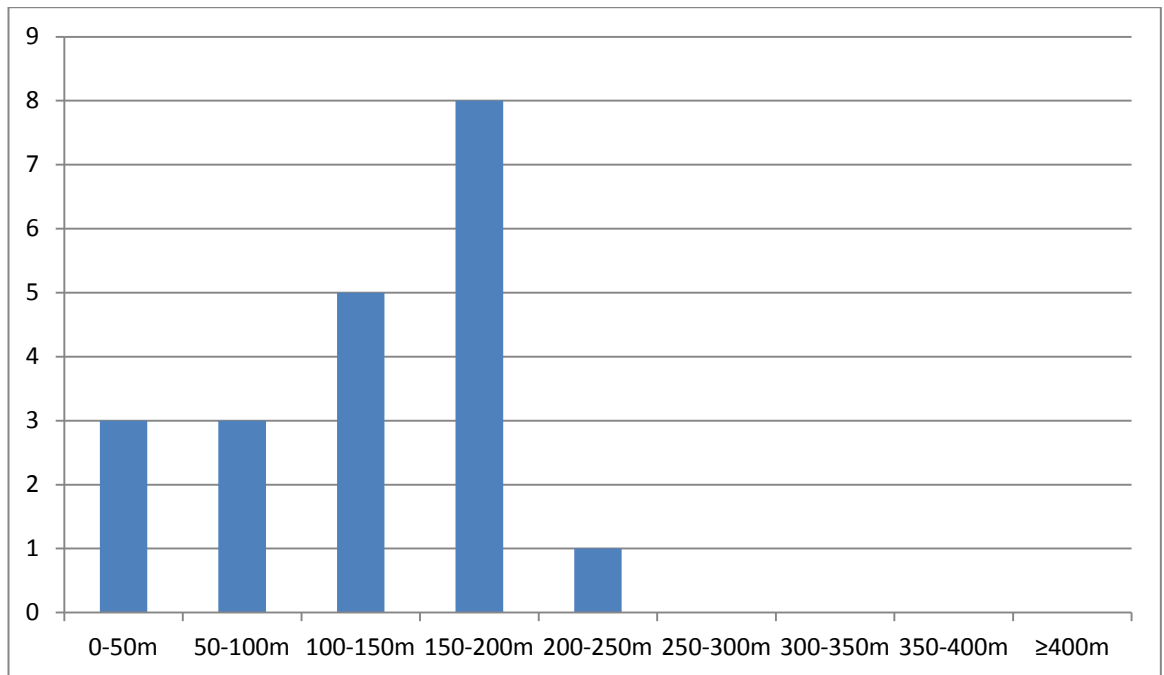
ME *bank(e)*, ModE *bank* is typically used in the study area of slopes overlooking a river or stream, with 12 (57.1%) of the 21 features included in the analysis falling into this category (Table 4.30). In these names, the reference is usually to comparatively steep slopes of a river valley, as in *Heddon Banks Farm*, which overlooks the Tyne Valley, and *Black Bank* (NT 9140), which overlooks the River Till, for instance. As table 4.30 shows, *bank(e)*, *bank* is also used fairly frequently of hill-sides and slopes of hill-features, as well as less clearly definable stretches of slopes or sloping ground. There are also two instances in which it appears to be used in the sense of ‘height, hill’: in *Coal Bank*, the reference is apparently to the top of a slope while in *Dean Bank*, the reference is to the summit of an extensive ridge. Interestingly, there are no certain instances of the element in the sense of ‘shelving or sloping margin of a river or stream, ground bordering upon river’ among the names included in the analysis (*OED*, s.v. *bank*, sb.¹).

Type of feature	Number of occurrences	%
Slopes / sloping ground overlooking a river / stream	12	57.1
Slopes / sloping ground	4	19.0
Slopes of a hill-feature / hill-side	3	14.3
Top of a slope	1	4.8
Summit	1	4.8
	21	100.0

Table 4.30 ME *bank(e)s*, ModE *banks* according to the type of feature

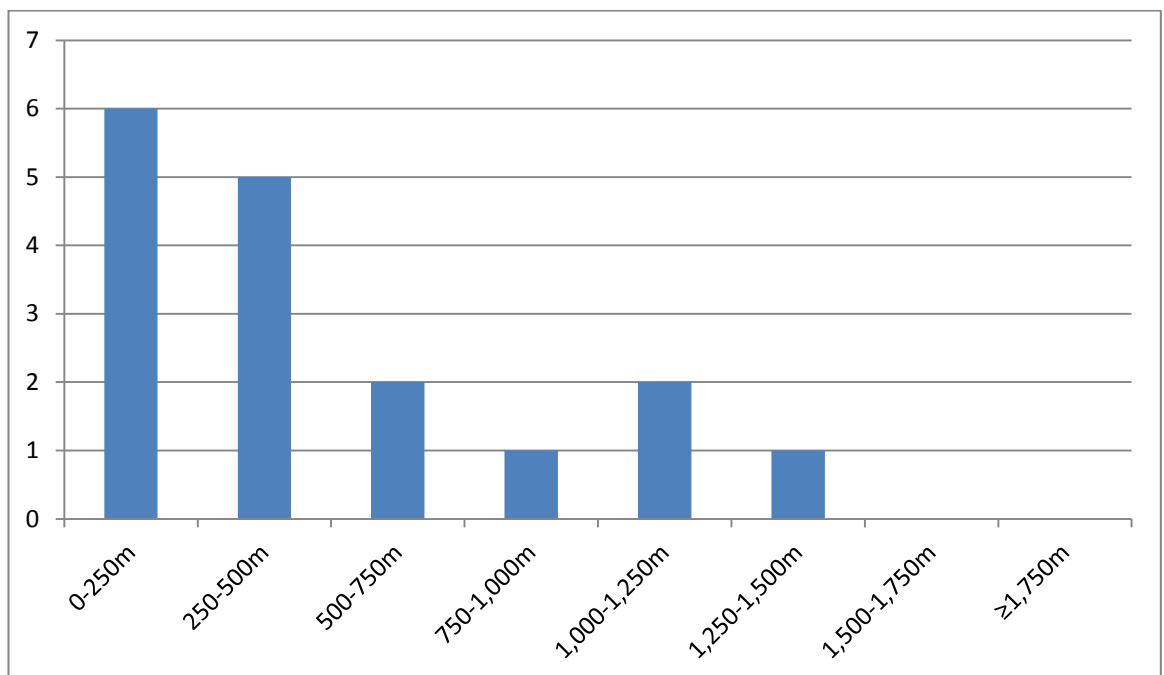
The maximum height of the study area *bank(e)s*, *banks* varies between 35 and 230 metres, with the hill-side at Hagg Bank Bridge being the lowest feature in the analysis while the stretch of sloping ground at Stagshaw Bank is the highest (Graph 4.15a).⁹⁹ It is worth noting that while eight (40.0%) of the 20 features included in the analysis reach maximum heights between 150 and 200 metres, there are also several comparatively low features among the measurable *bank(e)s* and *banks*, with five (25.0%) features having maximum heights between 35 and 55 metres. Comparatively high features, on the other hand, are absent.

⁹⁹ *Page Bank* has been excluded from Graphs 4.15a-c and Table 4.31 as in this place-name, *bank* apparently refers to a stretch of sloping ground, but the exact reference of the element is highly uncertain.



Graph 4.15a ME *bank(e)s*, ModE *banks* according to their maximum height

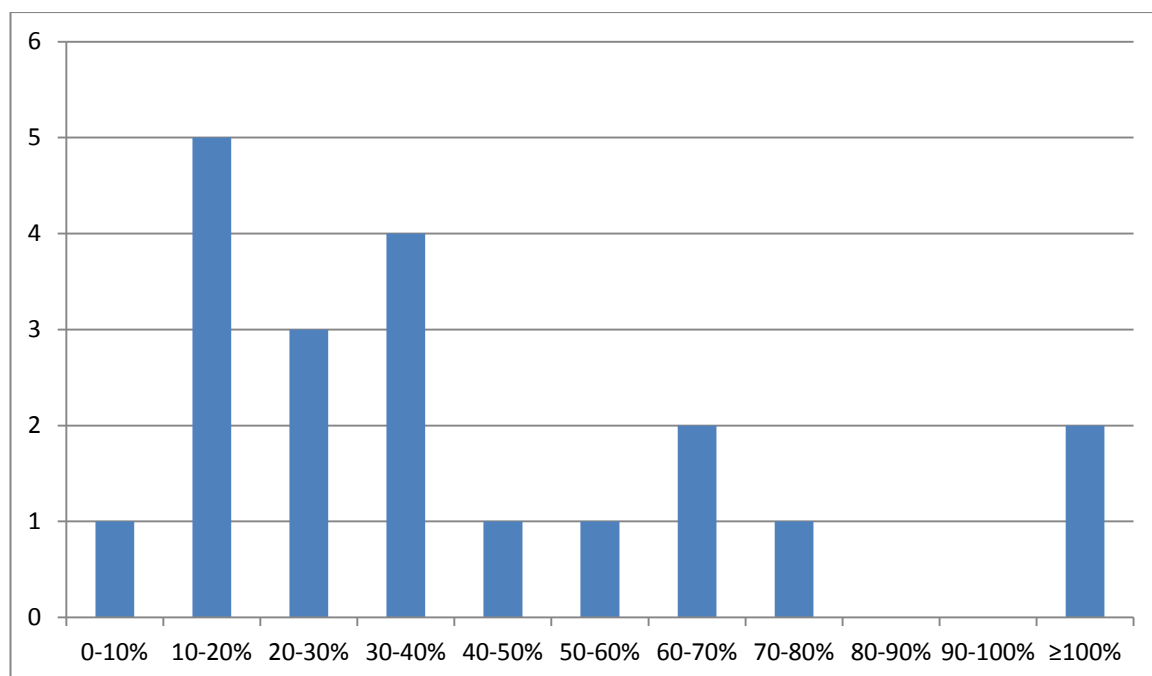
The *bank(e)s* and *banks* tend to be comparatively narrow, with six (35.3%) of the 17 features included in the analysis having maximum widths of less than 250 metres (Graph 4.15b).¹⁰⁰



Graph 4.15b ME *bank(e)s*, ModE *banks* according to their maximum width

¹⁰⁰ *Coal Bank*, *Dean Bank* and *Stagshaw Bank* have been excluded from this part of the analysis. In the first two names, *bank* refers to a summit rather than a slope while in *Stagshaw Bank*, the reference is apparently to a stretch of sloping ground which could not be measured reliably in terms of width.

The maximum gradients of the *bank(e)s* and *banks* vary between 8.3% and 100%, with 12 (60.0%) features having maximum gradients between 10% and 40% (Graph 4.15c). Although two features in the analysis have maximum gradients in excess of 100%, the study area *bank(e)s* and *banks* tend in general not to be particularly steep.



Graph 4.15c ME *bank(e)s*, ModE *banks* according to their maximum gradient

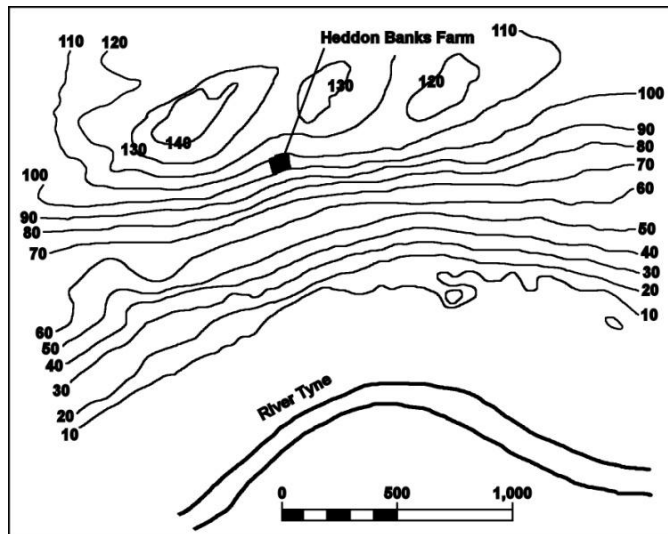
The characteristics of the ME *bank(e)s* and ModE *banks* are summarised in Table 4.31.

Max. height:	35-230m; average 123m
Min. width:	20-750m; average 283m
Max. width:	40-1,250m; average 466m
Max. gradient:	8.3-100%; average 39%

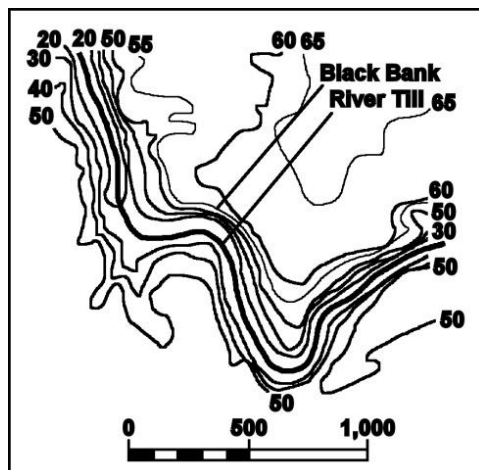
Table 4.31 Summary of the characteristics of ME *bank(e)s*, ModE *banks*

Maps 4.53a-c, 4.54a-b, 4.55a-b and 4.56 illustrate the uses of ME *bank(e)*, ModE *bank* in the study area. In *Heddon Banks Farm* (4.53a) and *Black Bank* (NT 9140) (4.53b), *bank(e)* or its reflex refers to steep slopes overlooking a river: in the former, the reference is to the slopes of the Tyne Valley while in the latter, ModE *bank* refers to slopes overlooking the River Till. In *Spen Banks* (4.53c), the reference is to steep slopes overlooking the Spen Burn. In *Stagshaw Bank* (4.54a) and *Thornley Bank* (4.54b), *bank(e)* or its reflex refers to a stretch of slopes or sloping ground. While the former is the highest *bank(e)*, *bank* in the analysis, the latter is a fairly typical example of the study area *bank(e)s* and *banks* in terms of height and size, reaching a maximum height of 150 metres and measuring 300-400 metres in width. In *High Side Bank* (4.55a), the

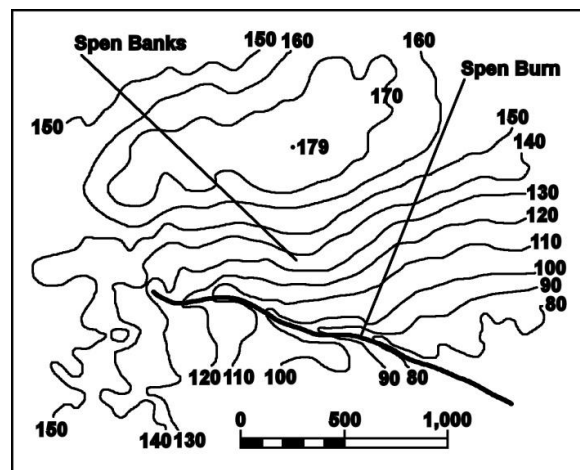
reference is to the southern slopes of the tip of a triangular ridge while in *Hagg Bank Bridge* (4.55b), *bank* refers to a steep hill-side. With a maximum height of 170 metres and a maximum width of 175 metres, the slope on which High Side Bank farm is situated is another fairly typical example of the *bank(e)s* and *banks* of the study area in terms of size, and, with a maximum gradient of 14.3%, it is also typical in terms of gradients. The hill-side at Hagg Bank Bridge, on the other hand, is among both the lowest and narrowest *bank*-features in the analysis, reaching a maximum height of 35 metres and measuring 25-40 metres in width. In *Dean Bank* (4.56), the reference is to the summit of an extensive ridge.



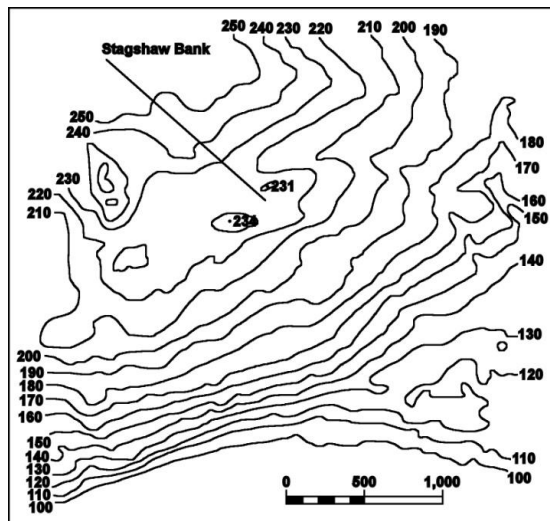
Map 4.53a Heddon Banks Farm (Nb, NZ 1366)



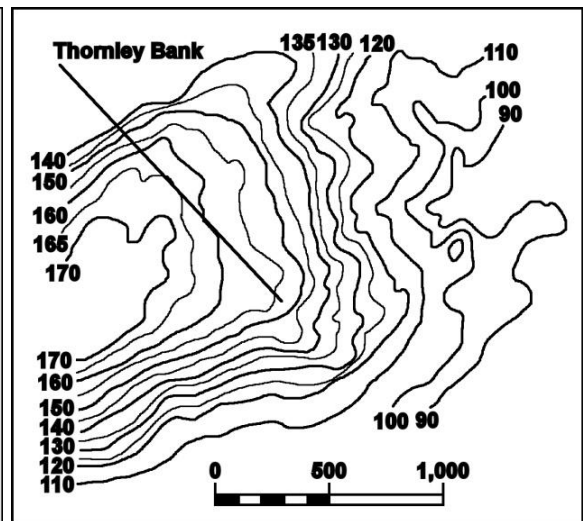
Map 4.53b Black Bank (Nb, NT 9140)



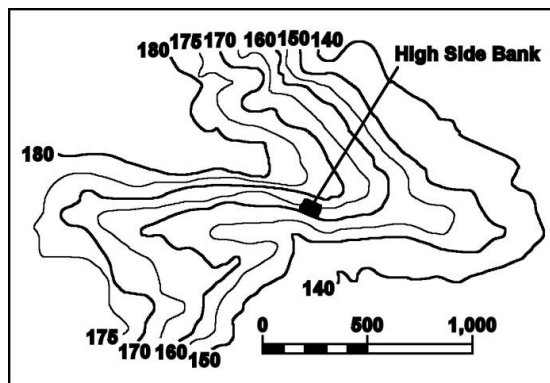
Map 4.53c Spen Banks (Du, NZ 1459)



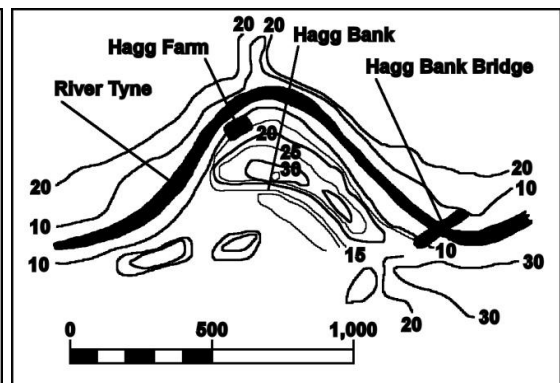
Map 4.54a Stagshaw Bank (Nb, NY 9867)



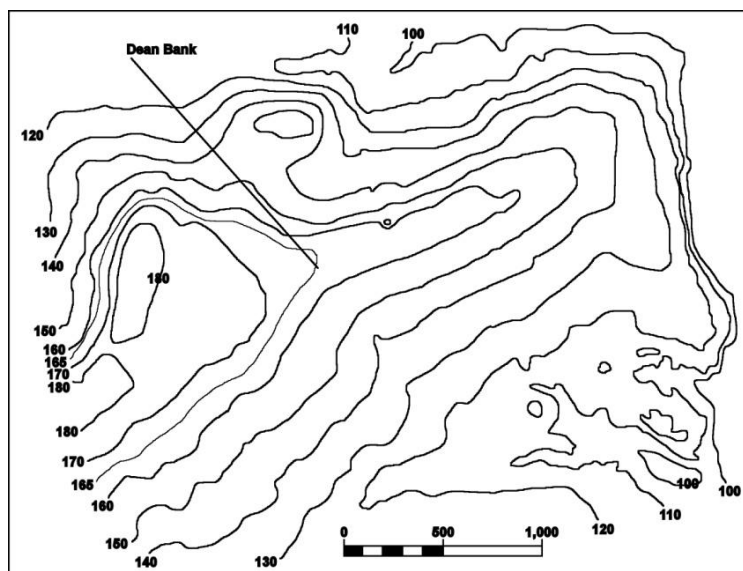
Map 4.54b Thornley Bank (Du, NZ 1660)



Map 4.55a High Side Bank (Du, NZ 2422)



Map 4.55b Hagg Bank Bridge (Nb, NZ 1063)



Map 4.56 Dean Bank (Du, NZ 2832)

The findings of the present study indicate that ME *bank(e)*, ModE *bank* is used in the study area nearly always in the sense of ‘slope’, with the reference typically being to

slopes overlooking a river or stream. It is also used fairly frequently of both hill-sides and less clearly definable stretches of slopes or sloping ground. The findings suggest that *bank(e)*, *bank* has in the place-names of the study area a specialised meaning which goes beyond the precision with which the word is used in everyday language as it appears to be rarely, if ever, used in the otherwise common sense of ‘shelving or sloping margin of a river or stream, ground bordering upon river’, and the sense of ‘height, hill’ also seems to be rare.

4.1.11 OE *cnoll*, ME *knōl*, ModE *knoll*, dial. *knowe*, *know*

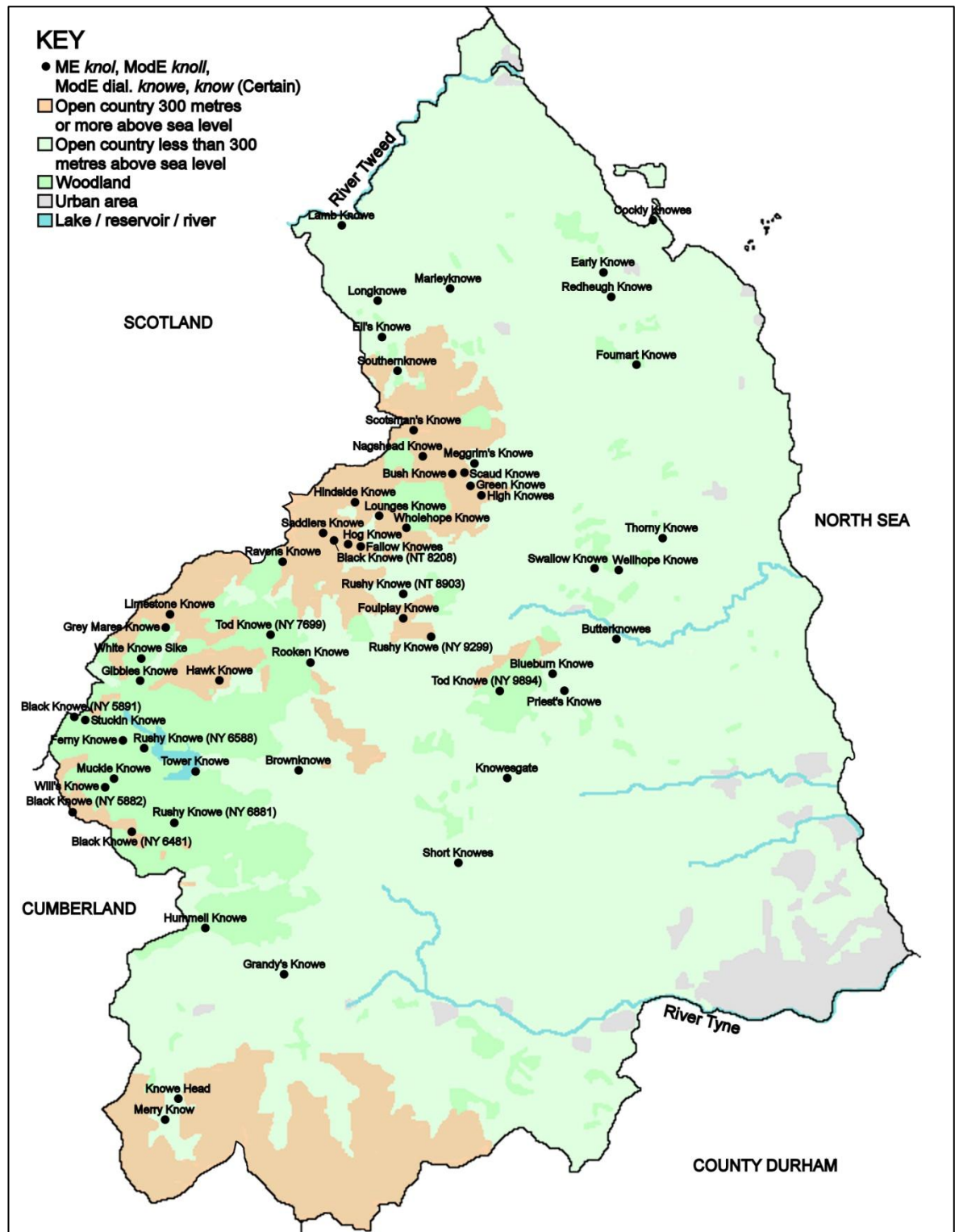
OE *cnoll* had the meanings ‘summit of a mountain or hill, hill-top’ and ‘hill, mountain’ (*B&T*, s.v. *cnoll*; *DOE*, s.v. *cnoll* noun). ME *knōl* retained these meanings (*MED*, s.v. *knōl*, n. (1)). The ModE reflexes of the word are *knoll* and its Scottish and northern dialectal form *knowe*, *know* (*OED*, s.v. *knoll*, sb.¹ and *knowe*, sb.). The basic meanings of ModE *knoll* are ‘summit or rounded top of a mountain or a hill’ and ‘small hill or eminence of more or less rounded form; hillock, mound’ while the dialectal form *knowe*, *know* has the meanings ‘small rounded hill, mound, hillock’ and ‘area of rising ground, rise’ (*DOST*, s.v. *know*, n.; *EDD*, s.v. *know(e)*, sb.; *OED*, s.v. *knoll*, sb.¹ and *knowe*, sb.; *SND*, s.v. *know*, n.).

In place-names, OE *cnoll* has the meaning ‘hill-top, summit of a large hill’, and, in later names, also ‘hill, hillock’ (*EPNE*; *VEPN*). It occurs fairly frequently as a simplex name in ‘the small corpus of major names’, which ‘suggests that a *cnoll* was a distinctive type of hill, but the survival of the word into [ModE] means that it is liable to have been applied to any small hill in names of comparatively recent origin’ (Gelling and Cole 2000:157). OE *cnoll* is absent from Cox’s (1976) corpus of early names.

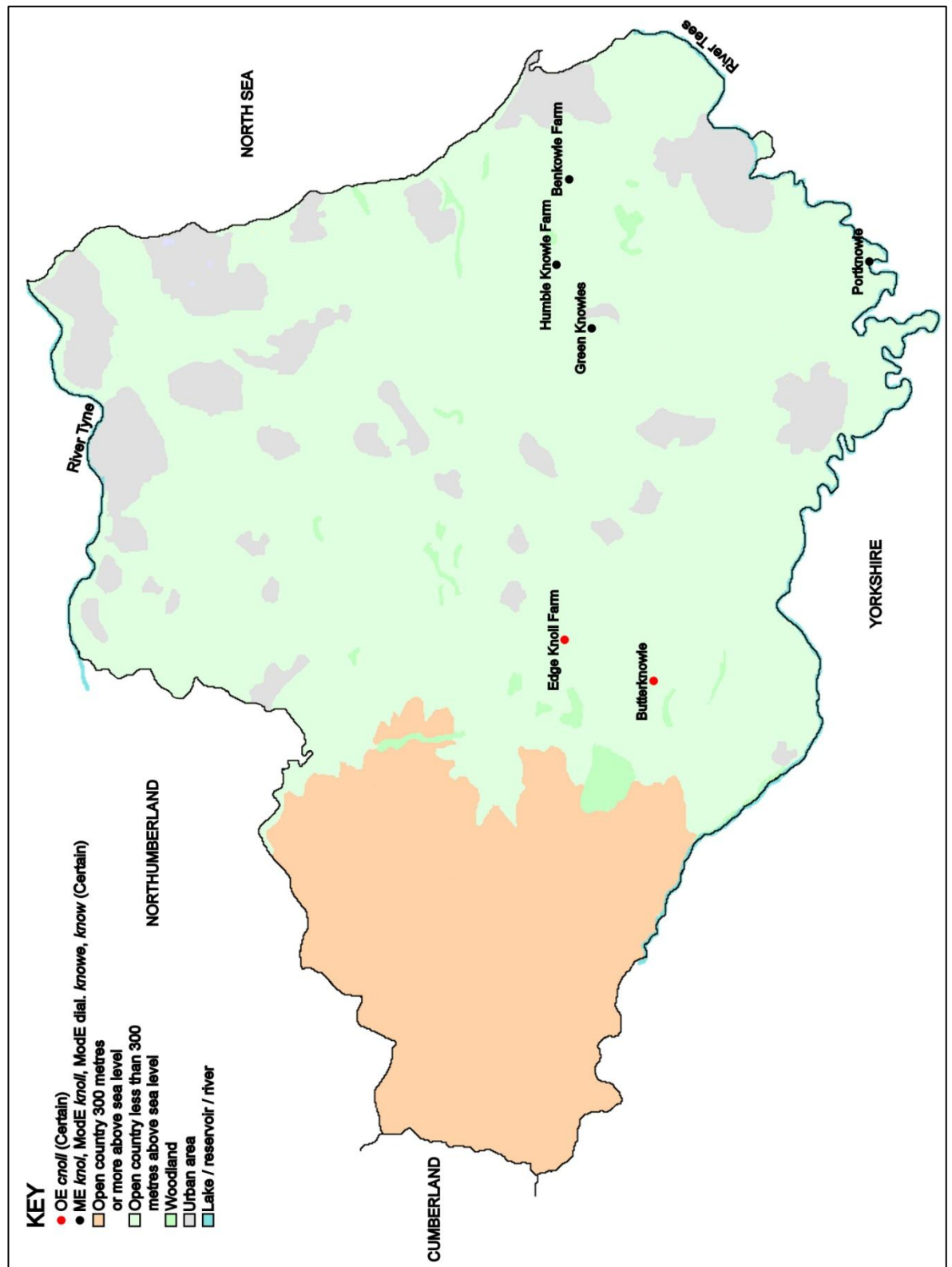
There are 64 occurrences of OE *cnoll* or its reflex in the corpus, 58 (90.6%) of which are in Northumberland while the remaining six (9.4%) are in County Durham (Maps 4.57a and b). The element seems to belong to relatively recent strata of place-naming in the study area as there are only two occurrences of the OE word in the corpus, both in County Durham. In Northumberland, the reflexes of *cnoll* invariably appear in the present-day forms of the corpus names as northern dialectal *know(e)* (e.g. *Brownknowe*, *Merry Know*) while in County Durham, *cnoll* and its reflexes appear either as *knowle* (e.g. *Butterknowle*, *Green Knowles*) or *knoll* (*Edge Knoll Farm*), with

the exception of *Benknowle Farm*.¹⁰¹ The distribution patterns of *cnoll* and its reflexes across the study area are curious. Of the four occurrences of ModE *knoll* in County Durham, three are concentrated in a relatively small area in the south-eastern part of the county while the two OE *cnolls* are also fairly close to each other (Map 4.57b). The distribution of the element in Northumberland is likewise uneven, with the majority of the occurrences being found in the Cheviot Hills (Map 4.57a). The distribution patterns observed in Northumberland fit in neatly with the distribution of the element across the border where ‘*knowes* are found especially in south-eastern Scotland and in the Borders’, suggesting that the distribution of the dialectal *knowe*, *know* within the study area reflects its northern provenance (Drummond 2007b:41). The findings discussed below suggest, however, that the distribution patterns of the element could also be partly explained by differences in local topography, with the element being commonest in areas where smaller features typically referred to as *knolls* or *knowes*, *knows* contrast with larger features for which other hill-terms are used.

¹⁰¹ *Benknowle Farm* is *Benknowle* 1839, *Benknowl* 1857-67 *OSCI*, *Benknowle Farm* 1986 *OSM1*, *Benknowle Farm* 2007 *OS93*. The *OS93* form is probably a mistake.



Map 4.57a Northumberland names containing OE *cnoll*, ME *knōl*, ModE *knoll*, dial. *knowe*, *know*

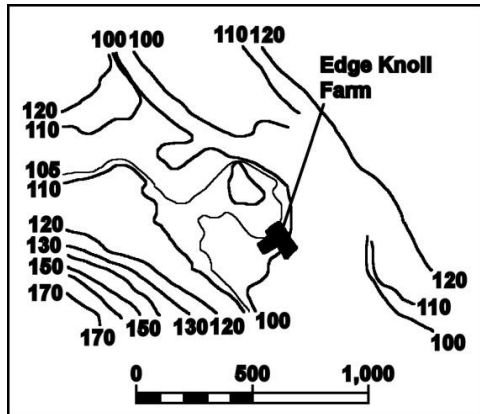


Map 4.57b County Durham names containing OE *cnoll*, ME *knol*, ModE *knoll*, dial. *knowe*, *know*

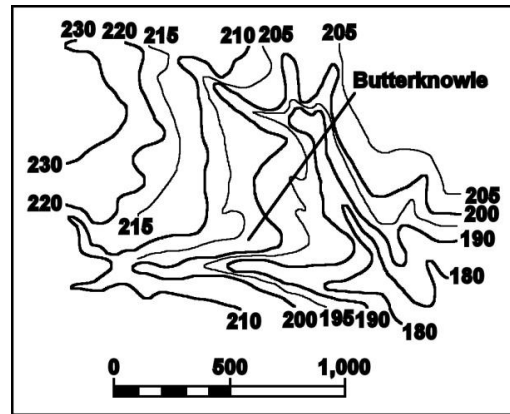
OE *cnoll*

As already mentioned, there are only two occurrences of OE *cnoll* in the corpus, neither of them in the areas included in the topographical analysis. Maps 4.58 and 4.59 show

the situations of the two *cnoll*-settlements: in *Edge Knoll Farm* (4.58), the reference is to an irregularly shaped hill while in *Butterknowle* (4.59), the element apparently refers either to a triangular hill-spur or its summit.



Map 4.58 Edge Knoll Farm (Du, NZ 1331)



Map 4.59 Butterknowle (Du, NZ 1025)

ME *knōl*, ModE *knoll*, dial. *knowe*, *know*

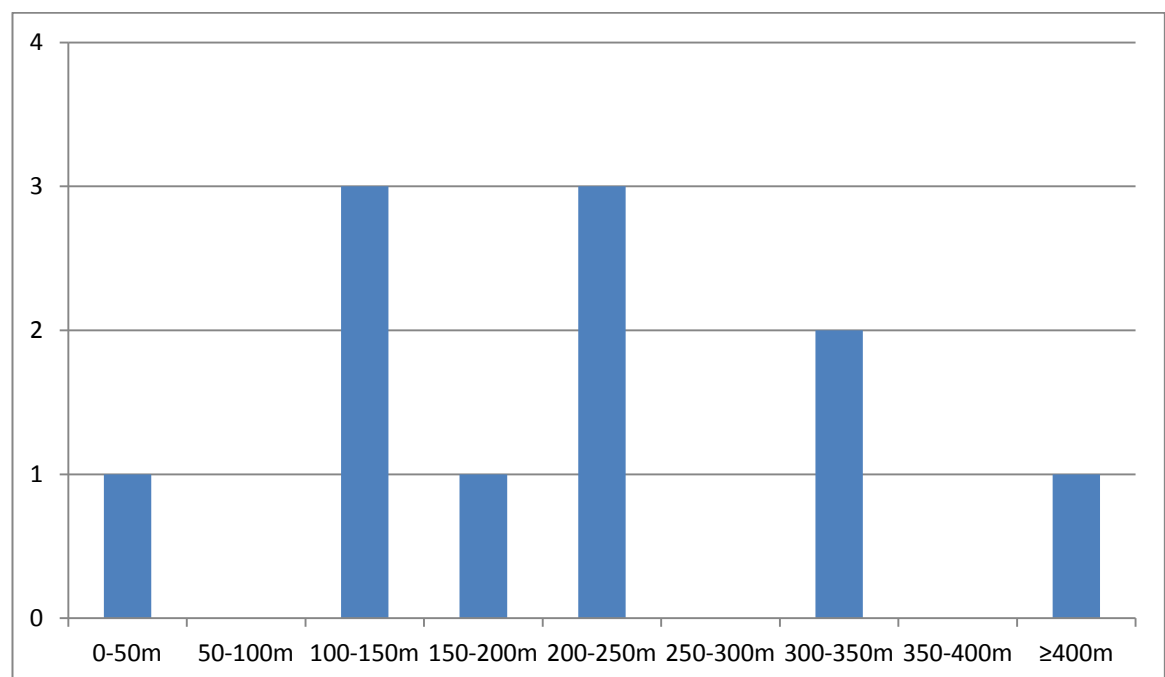
Of the 62 corpus names containing ME *knōl* or ModE *knoll*, dial. *knowe*, *know*, 12 are in the areas included in the topographical analysis. The reference of ME *knōl* or its reflex can be established more or less reliably in 11 names; in *Marleyknowe*, the reference of the element is highly uncertain.

ME *knōl* and its reflexes are typically used in the study area of oval-shaped hills, with features falling into this category accounting for five (41.9%) of the 12 instances in the analysis (Table 4.32). The *knōls* and *knolls*, *knowes*, *knows* are in general characterised by having a more or less rounded shape as, in addition to the six instances where the reference is to an oval-shaped hill or rounded hill-spur, *knōl* or its reflex refers to a kidney-shaped or pear-shaped hill or a rounded summit in a further three instances.

Type of feature	Number of occurrences	%
Oval-shaped hill	5	41.9
Rounded hill-spur	1	8.3
Kidney-shaped hill	1	8.3
Pear-shaped hill	1	8.3
Summit	1	8.3
Hill-spur (other shape)	1	8.3
Tongue of raised ground	1	8.3
Not known	1	8.3
	12	100.0

Table 4.32 ME *knōls*, ModE *knolls*, dial. *knowes*, *knows* according to the type of feature

The study area *knōls* and *knolls*, *knowes*, *knows* do not have a characteristic height, with the maximum height of the 11 identifiable features ranging from 48 to 660 metres (Graph 4.16a).¹⁰²

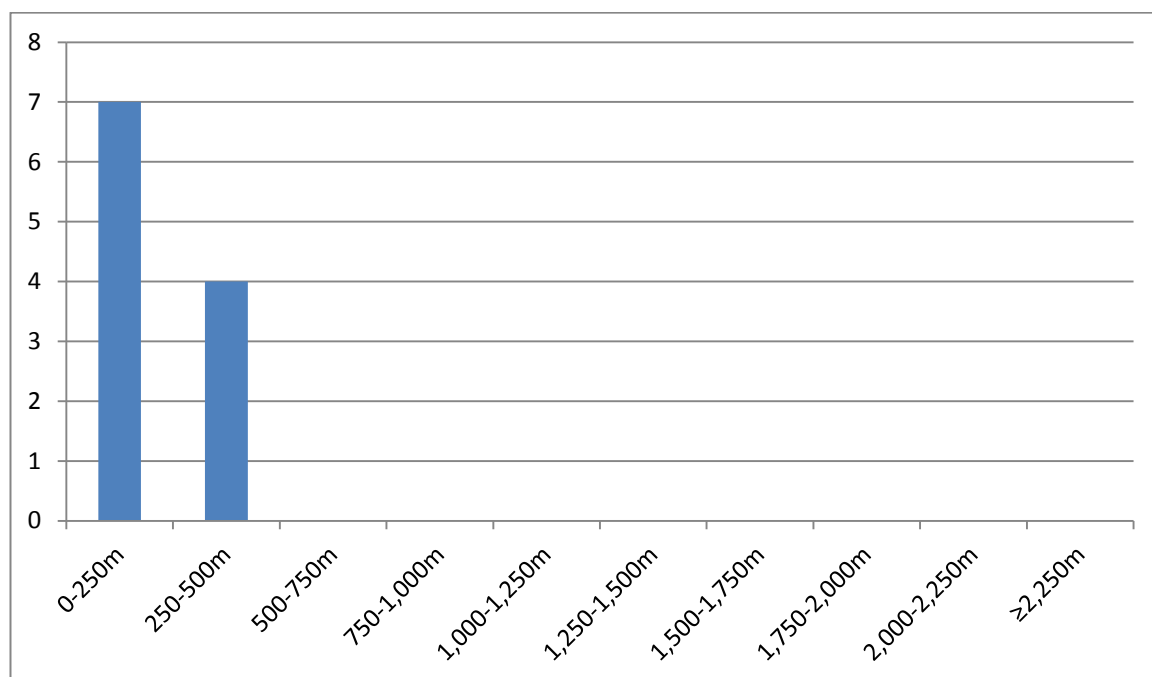


Graph 4.16a ME *knōls*, ModE *knolls*, dial. *knowes*, *knows* according to their maximum height

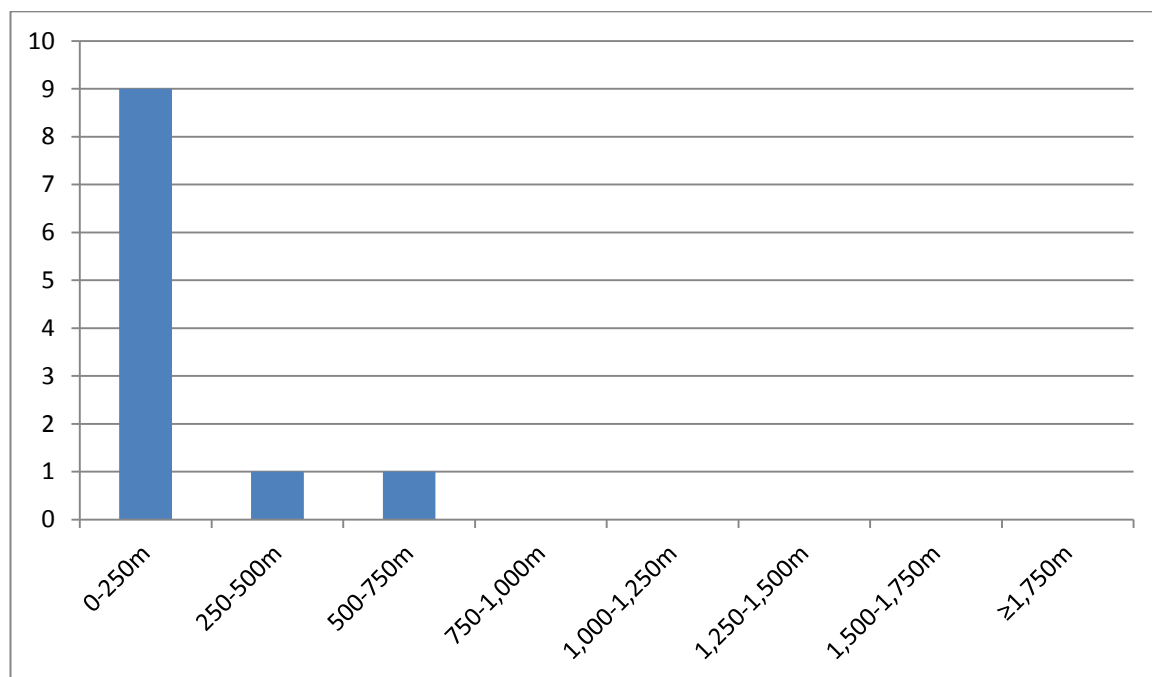
The *knōls* and *knolls*, *knowes*, *knows* are typically small, with seven (63.6%) of the 11 identifiable features measuring less than 250 metres in length while nine (81.8%) features have a maximum width of less than 250 metres (Graphs 4.16b and c). The absence of large features is worth noting especially since *knōl* and its reflexes are

¹⁰² *Marleyknowe* has been excluded from Graphs 4.16a-c and Table 4.33.

commonest in the Cheviot Hills where the landscape is in general characterised by prominent hill-features.



Graph 4.16b ME *knōls*, ModE *knolls*, dial. *knowes*, *knows* according to their length



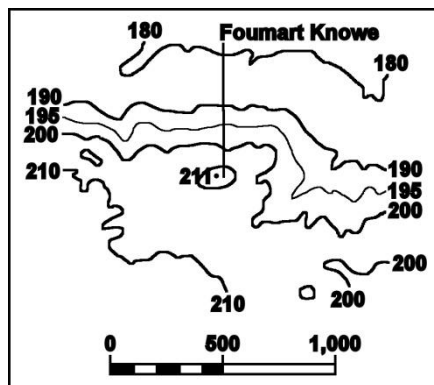
Graph 4.16c ME *knōls*, ModE *knolls*, dial. *knowes*, *knows* according to their maximum width

Table 4.33 summarises the characteristics of the ME *knōls*, ModE *knolls*, dial. *knowes*, *knows*.

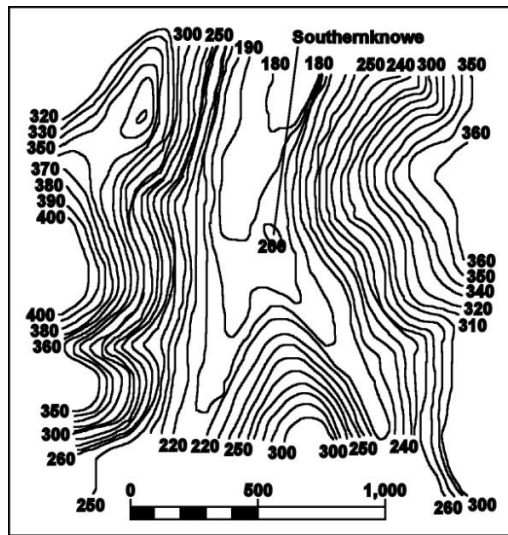
Max. height:	48-660m; average 234m
Length:	50-450m; average 218m
Min. width:	10-150m; average 45m
Max. width:	25-600m; average 167m

Table 4.33 Summary of the characteristics of ME *knōls*, ModE *knolls*, dial. *knowes*, *knows*

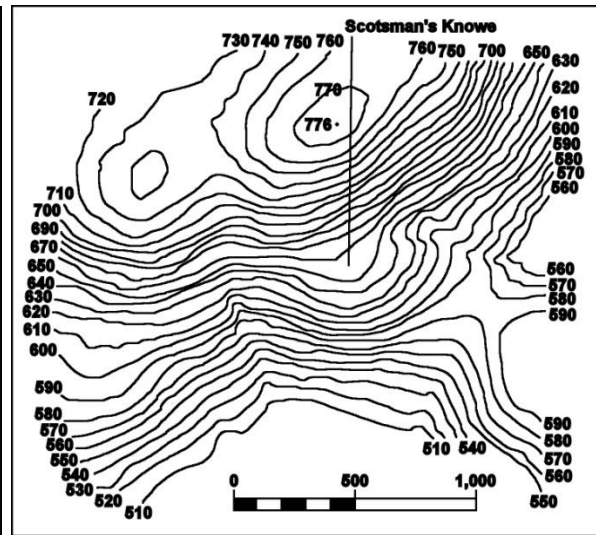
Maps 4.60a-b, 4.61 and 4.62 demonstrate the uses of ME *knōl* and its reflexes in the study area. In *Foumart Knowe* (4.60a) and *Southernknowe* (4.60b), ModE dial. *knowe*, *know* refers to small, oval-shaped hills measuring 175 x 25-100 and 100 x 25-40 metres, respectively. In the case of *Southernknowe*, the contrast between the modest *knowe* and the significantly larger features it is surrounded by is particularly striking as Southernknowe settlement is situated at the bottom of the deep valley through which the College Burn flows in the Cheviot Hills. In *Scotsman's Knowe* (4.61), the reference is to a rounded hill-spur forming part of the Cheviot. With a maximum height of 660 metres, Scotsman's Knowe is the highest of the 11 identifiable features in the analysis, and with a maximum width of 600 metres, it is also the widest. In *Ell's Knowe* (4.62), *knowe*, *know* is apparently used in the sense of 'summit', with the reference being to the rounded summit of a prominent hill-spur.



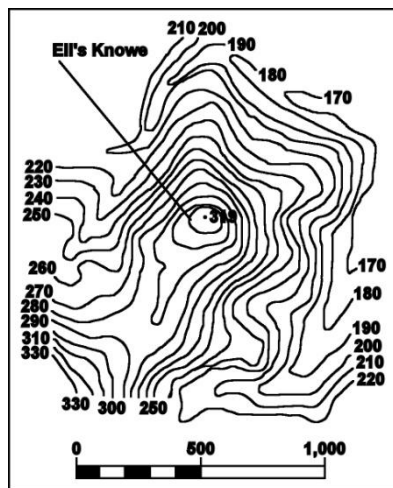
Map 4.60a Foumart Knowe (Nb, NU 1124)



Map 4.60b Southernknowe (Nb, NT 8824)



Map 4.61 Scotsman's Knowe (Nb, NT 9018)



Map 4.62 Ell's Knowe (Nb, NT 8727)

The findings of the present study indicate that ME *knōl* and ModE *knoll*, dial. *knowe*, *know* have a specialised meaning in the study area place-names as they are typically used of comparatively small, usually rounded or oval-shaped features in the sense of 'hill, hillock'. Moreover, the majority of the occurrences of *knōl* and its reflexes are in areas where such features contrast with more prominent ones for which other hill-terms are used, while the element is in general rare or absent in areas where the landscape is characterised by more gentle hill-features. As already mentioned above, the distribution patterns of the element are, however, probably also partly explained by linguistic factors, with the distribution of the names containing dialectal *knowe*, *know* reflecting the northern provenance of that form.

4.2 Analyses of the Hill-Terms according to their Meaning and Type of Feature Referred to

In this section, the hill-terms attested in the study corpus are grouped together according to their usual meaning and the type of feature they typically refer to in the study area, and the uses of the hill-terms with a similar basic meaning are compared and contrasted.¹⁰³ Sections 4.2.1-4.2.3 cover words for hills, hill-spurs and ridges; slopes, cliffs, crags and steep places; and summits and peaks, respectively. Section 4.2.4 provides an overview of the words used of coastal hill-features. This section differs from the other three sections in terms of coverage as both terms mainly used of coastal features (e.g. ME *pointe*, ModE *point*) and terms which are more characteristically used of various types of inland features (e.g. ModE *crag*, ModE *head*) have been included.

4.2.1 Terms for hills, hill-spurs and ridges

The basic meaning of the words discussed in this section in both everyday language and as place-name elements is typically ‘hill’ (e.g. OE *hyll*, ME, ModE *hill*) or ‘ridge’ (e.g. OE *hrycg*, ME *rigge*, ModE *ridge*, dial. *rig(g)*), and in the study area place-names they refer most often to hills, hill-spurs and ridges. As one might expect, given the dominance of English as a language of origin, the commonest words for hills and hill-spurs are of English origin. In addition to the OE and ME, ModE terms discussed in detail below, however, this category of hill-terms also contains a handful of Celtic (e.g. PrW **crūg* ‘hill’, Gaelic *ceann* ‘head, headland’), French (Fr *mont* ‘mountain, mount’), and possibly also Scandinavian (e.g. ON *berg* ‘hill’, ON *hváll* ‘hill’) elements.

OE terms for hills, hill-spurs and ridges

Of the OE terms for hills, hill-spurs and ridges, eight have at least five occurrences in the corpus: *dūn* (114 occurrences), *hlāw* (85), *hōh* (33), *hyll* (28), *hrycg* (12), *hēafod* (6), **billing* ‘hill, prominence, ridge’ (6) and *hyrst* (5). Of these terms, *hēafod* is also used of summits while *hyrst* has the meaning ‘wood’ in addition to ‘hillock, wooded hill’, and thus may not always be a hill-term in place-names. Other, less common terms include

¹⁰³ In addition to the hill-terms belonging to the semantic groups examined in sections 4.2.1-4.2.4, there are also words for other, less frequent types of hill-features, such as tumuli (e.g. OE *byrgen* ‘burial place, tumulus’) and areas of high ground (e.g. OE **hēahing* ‘high ground’), in the corpus. Words which do not have a clear, single basic meaning as hill-terms, or for which a typical use in the study area place-names could not be established have been excluded from the analyses presented in this section. By far the most common of the excluded hill-terms is ME, ModE *fell*, which occurs in 105 corpus names. The majority of the excluded terms are rare, with only one or two occurrences in the corpus (e.g. OE *scyt(t)els*, *scyt(t)el* ‘shuttle’, with two uncertain occurrences, and PrW **riu* ‘hill, ascent’, with one uncertain occurrence). See Appendix C for a summary of the hill-terms attested in the corpus.

both words with a basic meaning of ‘hill’ or the like (e.g. **cnocc* ‘hill, hillock’, **bol* ‘rounded hill’), and words used in place-names in a transferred topographical sense (e.g. *ears* ‘buttock’).

Table 4.34 shows the reference of the five commonest OE words for hills and hill-spurs in the names included in the topographical analysis. *Hyll* is characteristically used in the study area of features which lack a distinct shape, with irregularly shaped hills and hill-spurs accounting for 66.5% of the instances in the analysis.¹⁰⁴ Like *hyll*, both *dūn* and *hōh* are typically used of hills of irregular shape, but they are also applied frequently to rounded hill-spurs. *Hlāw* is the only common term for a rounded or oval-shaped hill, and it is also used frequently of rounded hill-spurs, with these two uses accounting for 42.1% of the instances included in the analysis. *Hrycg* appears to be the only term commonly used for long, narrow hills, but it is worth noting that at six, the number of instances included in the analysis is fairly low.

	Hill (irregular shape)	Rounded / oval- shaped hill	Long and/or narrow hill	Hill (other shape)	Rounded hill-spur	Triangular hill-spur	Hill-spur (other shape)	Summit
<i>dūn</i>	50.9 (31)	4.9 (3)	4.9 (3)	3.3 (2)	18.0 (11)	4.9 (3)	1.6 (1)	3.3 (2)
<i>hlāw</i>	19.4 (6)	22.7 (7)	0.0 (0)	6.4 (2)	19.4 (6)	3.2 (1)	6.4 (2)	6.4 (2)
<i>hōh</i>	43.8 (7)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	18.7 (3)	12.5 (2)	12.5 (2)	0.0 (0)
<i>hyll</i>	46.6 (7)	6.7 (1)	0.0 (0)	6.7 (1)	0.0 (0)	6.7 (1)	19.9 (3)	0.0 (0)
<i>hrycg</i>	16.7 (1)	0.0 (0)	33.2 (2)	0.0 (0)	16.7 (1)	0.0 (0)	16.7 (1)	0.0 (0)

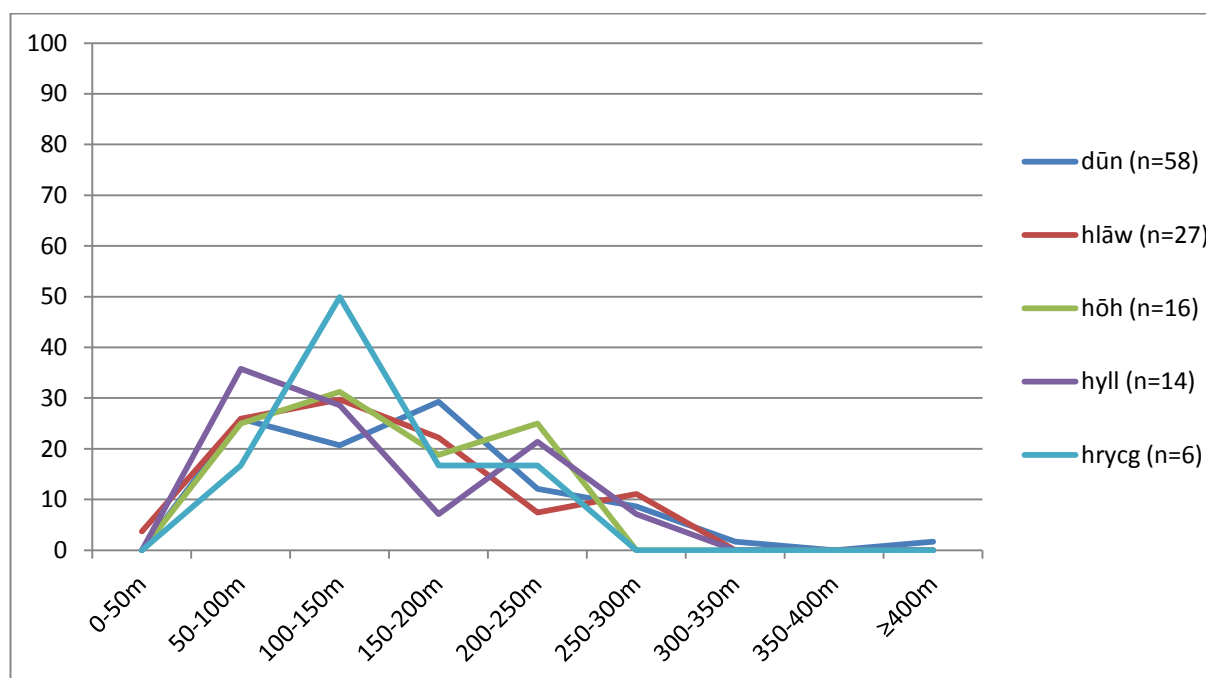
	Slope	Other	Not known	Total
<i>dūn</i>	0.0 (0)	3.3 (2)	4.9 (3)	100.0 (61)
<i>hlāw</i>	3.2 (1)	0.0 (0)	12.9 (4)	100.0 (31)
<i>hōh</i>	0.0 (0)	12.5 (2)	0.0 (0)	100.0 (16)
<i>hyll</i>	6.7 (1)	0.0 (0)	6.7 (1)	100.0 (15)
<i>hrycg</i>	16.7 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	100.0 (6)

Table 4.34 OE *dūns*, *hlāws*, *hōhs*, *hylls* and *hrycg*es according to the type of feature

In terms of height, *hyll* is typically used of slightly lower features than the other common hill-terms, with five (35.7%) of the 14 *hylls* included in the analysis having

¹⁰⁴ It should be emphasised here that the discussion of the types of features in this section, as well as in sections 4.2.2-4.2.4, is based on the analysis of the shapes of the features as seen from above and as presented on maps. No attempt to systematically compare the differences between the profile or outline of typical *dūns* and *hōhs*, for instance, has been made here as, unlike the shapes seen from above, the profiles of the hill-features cannot be described accurately using a fixed set of definitions and terms which would be needed to allow for detailed comparisons. See sections 4.1.1-4.1.11 for observations and discussion of the profiles of the features typically referred to by the commonest hill-terms, based on map-work and field-work.

maximum heights of less than 100 metres (Graph 4.17a).¹⁰⁵ *Dūn*, on the other hand, is characteristically used of comparatively high features, with 17 (29.3%) of the 58 *dūns* reaching a maximum height between 150 and 200 metres. Eight (29.6%) of the 27 *hlāws* and three (50.0%) of the six *hrycges* have maximum heights between 100 and 150 metres; thus, the study area *hlāws* and *hrycges* tend to be higher than the *hylls* but lower than the *dūns*. The 16 *hōhs* do not have a characteristic maximum height.

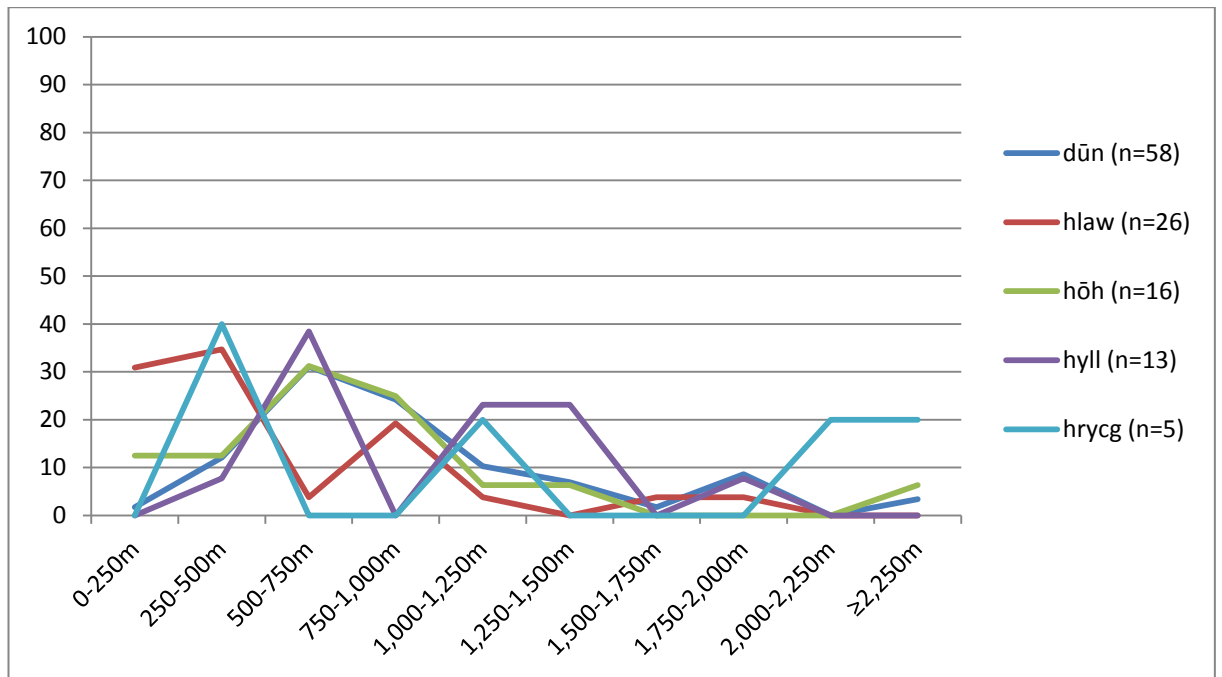


Graph 4.17a OE *dūns*, *hlāws*, *hōhs*, *hylls* and *hrycges* according to their maximum height

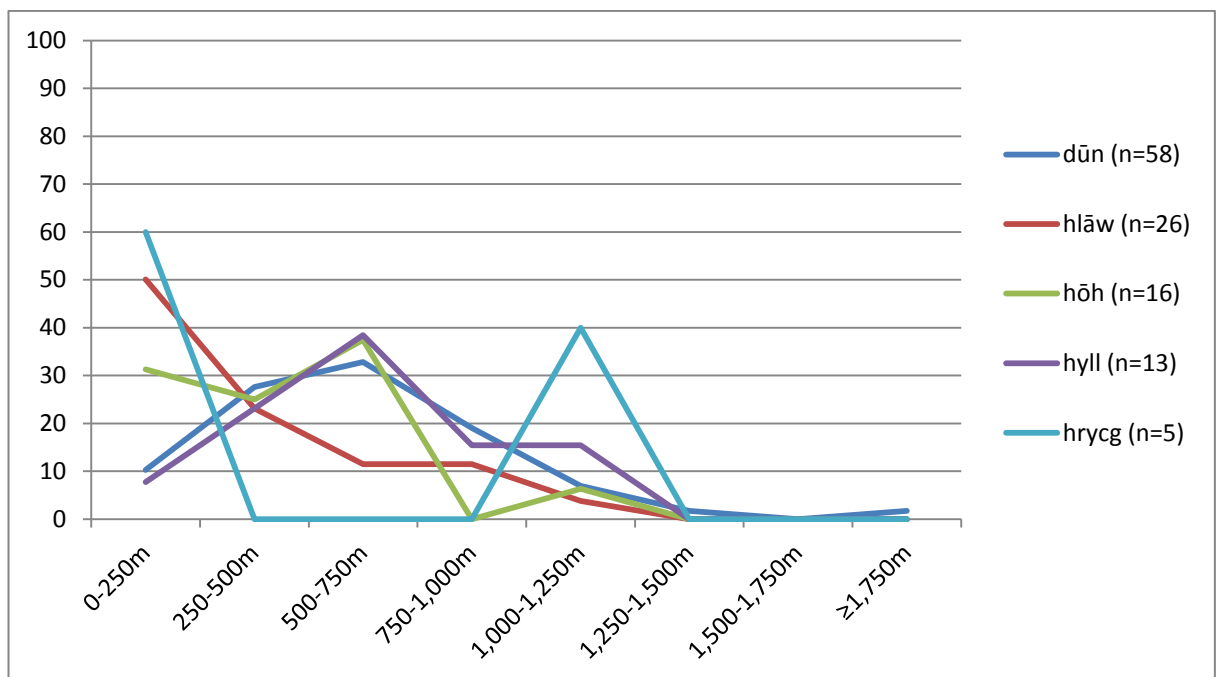
The lengths and maximum widths of the features included in the topographical analysis are shown in Graphs 4.17b-c and 4.18.¹⁰⁶ The study area *hylls* tend in general to be comparatively extensive, with seven (53.8%) of the 13 features measuring at least 1,000 metres in length while nine (69.2%) have maximum widths of at least 500 metres. The *hlāws*, on the other hand, tend to be smaller than the features referred to by the other common hill-terms, with 17 (65.4%) of the 26 features measuring less than 500 metres in length while 13 (50.0%) have a maximum width of less than 250 metres. The *dūns* and *hōhs* are on average larger than the *hlāws*, but slightly less extensive than the *hylls*, with both typically measuring between 500 and 750 metres in both length and maximum width. The *hrycges* do not seem to have a characteristic size, but it should be borne in mind that at five, the number of instances included in the analysis is fairly low.

¹⁰⁵ Features which could not be identified reliably have been excluded from Graphs 4.17a-c, 4.18, 4.19a-c and 4.20, as well as from the corresponding graphs in sections 4.2.2-4.2.4.

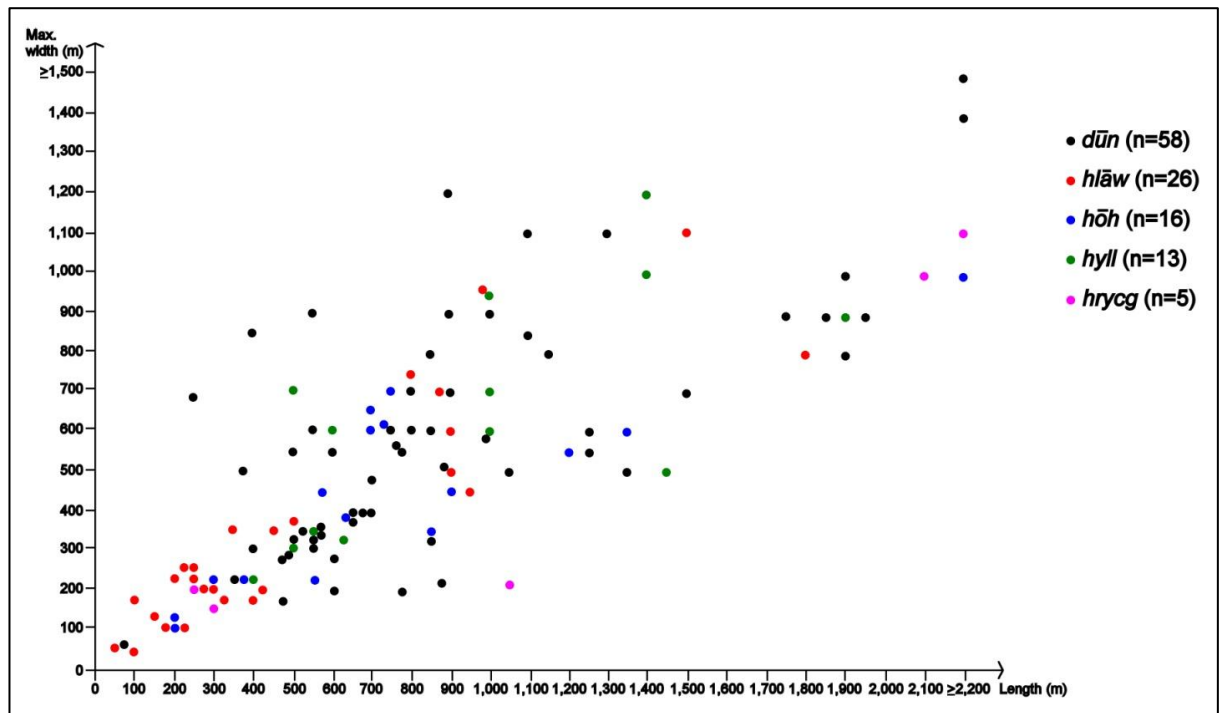
¹⁰⁶ Features which could not be measured in terms of length and width have been excluded from Graphs 4.17b-c and 4.18, as well as from the corresponding graphs in sections 4.2.2-4.2.4.



Graph 4.17b OE *dūns*, *hlāws*, *hōhs*, *hylls* and *hrycges* according to their length



Graph 4.17c OE *dūns*, *hlāws*, *hōhs*, *hylls* and *hrycges* according to their maximum width

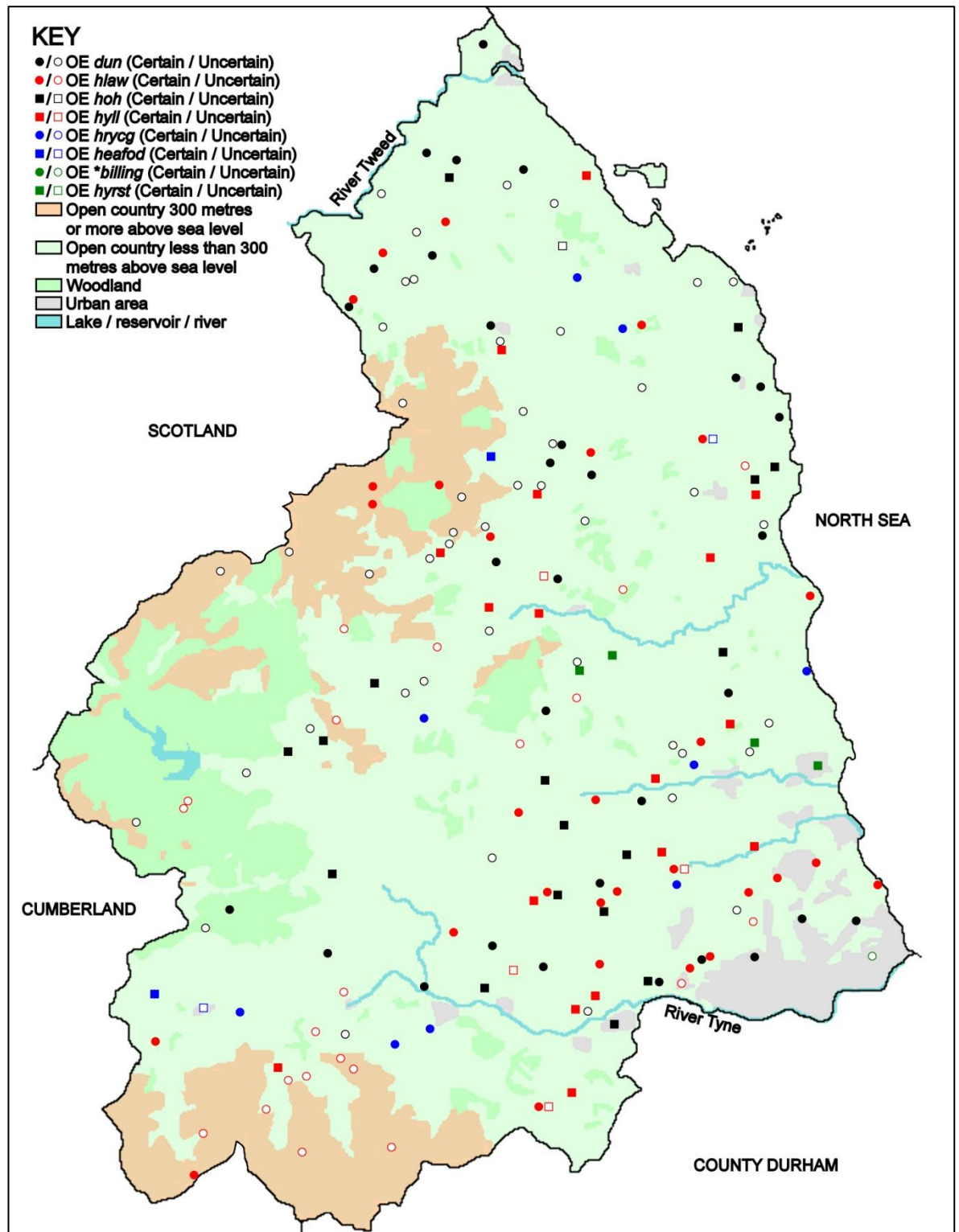


Graph 4.18 OE *dūns*, *hlāws*, *hōhs*, *hylls* and *hrycges* according to their length and maximum width

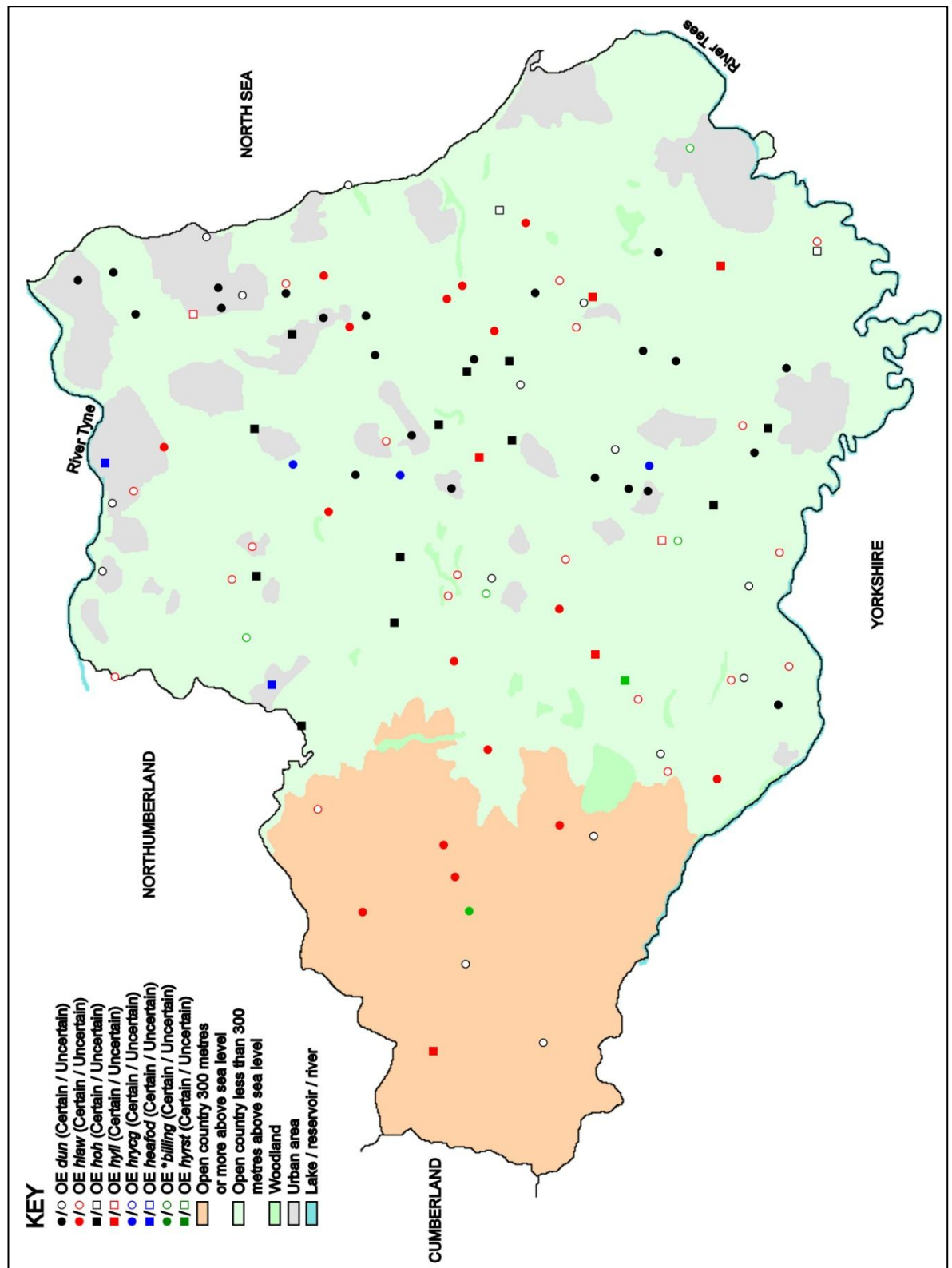
Maps 4.63a and b show the distribution of the names containing the commonest OE terms for hills, hill-spurs and ridges across the study area.¹⁰⁷ While clusters of names containing a particular hill-term are fairly common and some of the terms are absent from parts of the study area, names containing different hill-terms also occur frequently in close proximity to one another and none of the terms examined here are mutually exclusive. Since specialised meanings have been identified in the present study for the majority of the OE hill-terms examined here, these distribution patterns are probably explained mainly by topographical factors, with each term occurring most frequently in areas where the types of feature they typically refer to are present.¹⁰⁸ However, the relative scarcity or absence of OE hill-terms in general in the Cheviot Hills and the Pennines, both areas which are still sparsely populated today, is probably also partly explained by settlement patterns.

¹⁰⁷ These maps show all certain and possible occurrences of the hill-terms examined in this section regardless of the type of feature referred to. It is worth noting that in some instances, the reference is to features other than hills or hill-spurs.

¹⁰⁸ The extent to which **billing* and *hyst* could be said to have a specialised meaning in the study area remains uncertain as there are no occurrences of these elements in the areas included in the topographical analysis.



Map 4.63a Northumberland names containing common OE terms for hills, hill-spurs and ridges



Map 4.63b County Durham names containing common OE terms for hills, hill-spurs and ridges

ME, ModE terms for hills, hill-spurs and ridges

Of the ME, ModE terms for hills, hill-spurs and ridges, ten have at least ten occurrences in the corpus: ME, ModE *hill* (711 occurrences), ME *loue*, ModE dial. *law* (166), ME *rigge*, ModE *ridge*, dial. *rig(g)* (131), ME *knōl*, ModE *knoll*, dial. *knowe*, *know* (62),

ME *hough*, ModE dial. *hoe*, *heugh* (37), ME *dodde*, ModE dial. *dod* (18), ModE *shank* (13), ME *cōmb*, ModE *comb* (12), ME *down*, ModE *down* (11) and ME *belle*, ModE *bell* (10). Of these terms, *dodde*, *dod* and *cōmb*, *comb* are also used of summits, with the former being a term for a rounded summit while the latter is applied to the summits of more rugged features in the sense of ‘hill-crest’. Other, less common ME, ModE terms for hills and ridges include ModE dial. *knock* ‘hill, hillock, knoll’, a Celtic borrowing possible in three corpus names, and ModE dial. *halse*, *hals* ‘neck, throat’, used in the transferred topographical sense of ‘narrow connecting ridge’.

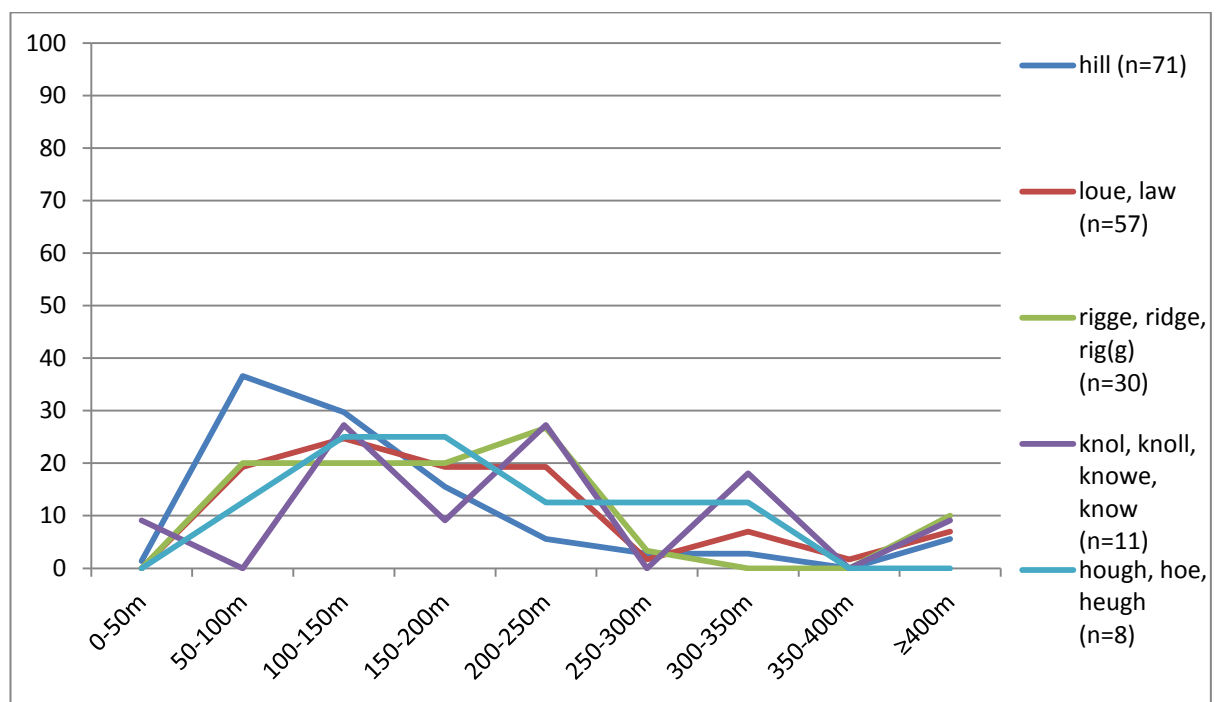
The reference of the five commonest ME, ModE words for hills and hill-spurs in the names included in the topographical analysis is shown in Table 4.35. *Hill* is used in the study area as a general term for a hill or hill-spur, and as such it does not have characteristic uses. *Loue*, *law* and *knōl*, *knoll*, *knowe*, *know* are typically used of rounded or oval-shaped features, with the latter being used especially of rounded and oval-shaped hills, with five (41.9%) of the 12 *knōls*, *knolls*, *knowes*, *knows* falling into this category. *Rigge* and its reflexes are characteristically applied to two types of feature for which the other common hill-terms are rarely used, namely, long, narrow hills and triangular hill-spurs, with features falling into these categories accounting for 56.8% of the instances included in the analysis. Of the five commonest hill-terms, *loue*, *law* is the only one used frequently of summits, with this use accounting for 12 (20.0%) of the 60 instances in the analysis.

	Hill (irregular shape)	Rounded / oval- shaped hill	Long and/or narrow hill	Hill (other shape)	Rounded hill-spur	Triangular hill-spur	Hill-spur (other shape)
<i>hill</i>	20.0 (15)	16.0 (12)	0.0 (0)	8.1 (6)	13.3 (10)	6.7 (5)	9.3 (7)
<i>loue</i> , <i>law</i>	18.3 (11)	23.2 (14)	1.7 (1)	1.7 (1)	18.3 (11)	1.7 (1)	6.7 (4)
<i>rigge</i> , <i>ridge</i> , <i>rig(g)</i>	10.0 (3)	10.0 (3)	26.7 (8)	3.3 (1)	0.0 (0)	30.1 (9)	6.6 (2)
<i>knōl</i> , <i>knoll</i> , <i>knowe</i> , <i>know</i>	0.0 (0)	41.9 (5)	0.0 (0)	16.6 (2)	8.3 (1)	0.0 (0)	8.3 (1)
<i>hough</i> , <i>hoe</i> , <i>heugh</i>	33.4 (3)	11.1 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	22.2 (2)

	Summit	Slope	Other	Not known	Total
<i>hill</i>	13.3 (10)	6.7 (5)	1.3 (1)	5.3 (4)	100.0 (75)
<i>loue</i> , <i>law</i>	20.0 (12)	1.7 (1)	1.7 (1)	5.0 (3)	100.0 (60)
<i>rigge</i> , <i>ridge</i> , <i>rig(g)</i>	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	13.3 (4)	0.0 (0)	100.0 (30)
<i>knōl</i> , <i>knoll</i> , <i>knowe</i> , <i>know</i>	8.3 (1)	0.0 (0)	8.3 (1)	8.3 (1)	100.0 (12)
<i>hough</i> , <i>hoe</i> , <i>heugh</i>	11.1 (1)	11.1 (1)	0.0 (0)	11.1 (1)	100.0 (9)

Table 4.35 ME, ModE *hills*, ME *loues*, ModE dial. *laws*, ME *rigges*, ModE *ridges*, dial. *rig(g)s*, ME *knōls*, ModE *knolls*, dial. *knowes*, *knows* and ME *houghs*, ModE dial. *hoes*, *heughs* according to the type of feature

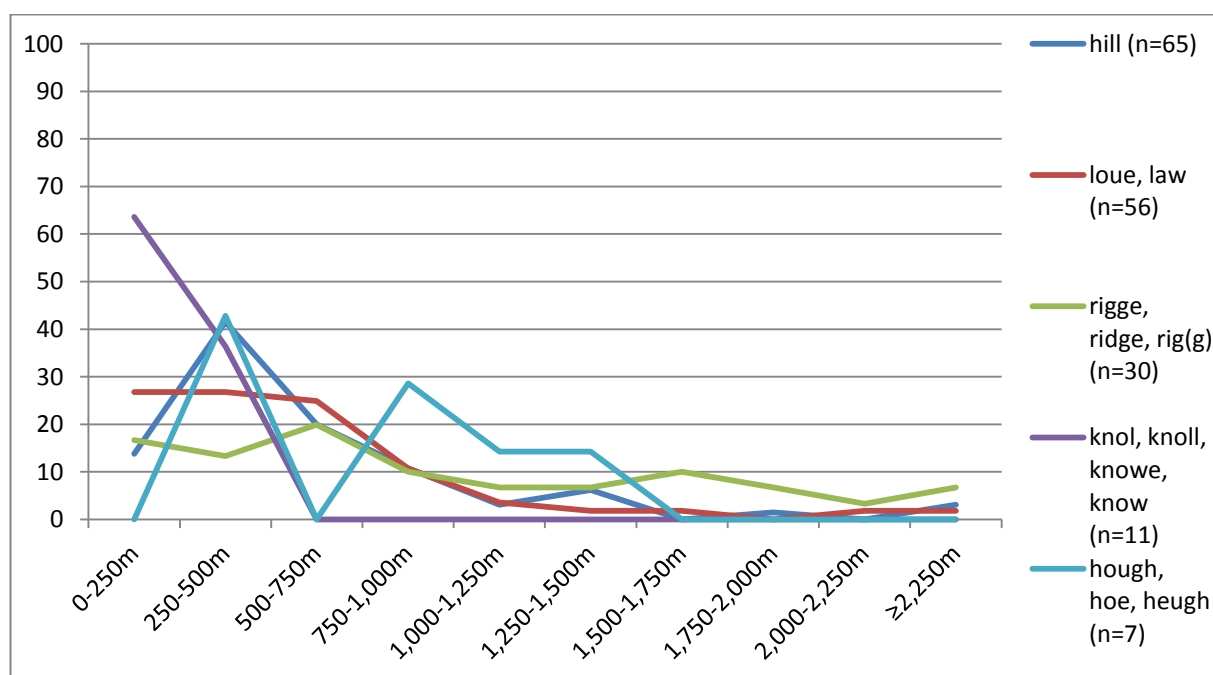
Like its OE predecessor, *hill* is typically used of relatively low features, with 27 (38.0%) of the 71 features included in the analysis having maximum heights of less than 100 metres (Graph 4.19a). The *loues*, *laws* tend to be slightly higher than the *hills*, with 14 (24.6%) of the 57 features in the analysis having maximum heights between 100 and 150 metres. Of the commonest hill-terms, *rigge* and its reflexes are most often applied to comparatively high features, with 12 (40.0%) of the 30 features reaching a maximum height of at least 200 metres. The study area *houghs*, *hoes*, *heughs* are typically higher than the *hills* and *loues*, *laws*, but lower than the *rigges*, *ridges*, *rig(g)s*, with four (50.0%) of the eight features having maximum heights between 100 and 200 metres. The *knōls*, *knolls*, *knowes*, *knows* do not have a characteristic maximum height.



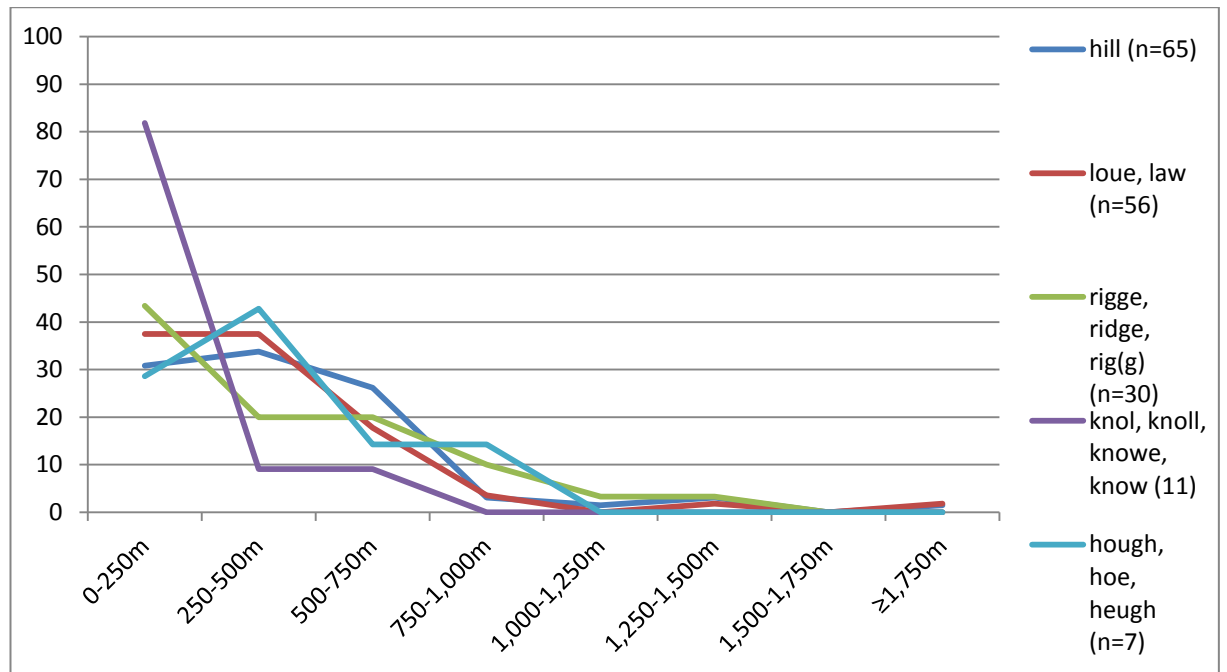
Graph 4.19a ME, ModE *hills*, ME *loues*, ModE dial. *laws*, ME *rigges*, ModE *ridges*, dial. *rig(g)s*, ME *knōls*, ModE *knolls*, dial. *knowes*, *knows* and ME *houghs*, ModE dial. *hoes*, *heughs* according to their maximum height

The features referred to by the commonest ME and ModE hill-terms tend in general to be smaller in terms of length and maximum width than the features referred to by the commonest OE terms (Graphs 4.19b-c and 4.20). This tendency is probably at least partly explained by the fact that the majority of the more prominent hill-features already had names by the beginning of the ME period, and there has therefore been less need for the ME and ModE hill-terms to be applied to comparatively extensive features. Another factor contributing to this tendency could be that names of smaller, locally named features are more likely to be replaced than those of major features, resulting in a large number of relatively recent names referring to minor features. While *hill* can be

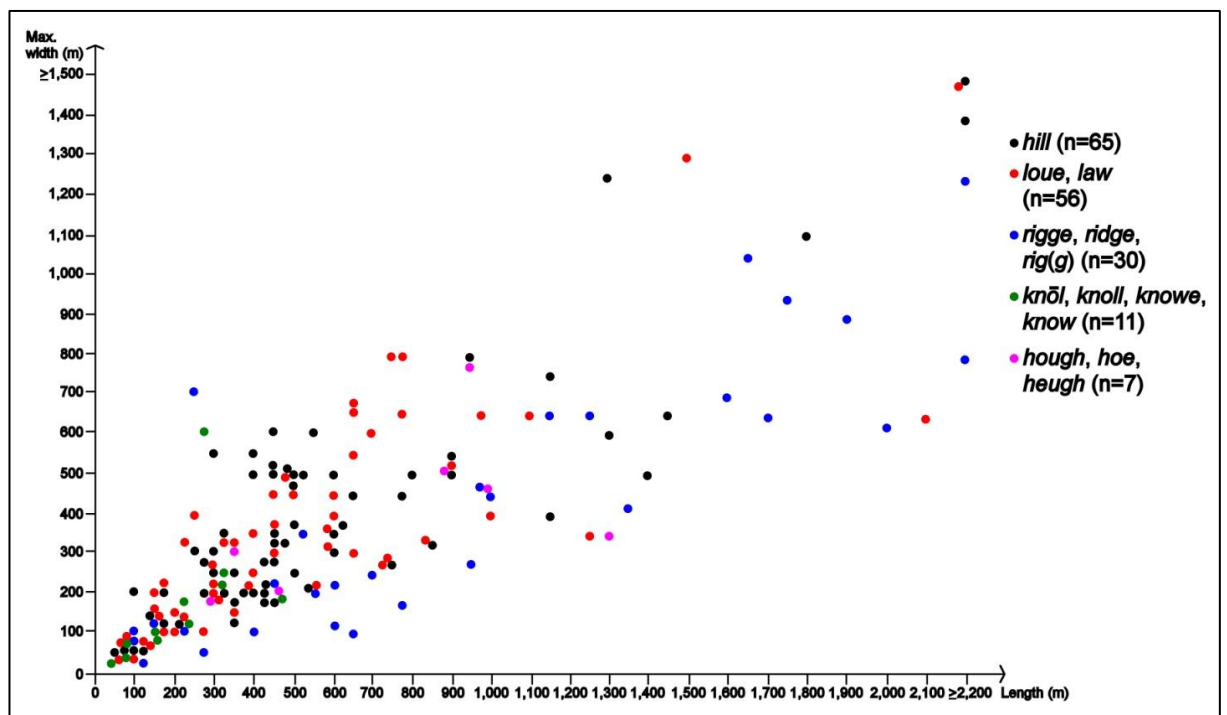
applied to a wide range of different types of features, there is less variation in the size of the features, with 27 (41.5%) of the 65 *hills* included in the analysis measuring between 250 and 500 metres in length while 42 (64.6%) have maximum widths of less than 500 metres. While the *loues*, *laws* do not have a characteristic size to the same extent as the *hills*, they have a general tendency to be comparatively small, with 30 (53.6%) of 56 features in the analysis measuring less than 500 metres in length while 42 (75.0%) features have maximum widths of less than 500 metres. The study area *rigges*, *ridges*, *rig(g)s* do not have a characteristic length, but they differ from the features referred to by the other common hill-terms in that they tend to be comparatively narrow in relation to their length. The *knōls*, *knolls*, *knowes*, *knows* differ markedly from the other features in the analysis as they are typically extremely modest in terms of size, with seven (63.6%) of the 11 features measuring less than 250 metres in length while nine (81.8%) have maximum widths of less than 250 metres. The *houghs*, *hoes*, *heughs* do not have a characteristic size, but they tend to be comparatively extensive in comparison with the other features included in the analysis.



Graph 4.19b ME, ModE *hills*, ME *loues*, ModE dial. *laws*, ME *rigges*, ModE *ridges*, dial. *rig(g)s*, ME *knōls*, ModE *knolls*, dial. *knowes*, *knows* and ME *houghs*, ModE dial. *hoes*, *heughs* according to their length



Graph 4.19c ME, ModE *hills*, ME *loues*, ModE dial. *laws*, ME *rigges*, ModE *ridges*, dial. *rig(g)s*, ME *knōls*, ModE *knolls*, dial. *knowes*, *knows* and ME *houghs*, ModE dial. *hoes*, *heughs* according to their maximum width

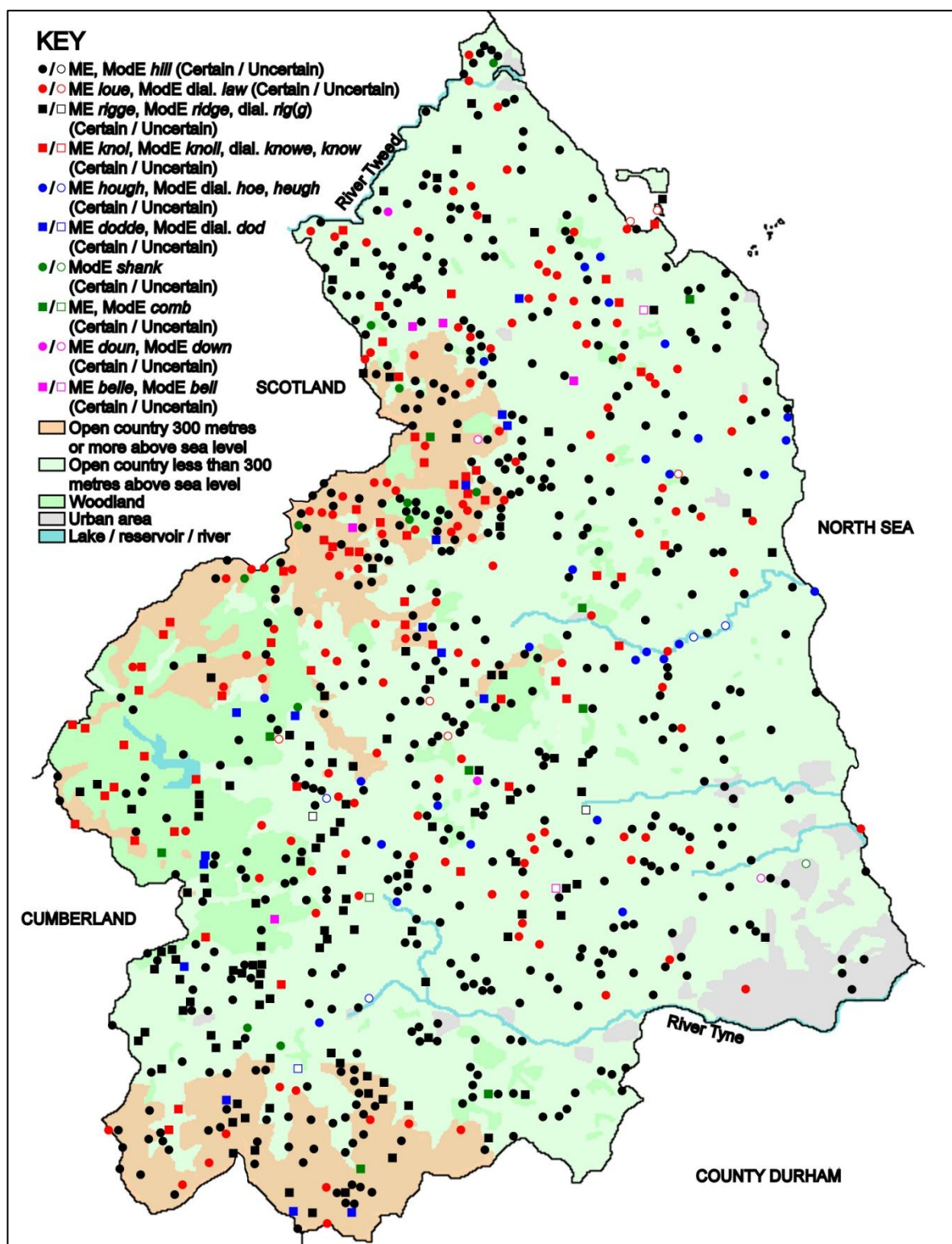


Graph 4.20 ME, ModE *hills*, ME *loues*, ModE dial. *laws*, ME *rigges*, ModE *ridges*, dial. *rig(g)s*, ME *knōls*, ModE *knolls*, dial. *knowes*, *knows* and ME *houghs*, ModE dial. *hoes*, *heughs* according to their length and maximum width

The distribution of the ten commonest ME, ModE terms for hills, hill-spurs and ridges is shown on Maps 4.64a and b.¹⁰⁹ The dominant ME, ModE term for a hill or hill-spur throughout the study area is *hill* while *loue*, *law* is common especially in

¹⁰⁹ These maps show all occurrences regardless of the type of feature referred to (cf. n. 107).

Northumberland. As one might expect, given the meanings and typical uses of *rigge*, *ridge*, *rig(g)* and *knōl*, *knoll*, *knowe*, *know* in the study area, names containing *rigge* or its reflex are relatively rare in areas where names containing *knōl*, *knoll*, *knowe*, *know* are common and vice versa. Of the less frequent terms, *shank* is only attested in Northumberland while only one of the 18 occurrences of *dodde*, *dod* is in County Durham. The use of *belle*, *bell* also seems to be restricted mainly to Northumberland, with no certain occurrences in County Durham.



Map 4.64a Northumberland names containing common ME, ModE terms for hills, hill-spurs and ridges

words for hills and ridges, the commonest terms are of English origin. In addition to the OE and ME, ModE terms discussed in detail below, this category of hill-terms possibly also contains Celtic elements (PrW **alt*, Britt *alt* ‘slope, cliff, hill’) and Scandinavian elements (ON *klif* ‘cliff, steep hill’, OWScand *klettr* ‘rock, cliff’).

OE terms for slopes, cliffs, crags and steep places

There are seven OE terms for slopes, cliffs and steep places in the study corpus: *sīde* (19 occurrences), *clif* (14), *helde* ‘slope’ (5), **scēot* ‘steep slope’ (5), *stigel*, -*ol* (3), *hlið* ‘slope’ (2) and **scor(a)* ‘steep slope’ (1). The corpus does not contain OE terms used specifically of crags. Because of the low number of the occurrences of these terms in the areas included in the detailed topographical analysis, the findings presented in this section can only be tentative.

Table 4.36 shows the reference of the OE terms for slopes, cliffs and steep places in the names included in the topographical analysis. Both *clif* and **scēot* are typically used of steep slopes overlooking a river or stream while *sīde* is mainly a term for the slopes of hills, ridges and hill-spurs. *Hlið* and **scor(a)* seem to be used similarly to *sīde*, but it has to be emphasised here that both occur only once in the areas included in the detailed analysis. In the only instance of *helde* in the analysis, the reference is to a long slope. *Clif* is also used once to refer to rock formations or crags.

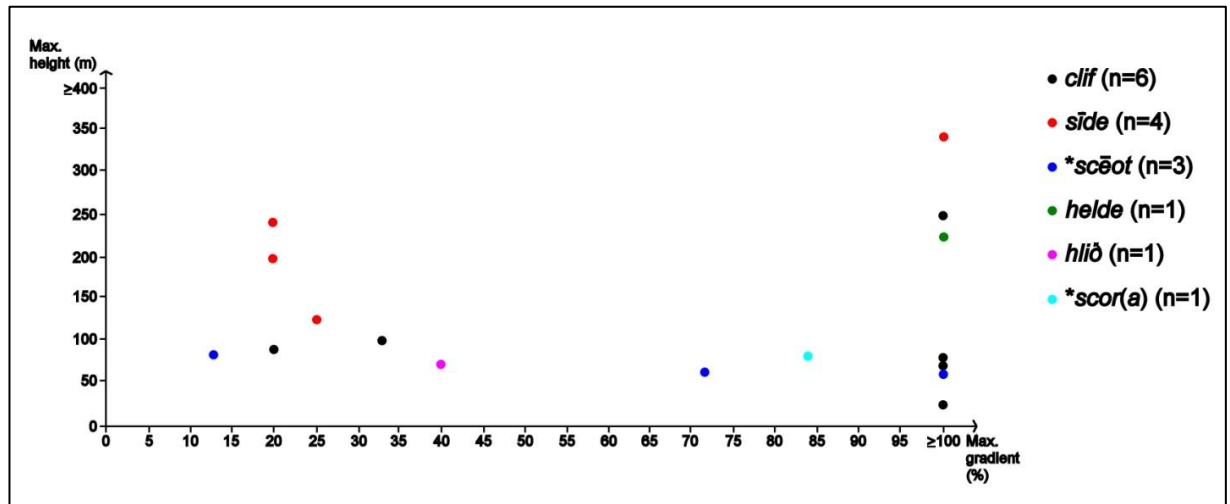
	Slopes of a hill- feature / hill- side	Slopes / sloping ground	Slopes overlooking a river / stream	Rock formations	Not known	Total
<i>clif</i>	0.0 (0)	28.6 (2)	57.1 (4)	14.3 (1)	0.0 (0)	100.0 (7)
<i>sīde</i>	75.0 (3)	25.0 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	100.0 (4)
* <i>scēot</i>	33.3 (1)	0.0 (0)	66.7 (2)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	100.0 (3)
<i>helde</i>	0.0 (1)	100.0 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	100.0 (1)
<i>hlið</i>	100.0 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	100.0 (1)
* <i>scor(a)</i>	100.0 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	100.0 (1)

Table 4.36 OE *clifs*, *sīdes*, **scēots*, *heldes*, *hliðs* and **scor(a)s* according to the type of feature

The maximum heights and gradients of the features included in the topographical analysis are shown in Graph 4.21.¹¹⁰ The study area *sīdes* are characterised by being comparatively high, but not particularly steep, with the maximum heights of the four features included in the analysis ranging from 125 to 350 metres while their maximum gradients range from 20.0% to 100%, with three features having maximum gradients

¹¹⁰ *Beukley* has been excluded from this part of the analysis as in this place-name, *clif* apparently refers to crags or rock formations on the summit of a hill.

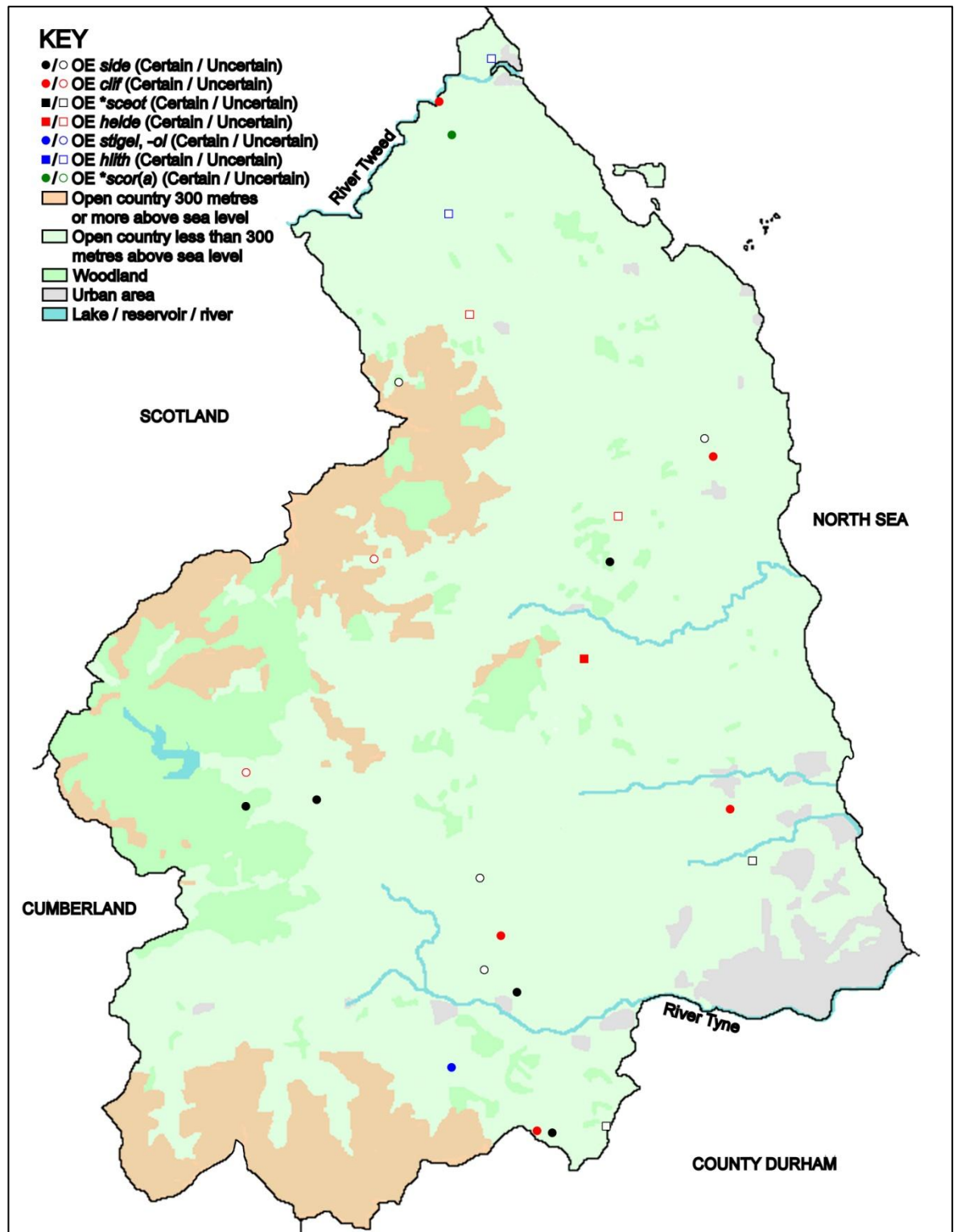
between 20.0% and 25.0%. The *clifs*, on the other hand, tend to be steeper than the features referred to by the other terms for slopes, with four (66.7%) of the six features having maximum gradients in excess of 100%. Of the three terms with at least three occurrences in the areas included in the topographical analysis, **scēot* appears to be the most specialised one in terms of the height of the features, with the maximum heights of the three **scēots* varying between 70 and 120 metres. Interestingly, the **scēots* do not, unlike the *sīdes* and *clifs*, have a characteristic maximum gradient.



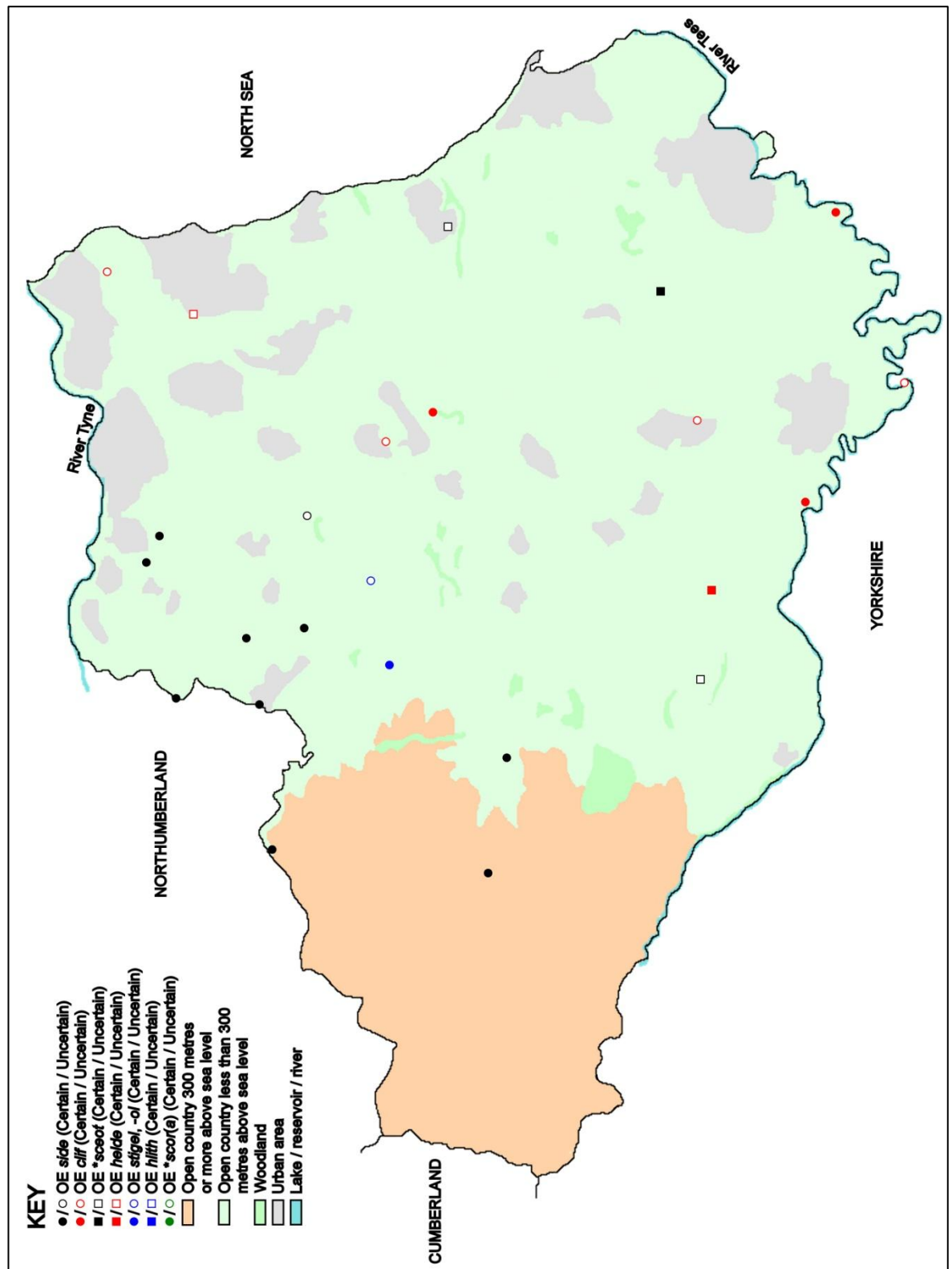
Graph 4.21 OE *clifs*, *sīdes*, **scēots*, *heldes*, *hliðs* and **scor(a)s* according to their maximum height and gradient

Maps 4.65a and b show the geographical distribution of the names containing OE terms for slopes, cliffs and steep places.¹¹¹ The distribution of *sīde* across the study area is uneven, with eight (42.1%) of the 14 certain occurrences being found in a relatively small area south of the River Tyne. The occurrences of *clif*, the second commonest term in this category, are more evenly distributed, but the absence of certain occurrences of the element from the western half of the study area is worth noting. The majority of the names containing certain occurrences are in comparatively low-lying areas, and the distribution of the element is probably explained by differences in local topography as fairly low but steep slopes typically referred to as *clifs* are absent in higher lying areas characterised by larger hill-features. The other hill-terms in this category are too rare for clear patterns to emerge.

¹¹¹ Cf. n. 107.



Map 4.65a Northumberland names containing OE terms for slopes, cliffs and steep places



Map 4.65b County Durham names containing OE terms for slopes, cliffs and steep places

ME, ModE terms for slopes, cliffs, crags and steep places

There are 13 ME, ModE terms for slopes, cliffs, crags and steep places in the corpus. Six of them are terms for slopes: ME *sīde*, ModE *side* (142 occurrences), ME *bank(e)*, ModE *bank* (68), ModE dial. *brae* (10), ModE *brow* (10), ModE *shin* ‘slope of a hill’

(1), and ModE dial. *sideling* ‘slope, declivity; side of a sloping bank’ (1). The other seven terms are used for cliffs and crags: ME *cragge*, ModE *crag* (127), ModE dial. *carr* (13), ModE *scar* ‘precipice, cliff, bare place on a hill-side’ (5), ModE dial. *clint* ‘rocky cliff, projecting rock or ledge’ (4), ME *clif*, ModE *cliff* (3), ME **snabbe*, ModE dial. *snab* ‘steep place, projecting part of a hill or rock’ (3), and ModE dial. *skeaf* ‘steep, broken bank, precipice’ (1). Of these terms, *brow* is also used in the sense of ‘edge of a hill or cliff’ while *scar* also has the meaning ‘ridge of a hill’. The three occurrences of **snabbe*, *snab* include one instance where the reference is to coastal cliffs. *Carr* is also used frequently of ‘insulated rocks off the Northumbrian and Scottish coasts’ (*OED*, s.v. *carr*, sb.¹).

ME, ModE terms for slopes and steep places

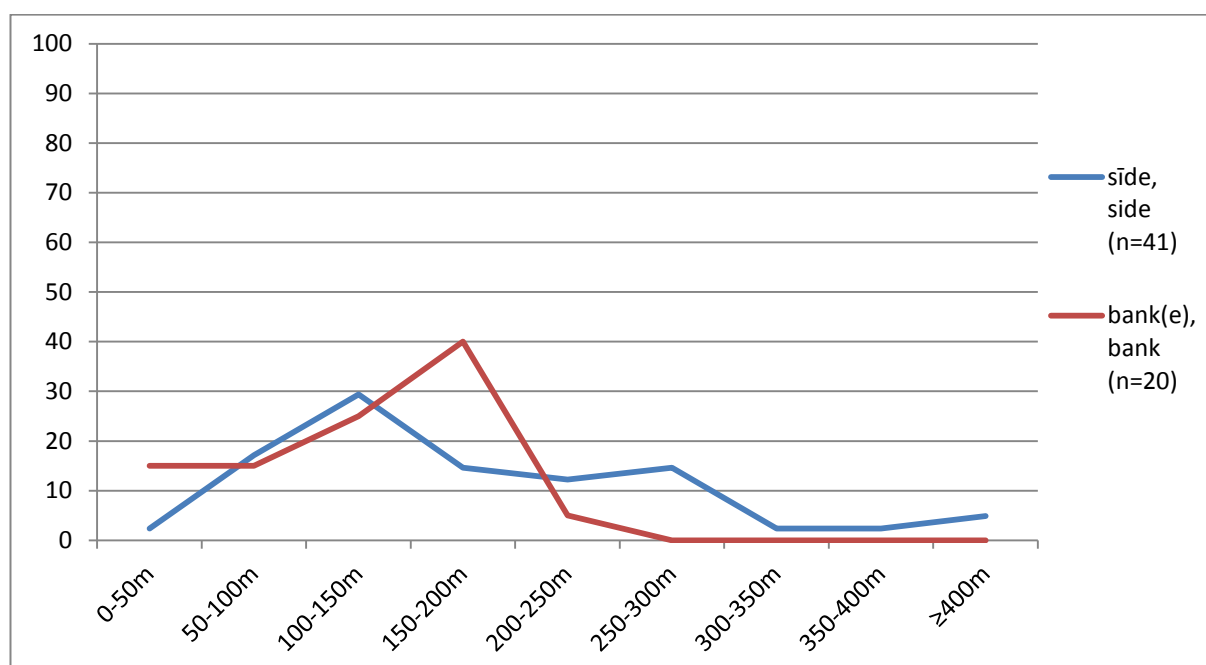
Table 4.37 shows the reference of *sīde*, *side* and *bank(e)*, *bank* in the names included in the topographical analysis.¹¹² As a general ME, ModE term for a slope, *sīde*, *side* occupies among the ME, ModE terms for slopes a position similar to that of *hill* among the ME, ModE terms for hills and hill-spurs. While it is used most often of the slopes of hills and hill-spurs, it cannot be said to have a characteristic use as it is also applied frequently to less clearly definable slopes and stretches of sloping ground, as well as slopes overlooking a river or stream. *Bank(e)*, *bank* is typically used in the study area of slopes overlooking a river or stream, with 12 (57.2%) of the 21 instances included in the analysis falling into this category.

	Slopes of a hill- feature / hill- side	Slopes / sloping ground	Slopes / sloping ground overlooking a river / stream	Summit / top of a slope	Not known	Total
<i>sīde</i> , <i>side</i>	41.4 (17)	36.6 (15)	22.0 (9)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	100.0 (41)
<i>bank(e)</i> , <i>bank</i>	14.3 (3)	19.0 (4)	57.2 (12)	9.5 (2)	0.0 (0)	100.0 (21)

Table 4.37 ME *sīdes*, ModE *sides* and ME *bank(e)s*, ModE *banks* according to the type of feature

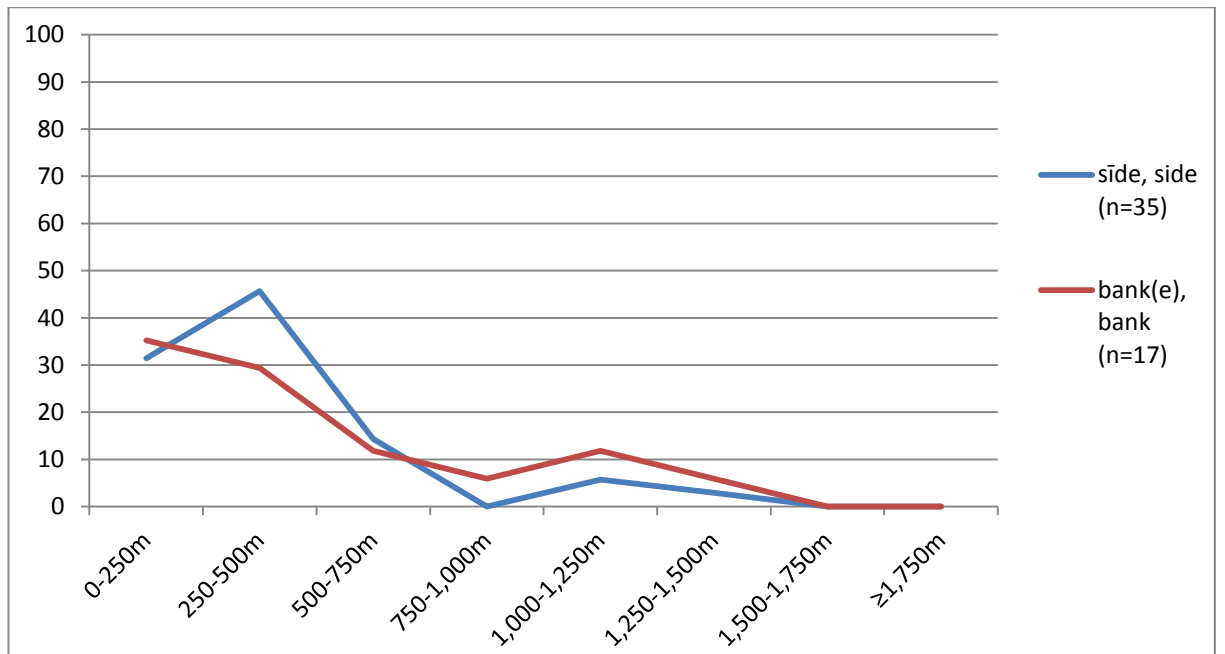
¹¹² *Brae* and *brow*, both with ten occurrences in the corpus, have been excluded from Table 4.37, and Graphs 4.22a-c and 4.23. An analysis of the uses of these terms has not been attempted here as while there are two certain and two uncertain *braes* and one certain and two uncertain *brows* in the areas included in the topographical analysis, the uncertain occurrences are highly problematic as they involve two names, *Brough Law* and *Sunbrough*, in which both *brae* and *brow* are among the possible interpretations.

Graphs 4.22a-c and 4.23 show the maximum height, width and gradient of the *sīdes*, *sides* and *bank(e)s*, *banks* included in the topographical analysis.¹¹³ The study area *bank(e)s*, *banks* characteristically measure between 150 and 200 metres in height, with eight (40.0%) of the 20 features included in the analysis falling into this height bracket. While the *sīdes*, *sides* tend to be higher than the *bank(e)s*, *banks*, they do not have a typical maximum height. In terms of width, on the other hand, *sīde*, *side* appears to be the more specialised term of the two, with 16 (45.7%) of the 35 features in the analysis having maximum widths between 250 and 500 metres. Both terms are used comparatively rarely of very steep features, and *sīde*, *side* in particular is used frequently of features which are relatively modest in terms of gradients, with 17 (41.5%) of the 41 *sīdes*, *sides* having maximum gradients of less than 20.0%.

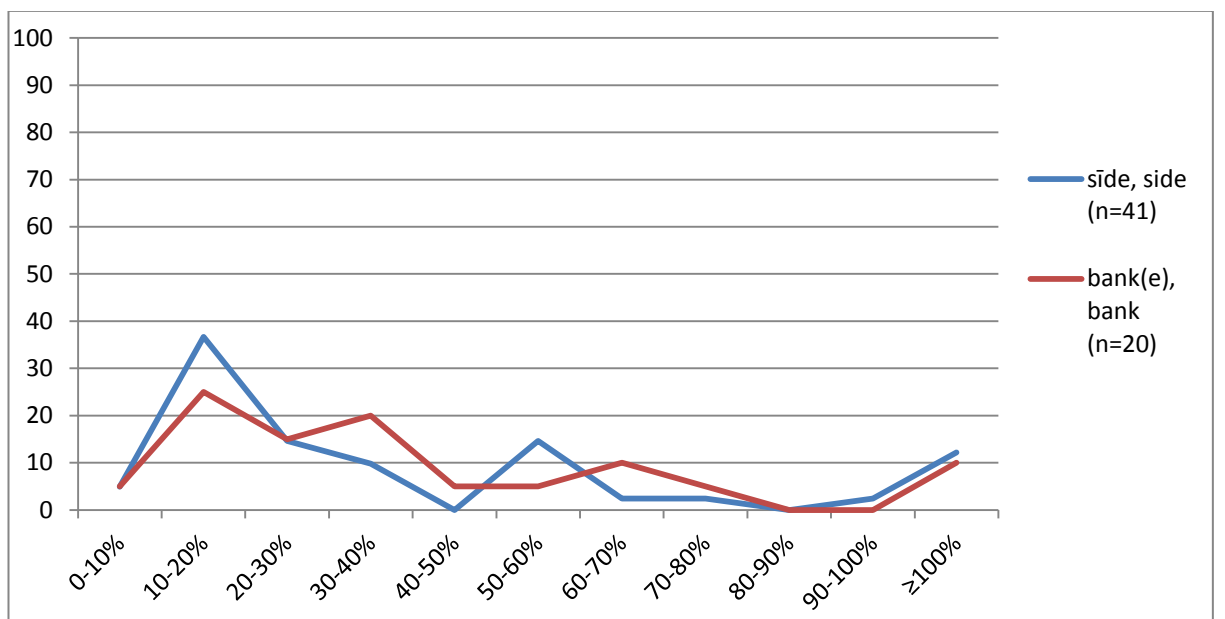


Graph 4.22a ME *sīdes*, ModE *sides* and ME *bank(e)s*, ModE *banks* according to their maximum height

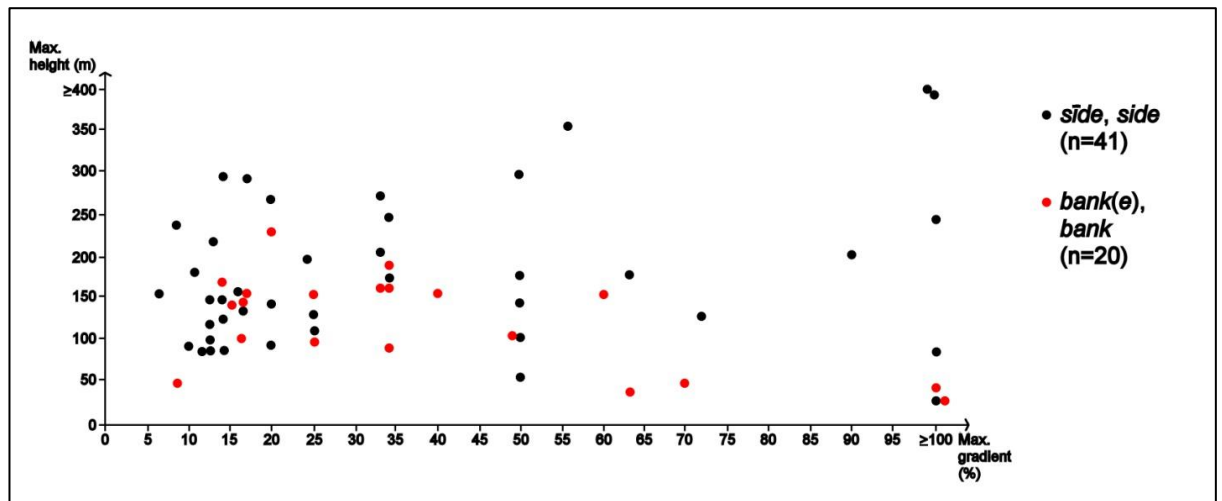
¹¹³ *Page Bank* has been excluded from this part of the analysis as in this place-name, ModE *bank* apparently refers to a stretch of sloping ground, but the exact reference of the element is uncertain. *East Coldside*, *Coldside*, *Hartside* (NY 9182), *Northside*, *Sunnyside* (NZ 1438) and *Ryton Woodside* have been excluded from Graph 4.22b as in these place-names, the reference is to features which could not be measured reliably in terms of width.



Graph 4.22b ME *sides*, Mode *sides* and ME *bank(e)s*, Mode *banks* according to their maximum width



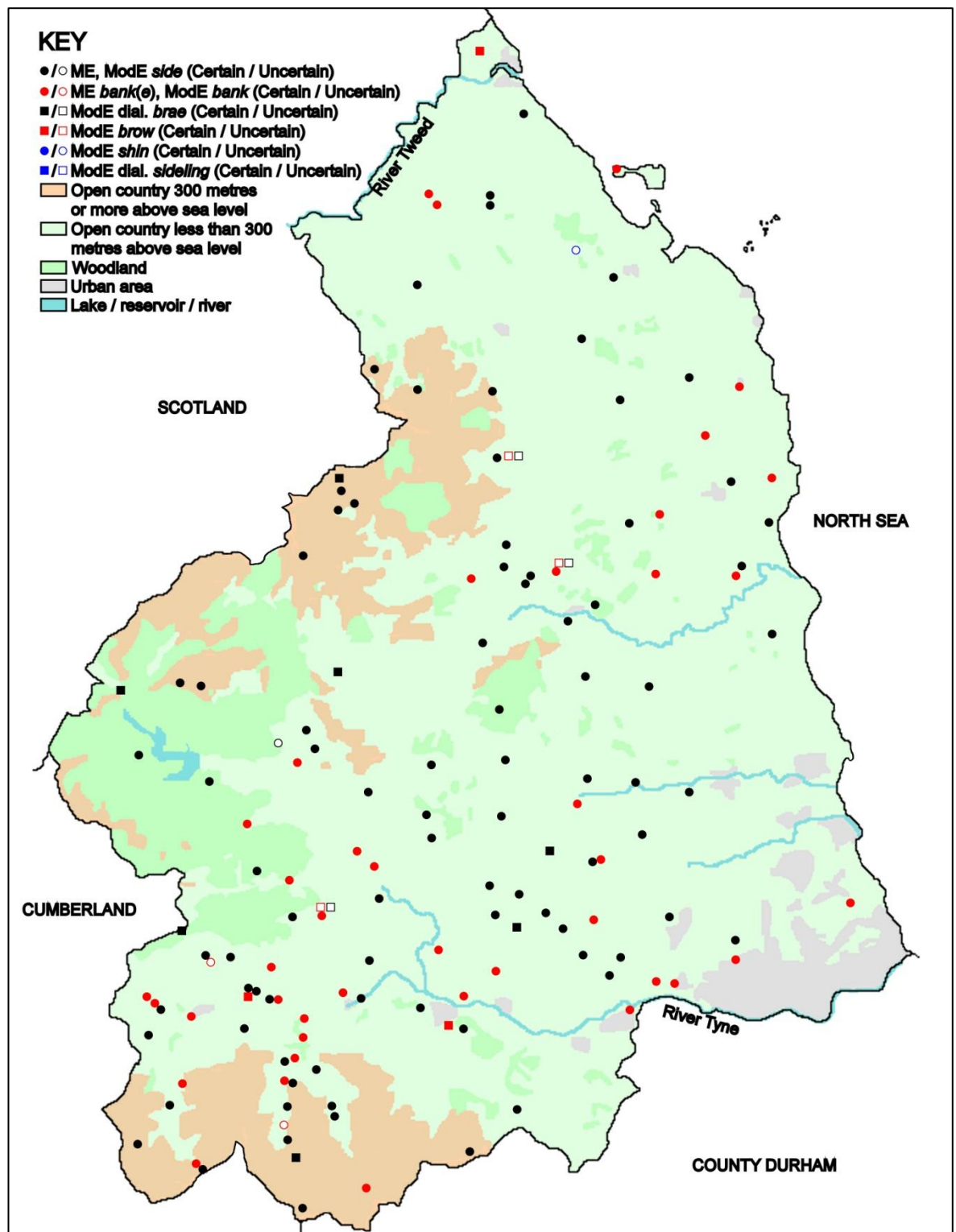
Graph 4.22c ME *sides*, Mode *sides* and ME *bank(e)s*, Mode *banks* according to their maximum gradient



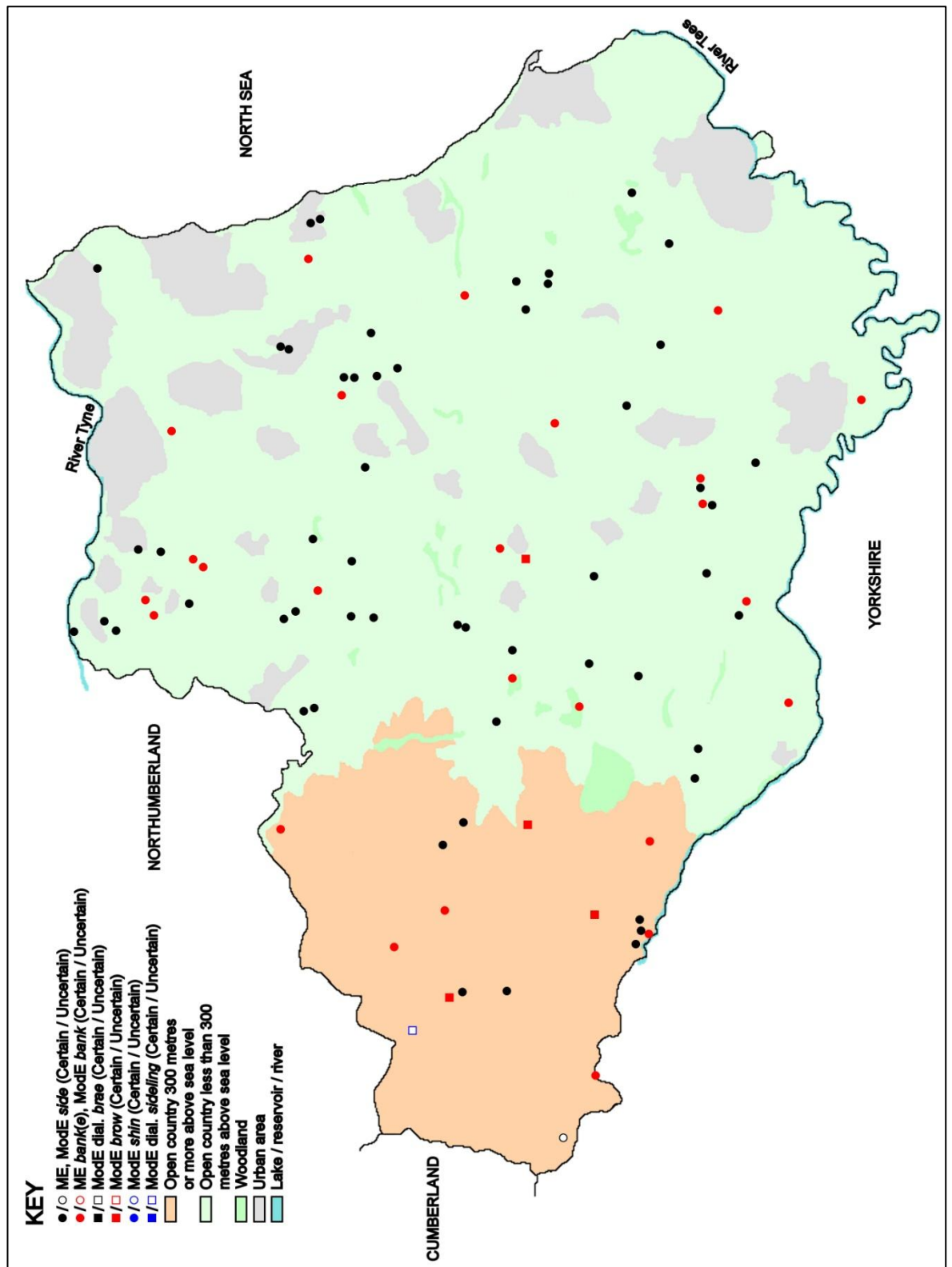
Graph 4.23 ME *sīdes*, ModE *sides* and ME *bank(e)s*, ModE *banks* according to their maximum height and gradient

The distribution of the names containing ME, ModE terms for slopes and steep places is shown on Maps 4.66a and b.¹¹⁴ Both *sīde, side* and *bank(e), bank* are well attested in both Northumberland and County Durham although the distribution of the latter is uneven. Of the other two terms with more than one occurrence in the corpus, *brow* occurs certainly or possibly in six names in Northumberland and four in County Durham while *brae* is only found in Northumberland.

¹¹⁴ Cf. n. 107.



Map 4.66a Northumberland names containing ME, ModE terms for slopes and steep places



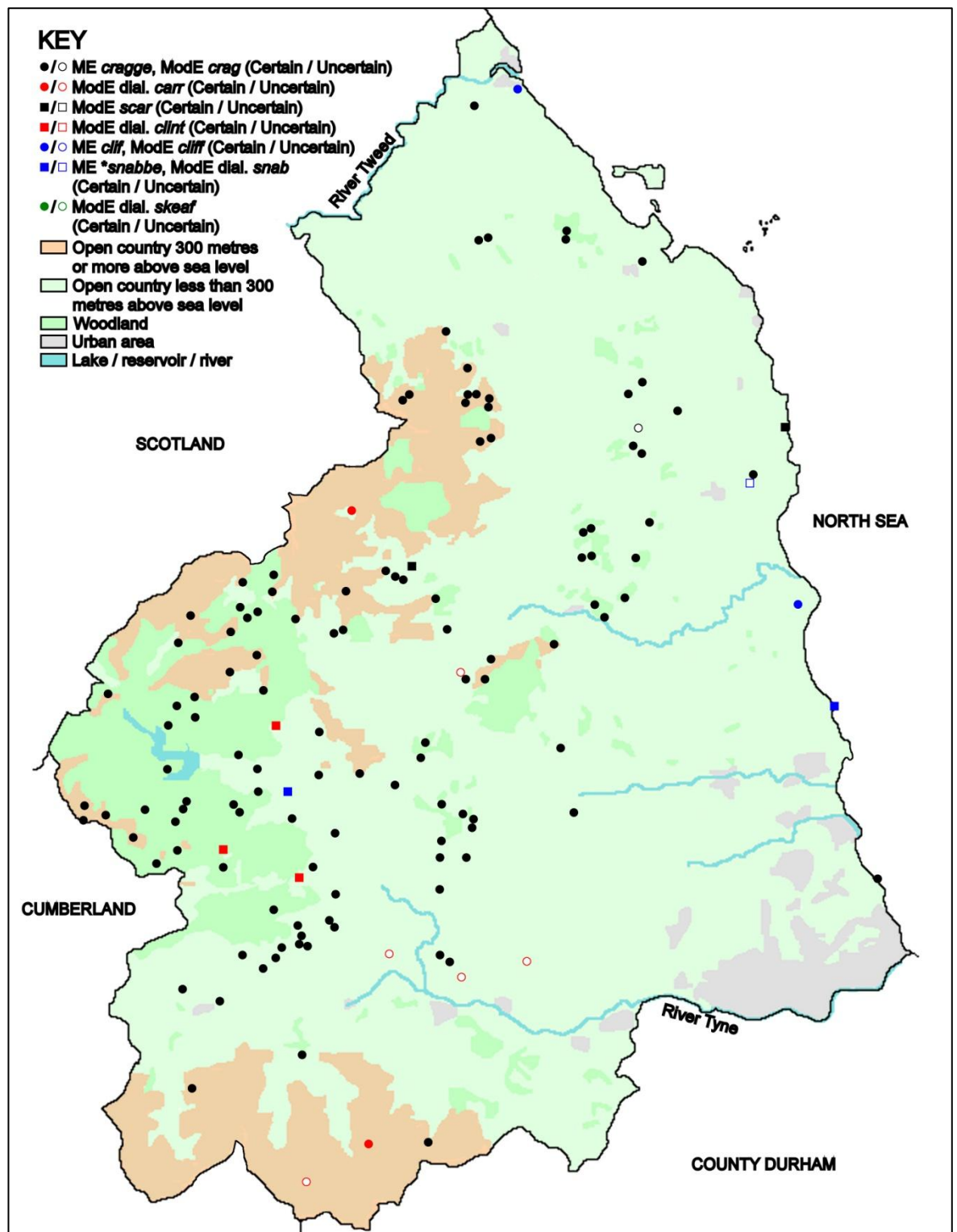
Map 4.66b County Durham names containing ME, ModE terms for slopes and steep places

ME, ModE terms for cliffs and crags

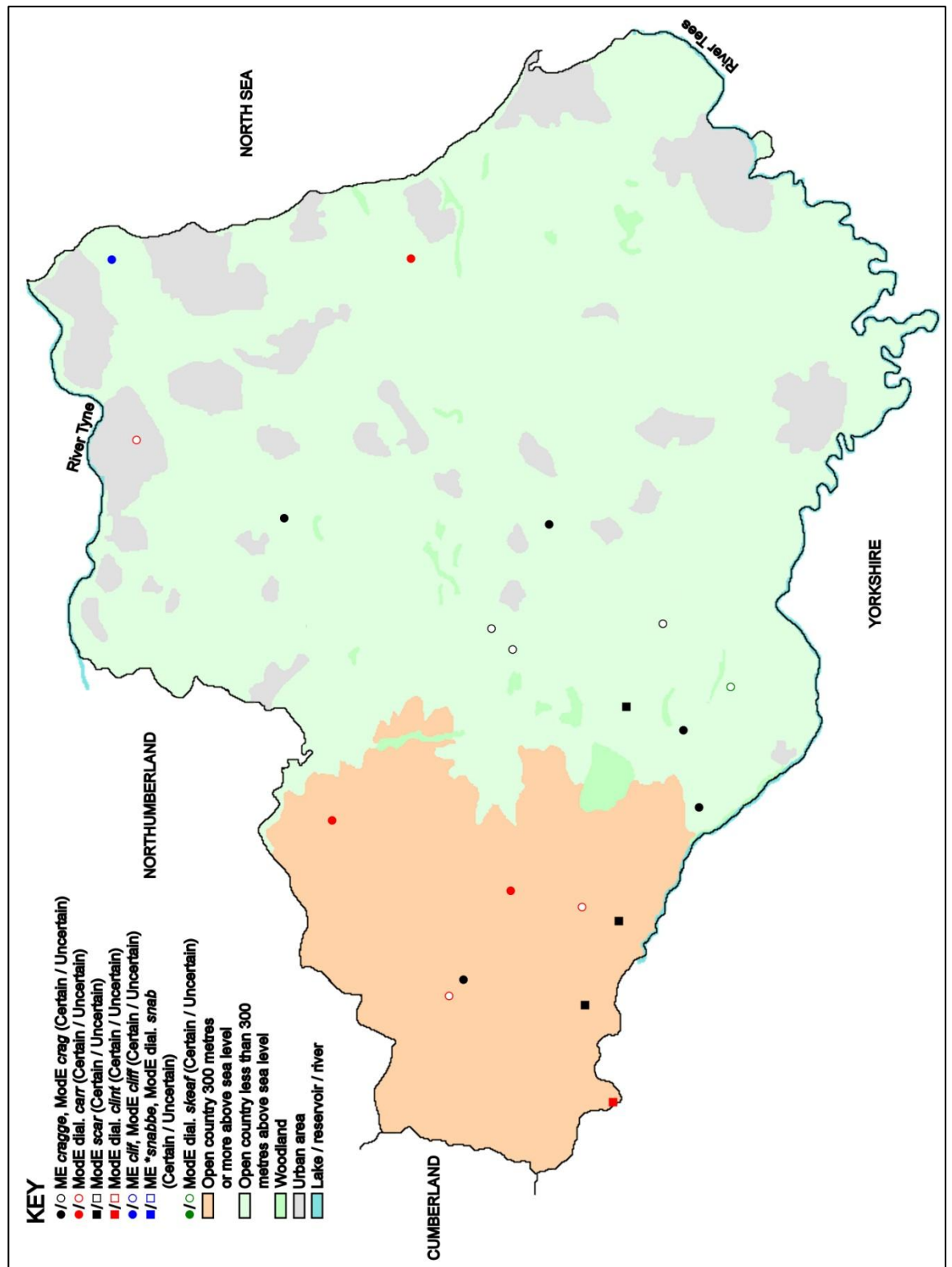
Since ModE *crag* is, except for one instance of *carr* where the reference of the element is highly uncertain, the only ME, ModE term for cliffs and crags with occurrences in the areas included in the topographical analysis, no detailed comparison between the uses of

the terms in this category is possible. The distribution of the names containing ME, ModE terms for cliffs and crags across the study area is shown on Maps 4.67a and b.¹¹⁵ Apart from the observation that 119 (93.7%) of the 127 names certainly or possibly containing ME *cragge*, ModE *crag* are in Northumberland, not much can be said about the distribution patterns of the terms as there is only a handful of certain occurrences of the other terms. It is worth noting, however, that all three occurrences of **snabbe*, *snab* are in Northumberland while three of the four *clints* are in Kielder Forest.

¹¹⁵ Cf. n. 107.



Map 4.67a Northumberland names containing ME, ModE terms for cliffs and crags



Map 4.67b County Durham names containing ME, ModE terms for cliffs and crags

4.2.3 Terms for summits and peaks

The most common term for a summit or peak in the study corpus is ModE *top*, with 26 occurrences, all of which are certain. Apart from *top*, terms used specifically of summits are rare in the corpus: OE *copp*, *cop* ‘top, summit’ or its reflex occurs certainly in

Ottercops and *Low Copelaw* and possibly in *Copley* while ModE *summit* occurs in two names, *Summit Cottage* and *Summit Cottages*. ME *heved*, *haved*, *hede*, ModE *head* and ME *pīk(e)*, ModE dial. *pike*, with 124 and 41 certain or possible occurrences, respectively, are used frequently of summits, but both can also be applied to hills and hill-spurs, and the former is also well attested in the study area in the sense of ‘end of a hill’. Other ME, ModE hill-terms which can be used of both summits and hills or hill-spurs include ME *dodde*, ModE dial. *dod* (18 occurrences), ModE *crest* (3) and ModE *tor* ‘high rock, pile of rocks; rocky peak, hill’ (2). Of the OE hill-terms, *helm* ‘helmet; helmet-shaped summit or hill’ (4 occurrences), *camb* (3), *pīc* (2), *sæte* ‘seat’ (2), **dodding* ‘rounded hill or summit’ (1) and **ing* ‘hill, peak’ (1) could refer to either a summit or a hill or hill-spur in the instances attested in the study area. As was the case with the terms for hills, hill-spurs and ridges and those for slopes, cliffs, crags and steep places, the terms in this category are almost exclusively of English origin, with the only non-English terms being ON *hvirfill* ‘round-topped hill, top of a hill’, with two uncertain occurrences, and PrW **blain* ‘end, top’, with one uncertain occurrence.

ME, ModE terms for summits and peaks

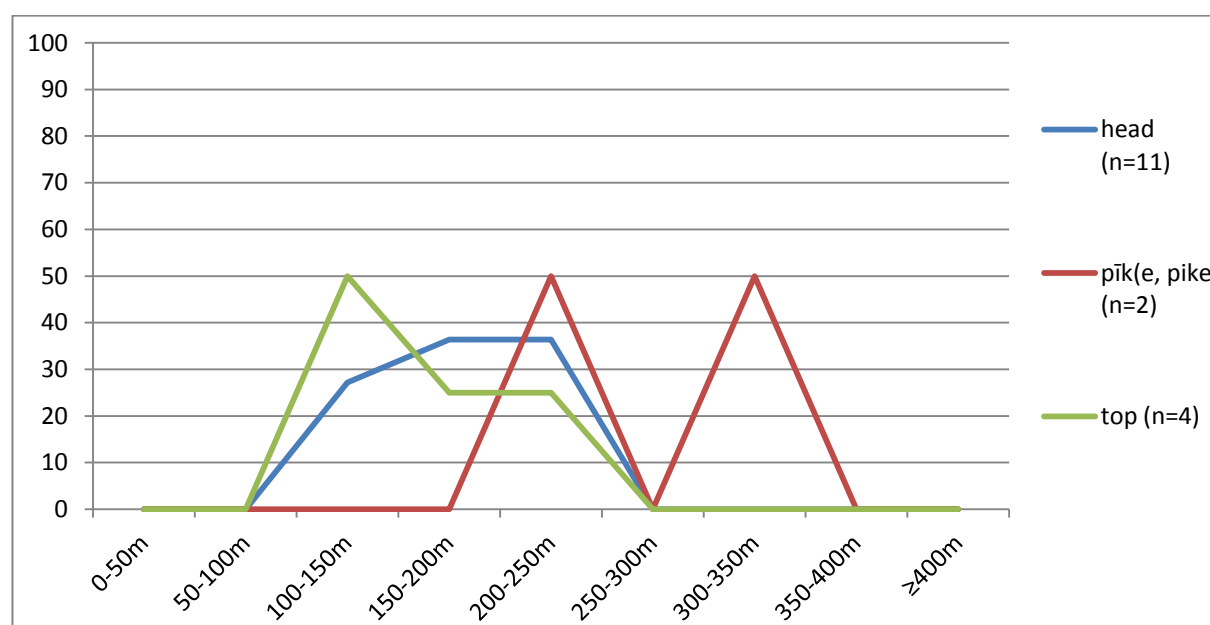
Because of the low number of occurrences of ME, ModE terms for summits and peaks in the areas included in the detailed topographical analysis, the findings presented in this section can only be tentative. Table 4.38 shows the reference of ModE *head*, ME *pīk(e)*, ModE dial. *pike* and ModE *top* in the names included in the analysis.¹¹⁶ In the instances where *head* or *pīk(e)*, *pike* is used in sense of ‘summit, top’, the reference is always to the summit of a hill or hill-spur while *top* can also refer to the top of a slope. *Head* is typically used of the summits of rounded hill-spurs or rounded or oval-shaped hills, with these uses accounting for nine (81.8%) of the 11 instances included in the analysis, while *pīk(e)*, *pike* seems to be typically used of the summits of irregularly shaped hills.

¹¹⁶ All names containing ME *heved*, *haved*, *hede*, ModE *head* in the areas included in the topographical analysis are assumed to contain the ModE word. Only instances where the reference is to the summit, peak or top of a hill-feature have been included in Table 4.38. The total number of the occurrences of *head* in the topographical analysis is 28 while that of *pīk(e)*, *pike* is three.

	Summit of a rounded hill-spur	Summit of a rounded / oval-shaped hill	Summit of a triangular hill-spur	Summit of a hill (irregular shape) / ridge	Top of a slope	Top of a slope overlooking a river / stream	Total
<i>head</i>	63.6 (7)	18.2 (2)	9.1 (1)	9.1 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	100.0 (11)
<i>pīk(e, pike)</i>	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	100.0 (2)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	100.0 (2)
<i>top</i>	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	25.0 (1)	25.0 (1)	0.0 (0)	50.0 (2)	100.0 (4)

Table 4.38 ModE *heads*, ME *pīk(e)s*, ModE dial. *pikes* and ModE *tops* according to the type of feature

Graph 4.24 shows the maximum heights of the *heads*, *pīk(e)s*, *pikes* and *tops* included in the analysis. With an average maximum height of 158 metres, the features referred to as *tops* tend to be slightly lower than those referred to as *heads*, which have an average maximum height of 183 metres. The maximum heights of the two *pīk(e)s*, *pikes* included in the analysis are 208 and 335 metres; thus, of the three terms examined here, *pīk(e, pike)* seems to be the one preferred for comparatively high summits.

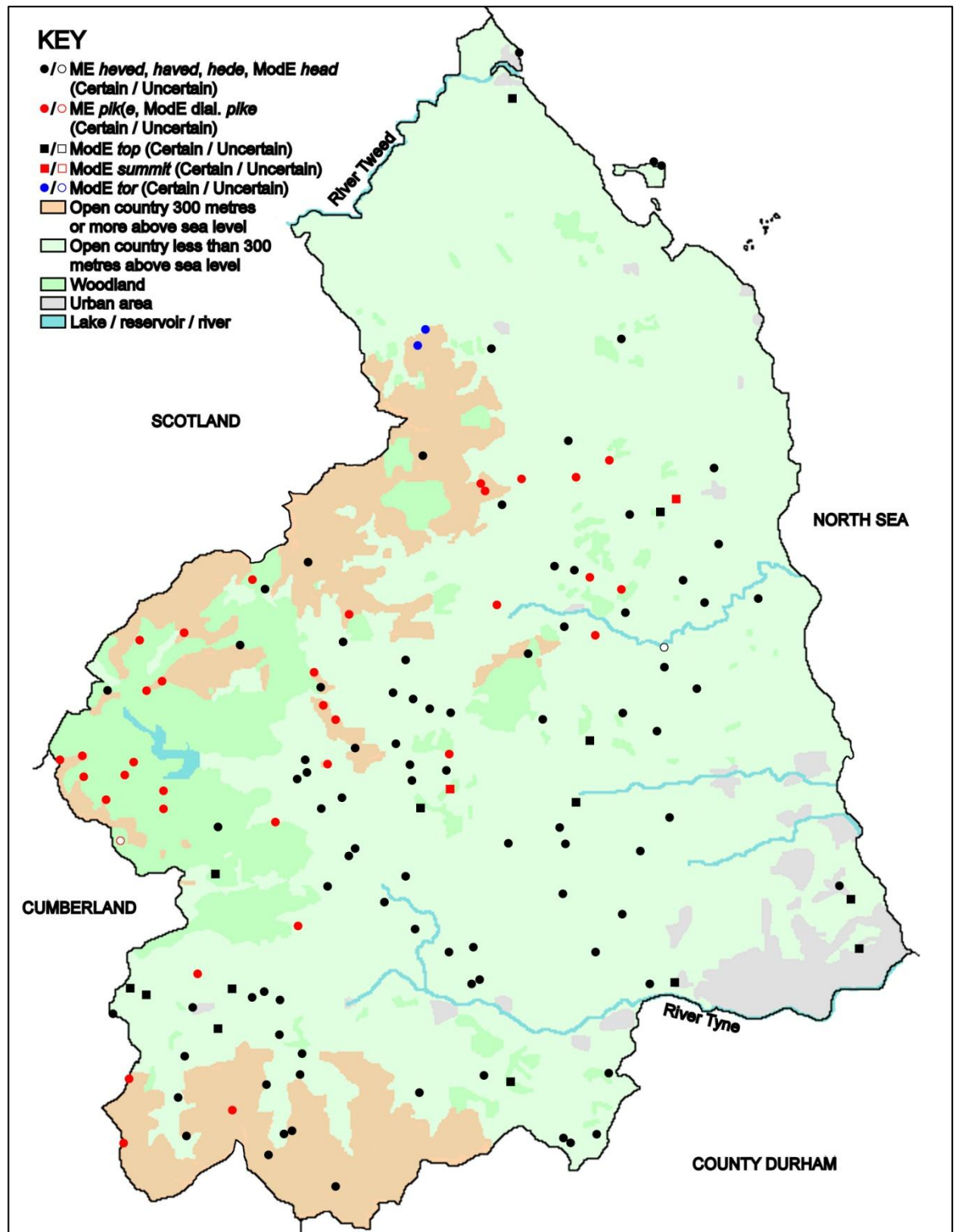


Graph 4.24 ModE *heads*, ME *pīk(e)s*, ModE dial. *pikes* and ModE *tops* according to their maximum height

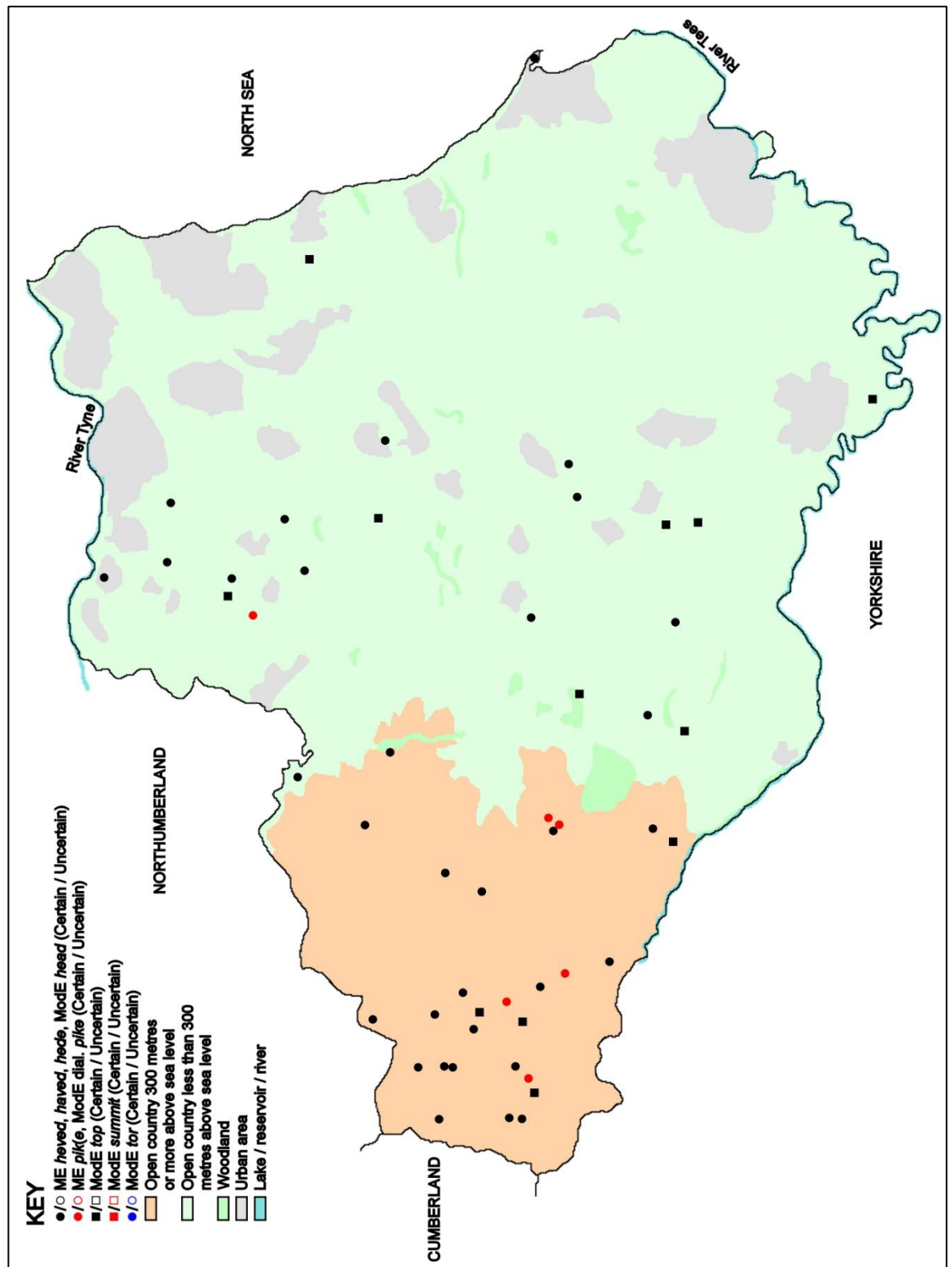
Maps 4.68a and b show the distribution of the ME, ModE terms for summits and peaks with at least two occurrences in the corpus.¹¹⁷ While *heved*, *haved*, *hede*, *head* and *top* are well attested in both Northumberland and County Durham, *pīk(e, pike)* is characteristic of Northumberland place-naming, with 35 (85.4%) of the 41 certain or possible occurrences of the element being in the county. Unlike *heved*, *haved*, *hede*, *head* and *top*, it is rare in low-lying areas, and while its use does not seem to be

¹¹⁷ These maps show all certain and possible occurrences of the hill-terms examined in this section regardless of the type of feature referred to. No attempt to separate the uses in the sense of ‘summit, top’ from possible other uses has been made here as the majority of the occurrences are outside the areas included in the topographical analysis. Cf. n. 107.

restricted to pointed or conical features, its distribution patterns are probably at least partly due to differences in local topography. All occurrences of the two less common terms, ModE *tor* and ModE *summit*, are in Northumberland.



Map 4.68a Northumberland names containing ME *heved, haved, hede*, ModE *head*, ME *pīk(e)*, ModE dial. *pike*, ModE *top*, ModE *summit* and ModE *tor*



Map 4.68b County Durham names containing ME *heved*, *haved*, *hede*, ModE *head*, ME *pīk(e)*, ModE dial. *pike*, ModE *top*, ModE *summit* and ModE *tor*

4.2.4 Terms for coastal features

The most common term for a coastal hill-feature in the corpus is ME *pointe*, ModE *point*, which is used of headlands projecting into the North Sea, and which occurs in 33

names. As it is sometimes used of features which are extremely modest in terms of comparative height and gradients, the number of instances where it can be considered as a hill-term is somewhat lower than the total number of occurrences. The modest *pointes*, *points* in the corpus include *Granary Point* and *Lowmoor Point* near Holy Island, both with a maximum height of five metres or less, while more prominent examples include *Chourdon Point* and *Sharpness Point*. The other terms for a headland attested in the corpus are ModE dial. *snook* ‘projecting headland, promontory’ (e.g. *The Snook*), which is sometimes used, like *pointe*, *point*, of extremely modest features, ModE *head* (e.g. *Emmanuel Head*), ModE *nose* (e.g. *Cullernose Point*), ModE dial. *snab* ‘steep place, projecting part of a hill or rock’ (*Snab Point*) and ModE dial. *steel* (*Steel End*). ModE dial. *lum* ‘chimney’ is possible in this sense in *Loom* while *Sharpness Point* may contain OE *næss* ‘promontory, headland’ or OE **nesu*, **neosu* ‘promontory, headland’, or their later reflex. *Amble* contains OE *bile* ‘beak, bill’, used in place-names in the transferred sense of ‘headland, promontory’, but local topography suggests that the element is not used as a hill-term in this name.

In addition to the various terms for a headland, there are also a few terms for other types of coastal hill-features in the study corpus. ModE dial. *link* (e.g. *Druridge Links*) and ModE *dune* (*St Aidan’s Dunes*) are used of coastal sand dunes, and there is also one instance each, in *Primrose Bank* and *Mile Hill*, respectively, of ModE *bank* and ModE *hill* used in this sense in the corpus. *Old Law* and *Reely Law* contain possible instances of ModE dial. *law* in the same sense, but the generic in these names could alternatively be ModE dial. *loch*, *lough* in the sense of ‘tidal pool or stream’. ModE *crag* is used once, in *Crag Point*, of coastal cliffs. Perhaps surprisingly, there are no instances in the corpus of OE *clif* or its reflex applied to coastal cliffs.

4.3 North-East Place-Names and the Gelling Hypothesis

This section begins with a general discussion of Gelling (1984) and Gelling and Cole (2000), and the Gelling hypothesis.¹¹⁸ The focus is especially on some of the problems and limitations of the approach adopted in these studies, and the implications they have for attempts to test the validity of the hypothesis. The general discussion is followed by a brief overview of the meanings and uses attributed to OE hill-terms in Gelling (1984) and Gelling and Cole (2000). In section 4.3.2, the uses given in these two studies are compared and contrasted with the findings of the present study, and the validity of the

¹¹⁸ See section 1.3 for a summary of the hypothesis.

Gelling hypothesis in the study area is considered. Finally, in section 4.3.3, the meanings and uses of ME, ModE hill-terms are compared with those of the OE terms, and the similarities and differences in the precision and level of specialisation between the OE and later hill-terms are discussed.

4.3.1 *Meanings and uses of hill-terms in Gelling (1984) and Gelling and Cole (2000) and the Gelling hypothesis*

Before the meanings attributed to the various hill-terms in Gelling (1984) and Gelling and Cole (2000) are examined in detail, it is necessary to make some general remarks about these two studies and the Gelling hypothesis. Firstly, it should be noted that while both Gelling (1984) and Gelling and Cole (2000) argue for the richness and precision of OE topographical vocabulary, the notions of *specialised use* and *consistency* that are so central to the argument are not discussed in any detail in either study. This leads to a number of problems when the general validity and implications of the Gelling hypothesis are to be considered. While it is clear from the descriptions given in Gelling (1984) and Gelling and Cole (2000) that there is variation between the topographical terms in terms of the degree of precision, it is not clear how many of the terms the authors would have considered to have a specialised meaning. This inevitably makes any evaluation of the validity of the hypothesis for the place-names of a particular area difficult as it is not clear how far variation in the meanings and uses is to be expected, and, indeed, accepted for the hypothesis to be still considered as valid. The lack of a definition and criteria for consistency create similar problems since, again, it is not clear how much variation is to be expected or allowed. A further factor contributing to the difficulties involved in attempts to evaluate the validity of the hypothesis, already mentioned briefly in section 1.3, is that both Gelling (1984) and Gelling and Cole (2000) focus heavily on instances which provide the best and clearest examples of the specialised uses. While understandable, this approach leaves the extent to which there are exceptions unclear.

These problems become evident when passages such as the discussion of OE *dūn* in Gelling and Cole (2000:164-173) are examined in detail. Discussing the reference and meaning of this element, Gelling and Cole (2000:164-167) begin with an observation that *dūn* is ‘consistently used in settlement-names for a low hill with a fairly level and fairly extensive summit which provided a good settlement-site in open country’, followed by the claim that ‘there is a very high degree of consistency in the

sites of villages with *dūn* names'. Yet, it is also admitted that '[this] scenario is not applicable in all areas' as '[t]he word is used differently in the Cotswolds', and an unspecified number of '[o]ther instances in which *dūn* refers to an uninhabited hill adjacent to the settlement' is also mentioned, with 11 examples from ten counties given. While there is no doubt that *dūn* has a highly specialised meaning in a significant proportion of the names examined in Gelling and Cole (2000), the exact number or proportion of the instances where the reference is to a feature which does not have the typical *dūn*-shape is not given, and it is not clear what constitutes 'a very high degree of consistency'.

The relationship between specialisation and consistency is also potentially problematic as while a high level of specialisation might at first seem to imply a high level of consistency and vice versa, the relationship between the two notions is not necessarily straightforward. The findings of the present study indicate that some topographical terms, such as OE *hōh*, have a highly specialised use in a significant proportion of instances, but this is not paralleled with a similarly high degree of consistency as they also have other, less precise uses. Conversely, some other terms, such as OE *sīde*, are less specialised in terms of meaning, but characterised by a high degree of consistency. This issue will be discussed further in section 4.3.2.

Finally, the restrictions of the scope of Gelling (1984) and Gelling and Cole (2000), already discussed in section 1.3, are worth reiterating here. The material examined in the two studies is restricted for practical reasons mainly to major topographical settlement names recorded before c. 1500 and included in Ekwall (1960), with the inclusion of a handful of minor names from areas covered by the EPNS surveys. Thus, since there have hitherto not been any further studies to test the validity of the Gelling hypothesis in England in general, its validity both for minor and purely topographical names and also for a large number of various types of names from areas for which early forms are scarce has not been tested so far.

Hill-terms in Gelling (1984) and Gelling and Cole (2000)

The number of hill-terms examined in Gelling and Cole (2000) is 46 while Gelling (1984) contains a slightly lower number of terms, 42. Of these terms, 29 and 26, respectively, are of OE origin and, thus, of interest when the validity of the Gelling hypothesis is to be considered. Of the 29 terms included in Gelling and Cole (2000), six (20.7%) are given meanings which can be described as highly specialised while a

further 16 (55.2%) have meanings which are specialised to a lesser degree.¹¹⁹ There are seven (24.1%) terms for which a specialised meaning has not been established; some of these terms, such as *hyll*, are said to have been used especially for those features which did not qualify for the specialised terms while others, such as *camb*, may have had a precise meaning, but are ‘probably not amenable to precise definition’ because of the low number of occurrences (Gelling and Cole 2000:153, 192). Table 4.39 summarises the meanings attributed to the OE hill-terms in Gelling and Cole (2000), together with the numbers of examples given and an evaluation of the level of specialisation.

Hill-term	Meaning	Number of examples	Highly specialised / Specialised / Not specialised
<i>dūn</i>	‘hill’; ‘low hill with a fairly level and fairly extensive summit which provided a good settlement-site in open country’ (164)	355 (22.6%)	Highly specialised
<i>hyll</i>	‘hill’; ‘used for hills which do not have the clearly defined characteristics of those called [<i>berg</i>] or [<i>dūn</i>]’, ‘preferred [...] for hills which were neither smoothly rounded nor flat-topped’ (161, 192)	188 (11.9%)	Not specialised
<i>hōh</i>	‘heel’; ‘used [...] for ridges which rise to a point and have a concave end [...] the shape is that of the foot of a person lying face down, with the highest point for the heel and the concavity for the instep’ (186)	154 (9.8%)	Highly specialised
<i>clif</i>	‘cliff’; ‘used of slopes which are 45° or steeper [...] a <i>clif</i> is frequently a riverside feature’ (153)	138 (8.8%)	Specialised
<i>berg</i>	‘rounded hill, tumulus’; ‘the defining characteristic [...] is a continuously rounded profile [...] usually refers to small hills, sometimes to glacial drumlins’ (145)	120 (7.6%)	Highly specialised
<i>ōra</i>	‘bank’; ‘flat-topped ridge with a convex shoulder’, ‘used [...] in the south of England in the same sense as [<i>*ofer</i> , <i>ufer</i>]’ (203)	76 (4.8%)	Highly specialised
<i>hrycg</i>	‘ridge’; ‘[n]o subtlety is required for interpretation: anything which qualifies for the modern term could have been described by the OE one’ (190)	71 (4.5%)	Specialised
<i>*ofer, ufer</i>	‘flat-topped ridge with a convex shoulder’; ‘describes ridges which contrast [...] with those for <i>hōh</i> is used’ (199)	62 (3.9%)	Highly specialised
<i>hēafod</i>	‘head’; ‘projecting piece of land’, ‘[t]here are a number of instances in which [<i>hēafod</i>] [...] refers to a piece of land which juts out below the level of the rest of the massif’ (175)	59 (3.7%)	Specialised
<i>hlāw</i>	‘tumulus, hill’ (178); ‘[c]areful study would probably reveal a specialised use for hills of a certain shape, perhaps those with a smoothly rounded profile’ (Gelling 1984:162)	58 (3.7%)	Specialised
<i>scelf, scylfe</i> ¹²⁰	‘shelf’; ‘refers to exceptionally level ground’ (216)	54 (3.4%)	Specialised
<i>næss</i>	‘projecting piece of land’; ‘the commonest use is for low-lying land jutting into water or marsh’ (196)	40 (2.5%)	Specialised
<i>hlið</i>	‘slope’; ‘concave hill-side’, ‘a related use [...] is for hills and escarpments which have a hollow at the foot’ (182, 184)	30 (1.9%)	Specialised
<i>hlinc</i>	‘bank, ledge’; ‘the reference is frequently to a terrace, natural or man-made, which carries a road’ (180)	24 (1.5%)	Specialised
<i>cnoll</i>	‘knoll’; ‘truncated cone’, ‘[t]he relative frequency of simplex examples [...] suggests that a <i>cnoll</i> was a distinctive type of hill’ (157)	22 (1.4%)	Highly specialised

¹¹⁹ Gelling (1984) and Gelling and Cole (2000) do not have a system for categorising the topographical terms according to the level of specialisation. The terms *highly specialised*, *specialised* and *not specialised* are used here, and in sections 4.3.2–4.3.3, to allow for a discussion of the extent to which the hill-terms examined in the present study have specialised meanings. In this section, the hill-terms have been assigned to these categories based on the range and precision of the meanings given in Gelling and Cole (2000); in sections 4.3.2–4.3.3, the categorisation is based on the meanings attested in the present study.

¹²⁰ *Scelf* and *scylfe* are treated in Gelling (1984) and Gelling and Cole (2000) as variant forms of the same element.

<i>sīde</i>	‘side’; ‘hill-side’ (219)	18 (1.1%)	Not specialised
<i>*ric</i>	‘strip’; ‘sometimes [...] a straight strip of raised ground [...] [i]n other instances a reference can be postulated to straight, narrow ridges’ (214)	16 (1.0%)	Specialised
<i>ecg</i>	‘edge’; ‘can be used of slight slopes [...] or rock scars in fairly low ground [...] or long, low ridges [...] occasionally used of dramatic rock escarpments’ (173)	15 (1.0%)	Not specialised
<i>bæc</i>	‘back’; ‘used [...] of ridges, varying in type from a low ridge in marshy ground to much more dramatic features’ (144)	14 (0.9%)	Specialised
<i>helde</i>	‘slope’; ‘a specialised term for an inclined plane which was less steep than a <i>clif</i> [...] 45°’ (177)	11 (0.7%)	Specialised
<i>copp, cop</i>	‘summit’; ‘sometimes (perhaps always) used for a hill or ridge which has a narrow, crest-like summit’ (158)	10 (0.6%)	Specialised
<i>*pēac</i>	‘peak’; ‘used of pointed hills’ (210)	9 (0.6%)	Specialised
<i>pīc</i>	‘point’; ‘pointed hill’ (213)	8 (0.5%)	Specialised
<i>*hlenc</i> ¹²¹	‘extensive hill-slope’ (180)	6 (0.4%)	Not specialised
<i>camb</i>	‘comb’; ‘probably not amenable to precise definition’ (153)	5 (0.3%)	Not specialised
<i>*cocc</i> ¹²²	‘hillock’ (158)	5 (0.3%)	Not specialised
<i>*ræc</i>	‘raised straight strip’ (213)	4 (0.3%)	Specialised
<i>*cōc, *cōce</i>	‘hill’ (157)	3 (0.2%)	Not specialised
<i>*hwæl</i>	‘hill’; ‘isolated rounded hill’ (192)	2 (0.1%)	Specialised
		1,577 (100.0%)	

Table 4.39 OE hill-terms in Gelling and Cole (2000)

4.3.2 OE hill-terms in the present study

Of the 29 OE hill-terms included in Gelling and Cole (2000), 21 occur in the study corpus, with 18 terms occurring at least once in the areas included in the detailed topographical analysis (Table 4.40). Of the commonest hill-terms, both *dūn* and *hōh* are attested in the place-names of the study area with highly specialised meanings which are consistent with those described in Gelling and Cole (2000). Of those terms thought to have been specialised to a lesser extent, *clif* has a similar meaning in the study area to that observed by Gelling and Cole (2000). This also seems to be true of *hēafod*, *helde*, *scylfe* and *hlið*, although it should be borne in mind that there are only three occurrences of *scylfe* in the analysis while the other three terms only occur once. The findings of the present study also support the rather tentative suggestion made in Gelling (1984:162) that *hlāw* probably had ‘a specialised use for hills of a certain shape, perhaps those with a smoothly rounded profile’ as the study area *hlāws* are typically rounded or oval-shaped hills or rounded hill-spurs and have a rounded profile. Moreover, the findings also suggest that specialised meanings can be established for *hyll* and *sīde*, with the former being a term for fairly low, irregularly shaped hills and hill-spurs while the latter is characteristically used of slopes which are comparatively high, but not particularly steep. Of the terms which are given specialised or highly specialised meanings in Gelling and Cole (2000), *hrycg* is the only term which does not seem to have a

¹²¹ The six examples are ‘in the names of a line of villages stretching north from Evesham [Wo] [...] *Lench* must have been the name of a district extending 5 miles from north to south’ (Gelling and Cole 2000:180).

¹²² This term is discussed under **cōc*, **cōce*; the examples include one minor name.

specialised meaning in the place-names of the study area. In the case of the other ten hill-terms, the findings are inconclusive because of the low number of instances in the areas included in the topographical analysis.

Hill-term	Total number of occurrences (occurrences in the topographical analysis)			Highly specialised / Specialised / Not specialised	
	Certain	Uncertain	Total	Present study	Gelling and Cole (2000)
<i>dūn</i>	53 (32)	61 (29)	114 (61)	Highly specialised	Highly specialised
<i>hlāw</i>	46 (21)	39 (10)	85 (31)	Specialised	Specialised
<i>hōh</i>	29 (14)	3 (2)	32 (16)	Highly specialised	Highly specialised
<i>hyll</i>	22 (13)	6 (2)	28 (15)	Specialised	Not specialised
<i>sīde</i>	14 (2)	5 (2)	19 (4)	Specialised	Not specialised
<i>clif</i>	8 (5)	6 (2)	14 (7)	Specialised	Specialised
<i>hrycg</i>	12 (6)	0 (0)	12 (6)	?Not specialised	Specialised
<i>hēafod</i>	4 (1)	2 (0)	6 (1)	?Specialised	Specialised
<i>helde</i>	2 (0)	3 (1)	5 (1)	?Specialised	Specialised
<i>berg</i>	1 (0)	3 (0)	4 (0)	?	Highly specialised
<i>camb</i>	3 (2)	0 (0)	3 (2)	?Not specialised	Not specialised
<i>scylfe</i>	0 (0)	3 (3)	3 (3)	?Specialised	Specialised
<i>cnoll</i>	2 (0)	0 (0)	2 (0)	?	Highly specialised
<i>copp, cop</i>	1 (0)	1 (0)	2 (0)	?	Specialised
<i>hlinc</i>	1 (0)	1 (0)	2 (0)	?	Specialised
<i>hlið</i>	0 (0)	2 (1)	2 (1)	?Specialised	Specialised
<i>*ofer, ufer</i>	0 (0)	2 (1)	2 (1)	?	Highly specialised
<i>pīc</i>	0 (0)	2 (1)	2 (1)	?	Specialised
<i>ecg</i>	0 (0)	1 (1)	1 (1)	?	Not specialised
<i>hwæl</i>	0 (0)	1 (1)	1 (1)	?	Specialised
<i>næss</i>	0 (0)	1 (1)	1 (1)	?	Specialised
<i>scelf</i>	0 (0)	1 (1)	1 (1)	?Specialised	Specialised

Table 4.40 OE hill-terms in the present study

While the findings of the present study indicate that the Gelling hypothesis is in general valid in the study area, they also show that the relationship between the topographical terms and the features they refer to is not as straightforward as the hypothesis seems to imply. While the hypothesis is undoubtedly valid in so far as it is possible to establish specialised meanings and uses for the majority of the OE hill-terms found in the study area, the question of whether the use of these terms can also be said to be characterised by a high degree of consistency is much more problematic. OE *dūn*, for instance, has a highly specialised meaning in the place-names of the study area,

being typically used of fairly low, level-topped hills, but since there are also several instances where it is used of features which do not have this shape, it is questionable whether its use in the study area could be said to be characterised by ‘a very high degree of consistency’ (Gelling and Cole 2000:165).¹²³ It is also worth noting that map-work and field-work conducted for the present study have shown that identifying the features the hill-terms refer to is often problematic and sometimes impossible even in the case of terms such as *dūn* and *hōh* for which specialised uses can be established.¹²⁴ This seems to go against the grain of the basic expectations arising from the Gelling hypothesis.

Perhaps the differences between the uses of the topographical terms and the question of the validity of the Gelling hypothesis are best approached from a slightly different angle which does not involve the problematic notion of consistency. It could be argued that topographical terms, including OE hill-terms, typically have a continuum of meanings and uses ranging from very general and vague to the potentially highly specialised, and that the main difference between specialised and non-specialised terms does not lie in whether these terms are always used with the same meaning, but whether they display a full spectrum of meanings ranging all the way to the highly specialised, and whether the specialised meanings are also the commonest meanings of these terms. Thus, if the Gelling hypothesis is valid for the study area, the OE hill-terms should be characterised by the availability and frequent use of meanings which are specialised rather than general, and, indeed, the findings presented in sections 4.1.1-4.1.11 and summarised in Table 4.40 above show this to be the case.

4.3.3 ME, ModE hill-terms in the present study

The occurrences of the 15 ME, ModE hill-terms which occur certainly or possibly in at least 25 corpus names are summarised in Table 4.41. Meanings which are specialised to varying degrees can be established in the study area for ten (66.7%) of the 15 terms. There are, however, only two terms with meanings which can be described as highly specialised, *knōl*, *knoll*, *knowe*, *know* and *hough*, *hoe*, *heugh*, and it is worth bearing in mind that some of the names containing the latter might well be of OE origin despite the apparent absence of early forms. It is interesting that *knōl*, *knoll*, *knowe*, *know* is the

¹²³ See section 4.1.7 for a detailed analysis and discussion of the meanings and uses of *dūn* in the study area.

¹²⁴ *Wooler*, thought to contain OE **ofer*, *ufer*, is a case in point. According to Gelling and Cole (2000:199), ‘a good instance of [**ofer*, *ufer* ‘flat-topped ridge with a convex shoulder’] is to be seen overlooking the town of Wooler’; however, the map-work and field-work conducted for the present study has failed to identify this feature, and the possible reference of the element in this name has been left blank in Appendix B.

only hill-term for which a highly specialised use in relatively recent names can be established as it has been dismissed by Gelling and Cole (2000:157) as a term ‘liable to have been applied to any small hill in names of comparatively recent origin’. Of the reflexes of the other terms which had a specialised meaning in OE, *loue*, *law* and *rigge*, *ridge*, *rig(g)* are used with at least the same level of precision in later names, with the analysis of *hrycg* and its reflexes in fact suggesting a more specialised use in ME and ModE than in OE. This is also true of the reflexes of OE *hēafod* although, interestingly, there is a marked difference between the meanings attested for the OE word and those attested in the study area for *heved*, *haved*, *hede*, *head*, with *hēafod* being a term for a projecting piece of land while the typical meanings of its reflexes are ‘summit’ and ‘end of a hill’. It is also worth noting that unlike their OE predecessor, the reflexes of *hēafod* can be applied to the top, upper part or end of not only hills, but also fields and woodland areas, for instance. *Hill* and *sīde*, *side* are used in ME and later names as general terms for hills and slopes, respectively, and as such they do not have a specialised meaning. Of the terms which either entered the language after the OE period or have only been in frequent use in place-naming from the ME period, all but two, *mont*, *munt(e)*, *mount* and *top*, have specialised meanings in the study area.

Hill-term	Total number of occurrences (occurrences in the topographical analysis)			Highly specialised / Specialised / Not specialised
	Certain	Uncertain	Total	
ME, ModE <i>hill</i> ¹²⁵	710 (75)	1 (1)	711 (76)	Not specialised
ME <i>loue</i> , ModE dial. <i>law</i>	158 (58)	8 (2)	166 (60)	Specialised
ME <i>sīde</i> , ModE <i>side</i>	140 (48)	2 (0)	142 (48)	Not specialised
ME <i>rigge</i> , ModE <i>ridge</i> , dial. <i>rig(g)</i>	128 (28)	3 (2)	131 (30)	Specialised
ME <i>cragge</i> , ModE <i>crag</i>	123 (33)	4 (2)	127 (35)	Specialised
ME <i>heved</i> , <i>haved</i> , <i>hede</i> , ModE <i>head</i>	123 (27)	1 (1)	124 (28)	Specialised
ME, ModE <i>fell</i>	105 (20)	0 (0)	105 (20)	Specialised
ME <i>bank(e)</i> , ModE <i>bank</i>	66 (21)	2 (0)	68 (21)	Specialised
ME <i>knōl</i> , ModE <i>knoll</i> , dial. <i>knowe</i> , <i>know</i>	62 (12)	0 (0)	62 (12)	Highly specialised
ME <i>egge</i> , ModE <i>edge</i>	43 (8)	1 (0)	44 (8)	Not specialised
ME <i>pīk(e)</i> , ModE dial. <i>pike</i>	40 (3)	1 (0)	41 (3)	Specialised
ME <i>hough</i> , ModE dial. <i>hoe</i> , <i>heugh</i>	32 (9)	5 (0)	37 (9)	Highly specialised
ME <i>pointe</i> , ModE <i>point</i>	33 (3)	0 (0)	33 (3)	Specialised
ME <i>mont</i> , <i>munt(e)</i> , ModE <i>mount</i>	22 (8)	6 (5)	28 (13)	Not specialised
ModE <i>top</i>	26 (4)	0 (0)	26 (4)	Not specialised

Table 4.41 ME, ModE hill-terms in the present study

¹²⁵ The number of names in the topographical analysis is 75 as *Todhill*, which contains one certain and one uncertain occurrence of *hill*, has only been included once.

The Gelling hypothesis predicts that the high level of specialisation and consistency are characteristic of OE place-naming and are not to be expected in later, ME and ModE naming. The findings of the present study indicate that characteristic, fairly specialised meanings can be established for the majority of the ME, ModE hill-terms, but also that they typically lack some of the precision and nuances of the OE terms. Thus, the uses of ME, ModE hill-terms in the place-names of the study area seem to reflect to some extent '[t]he shrinking of the topographical vocabulary' noted in Gelling and Cole (2000:xiii). However, the contrast between the OE and later hill-terms is not as stark as one might expect, and the findings presented in sections 4.1.1-4.1.11 and summarised above show that the meanings and uses of topographical terms in ME and later names are worth investigating and deserve more attention than they have hitherto received.

Chapter 5. From *Bleak Law* to *Sunnyside* – Analysis of the Collocations of the Commonest Hill-Terms

This chapter turns to the collocation patterns of the commonest hill-terms. The findings of the detailed semantic analyses of the collocations of the 11 hill-terms with at least 50 certain or possible occurrences in the corpus are presented and discussed in section 5.1. In section 5.2, the typical collocation patterns of these hill-terms are compared and contrasted, and the similarities and differences between the OE and later hill-terms are also discussed. The relationship between the collocation patterns and the connotations of the hill-terms themselves, and the ways in which typical collocations might reflect connotations, are also considered. The methodology used in the collocation analysis is outlined below, together with the definitions of the terms used in the analysis.

For the purposes of the analysis presented in this chapter, each element with which the commonest hill-terms occur was assigned to a semantic category according to its meaning (Table 5.1). All certain and possible collocates were categorised and included in the analysis; thus, the total number of collocates included is higher than the number of names examined. The categories used in the analysis are adapted from those used in *EPNE* and Gelling and Cole (2000).

Word referring to an individual or a group or class of people		
	Proper name	
		Personal name (OE)
		Forename (ME, ModE)
		Surname (ME, ModE)
		Group-name (OE)
	Other proper name denoting a person or group	
Word referring to an occupation, trade or social status of an individual or class or category of a group of people		
Place-name		
River-name		
Other proper noun		
Word referring to an animal, bird or other living creature		
	Animal	
		Wild animal
		Domestic animal
	Bird	
		Wild bird
		Domestic bird
	Fish or crustacean	
	Insect or arachnid	
	Reptile or amphibian	
	Word referring to a plant	
	Tree	
	Cultivated plant	
	Wild plant	
Word referring to use or function		
	Meeting-place	

	Boundary	
	Beacon	
	Gallows or gibbet	
	Look-out	
	Agricultural activity	
	Industrial activity	
	Hunting or fishing	
Word referring to a product or resource		
Word referring to a superstition or a religious practice or belief		
Word referring to a man-made structure		
	Settlement or building	
	Road, path, bridge or ford	
	Other man-made structure	
Topographical term		
	Hill-term	
	Other topographical term	
Word referring to position or direction in relation to some other place		
Descriptive term		
	Shape, size or height	
	Nature or type of soil, rock or vegetation	
	Appearance or character	
		Colour adjective
		Descriptive term with positive associations
		Descriptive term with negative associations
Numeral or other word denoting number		
Other ¹²⁶		
Obscure		

Table 5.1 Semantic categories

To allow for a full and detailed analysis, the names were also assigned to categories according to their morphological type and the function of the hill-term which was being analysed, with the names falling into each category analysed as separate datasets. The categories used in the analysis are listed in Table 5.2 below. All names containing certain or possible occurrences of the commonest hill-terms were included regardless of their morphological type. The names were categorised on the basis of early forms; thus, *Knowesgate*, for instance, was categorised as a simplex name although the present-day form of this name is dithematic.¹²⁷

¹²⁶ This category is used for elements which either have a meaning which does not fit readily into the other categories (e.g. ModE *battle*, ModE *viewing*), or which have several meanings and their exact meaning in the corpus name(s) is uncertain (e.g. ModE *cross*, ModE *silver*).

¹²⁷ *Knowesgate* is *Know* 1769 ANb, *Knowes* 1862-67 OSCI, *Knowesgate* 2008 OS81.

Category	Examples
Dithematic name with the hill-term as the generic element	<i>Humbledon</i> (OE * <i>hamol</i> , * <i>hamel</i> ‘mutilated’ + OE <i>dūn</i>) <i>Hawk Knowe</i> (ModE <i>hawk</i> + ModE dial. <i>knowe</i> , <i>know</i>)
Dithematic name with the hill-term as the specific element	<i>Hilton</i> (OE <i>helde</i> ‘slope’ + OE <i>tūn</i>) <i>Ridge End</i> (ModE <i>ridge</i> , dial. <i>rig(g)</i> + ModE <i>end</i>)
Trithematic name	<i>Newlandside</i> (OE <i>nīwe</i> , <i>nēowe</i> ‘new’ + OE <i>land</i> , <i>lond</i> ‘land’ + OE <i>sīde</i>) <i>Blackseat Hill</i> (ModE <i>black</i> + ModE <i>seat</i> + ModE <i>hill</i>)
Simplex name	<i>Heugh</i> (OE <i>hōh</i>) <i>Craig</i> (ModE <i>crag</i>)
Affixed name with the hill-term as the affix	<i>Hetton le Hill</i> (p. n. <i>Hetton</i> + ModE <i>hill</i>)

Table 5.2 Morphological / functional categories

The term *element* is used in the analysis to refer to an onomastic element perceived as a single unit. Thus, dithematic personal names (e.g. *Ēanrēd*) and surnames (e.g. *Bradshaw*), as well as dithematic or trithematic earlier place-names (e.g. *Barmoor* in *Barmoor Ridge*), are treated as single elements.¹²⁸ Compounds such as ME *grīnd-stōn* ‘grindstone’ and ModE *millstone* are also treated as single elements. The category of *trithematic names* includes all trithematic names containing the hill-term examined, regardless of whether the hill-term occurs as the first, second or third element in the name in question. Names for which there are alternative etymologies and which could be either dithematic or trithematic have been included in both categories.¹²⁹ Affixes (e.g. ME pers. n. *Henry* in *Hutton Henry*) and added elements (e.g. ModE *farm* in *Hunger Hill Farm*) have been excluded from the analysis except for cases where the added element is the hill-term examined.¹³⁰

5.1 Detailed Analyses of the Collocations of the Commonest Hill-Terms

The detailed semantic analyses of the collocations of the 11 commonest hill-terms are presented in sections 5.1.1-5.1.11 in order of the frequency of the hill-terms.

¹²⁸ Names such as *Barmoor Ridge* are analysed in the present study as dithematic names consisting of a hill-term compounded with an earlier place-name or river-name. Names of this type could alternatively, and perhaps more accurately, be analysed as derived or secondary names. However, since the present study focusses on hill-terms, the dithematic name approach was considered preferable to the analysis of these names as derived names, with the hill-terms relegated to the status of additional elements.

¹²⁹ E.g. *High Bradshaw Hill* (ModE *broad* + ModE dial. *shaw* ‘small wood, copse, grove’ / ModE surname *Bradshaw* + ModE *hill*) is included both in the analysis of dithematic names containing *hill* as a generic and in that of trithematic names containing *hill*.

¹³⁰ E.g. the affix in *Hetton le Hill* (*Heppedun* 1180, *Hepton on the Hill* 1516; OE *hēope* ‘dog-rose, rosehip’ + OE *dūn* + ModE *hill*) is included in the analysis of the collocations of ME, ModE *hill*, but omitted from the analysis of OE *dūn*.

5.1.1 OE *hyll*, ME, ModE *hill*

OE *hyll*

Of the 28 certain or possible occurrences of OE *hyll* in the corpus, 24 are as generics in dithematic names (Table 5.3).¹³¹ Since the specifics in some of these names are uncertain, the total number of the occurrences of specifics included in the analysis is 28. The most frequent collocates of *hyll* are OE *ryge* ‘rye’ and OE *hwīt* ‘white’, with the former occurring certainly in four names, thus accounting for 14.3% of the 28 specifics included in the analysis, while the latter occurs certainly or possibly in three names, accounting for 10.7% of the specifics. Together with two occurrences of OE *bere* ‘barley’, names of cultivated plants account for 21.4% of the specifics. Apart from names of cultivated plants and colour adjectives, the only other types of specific with more than one occurrence are personal names, with one certain and two uncertain occurrences, and names of wild birds, with one certain and one uncertain occurrence.

Semantic category		Occurrences (Certain; Uncertain)	Number of occurrences (Certain + Uncertain = Total)
Individual, group or class			
	Pers. n.	<i>Ocga</i> ; ? <i>Brūn</i> , ? <i>Hafoc</i>	1 + 2 = 3
	Occupation, trade, class or category of people	<i>wærg</i> , <i>werg</i> ‘felon’	1 + 0 = 1
Place-name		?* <i>brūning</i> ‘place named after the River Browney’	0 + 1 = 1
River-name		?* <i>Brūning</i>	0 + 1 = 1
Living creature			
	Animal		
		Domestic animal	? <i>cū</i> ‘cow’
	Bird		
		Wild bird	<i>cocc</i> ‘cock’; ? <i>hafoc</i> ‘hawk’
	Insect / arachnid		<i>bēo</i> ‘bee’
Plant			
	Cultivated plant		<i>bere</i> ‘barley’, 4 x <i>ryge</i> ‘rye’; ?? <i>bere</i> ‘barley’
	Wild plant		* <i>brērig</i> ‘growing with or overgrown with briars’
Product / resource		? <i>gerd</i> ‘rod’	0 + 1 = 1
Man-made structure			
	Settlement / building		<i>þrop</i> ‘hamlet, farm’
	Other man-made structure		? <i>geard</i> ‘fence, enclosure, yard’
Topographical term			
	Other topographical term		<i>mōr</i>
Descriptive term			
	Nature / type of soil, rock or vegetation		<i>clæne</i> ‘clean’
	Appearance / character		
		Colour	2 x <i>hwīt</i> ‘white’; ? <i>hwīt</i> ‘white’

¹³¹ All elements listed in the tables in this chapter are of English origin unless otherwise indicated.

Uncertain occurrences of collocates are prefixed with ?; in instances where the occurrence of the hill-term itself is uncertain, the collocates are prefixed with ??.

		Positive attribute	<i>fæger</i> ‘fair’	1 + 0 = 1
Other			??(ge)byrst, -berst, -brist ‘land-slip’	0 + 1 = 1
Obscure			////	1 + 0 = 1
				16 + 12 = 28

Table 5.3 Collocations of OE *hyll* as generic

The other four certain or possible occurrences of *hyll* in the corpus are in trithematic names and as a specific. Of the three trithematic names, the element occurs certainly in one name while the other two names contain uncertain occurrences. In *Redmarshall*, *hyll* is compounded with OE *rēad* ‘red’ / OE *hrēod* ‘reed’ + OE *mere* ‘lake, pool’ / OE *mersc* ‘marsh’; *Halton* could contain OE **hāw* ‘look-out’ + *hyll* + OE *tūn* while *Kirkley* could contain PrW **crūg* ‘hill’ + *hyll* + OE *hlāw*. *Hylton* contains a possible occurrence of *hyll* as a specific compounded with *tūn*.

ME, ModE *hill*

Of the 711 certain or possible occurrences of ME, ModE *hill* in the corpus, 623 are as generics in dithematic names (Table 5.4).^{132,133,134} The total number of certain or possible occurrences of specifics included in the analysis is 700. As might be expected, since *hill* is by far the most common ME, ModE hill-term in the corpus, nearly all semantic categories are represented. *Hill* is, however, compounded most often with earlier place-names, with 195 (27.9%) of the 700 specifics in the analysis falling into this category.¹³⁵ It is also common especially with colour adjectives (45 occurrences; 6.4%), words referring to wild plants (42; 6.0%), and words for settlements or buildings (32; 4.6%). Within the category of colour adjectives, ModE *black* is the dominant term, with 19 occurrences, while references to broom and gorse bushes are particularly common in the wild plant category. Other common collocations include various words

¹³² In the tables showing the collocations of the ME, ModE hill-terms as generics, only the numbers of occurrences are given where the collocates are forenames, surnames, or earlier place-names or river-names; these types of specifics occur frequently with ME and ModE hill-terms, and full listings of all collocates falling into these categories would therefore have been impractical.

¹³³ The total number of occurrences of ME, ModE *hill* included in the table is 712. *Cowshill* has been included in the analyses of both the OE *hylls* and the ME, ModE *hills* since this name could be of either OE or ME origin, and there are two alternative etymologies for it depending on its origin (OE *cū* ‘cow’ / ME *cōve* ‘recess in the steep side of hill’ + *hyll* / *hill*). In instances where the dating of the name does not affect the interpretation of its etymology, names which could be of either OE or ME origin are included in this section, as well as elsewhere in this chapter, in the analysis of the OE names.

¹³⁴ Three of the 623 occurrences are in names which could alternatively be trithematic (*High Bradshaw Hill*, *Low Bradshaw Hill*, *Threpwood Hill*). See the discussion of the trithematic names below for details.

¹³⁵ It should be noted here that the term *compounded* is used in this chapter loosely to refer to the elements with which the hill-terms occur. Thus, it is used both in instances where the hill-term and its collocate form a true compound, written as one word, and in instances where the name in question consists of two or more words, written separately.

referring to sheep (19 occurrences), words referring to a beacon (9), and words for a look-out (9).

Semantic category			Occurrences (Certain; Uncertain)	Number of occurrences (Certain + Uncertain = Total)
Individual, group or class				
	Forename		2; 6	2 + 6 = 8
	Surname		17; 64	17 + 64 = 81
	Occupation, trade, class or category of people		<i>baillī(e)</i> (ME) ‘bailiff’, <i>cateran</i> ‘reiver, marauder’, <i>freeman</i> , <i>hangman</i> , <i>lady</i> , <i>nun</i> , <i>rebel</i> , <i>reaver</i> , <i>reiver</i> ‘robber, plunderer, border thief’; <i>?butcher</i> , <i>?chapman</i> ‘itinerant dealer, pedlar’, <i>?forester</i> , <i>?foster</i> ‘forester’, <i>?sheriff</i>	8 + 5 = 13
Place-name			145; 50	145 + 50 = 195
River-name			4; 1	4 + 1 = 5
Living creature				
	Animal			
		Wild animal	<i>doe</i> ‘female deer’, 2 x <i>fox</i> , <i>hound</i> , <i>rabbit</i> , <i>tod</i> (dial.) ‘fox’, <i>wolf</i> ; <i>?hare</i> , <i>?rat</i> , <i>??tod</i> (dial.) ‘fox’	7 + 3 = 10
		Domestic animal	8 x <i>ewe</i> , <i>lamb</i> , <i>hoggerel</i> , <i>hogrel</i> ‘young sheep of the second year’, <i>ox</i> , <i>sheep</i> , <i>stirk</i> ‘young bullock or heifer’, 8 x <i>wether</i> ‘(castrated) ram’; <i>?bull</i>	21 + 1 = 22
	Bird			
		Wild bird	<i>cock</i> , <i>gowk</i> (dial.) ‘cuckoo’, <i>plover</i> , 2 x <i>raven</i> , <i>ouzel</i> , <i>ousel</i> ‘blackbird’; <i>?daw</i> ‘jackdaw’, <i>?hawk</i> , 2 x <i>kae</i> (dial.) ‘jackdaw’, <i>?skylark</i> , <i>?swan</i>	6 + 6 = 12
		Domestic bird	<i>hen</i>	1 + 0 = 1
Plant				
	Tree		<i>alder</i> / <i>elder</i> ¹³⁶ , <i>ash</i> , 2 x <i>birch</i> , <i>asp</i> ‘aspen’, <i>saughy</i> (dial.) ‘abounding in willows’; <i>willow</i>	6 + 1 = 7
	Cultivated plant		2 x <i>barley</i> , 2 x <i>clover</i> , <i>corn</i> , 2 x <i>rye</i> , <i>wheat</i> ; <i>?cole</i> ‘cabbage’	8 + 1 = 9
	Wild plant		<i>bracken</i> / <i>brackeny</i> ‘abounding in bracken’ ¹³⁷ , 4 x <i>bracken</i> , <i>brier</i> , <i>briar</i> , <i>brere</i> , 8 x <i>broom</i> , <i>broomy</i> , <i>cowslip</i> , <i>crowberry</i> (dial.) ‘berry-bearing heath’, <i>daisy</i> , <i>fern</i> , 3 x <i>hollin</i> (dial.) ‘holly’, <i>holly</i> , <i>knotberry</i> , <i>knoutberry</i> (dial.) ‘cloudberry’, <i>lingy</i> ‘abounding in or covered with heather’, <i>nettle</i> , <i>primrose</i> , <i>rose</i> , <i>rushy</i> , <i>strawberry</i> , 6 x	36 + 6 = 42

¹³⁶ *Ellers Hill* (*Ellers Hill* 1857-67 *OSCI*). The specific of this name could be either ModE *alder* or ModE *elder* as *eller* is attested as a dial. form of both words.

¹³⁷ *Breckney Hill* (*Breckney Hill* 1862-67 *OSCI*) has either ModE *bracken* or the adj. *brakeny* as its specific.

		<i>whinny</i> ‘covered or abounding with furze-bushes’; ?3 x <i>berry</i> , ? <i>hazelly</i> , ? <i>holm</i> (dial.) ‘holly’, ? <i>pry</i> (dial.) ‘grass’	
Use / function			
	Boundary	<i>stoop</i> (dial.) ‘post, pillar’; ? <i>stander</i> ‘upright pillar’	1 + 1 = 2
	Beacon	2 x <i>bale</i> (dial.) ‘bonfire, signal-fire, beacon-fire’, 7 x <i>beacon</i>	9 + 0 = 9
	Gallows	4 x <i>gallows</i> , <i>gibbet</i>	5 + 0 = 5
	Look-out	<i>touting</i> (dial.) ‘look-out’, 2 x <i>toot</i> , <i>tote</i> (dial.) ‘look-out’, 5 x <i>watch</i> ; ? <i>pry</i>	8 + 1 = 9
	Agricultural activity	<i>cow-stand</i> ‘place where cattle are grazed’; ? <i>herding</i> , ? <i>staddle</i> ‘bottom of a corn or hay-stack, unfinished or half-removed stack’	1 + 2 = 3
	Industrial activity	<i>bale</i> (dial.) ‘place where lead has been smelted’ ¹³⁸ , <i>kiln-pit</i> , <i>quarry</i> , <i>slag</i> ‘vitreous substance separated from metals in the process of smelting’; ? <i>lime-kiln</i>	4 + 1 = 5
	Hunting / fishing	? <i>wolf-pit</i>	0 + 1 = 1
Product / resource		<i>divot</i> (dial.) ‘sod, turf’, <i>peat</i> , 2 x <i>stub</i> , <i>stob</i> (dial.) ‘tree-stump, stake, post, gibbet’, <i>stower</i> (dial.) ‘bar, pole, post, hedge-stake’; ? <i>chat</i> (dial.) ‘small branch or twig used for kindling a fire’, ? <i>coal</i>	5 + 2 = 7
Man-made structure			
	Settlement / building	2 x <i>barn</i> , <i>cabin</i> , 4 x <i>camp</i> , 7 x <i>castle</i> , <i>chester</i> , <i>church</i> , 2 x <i>cot</i> ‘cottage’ / <i>cote</i> ‘shelter for animals, cottage’ ¹³⁹ , <i>grange</i> , <i>hall</i> , <i>hemel</i> , <i>hemmel</i> (dial.) ‘cow-shed’, 6 x <i>mill</i> , <i>shiel</i> (dial.), <i>spitel</i> (ME) / <i>spital</i> , <i>spittle</i> / <i>hospitāl</i> (ME) ‘hospital’ ¹⁴⁰ , <i>windmill</i> ; ? <i>chester</i> , ? <i>hall</i>	30 + 2 = 32
	Road, path, bridge or ford	<i>bridge</i> , <i>causeway</i> , <i>causey</i>	3 + 0 = 3
	Other man-made structure	<i>bought</i> , <i>bught</i> (dial.) ‘sheep-fold’, <i>cairn</i> , <i>close</i> ‘enclosure’, <i>currick</i> (dial.) ‘cairn, heap of stones, stone enclosure’, <i>leadpipe</i> , <i>rubbing-stob</i> (dial.) ‘post set up for cattle to rub themselves against’, <i>scaffold</i>	7 + 0 = 7
Superstition / religion		<i>devil</i> , <i>elf</i> ; ? <i>pace</i> (dial.) ‘Easter’	2 + 1 = 3

¹³⁸ *Balehill House* (*Balehill House* 1857-67 *OSCI*). The usual meaning of ModE dial. *bale* is ‘bonfire, signal-fire, beacon-fire’; however, it also has the meaning ‘place where lead has been smelted’, and this is probably the meaning of the word in this name as the place is near a site where lead smelting is known to have taken place during the Middle Ages.

¹³⁹ *Coat Hill* (*Coat Hill* 1862-67 *OSCI*) and *Coatenhill* (*Coaten Hill* 1769 *ANb*) have either ModE *cot* ‘small house or cottage, shelter for animals’ or ModE *cote* ‘shelter for animals, (dial.) cottage’ as their specific.

¹⁴⁰ The specific in *Spital Hill* (*Spital Hill* 1862-67 *OSCI*) is either ME *spitel* ‘hospital’, ModE *spital*, *spittle* or ME *hospitāl*.

Position / direction		<i>back</i> ‘situated behind or in the rear’, <i>east</i> , 4 x <i>inner</i> , 3 x <i>mid</i> , 2 x <i>middle</i> , <i>south</i> , 3 x <i>west</i> , <i>wester</i> (dial.) ‘western’, <i>western</i>	17 + 0 = 17	
Topographical term				
	Hill-term	<i>bell</i> , <i>carr</i> (dial.), 2 x <i>comb</i> , <i>crag</i> , 4 x <i>dod</i> (dial.), 2 x <i>edge</i> , <i>knot</i> (ME) ‘hillock, rocky hill, cairn’, <i>nab</i> (dial.) ‘projecting or jutting out part of a hill or rock’; ? <i>bank</i> , ? <i>bell</i> , ? <i>bench</i> , ?3 x <i>berry</i> (dial.), ?3 x <i>carr</i> (dial.), ?2 x <i>down</i> , ? <i>how</i> , <i>howe</i> (dial.) ‘hill, tumulus’, ?2 x <i>kip</i> (<i>p</i>) (dial.) ‘sharp-pointed hill, jutting point or crag’, ? <i>knock</i> (dial.) ‘hill, hillock, knoll’, ? <i>knot</i> , ? <i>poll</i> ‘top of the head’	13 + 17 = 30	
	Other topographical term	<i>burn</i> , <i>glen</i> , 2 x <i>lough</i> , <i>loch</i> (dial.) ‘lake’, <i>meadow</i> , <i>park</i> , <i>pasture</i> , <i>river</i> , 4 x <i>spring</i> , <i>well</i> , <i>wood</i> ; ? <i>butt</i> ‘ridge in a ploughed field’, ?3 x <i>carr</i> , <i>car</i> (dial.) ‘bog, fen’, ? <i>cōve</i> (ME) ‘recess in the steep side of a hill’, ?2 x <i>crook</i> , ? <i>holm</i> , <i>holme</i> , ? <i>leap</i> ‘place where one has to leap’, ? <i>pool</i> ‘wide and watery ditch’	14 + 10 = 24	
Descriptive term				
	Shape, size or height	<i>copped</i> (dial.) ‘conical, peaked’, 2 x <i>high</i> , 2 x <i>loft</i> , 5 x <i>long</i> , <i>low</i> , <i>mickle</i> , <i>muckle</i> (dial.) ‘great, large’, 4 x <i>round</i> ; ? <i>long</i> , ? <i>mantle</i>	16 + 2 = 18	
	Nature / type of soil, rock or vegetation	<i>blossom</i> , <i>grass</i> , <i>stony</i> ; ?2 x <i>birny</i> (dial.) ‘abounding in stems of burnt heather’, ? <i>hazelly</i> ‘consisting of a mixture of sand, clay, and earth’, ?3 x <i>scald</i> (dial.) ‘scabby’, ? <i>sining</i> (dial.) ‘draining, liable to dry up’	3 + 7 = 10	
	Appearance / character			
		Colour	19 x <i>black</i> , 2 x <i>dun</i> (dial.) ‘yellowish brown, brown, greyish’, 10 x <i>green</i> , 11 x <i>white</i> ; ?2 x <i>dun</i> (dial.) ‘yellowish brown, brown, greyish’, ? <i>tan</i> ‘yellowish or reddish brown, tawny’	42 + 3 = 45
		Positive attribute	<i>lovesome</i> ‘attractive, beautiful, lovely’, 3 x <i>viewly</i> (dial.) ‘sightly, handsome’	4 + 0 = 4
Negative attribute		<i>dour</i> , <i>hunger</i> (ME), <i>wind</i> ; ? <i>cold</i>	3 + 1 = 4	
Other		2 x <i>battle</i> , <i>chimney</i> , 2 x <i>cross</i> , <i>deaf</i> , 2 x <i>gold</i> , <i>golden</i> , <i>hag</i> (dial.), <i>honey</i> , <i>horseshoe</i> , <i>noon</i> , <i>prospect</i> , <i>silver</i> , <i>slate</i> , <i>tithe</i> , 3 x <i>toft</i> , <i>viewing</i> ; ? <i>bottle</i> , ? <i>bottle</i>	21 + 15 = 36	

	(dial.) ‘bundle of hay, straw, or sticks’, ?2 x <i>butt</i> ‘archery butt’, ? <i>due</i> , ? <i>flint</i> , ? <i>loaf</i> , ? <i>mile</i> , ? <i>pace</i> , ?2 x <i>penny</i> , ? <i>rot</i> ‘disease in sheep’, ? <i>scrog</i> (dial.), ? <i>standard</i> ‘tree or shoot from a stump left standing when a coppice is cut down’, ? <i>threaped</i> (dial.) ‘disputed’	
Obscure		21 + 0 = 21
		490 + 210 = 700

Table 5.4 Collocations of ME, ModE *hill* as generic

ModE *hill* occurs as a specific in 54 corpus names (Table 5.5). In these names, it is typically compounded with other hill-terms, with ModE *head* being particularly well represented, with 21 occurrences.

Semantic category	Occurrences (Certain; Uncertain)	Number of occurrences (Certain + Uncertain = Total)
Man-made structure		
Settlement / building	12 x <i>house</i>	12 + 0 = 12
Topographical term		
Hill-term	2 x <i>crest</i> , 21 x <i>head</i> , 2 x <i>side</i> , 12 x <i>top</i>	37 + 0 = 37
Other topographical term	3 x <i>end</i>	3 + 0 = 3
Other	2 x <i>view</i>	2 + 0 = 2
		54 + 0 = 54

Table 5.5 Collocations of ME, ModE *hill* as specific

ModE *hill* also occurs frequently in trithematic names (Table 5.6). Of the 29 certainly or possibly trithematic corpus names, three, *High Bradshaw Hill*, *Low Bradshaw Hill* and *Threpwood Hill*, could alternatively be dithematic, with the surname *Bradshaw* and ModE dial. *threaped* ‘disputed’ as their specifics, respectively. *Hill* typically occurs in trithematic names as the final element, usually with a hill-term or some other type of topographical term as the second element. Some of the names which have been analysed here as trithematic could contain earlier place-names despite the apparent absence of early forms.

Name	Element 1.	Element 2.	Element 3.	Additional element
Bellyside Hill	<i>belly</i>	<i>side</i>	<i>hill</i>	
Blackseat Hill	<i>black</i>	<i>seat</i>	<i>hill</i>	
Bradshaw Hill, High B~ H~	? <i>broad</i>	? <i>shaw</i> (dial.) ‘small wood, copse, grove’	<i>hill</i>	<i>high</i>
Bradshaw Hill, Low B~ H~	? <i>broad</i>	? <i>shaw</i> (dial.) ‘small wood, copse, grove’	<i>hill</i>	<i>low</i>
Broadhope Hill	<i>broad</i>	<i>hope</i>	<i>hill</i>	
Byreshaw Hill	<i>byre</i> ‘cow-house’	<i>shaw</i> (dial.) ‘small wood, copse,	<i>hill</i>	

		grove'		
Byresfield Hill	<i>byre</i> 'cow-house'	<i>shiel</i> (dial.)	hill	
Coldberry Hill	? <i>cold</i>	? <i>berry</i> (dial.)	hill	
Coldside Hill	<i>cold</i>	<i>side</i>	hill	
Colwellhill	? <i>cool</i> / ? <i>cold</i>	? <i>law</i> (dial.) / ? <i>well</i>	hill	
Dancing Green Hill	?	<i>green</i>	hill	
Deerbush Hill	<i>deer</i>	<i>bush</i>	hill	
Greensheen Hill	<i>green</i>	? <i>sheen</i> 'brightness, gleam' / ? <i>shin</i> '(dial.) slope of a hill'	hill	
Handwell Hill	? <i>hand</i> / ? <i>handy</i> (dial.) 'small tub' / ?surname <i>Hand</i>	<i>well</i>	hill	
Hardberry Hill	? <i>hard</i>	? <i>berry</i> (dial.)	hill	
Hillhouse Close	hill	<i>house</i>	<i>close</i> 'enclosure'	
Hunterlee Hill	?surname <i>Hunter</i> / ? <i>hunter</i>	? <i>lea</i> / ? <i>law</i> (dial.)	hill	
Kateshaw Hill	?	<i>shaw</i> (dial.) 'small wood, copse, grove'	hill	
Leaffield Edge	<i>lea</i>	<i>field</i>	hill (later replaced with <i>edge</i>)	
Lynup Hill	? <i>line</i> , <i>lin</i> (dial.) 'flax'	? <i>hope</i>	hill	
Maryside Hill	? <i>merry</i> / ?forename <i>Mary</i>	<i>side</i>	hill	
Nettlehope Hill	<i>nettle</i>	<i>hope</i>	hill	
Pitland Hills	<i>pit</i>	<i>land</i>	hill	
Redwell Hill	<i>red</i> / <i>reed</i>	<i>well</i>	hill	
Ros Hill Wood	p. n. <i>Ros</i>	hill	<i>wood</i>	
Saughieside Hill	<i>saughy</i> (dial.) 'abounding in willows'	<i>side</i>	hill	
Stonefoot Hill	<i>stone</i>	<i>foot</i>	hill	
Threpwood Hill	? <i>three</i>	? <i>pit</i>	hill	
Whitehill Head	<i>white</i>	hill	<i>head</i>	

Table 5.6 Collocations of ME, ModE *hill* in trithematic names

There are two occurrences of ME, ModE *hill* as a simplex name in the study corpus (*Hill House* (NZ 2041), *The Hill*), and the element occurs as an affix in *Brow of the Hill*, *Hart on the Hill*, *Hedley on the Hill* and *Hetton le Hill*.¹⁴¹ ModE *hill* also occurs once, in *Over the Hill Farm*, in a prepositional phrase forming a place-name.

5.1.2 OE *hlāw*, ME *loue*, ModE dial. *law*

OE *hlāw*

83 of the 85 certain or possible occurrences of OE *hlāw* are as generics in dithematic names (Table 5.7). The total number of certain or possible specifics included in the analysis is 108. Names containing *hlāw* are in general characterised by a high degree of

¹⁴¹ *Hill House* (NZ 2041) is *le Hill* 1416, *Hill House* 1857-67 OSC1. *Brow of the Hill* is *Brow* 1769 ANb, *Brow of the Hill* 1862-67 OSC1.

uncertainty, both as regards the occurrence of the element itself, and also as regards the elements it is compounded with.¹⁴² *Hlāw* seems to occur most often with personal names (20 occurrences; 18.5%), names of wild animals (12; 11.1%) and words referring to the nature or type of soil or vegetation (11; 10.2%), but it should be noted that the majority of the occurrences in all three categories are uncertain. Personal names are probably not as frequent as specifics as it might seem as they are often suggested, especially by Mawer (1920), in cases where the specific would otherwise remain obscure. The instances where the names suggested are of Scandinavian origin seem particularly dubious since Scandinavian elements are otherwise rare in the study corpus.¹⁴³ The frequency of the names of wild animals as specifics is also probably slightly lower than it seems as this category contains six uncertain occurrences of OE *hara* ‘hare’, all in names which could alternatively have OE *hār* ‘grey, boundary’ as their specific. The only two categories with more than two certain occurrences are those of personal names and colour adjectives, both with three certain occurrences.

Semantic category			Occurrences (Certain; Uncertain)	Number of occurrences (Certain + Uncertain = Total)
Individual, group or class				
	Pers. n.		<i>Illa, Hegær, Kjárni</i> (OWScand) / <i>Cynehere, Cēnhere</i> / <i>Crin</i> ; <i>?Boltr</i> (OWScand), <i>?Brynca</i> , <i>?Catta</i> , <i>?Ceorra</i> , <i>?Crāwa</i> / <i>Crawe</i> , ?2 x <i>Hafoc</i> , ?2 x <i>*Hæðhere</i> , ?? <i>Lurla</i> , <i>?Mōr</i> / <i>Morulf</i> (Continental Germanic), <i>?Paga</i> , <i>?Slöng</i> r (ON), ?? <i>Sprow</i> , <i>?Stykki</i> (ON), ?? <i>Ðroc</i> / <i>*Ðroc(c)a</i> , <i>?Tolla</i> / <i>Toli</i> (ON)	3 + 17 = 20
	Occupation, trade, class or category of people		<i>?hunta</i> ‘hunter’, <i>?hyra</i> ‘hireling’	0 + 2 = 2
Living creature				
	Animal			
		Wild animal	<i>heorot, heort</i> ‘hart, stag’; <i>?cat(t)</i> ‘wild cat’, ?3 x <i>hara</i> ‘hare’, ??3 x <i>hara</i> ‘hare’, <i>?hēah-dēor</i> ‘stag, deer’, ?? <i>hind</i> ‘female deer’, ??2 x <i>wulf</i> ‘wolf’	1 + 11 = 12
		Domestic animal	2 x <i>celf</i> ‘calf’; ??2 x <i>cū</i> ‘cow’	2 + 2 = 4
	Bird			
		Wild bird	<i>cocc</i> ‘cock’, <i>cūscote, cūsceote</i> ‘wood-pigeon’; <i>?crāwe</i> ‘crow’, <i>?higera, higre</i> ‘magpie’, ?2 x <i>hafoc</i> ‘hawk’	2 + 4 = 6
Plant				
	Tree		<i>þorn</i> ‘thorn-tree’: ?? <i>āc</i> ‘oak’	1 + 1 = 2

¹⁴² See Chapter 3 and section 4.1.2 for a discussion of the problems involved in the identification of occurrences of *hlāw* and its reflexes.

¹⁴³ See section 3.1 for an overview of the languages represented in the corpus.

	Cultivated plant		<i>bere</i> ‘barley’, <i>hwæte</i> ‘wheat’	2 + 0 = 2
	Wild plant		?* <i>brērig</i> ‘briary’, ?? <i>fearnig</i> ‘ferny’	0 + 2 = 2
Use / function				
	Boundary		<i>hār</i> ‘boundary’, ?3 x <i>hār</i> ‘boundary’, ??3 x <i>hār</i> ‘boundary’	1 + 6 = 7
	Look-out		<i>weard</i> ‘watch’; ?* <i>tōt</i> , * <i>tōte</i> ‘look-out’, ?? <i>weard</i> ‘watch’	1 + 2 = 3
	Hunting / fishing		?* <i>hunte</i> ‘hunting’, ?* <i>slinge</i> ‘loop, noose, snare’	0 + 2 = 2
Product / resource			?? <i>proc</i> ‘post, beam’	0 + 1 = 1
Topographical term				
	Hill-term		?* <i>brince</i> ‘brink, edge’, ?* <i>crūg</i> (PrW) ‘hill’, ?? <i>hwerfel</i> ‘circular or round-topped hill’, ?? <i>hvirfill</i> (ON) ‘round-topped hill’, ?? <i>pīc</i>	0 + 5 = 5
	Other topographical term		? <i>mōr</i> , ??2 x <i>mōr</i>	0 + 3 = 3
Descriptive term				
	Shape, size or height		2 x * <i>hæh</i> , <i>hēh</i> ‘high’	2 + 0 = 2
	Nature / type of soil, rock or vegetation.		<i>butere</i> ‘butter’, <i>dēaw</i> ‘dew’; ?? <i>dēaw</i> ‘dew’, ?? <i>rūh</i> ‘rough’, ?? <i>sōfte</i> ‘soft, spongy’, ??4 x <i>stān</i> , ??2 x <i>stānig</i> ‘stony’	2 + 9 = 11
	Appearance / character			
		Colour	<i>blæc</i> ‘black’, 2 x <i>hwīt</i> ‘white’; ??2 x <i>blæc</i> ‘black’, ?? <i>brūn</i> ‘brown’	3 + 3 = 6
		Negative attribute	??2 x <i>blāc</i> ‘pale, bleak’	0 + 2 = 2
Numeral		<i>manig</i> , <i>monig</i> ‘many’	1 + 0 = 1	
Other			? <i>cerr</i> ‘bend’, ? <i>hyr</i> ‘hire, wages’, ? <i>here</i> ‘army’, ?? <i>scīr</i> ‘shire’	0 + 4 = 4
Obscure				0 + 11 = 12
				21 + 87 = 108

Table 5.7 Collocations of OE *hlāw* as generic

Of the other two names containing *hlāw*, *Heiferlaw* is certainly trithematic (OE **hæh*, *hēh* ‘high’ + OE *ford* ‘ford’ + *hlāw*) while *Kirkley* could be either dithematic or trithematic (PrW **crūg* ‘hill’ (+ OE *hyll*) + *hlāw*).¹⁴⁴ There are no instances of *hlāw* as a specific or simplex name in the corpus.

ME *loue*, ModE dial. *law*

Of the 166 certain or possible occurrences of ME *loue* or ModE dial. *law* in the corpus, 157 are as generics in dithematic names (Table 5.8).¹⁴⁵ The total number of certain or

¹⁴⁴ *Heiferlaw* could be of partly ME origin as the final element of this place-name may have originally been OE *sīde* or OE *hēafod* (*Heforside* 1283, *Heffordlawe* 1346).

¹⁴⁵ The total number of occurrences of ME *loue*, ModE dial. *law* included in the table is 160. *Barrow Law*, *Bolt’s Law* (NY 9445) and *Cock Law* (NU 1128), which could be of either OE or ME origin, have been included in the analyses of both the *hlāws* and the *loues*, *laws* since there are alternative etymologies for these names depending on their origin. Cf. n. 133.

possible specifics in the analysis is 185. As was the case with the names containing OE *hlāw*, the corpus names containing *loue* or its reflexes are characterised by uncertainty although this tendency is less pronounced with the later names. *Loue*, *law* occurs most often with earlier place-names (20 occurrences; 10.8%), descriptive terms with negative associations (18; 9.7%) and colour adjectives (15; 8.1%). Surnames, other hill-terms, descriptive terms referring to the nature or type of soil or vegetation, and names of wild animals and birds are also fairly frequent as specifics while references to plants, man-made structures and topographical features other than hills are relatively rare.

Semantic category			Occurrences (Certain; Uncertain)	Number of occurrences (Certain + Uncertain = Total)
Individual, group or class				
	Forename		1; 1	1 + 1 = 2
	Surname		4; 9	4 + 9 = 13
	Occupation, trade, class or category of people		<i>herd</i> ‘shepherd’; ? <i>herd</i> ‘shepherd’, ? <i>king</i> , ? <i>shepherd</i>	1 + 3 = 4
Place-name			14; 6	14 + 6 = 20
Living creature				
	Animal			
		Wild animal	<i>foumart</i> ‘stoat, marten’, 3 x <i>hart</i> , 2 x <i>tod</i> (dial.) ‘fox’; ?? <i>cat</i> , ?5 x <i>hare</i> , ? <i>wolf</i>	6 + 7 = 13
		Domestic animal	<i>kid</i> ‘young of a goat’, <i>ox</i> , <i>wether</i> ‘(castrated) ram’; ? <i>herd</i> ‘company of domestic animals of one kind’, ?? <i>sheep</i>	3 + 2 = 5
	Bird			
		Wild bird	4 x <i>cock</i> , <i>laverock</i> ‘lark’; ? <i>cock</i> , ?? <i>crow</i> , ? <i>rookling</i> ‘young rook’	5 + 3 = 8
		Domestic bird	<i>hen</i>	1 + 0 = 1
	Fish / crustacean		<i>crab</i>	1 + 0 = 1
	Insect / arachnid		? <i>emmet</i> (dial.) ‘ant’, ? <i>lousy</i> ‘infested with lice’, ? <i>tick</i> ‘mite, acarid’	0 + 3 = 3
Plant				
	Tree		<i>willow</i>	1 + 0 = 1
	Wild plant		<i>bromy</i> (ME) ‘broomy’, <i>heather</i> , <i>rushy</i> ; ? <i>hazelly</i>	3 + 1 = 4
Use / function				
	Meeting-place		? <i>mōt</i> (ME) ‘meeting, assembly’ / <i>moot</i> (ModE)	0 + 1 = 1
	Boundary		?5 x <i>hoar</i> , ? <i>mere</i> , <i>mear</i> (dial.) ‘boundary, object indicating boundary, landmark’	0 + 6 = 6
	Gallows		2 x <i>gallows</i> ; ? <i>gallows</i>	2 + 1 = 3
	Look-out		3 x <i>spy</i> , <i>ward</i> ‘look-out, watch’, <i>watch</i> ; ? <i>ward</i> ‘look-out, watch’	5 + 1 = 6
Product / resource			<i>grīnd-stōn</i> (ME) ‘grindstone’, <i>peat</i>	2 + 0 = 2
Man-made structure				
	Settlement / building		2 x <i>shiel</i> (dial.), <i>town</i>	3 + 0 = 3
	Other man-made structure		? <i>bought</i> , <i>bught</i> (dial.) ‘sheep-fold’	0 + 1 = 1


Position / direction		<i>east, southern</i>	2 + 0 = 2	
Topographical term				
	Hill-term	<i>barrow, cop</i> ‘top or summit of a hill’, <i>dod</i> (dial.), <i>pike</i> (dial.); ?2 x <i>bill</i> , ? <i>brae</i> (dial.), ? <i>brow</i> , ? <i>head</i> , ?2 x <i>kip(p)</i> (dial.) ‘sharp-pointed hill, jutting point or crag’, ? <i>knock</i> (dial.) ‘hill, hillock, knoll’, ? <i>mōte</i> (ME) ‘mound, hill’ / <i>mote</i>	4 + 9 = 13	
	Other topographical term	<i>burn, moor</i>	2 + 0 = 2	
Descriptive term				
	Shape, size or height	<i>broad, great, round</i> ; ? <i>humble</i> , ? <i>hummel</i> , <i>humble</i> (dial.) ‘hornless, dodded’, ? <i>linky</i> (dial.) ‘having the character or appearance of links, flat and grassy’	3 + 3 = 6	
	Nature / type of soil, rock or vegetation	<i>dew, mossy, turfy</i> ; ? <i>batter</i> ‘liquid mud, filth’, ? <i>hazelly</i> ‘consisting of a mixture of sand, clay, and earth’, ? <i>moory</i> , ?2 x <i>scald</i> (dial.) ‘scabby’, ? <i>shit</i>	3 + 6 = 9	
	Appearance / character			
		Colour	2 x <i>black, brown</i> , 4 x <i>green</i> , 4 x <i>white</i> ; ?4 x <i>black</i>	11 + 4 = 15
		Positive attribute	<i>sunny</i> ; ? <i>merry</i>	1 + 1 = 2
		Negative attribute	3 x <i>bleak</i> , 5 x <i>cold, hungry, rimy</i> ‘frosty’, 2 x <i>windy</i> ; ?4 x <i>blake</i> (dial.) ‘cold, bleak’, ? <i>bleak</i> , ? <i>lousy</i> ‘inferior, poor’	12 + 6 = 18
	Numeral		<i>four</i>	1 + 0 = 1
Other		<i>cross, heap, view</i> ; ? <i>earning</i> (dial.) ‘means of curdling milk, rennet; cheese-making’, ?2 x <i>gain</i> , ?2 x <i>greyhound</i> , ?? <i>old</i> , ? <i>war</i> , ? <i>wisp</i>	3 + 8 = 11	
Obscure			7 + 2 = 9	
			101 + 84 = 185	

Table 5.8 Collocations of ME *loue*, ModE dial. *law* as generic

ModE dial. *law* occurs certainly or possibly in 10 trithematic names (Table 5.9). As was the case with the apparently trithematic names containing ModE *hill*, some of these names could contain earlier place-names.

Name	Element 1.	Element 2.	Element 3.	Additional element
Amersidelaw	?	<i>side</i>	<i>law</i>	
Blacka Burn	<i>black</i>	<i>law</i>	<i>burn</i>	
Broadside Law	<i>broad</i>	<i>side</i>	<i>law</i>	
Colwellhill	? <i>cool</i> / ? <i>cold</i>	? <i>law</i> / ? <i>well</i>	<i>hill</i>	
Greenwood Law	<i>green</i>	<i>wood</i>	<i>law</i>	
Hunterlee Hill	?surname <i>Hunter</i> / ? <i>hunter</i>	? <i>lea</i> / ? <i>law</i>	<i>hill</i>	
Midhopelaw Pike	<i>mid</i>	<i>hope</i>	<i>law</i>	<i>pike</i> (dial.)
Shiellow Crag	<i>shiel</i> (dial.)	<i>law</i>	<i>crag</i>	
Swineside Law	<i>swine</i>	<i>side</i>	<i>law</i>	
Townlaw Cairn	<i>town</i>	<i>law</i>	<i>cairn</i>	

Table 5.9 Collocations of ME *loue*, ModE dial. *law* in trithematic names

ModE dial. *law* also occurs twice as a simplex name (*The Lawe*, *The Laws*). There are no instances of *loue* or its reflex as a specific in the study corpus.

5.1.3 OE, ME *sīde*, ModE *side*

OE *sīde*

Of the 19 certain or possible occurrences of OE *sīde*, 16 are as generics in dithematic names (Table 5.10). The number of certain or possible specifics included in the analysis is 21. The only collocates with more than one occurrence are OE *rūh* ‘rough’, with two certain occurrences, and OE *fāg*, *fāh* ‘variegated, multi-coloured, coloured’, with three probable, though uncertain, occurrences.

Semantic category		Occurrences (Certain; Uncertain)	Number of occurrences (Certain + Uncertain = Total)
Individual, group or class			
	Pers. n.	? <i>Billing</i> , ? <i>Hræfn</i> , ?* <i>Rim</i> , ? <i>Sunna</i>	0 + 4 = 4
Place-name		? <i>Hesley</i> / * <i>hæsling</i> ‘place where hazels grow’, ?* <i>sunning</i> ‘sunny place’	0 + 2 = 2
Living creature			
	Bird		
	Wild bird	? <i>hræfn</i> , <i>hremn</i> ‘raven’	0 + 1 = 1
Plant			
	Tree	<i>bircen</i> , <i>biercen</i> ‘birch-covered, overgrown with birches’	1 + 0 = 1
	Wild plant	<i>holegn</i> ‘holly’; ? <i>hæslen</i> ‘growing with hazels’, ?? <i>holegn</i> ‘holly’	1 + 2 = 3
Use / function			
	Gallows	<i>galga</i> , <i>gealga</i> ‘gallows’	1 + 0 = 1
Topographical term			
	Hill-term	?* <i>billing</i> ‘hill, prominence, ridge’	0 + 1 = 1
	Other topographical term	<i>wudu</i>	1 + 0 = 1
Descriptive term			
	Nature / type of soil, rock or vegetation	2 x <i>rūh</i> ‘rough’; ??3 x <i>fāg</i> , <i>fāh</i> ‘variegated, multi-coloured,’	2 + 3 = 5

			coloured'	
	Appearance / character			
		Positive attribute	* <i>sunniġ</i> 'sunny'	1 + 0 = 1
Other			? <i>rima</i> 'shore, edge, bank'	0 + 1 = 1
				7 + 14 = 21

Table 5.10 Collocations of OE *sīde* as generic

The other three occurrences of *sīde* are in trithematic names. *Benfieldside* (OE *bēan* 'bean' / OE *beonet* 'bent-grass' + OE *feld* + *sīde*) and *Newlandside* (OE *nīwe*, *nēowe* 'new' + OE *land*, *lond* 'land' + *sīde*) contain certain occurrences while the occurrence of the element in *Heiferlaw* (OE **hæh*, *hēh* 'high' + OE *ford* 'ford' + *sīde*) is uncertain.¹⁴⁶ There are no instances of *sīde* as a specific or simplex name in the corpus.

ME *sīde*, ModE *side*

119 of the 142 certain or possible occurrences of ME *sīde*, ModE *side* are as generics in dithematic names (Table 5.11). The total number of certain and possible specifics included in the analysis is 133. *Sīde*, *side* is most often compounded with other topographical terms (30 occurrences; 22.6%), with ME *wōd*, ModE *wood* (12 occurrences) and ModE *park* (4) being the commonest collocates. However, in the majority of these names, it is uncertain whether *sīde*, *side* is used as a hill-term.¹⁴⁷ This is also the case in instances where *sīde* or its reflex is compounded with a word referring to a direction or position (13 occurrences; 9.8%). In names in which *sīde*, *side* is likely to be used as a hill-term, on the other hand, it is typically compounded with colour adjectives (15; 11.3%) and descriptive terms with either positive (8; 6.0%) or negative (7; 5.3%) associations, with ModE *sunny* (8 occurrences), ModE *white* (7), ModE *green* (5) and ModE *cold* (4) being the most frequent collocates.

Semantic category			Occurrences (Certain; Uncertain)	Number of occurrences (Certain + Uncertain = Total)
Individual, group or class				
	Forename		0; 1	0 + 1 = 1
	Surname		0; 6	0 + 6 = 6
	Occupation, trade, class or category of people		<i>frere</i> (ME) ‘friar’, <i>friar</i> , 2 x <i>monk</i> ; ? <i>bishop</i> , ? <i>carter</i> ‘cart-driver’, ? <i>lord</i>	4 + 3 = 7
Place-name			6; 3	6 + 3 = 9
Living creature				
	Animal			
		Wild animal	3 x <i>hart</i>	3 + 0 = 3

¹⁴⁶ *Heiferlaw* is *Heforside* 1283, *Heffordlawe* 1346. If the 1283 form is trustworthy, the final element of this name may have originally been OE *sīde* or perhaps alternatively OE *hēafod*.

¹⁴⁷ See section 4.1.3 for a discussion of the hill-term and non-hill-term uses of OE *sīde* and its reflexes.

		Domestic animal	?ram	0 + 1 = 1
	Bird			
		Wild bird	hawk (ME) ‘hawk’ / hawk, hawk	2 + 0 = 2
Plant				
	Tree		birch	1 + 0 = 1
	Cultivated plant		corn (later replaced with corny)	1 + 0 = 1
	Wild plant		bracken, brōm (ME) ‘broom’, ferny, hollin (dial.) ‘holly’	4 + 0 = 4
Man-made structure				
	Settlement / building		castle	1 + 0 = 1
	Road, path, bridge or ford		loaning (dial.) ‘lane, by-road’, rack, rake (dial.) ‘narrow path’, ragpath (dial.) ‘path or way’	3 + 0 = 3
Superstition / religion			?brownie ‘household spirit or fairy’	0 + 1 = 1
Position / direction			east, middle, 6 x north, 3 x south, 2 x west	13 + 0 = 13
Topographical term				
	Hill-term		crag, 2 x fell, 2 x hill, seat; ?crag	6 + 1 = 7
	Other topographical term		2 x beck (dial.) ‘brook, small stream’, 3 x burn, 2 x carr, car (dial.) ‘bog, fen’, cleuch, cleugh (dial.) ‘ravine, deep wooded valley’, croft ‘piece of enclosed land’, dene, dean, lea, moor, mōr (ME), 4 x park, wōd (ME), wōd (ME) / wood, 10 x wood; ?lea	29 + 1 = 30
Descriptive term				
	Shape, size or height		3 x high, long	4 + 0 = 4
	Nature / type of soil, rock or vegetation		hairy, pepper	2 + 0 = 2
	Appearance / character			
		Colour	5 x green, grei (ME) ‘grey’, 7 x white; ?brown, ?brownny	13 + 2 = 15
		Positive attribute	8 x sunny	8 + 0 = 8
		Negative attribute	4 x cold, 2 x windy; ?raw ‘cold, bleak’	6 + 1 = 7
Other			silver; ?loud, ?row	1 + 2 = 3
Obscure				3 + 1 = 4
				110 + 23 = 133

Table 5.11 Collocations of ME *sīde*, ModE *side* as generic

There are 18 certain or possible occurrences of ME *sīde*, ModE *side* in trithematic names in the corpus (Table 5.12). Except for *Catcherside*, which is also the only name of this type certainly containing the ME word, *sīde*, *side* occurs in these names invariably as the second element while the final element is in most instances ModE *house*, ModE *hill*, ModE *wood* or ModE dial. *law*.

Name	Element 1.	Element 2.	Element 3.	Additional element
Amersidelaw	?	<i>side</i>	<i>law</i> (dial.)	
Backside Fell	? <i>back</i>	? <i>side</i>	<i>fell</i>	
Bellyside Hill	<i>belly</i>	<i>side</i>	<i>hill</i>	
Broadside Law	<i>broad</i>	<i>side</i>	<i>law</i> (dial.)	
Catcherside	<i>cald, cold</i> (ME) 'cold'	<i>chēre</i> (ME) 'cheer'	<i>sīde</i> (ME)	
Coldside Hill	<i>cold</i>	<i>side</i>	<i>hill</i>	
Hindside Knowe	<i>hind</i>	<i>side</i>	<i>knowe, know</i> (dial.)	
Hollin Side Wood	<i>hollin</i> (dial.) 'holly'	<i>side</i>	<i>wood</i>	
Kirkside Wood	<i>church</i>	<i>side</i>	<i>wood</i>	
Manside Cross	? <i>man</i>	<i>side</i>	<i>cross</i>	
Maryside Hill	? <i>merry</i> / ?forename <i>Mary</i>	<i>side</i>	<i>hill</i>	
Saughieside Hill	<i>saughy</i> (dial.) 'abounding in willows'	<i>side</i>	<i>hill</i>	
Swineside Law	<i>swine</i>	<i>side</i>	<i>law</i> (dial.)	
Swinside House	<i>swine</i>	<i>side</i>	<i>house</i>	
Waterside House (NU 2013)	<i>water</i>	<i>side</i>	<i>house</i>	
Waterside House (NU 2410)	<i>water</i>	<i>side</i>	<i>house</i>	
West Side House	<i>west</i>	<i>side</i>	<i>house</i>	
Woodside Cottage	<i>wood</i>	<i>side</i>	<i>cottage</i>	

Table 5.12 Collocations of ME *sīde*, ModE *side* in trithematic names

ModE *side* occurs as a specific certainly in *Side Head* (ModE *head*) and possibly in *Sidwood* (ModE *wood*). There is also one occurrence each of the element as a simplex name (*Side House*) and as an affix (*Houghton-le-Side*) in the corpus.¹⁴⁸

5.1.4 OE *hrycg*, ME *rigge*, ModE *ridge*, dial. *rig(g)*

OE *hrycg*

All 12 occurrences of OE *hrycg* in the corpus are as generics in dithematic names (Table 5.13). The specifics in these names can be identified more or less reliably in all but one name; the number of certain or possible specifics included in the analysis is 14. *Hrycg* occurs most often with names of cultivated or wild plants, with OE *bēan* 'bean' being the only specific with two occurrences and four (28.7%) occurrences of specifics in total falling into these two categories.

¹⁴⁸ *Side House* is *Side* 1769 ANb, *Side House* 1862-67 OSC1.

Semantic category			Occurrences (Certain; Uncertain)	Number of occurrences (Certain + Uncertain = Total)
Individual, group or class				
	Pers. n.		<i>Ealda</i> ; ? <i>Wala</i>	1 + 1 = 2
	Occupation, trade, class or category of people		<i>munuc</i> ‘monk’; ? <i>walh</i> ‘foreigner, Briton’	1 + 1 = 2
Plant				
	Cultivated plant		2 x <i>bēan</i> ‘bean’	2 + 0 = 2
	Wild plant		<i>gearwe</i> ‘yarrow-grass’, <i>hæsel</i> ‘hazel’	2 + 0 = 2
Man-made structure				
	Other man-made structure		? <i>wall</i> ‘wall’	0 + 1 = 1
Position / direction			<i>mid</i> ‘middle’	1 + 0 = 1
Descriptive term				
	Nature / type of soil, rock or vegetation		<i>dryge</i> ‘dry’	1 + 0 = 1
	Appearance / character			
		Colour	<i>brūn</i> ‘brown, dark-coloured’, <i>grēne</i> ‘green’	2 + 0 = 2
		Positive attribute	<i>meoluc</i> , <i>meolc</i> , <i>milc</i> ‘milk’	1 + 0 = 1
				11 + 3 = 14

Table 5.13 Collocations of OE *hrycg* as generic

ME *rigge*, ModE *ridge*, dial. *rig(g)*

Of the 131 certain or possible occurrences of ME *rigge* and its reflexes, 121 are as generics in dithematic names (Table 5.14). The total number of certain or possible specifics included in the analysis is 127. *Rigge*, *ridge*, *rig(g)* is most often compounded with earlier place-names (20 occurrences; 15.7%), colour adjectives (15; 11.8%), surnames (13; 10.2%) and descriptive terms referring to size or shape (11; 8.7%), with ModE *brown* (5 occurrences), ModE *long* (5), ModE *high* (4) and ModE *white* (4) being the commonest collocates.

Semantic category			Occurrences (Certain; Uncertain)	Number of occurrences (Certain + Uncertain = Total)
Individual, group or class				
	Forename		1; 1	1 + 1 = 2
	Surname		3; 10	3 + 10 = 13
	Occupation, trade, class or category of people		? <i>lord</i>	0 + 1 = 1
Place-name			11; 9	11 + 9 = 20
River-name			2; 0	2 + 0 = 2
Living creature				
	Animal			
		Wild animal	<i>hind</i> ‘female of the deer’, <i>tod</i> (ME) ‘fox’, <i>tod</i> (dial.) ‘fox’	3 + 0 = 3
		Domestic animal	<i>drove</i> ‘herd, flock’, <i>horse</i> , <i>steer</i> ‘young (castrated) ox’; ? <i>lamb</i>	3 + 1 = 4
	Bird			
		Wild bird	<i>cock</i>	1 + 0 = 1
Plant				
	Tree		<i>saugh</i> , <i>sauch</i> (dial.) ‘sallow,	1 + 0 = 1


			willow' (later replaced with <i>saughy</i> (dial.) 'abounding in willows')	
	Cultivated plant		<i>bean, corn</i>	2 + 0 = 2
	Wild plant		<i>ferny, hazel, heather, mallow, rushy, thistle; ??brier, briar, brere, ?heathery, ?reed</i>	6 + 3 = 9
Use / function				
	Boundary		<i>stoop</i> (dial.) 'post, pillar'	1 + 0 = 1
	Beacon		<i>beacon</i>	1 + 0 = 1
	Look-out		<i>spy</i>	1 + 0 = 1
	Agricultural activity		<i>haining</i> (dial.) 'preserving of grass for cattle, fenced field or enclosure, separate place for cattle'	1 + 0 = 1
Product / resource			<i>camstone</i> (dial.) 'pipeclay', <i>millstone</i> , 2 x <i>peat</i>	4 + 0 = 4
Man-made structure				
	Settlement / building		<i>hemel, hemmel</i> (dial.) 'cow-shed', <i>shiel</i> (dial.); ? <i>mains</i> (dial.) 'demesne lands, home farm'	2 + 1 = 3
	Other man-made structure		<i>night-fold, wall</i>	2 + 0 = 2
Superstition / religion			<i>abbey</i>	1 + 0 = 1
Position / direction			<i>middle</i>	1 + 0 = 1
Topographical term				
	Hill-term		<i>comb, pike</i> (dial.), 2 x <i>steel</i> (dial.), <i>tongue</i> ; ? <i>bell</i>	5 + 1 = 6
	Other topographical term		<i>dene, dean</i> , 2 x <i>moor, well</i>	4 + 0 = 4
Descriptive term				
	Shape, size or height		4 x <i>high</i> , 5 x <i>long</i> , <i>mickle, muckle</i> (dial.) 'great, large', <i>short</i>	11 + 0 = 11
	Nature / type of soil, rock or vegetation		<i>burnt, hard, rough, sweet</i>	4 + 0 = 4
	Appearance / character			
		Colour	2 x <i>black</i> , 5 x <i>brown</i> , 3 x <i>green</i> , 4 x <i>white, yellow</i>	15 + 0 =15
		Positive attribute	<i>bonny, sunny</i>	2 + 0 = 2
		Negative attribute	<i>bleak</i>	1 + 0 = 1
Other			3 x <i>cross</i> , <i>fog</i> 'second crop of hay, (dial.) moss, lichen', <i>seed</i> ; ? <i>haggle</i>	5 + 1 = 6
Obscure				3 + 2 = 5
				97 + 30 = 127

Table 5.14 Collocations of ME *rigge*, ModE *ridge*, dial. *rig(g)* as generic

There are six occurrences of ModE *ridge*, dial. *rig(g)* in trithematic names in the corpus (Table 5.15).

Name	Element 1.	Element 2.	Element 3.	Additional element
Brownrigg Head	<i>brown</i>	<i>rig(g)</i>	<i>head</i>	
Carrow Rigg	<i>carr</i> (dial.)	<i>row</i>	<i>rig(g)</i>	
Gallowshieldrigg	<i>gallows</i>	<i>shaw</i> (dial.) ‘small wood, copse, grove’ (later replaced with <i>shiel</i> (dial.))	<i>rig(g)</i>	
Sandyford Rigg	<i>sandy</i>	<i>ford</i>	<i>rig(g)</i>	
Wainfordrigg	<i>wain</i> ‘wagon’	<i>ford</i>	<i>rig(g)</i>	
Whitridge Well	<i>white</i>	<i>ridge</i>	<i>well</i>	

Table 5.15 Collocations of ME *rigge*, ModE *ridge*, dial. *rig(g)* in trithematic names

ModE *ridge*, dial. *rig(g)* occurs as a specific in three names, always with ModE *end* as the generic, and there is also one instance of *rig(g)* as a simplex name (*The Rigg*) in the corpus.

5.1.5 OE *hēafod*, ME *heved*, *haved*, *hede*, ModE *head*

OE *hēafod*

All four certain occurrences of OE *hēafod* in the corpus are as generics in dithematic names (Table 5.16).

Semantic category			Occurrences (Certain; Uncertain)	Number of occurrences (Certain + Uncertain = Total)
Individual, group or class				
	Pers. n.		? <i>Cuneca</i>	0 + 1 = 1
Place-name			?* <i>Cunec</i> / * <i>Cunuc</i> / <i>Conek</i>	0 + 1 = 1
Living creature				
	Animal			
		Wild animal	<i>gāt</i> ‘goat’, <i>heorot</i> , <i>heort</i> ‘hart, stag’	2 + 0 = 2
Descriptive term				
	Appearance / character			
		Colour	<i>grēne</i> ‘green’	1 + 0 = 1
				3 + 2 = 5

Table 5.16 Collocations of OE *hēafod* as generic

Hēafod is also possible as a specific in *Haltwhistle*, compounded with OE *twisla* ‘fork of a river’, and as the final element in *Heiferlaw* (OE **hæh*, *hēh* ‘high’ + OE *ford* ‘ford’ + *hēafod*).¹⁴⁹

ME *heved*, *haved*, *hede*, ModE *head*

Of the 124 certain or possible occurrences of ME *heved*, *haved*, *hede*, ModE *head*, 114 are as generics in dithematic names (Table 5.17). The number of certain or possible

¹⁴⁹ For *Heiferlaw*, see n. 146.

specifics included in the analysis is 118. *Heved, haved, hede, head* is characteristically compounded with topographical terms (68 occurrences; 57.6%), with ModE *hill* (21 occurrences), ModE *field* (7), ModE *park* (7) and ModE *wood* (6) being the commonest collocates. It also occurs frequently with earlier place-names (19; 16.1%) and words referring to a road or path (13; 11.0%), with ModE *lane* (7) being the commonest collocate in the latter category. However, in the majority of the instances where *heved, haved, hede, head* is compounded with words for roads or paths, or topographical features other than hills or slopes, or with place-names referring to features such as valleys, a hill-term use of the element seems unlikely.¹⁵⁰ If the instances where a hill-term use is certain or probable are examined separately, ModE *hill* (21 occurrences), ModE *green* (4), ModE *bank* (3) and ModE *crag* (3) are the commonest collocates.

Semantic category			Occurrences (Certain; Uncertain)	Number of occurrences (Certain + Uncertain = Total)
Individual, group or class				
	Surname		0; 2	0 + 2 = 2
	Occupation, trade, class or category of people		? <i>sharper</i> ‘one who sharpens; cheat, swindler, rogue’	0 + 1 = 1
Place-name			16; 3	16 + 3 = 19
Living creature				
	Animal			
		Wild animal	<i>buck</i> ‘male of the fallow deer’	1 + 0 = 1
		Domestic animal	<i>wether</i> ‘(castrated) ram’; ? <i>lamb</i>	1 + 1 = 2
Man-made structure				
	Settlement / building		<i>hall</i> , 4 x <i>town</i>	5 + 0 = 5
	Road, path, bridge or ford		<i>avenue</i> , <i>chare</i> (dial.) ‘narrow lane’, 7 x <i>lane</i> , <i>loan</i> (dial.) ‘lane, by-road’, <i>loaning</i> (dial.) ‘lane, by-road’, <i>path</i> , <i>street</i>	13 + 0 = 13
	Other man-made structure		<i>close</i> ‘enclosure’	1 + 0 = 1
Topographical term				
	Hill-term		3 x <i>bank</i> , 3 x <i>crag</i> , 21 x <i>hill</i> , <i>knowe</i> , <i>know</i> (dial.), <i>shank</i> , <i>side</i>	30 + 0 = 30
	Other topographical term		<i>bog</i> , <i>cavel</i> (dial.) ‘division or share made by lot, strip of tillage land in the common field’, <i>cleuch</i> , <i>cleugh</i> (dial.) ‘ravine, deep wooded valley’, 3 x <i>hope</i> , <i>dale</i> , 4 x <i>dike</i> , <i>dyke</i> , 7 x <i>field</i> , <i>lea</i> , <i>lease</i> , <i>leaze</i> (dial.) ‘pasture, common’, <i>linn</i> (dial.) ‘waterfall, pool at the base of a waterfall’, 7 x <i>park</i> , 2 x <i>shaw</i> (dial.) ‘small wood, copse, grove’, <i>stripe</i> ‘(dial.) strip, narrow piece of ground’, <i>wedge</i> ‘strip of land narrowing to a	38 + 0 = 38

¹⁵⁰ See section 4.1.5 for a discussion of the hill-term and non-hill-term uses of OE *hēafod* and its reflexes, and also cf. section 5.1.3 on OE *sīde* and its reflexes.

		point', 6 x <i>wood</i>	
Descriptive term			
	Appearance / character		
	Colour	4 x <i>green</i>	4 + 0 = 4
Other		? <i>chain</i> , ? <i>race</i> '(dial.) row, series'	0 + 2 = 2
			109 + 9 = 118

Table 5.17 Collocations of ME *heved*, *haved*, *hede*, ModE *head* as generic

There are eight occurrences of ModE *head* in trithematic names in the study corpus (Table 5.18).

Name	Element 1.	Element 2.	Element 3.	Additional element
Carterway Heads	<i>carter</i> 'cart-driver'	<i>way</i>	<i>head</i>	
Castlehead Rocks	<i>castle</i>	<i>head</i>	<i>rock</i>	
Hawkwood Head	<i>hawk</i>	<i>wood</i>	<i>head</i>	
Nagshead Knowe	<i>nag</i> 'small riding-horse or pony'	<i>head</i>	<i>knowe</i> , <i>know</i> (dial.)	
Park Head Plantation	<i>park</i>	<i>head</i>	<i>plantation</i>	
Sandyway Heads	<i>sandy</i> / <i>sand</i> (later replaced with <i>sandy</i>)	<i>way</i>	<i>head</i>	
Townhead Farm	<i>town</i>	<i>head</i>	<i>farm</i>	
Whitehill Head	<i>white</i>	<i>hill</i>	<i>head</i>	

Table 5.18 Collocations of ME *heved*, *haved*, *hede*, ModE *head* in trithematic names

The ModE word occurs as the specific in *The Headland* (ModE *land*) and possibly also in *Low Hedley* (ModE dial. *law*).

5.1.6 ME *cragge*, ModE *crag*

Of the 127 certain or possible occurrences of ME *cragge*, ModE *crag* in the corpus, 96 are as generics in dithematic names (Table 5.19). The number of certain or possible specifics included in the analysis is 103. As a generic, *cragge*, *crag* is compounded most often with earlier place-names (29 occurrences; 22.3%) and descriptive terms referring to shape or size (14; 13.6%), with ModE *long* being the commonest collocate overall, with nine occurrences. Names of domestic animals (7; 6.8%) and wild birds (6; 5.8%) are also fairly frequent while references to plants are rare. The number of instances where the specific is obscure (11; 10.7%) is worth noting as it is surprisingly high when compared with the other ME and ModE hill-terms.


Semantic category			Occurrences (Certain; Uncertain)	Number of occurrences (Certain + Uncertain = Total)
Individual, group or class				
	Forename		3; 3	3 + 3 = 6
	Surname		3; 4	3 + 4 = 7
	Other proper name		<i>Tom Tallon</i>	1 + 0 = 1
	Occupation, trade, class or category of people		<i>queen, reaver, reiver</i> ‘robber, plunderer, border thief’, <i>witch</i> ; <i>?Bushman, bushman</i>	3 + 1 = 4
Place-name			24; 5	24 + 5 = 29
River-name			1; 0	1 + 0 = 1
Living creature				
	Animal			
		Wild animal	<i>rabbit</i> ; <i>?hare</i>	1 + 1 = 2
		Domestic animal	<i>bull, colt, goat, lamb, stot</i> (dial.) ‘young (castrated) bull’; <i>?2 x kyloe</i> (dial.) ‘one of a small breed of Highland cattle’	5 + 2 = 7
	Bird			
		Wild bird	<i>crow, 2 x dove, raven, swallow</i> ; <i>corbie</i> (dial.) ‘raven, crow’	5 + 1 = 6
Plant				
	Tree		<i>saughy</i> (dial.) ‘abounding in willows’	1 + 0 = 1
	Wild plant		<i>hollin</i> (dial.) ‘holly’	1 + 0 = 1
Use / function				
	Look-out		<i>watch</i>	1 + 0 = 1
Product / resource			<i>millstone</i>	1 + 0 = 1
Topographical term				
	Hill-term		<i>bell, steel</i> (dial.)	2 + 0 = 2
Descriptive term				
	Shape, size or height		2 x <i>high</i> , 9 x <i>long</i> ; <i>?hull</i> (dial.) ‘husk, pod, shell of a nut’, <i>?kitty</i> (dial.) ‘little’, <i>?pallet</i> ‘piece of armour for the head, headpiece’	11 + 3 = 14
	Nature / type of soil, rock or vegetation		<i>sandy, slippery, woody, written</i> ; <i>?steely</i> ‘resembling steel in appearance, colour, hardness, or some other quality’	4 + 1 = 5
	Appearance / character			
		Colour	2 x <i>black, white</i>	3 + 0 = 3
		Negative attribute	<i>windy</i>	1 + 0 = 1
Obscure				11 + 0 = 11 82 + 21 = 103

Table 5.19 Collocations of ME *cragge*, ModE *crag* as generic

ME *cragge*, ModE *crag* occurs certainly or possibly as a specific in 18 corpus names, with ModE *head* (3 occurrences) being the commonest collocate (Table 5.20).

Semantic category		Occurrences (Certain; Uncertain)	Number of occurrences (Certain + Uncertain = Total)
Man-made structure			
	Settlement / building	<i>house, mill, sciale, shale, schele</i> (ME); ?? <i>house</i>	3 + 1 = 4
Topographical term			
	Hill-term	<i>back</i> ‘ridge of a hill’, 3 x <i>head, hill, point, side, top; ??side</i>	8 + 1 = 9
	Other topographical term	2 x <i>end, loch, lough</i> ‘lake’; <i>wood, lea</i>	3 + 2 = 5
			14 + 4 = 18

Table 5.20 Collocations of ME *cragge*, ModE *crag* as specific

There are 10 occurrences of ModE *crag* in trithematic names in the corpus, typically as the final element (Table 5.21). The trithematic names containing *crag* are characterised by a large number of dialectal words, especially as second elements.

Name	Element 1.	Element 2.	Element 3.	Additional element
Burnt Tom Crag	? <i>burnt</i>	? <i>toom</i> (dial.) ‘place into which rubbish is or may be emptied’	<i>crag</i>	
Cragcleugh Burn	<i>crag</i>	<i>cleuch, cleugh</i> (dial.) ‘deep ravine, wooded valley’	<i>burn</i>	
Cragshield Hope	<i>crag</i>	<i>shiel</i> (dial.)	<i>hope</i>	
Dovehole Crag	<i>dove</i>	<i>hole</i>	<i>crag</i>	
Gray Mare’s Crag	<i>grey</i>	? <i>mere, mear</i> (dial.) ‘boundary, object indicating boundary, landmark’	<i>crag</i>	
Hunterheugh Crag	<i>hunter</i> / surname <i>Hunter</i>	<i>hoe, heugh</i> (dial.)	<i>crag</i>	
Leech-hope Crag	<i>lache, letch</i> (dial.) ‘stream flowing through boggy ground, bog’	<i>hope</i>	<i>crag</i>	
Pithouse Crag	<i>pit</i>	<i>house</i>	<i>crag</i>	
Shiellow Crag	<i>shiel</i> (dial.)	<i>law</i> (dial.)	<i>crag</i>	
Whiteheugh Crag	<i>white</i>	<i>hoe, heugh</i> (dial.)	<i>crag</i>	

Table 5.21 Collocations of ME *cragge*, ModE *crag* in trithematic names

There are also three instances of ModE *crag* as a simplex name in the corpus (*Crag House* (NY 7586), *Cragg Farm*, *Craig*).¹⁵¹

¹⁵¹ *Crag House* (NY 7586) is *Craig* 1769 ANb, *Crag House* 1862-67 OSC1. *Cragg Farm* is *Craig* 1769 ANb, *The Crag* 1862-67 OSC1, *The Cragg* 1981 OSM1, *Cragg Farm* 2007 OS80.

5.1.7 OE *dūn*, ME *doun*, ModE *down*

OE *dūn*

Of the 114 certain or possible occurrences of OE *dūn*, 109 are as generics in dithematic names (Table 5.22). The number of certain or possible specifics included in the analysis is 146. As was the case with OE *hlāw*, the corpus names containing certain or possible occurrences of *dūn* are on the whole characterised by a high degree of uncertainty.¹⁵² As a generic, *dūn* seems to be typically compounded with personal names (25 occurrences; 17.1%), descriptive terms referring to shape or size (17; 11.6%), and words referring to wild plants (15; 10.3%), although the high number of uncertain occurrences makes it difficult to evaluate the frequency of the various types of specifics accurately. The commonest collocates in the analysis are OE **hamol*, **hamel* ‘mutilated’ (12 occurrences), OE *grēne* ‘green’ (6), OE *hæð* ‘heath, heather’ (5), OE *burh*, *burg* (4) and OE *fāg*, *fāh* ‘variegated, multi-coloured, coloured’ (4).

Semantic category			Occurrences (Certain; Uncertain)	Number of occurrences (Certain + Uncertain = Total)
Individual, group or class				
	Pers. n.		<i>Cretta</i> / * <i>Certa</i> / <i>Kiartan</i> (ON), 2 x <i>Ēa(n)rēd</i> / <i>Ēorēd</i> / <i>Eard</i> , * <i>Feoluca</i> / * <i>Feoleca</i> , * <i>Grot(t)a</i> , * <i>Pytta</i> / <i>Pitta</i> ; ? <i>Āmele</i> / * <i>Emel</i> , ? <i>Bære</i> , ??* <i>Boll</i> , ?* <i>Buttel</i> / <i>Butel</i> , ? <i>Ella</i> / <i>Ælla</i> , ??* <i>Fær</i> , ?* <i>Glante</i> / * <i>Glente</i> (ON), ? <i>Lihtwine</i> , ? <i>Heorta</i> , ??* <i>Miloc</i> , ?? <i>Moll</i> / <i>Mūl</i> , ??* <i>Ōfa</i> , ??* <i>Pīca</i> , ?? <i>Scēot</i> / <i>Scot</i> , ? <i>Scylf(a)</i> , ?? <i>Snoter</i> , ? <i>Trema</i> , ?? <i>Winel</i> / * <i>Windel</i> , ?? <i>Wulf</i>	6 + 19 = 25
	Occupation, trade, class or category of people		? <i>scot(t)</i> ‘Scot’, ?? <i>hīwan</i> , <i>hīgan</i> ‘monks’	0 + 2 = 2
Place-name			??* <i>Ōfing</i> ‘place associated with or called after Ofa’	0 + 1 = 1
Living creature				
	Animal			
		Wild animal	? <i>heorot</i> , <i>heort</i> ‘hart, stag’, ??2 x <i>hind</i> ‘female of the deer’, ?? <i>wulf</i> ‘wolf’	0 + 4 = 4
		Domestic animal	<i>calf</i> ‘calf’, <i>cū</i> ‘cow’; ?? <i>hogg</i> ‘hog’, ?? <i>hors</i> ‘horse’, ?? <i>swīn</i> ‘swine, pig’	2 + 3 = 5
	Bird			
		Wild bird	?* <i>glente</i> ‘hawk’, ?? <i>crāwe</i> ‘crow’	0 + 2 = 2
	Insect / arachnid		? <i>emel</i> ‘caterpillar’	0 + 1 = 1
Plant				
	Tree		? <i>ellern</i> , <i>ellen</i> , <i>elle</i> ‘elder-tree’	0 + 1 = 1
	Cultivated plant		?? <i>hēg</i> ‘hay’	0 + 1 = 1

¹⁵² See Chapter 3 and section 4.1.7 for a discussion of the problems involved in the identification of occurrences of *dūn* and its reflexes.

	Wild plant		<i>brōm</i> ‘broom’ / <i>brēmen</i> ‘broomy’ ¹⁵³ , 2 x <i>hæð</i> ‘heath, heather’, <i>hēope</i> ‘dog-rose, rosehip’; ? <i>berige</i> ‘berry’, ? <i>brōm</i> ‘broom’, ?? <i>brōm</i> ‘broom’, ? <i>cliffe</i> , <i>cliðe</i> ‘burdock’, ?? <i>fearn</i> ‘fern’, ?* <i>finn</i> ‘restharrow, finweed’, ??3 x <i>hæð</i> ‘heath, heather’, ? <i>hēope</i> ‘dog-rose, rosehip’, ? <i>hēopa</i> ‘bramble’	4 + 11 = 15
Use / function				
	Boundary		??(<i>ge</i>) <i>mære</i> ‘boundary, border’	0 + 1 = 1
	Look-out		2 x <i>weard</i> ‘watch, look-out’; ?* <i>glente</i> ‘look-out’, ?? <i>weard</i> ‘watch, look-out’	2 + 2 = 4
	Industrial activity		?* <i>bole</i> ‘smelting-place’	0 + 1 = 1
Product / resource			<i>cweorn</i> , <i>cwyrn</i> , <i>cweorne</i> ‘quern, millstone’	1 + 0 = 1
Man-made structure				
	Settlement / building		3 x <i>burh</i> , <i>burg</i> ; ? <i>burh</i> , <i>burg</i> , ?2 x <i>bōðl</i> , <i>bōtl</i> , <i>bold</i> ‘homestead, dwelling, dwelling-place’, ?? <i>bōðl</i> , <i>bōtl</i> , <i>bold</i> ‘dwelling’, ?* <i>scot</i> ‘small building, hut’	3 + 5 = 8
	Other man-made structure		<i>mēl</i> ‘cross, crucifix’; ? <i>trēo-mēl</i> ‘wooden cross’	1 + 1 = 2
Superstition / religion			<i>hālig</i> ‘holy’	1 + 0 = 1
Topographical term				
	Hill-term		<i>scelf</i> ‘shelf’ / <i>scylfe</i> ‘shelf’ ¹⁵⁴ ; ?* <i>bol</i> ‘rounded hill’, ?* <i>butt</i> ‘hill’, ? <i>buttel</i> ‘little hill’, ? <i>clif</i> , ?? <i>clif</i> , ??PrW * <i>crūg</i> ‘hill’, ?* <i>glente</i> ‘look-out hill’, ?? <i>pīc</i> , ? <i>scylfe</i> ‘shelf’	1 + 9 = 10
	Other topographical term		<i>mōr</i> ; ?? <i>ēg</i> ‘island’, ? <i>flōde</i> ‘water-channel’, ?? <i>mōr</i>	1 + 3 = 4
Descriptive term				
	Shape, size or height		4 x * <i>hamol</i> , <i>hamel</i> ‘mutilated’; ??2 x * <i>hæh</i> , <i>hēh</i> ‘high’, ??8 x * <i>hamol</i> , * <i>hamel</i> ‘mutilated’, ??2 x <i>lang</i> ‘long’, ??* <i>pīced</i> ‘pointed’	4 + 13 = 17
	Nature / type of soil, rock or vegetation		2 x <i>fāg</i> , <i>fāh</i> ‘variegated, multi-coloured, coloured’; ??2 x <i>fāg</i> , <i>fāh</i> ‘variegated, multi-coloured, coloured’, ? <i>falh</i> , <i>falg</i> ‘ploughed land, ploughed land left uncultivated for a year or more’, ? <i>flōh</i> ‘fragment, bit of stone’	2 + 4 = 6
	Appearance / character			
		Colour	5 x <i>grēne</i> ‘green’; ??3 x <i>blæc</i> ‘black’, ? <i>fealu</i> , <i>fealo</i> , <i>falu</i> ‘fallow, pale brown or reddish yellow’, ?? <i>grēne</i> ‘green’	5 + 5 = 10
		Positive attribute	? <i>lēht</i> , <i>līht</i> ‘light, bright’	0 + 1 = 1

¹⁵³ *Brandon* (NU 0417) (*Bremdona* c. 1150, *Brandon* ‘c. 1161). The early forms of this name seem to show either alternation between OE *brōm* and OE **brēmen* or the replacement of **brēmen* with *brōm*.

¹⁵⁴ The specific in *Shildon* (NZ 2326) (*Seluedon* 1211, *Sciluedon* 1214) is either *scelf* or *scylfe*.

		Negative attribute	?? <i>blá(r)</i> (ON) ‘dark, bleak, cold’	0 + 1 = 1
Other			?? <i>blāw</i> ‘pigment, ?woad’, ?? <i>bola</i> ‘tree-stump’, ? <i>fīn</i> ‘heap’, ?? <i>seolfor</i> ‘silver’, ?? <i>*snottor</i> ‘dirt’	0 + 5 = 5
Obscure				0 + 17 = 17
				33 + 113 = 146

Table 5.22 Collocations of OE *dūn* as generic

OE *dūn* occurs certainly as the specific in *Dunstan* (OE *stān*) and *Durham* (late OE *holm* ‘island’, ON *holmr*, *holmi* ‘island, promontory’) while *Dinnington* (OE *tūn*) and *Dunston* (OE *stān*) contain uncertain occurrences of the element. *Downham* is probably a simplex name containing *dūn* in the dative plural.

ME *down*, ModE *down*

Of the 11 certain or possible occurrences of ME *down*, ModE *down*, seven are as generics in dithematic names (Table 5.23).¹⁵⁵ The number of certain or possible specifics included in the analysis is 11.

Semantic category			Occurrences (Certain; Uncertain)	Number of occurrences (Certain + Uncertain = Total)
Individual, group or class				
	Surname		?? <i>Harpin</i> (ME), ?? <i>Hogg</i> (ME)	0 + 2 = 2
Place-name			1; 1	1 + 1 = 2
Living creature				
	Animal			
		Domestic animal	?? <i>hog(ge)</i> (ME) ‘hog’	0 + 1 = 1
Topographical term				
	Hill-term		<i>hōver</i> (ME) ‘hump, swelling’	1 + 0 = 1
Descriptive term				
	Nature / type of soil, rock or vegetation		? <i>bristel</i> (ME) ‘bristle’, ? <i>marl</i> ‘earthy deposit consisting chiefly of clay mixed with calcium carbonate’, ? <i>marled</i> , <i>marly</i> (dial.) ‘spotted, variegated, streaky, marbled’	0 + 3 = 3
	Appearance / character			
		Colour	<i>black</i>	1 + 0 = 1
Other			? <i>reward</i> (ME) ‘reward’	0 + 1 = 1
				3 + 8 = 11

Table 5.23 Collocations of ME *down*, ModE *down* as generic

The other four occurrences of *down*, *down* in the corpus are as specifics. The element occurs certainly in *Downland Farm* (ModE *land*) while the occurrences in *Down Hill*

¹⁵⁵ The total number of names included in the analysis presented in the table is 12 as *Hogdon Law*, which could be of either OE or ME origin, has been included in the analyses of both the *dūns* and the *douns*, *downs* since there are alternative etymologies for this name depending on its origin. Cf. n. 133.

(ModE *hill*), *Down Hill Farm* (ModE *hill*) and *Dunmoor Hill* (ME *mōr* / ModE *moor*) are uncertain as the specific in these names could alternatively be ME *don* ‘brownish grey, dark’, ModE dial. *dun* ‘yellowish brown, brown, greyish’.

5.1.8 ME, ModE *fell*

Of the 105 occurrences of ME, ModE *fell* in the corpus, 86 are as generics in dithematic names (Table 5.24).¹⁵⁶ The number of certain or possible specifics included in the analysis is 89. As a generic, *fell* is typically compounded with earlier place-names, with 65 (73.0%) of the 89 specifics falling into this category. This finding seems to support the suggestion that *fell* could be used in the study area of areas characterised by a particular type of land or land use, with the specifics referring to the communities which owned or exploited those areas.¹⁵⁷

¹⁵⁶ One of the 86 occurrences is in a name which could alternatively be trithematic (*Backside Fell*). See the discussion of the trithematic names below for details.

¹⁵⁷ See section 4.1.8 for a discussion of the meanings and uses of ME, ModE *fell* in the study area.


Semantic category			Occurrences (Certain; Uncertain)	Number of occurrences (Certain + Uncertain = Total)
Individual, group or class				
	Surname		4; 1	4 + 1 = 5
Place-name			62; 3	62 + 3 = 65
Living creature				
	Animal			
		Wild animal	<i>buck</i> ‘male of the fallow deer’	1 + 0 = 1
Plant				
	Tree		? <i>bourtree</i> (dial.) ‘elder-tree’	0 + 1 = 1
	Wild plant		<i>rushy</i>	1 + 0 = 1
Man-made structure				
	Other man-made structure		? <i>wall</i>	0 + 1 = 1
Superstition / religion			? <i>chapel</i>	0 + 1 = 1
Position / direction			<i>mid, west</i> ; ? <i>backside</i> ‘rear or back part’	2 + 1 = 3
Topographical term				
	Hill-term		<i>comb</i> ; ? <i>sideling</i> (dial.) ‘slope, declivity, side of sloping bank’	1 + 1 = 2
Descriptive term				
	Shape, size or height		<i>long, low</i>	2 + 0 = 2
	Nature / type of soil, rock or vegetation		? <i>capel-stone</i> (dial.) ‘composite stone of quartz, schorl and hornblende’, ? <i>girdle</i> ‘thin layer or sheet of stone; very thin, compact stratum’	0 + 2 = 2
	Appearance / character			
		Colour	3 x <i>black</i>	3 + 0 = 3
Other			? <i>girdle</i> (dial.) ‘circular iron plate upon which cakes are baked or toasted’	0 + 1 = 1
Obscure				1 + 0 = 1
				77 + 12 = 89

Table 5.24 Collocations of ME, ModE *fell* as generic

ModE *fell* occurs as a specific in 17 names, with ModE *house* being by far the commonest collocate, with eight occurrences (Table 5.25).¹⁵⁸

Semantic category			Occurrences (Certain; Uncertain)	Number of occurrences (Certain + Uncertain = Total)
Man-made structure				
	Settlement / building		2 x <i>cottage</i> , 8 x <i>house</i>	10 + 0 = 10
	Road, path, bridge or ford		? <i>gate</i> (dial.) ‘way, path’	0 + 1 = 1
	Other man-made structure		? <i>gate</i>	0 + 1 = 1
Topographical term				
	Hill-term		2 x <i>side</i>	2 + 0 = 2
	Other topographical term		<i>burn</i> , 2 x <i>end, plantation</i>	4 + 0 = 4
Other			<i>view</i>	1 + 0 = 1
				17 + 2 = 19

Table 5.25 Collocations of ME, ModE *fell* as specific

¹⁵⁸ *Fell Cottage* (NY 9856) is included twice in Table 5.26 as in this name, ModE *house* has been replaced as a generic with ModE *cottage*, and both elements are included in the table (*Fell House* 1862-67 *OSCI*, *Fell Cottages* 1923-24 *OSCR2*).

There are also two certain occurrences of the ModE word in trithematic names, in *Fell Lane Farm* (*fell* + ModE *lane* + ModE *farm*) and *Broomfield Fell* (ModE *broom* + ModE *field* + *fell*), in the corpus while *Backside Fell* could be either dithematic or trithematic (ModE *back* ‘ridge of a hill’ + ModE *side* / ModE *backside* + *fell*).

5.1.9 OE *hōh*, ME *hough*, ModE dial. *hoe*, *heugh*

OE *hōh*

Of the 33 certain or possible occurrences of OE *hōh*, 22 are as generics in dithematic names (Table 5.26). The number of certain or possible specifics included in the analysis is 36. While the occurrence of *hōh* itself is certain in all but one of the 22 names in the analysis, the specifics of the names containing the element are characterised by a surprisingly high degree of uncertainty. Personal names are possible as specifics in 14 names, but the majority of the instances are uncertain and in most cases alternative interpretations can be suggested. With two certain occurrences each, personal names and names of domestic animals are the only two categories with more than one certain occurrence.

Semantic category			Occurrences (Certain; Uncertain)	Number of occurrences (Certain + Uncertain = Total)
Individual, group or class				
	Pers. n.		<i>Dunn</i> , <i>Tud(d)a</i> / <i>Tūda</i> ; ? <i>Bill</i> / <i>Bell</i> , ? <i>Corn</i> , ?* <i>Cocc</i> / <i>Cocc(a)</i> , ? <i>Dud(d)a</i> , ? <i>Inga</i> , ?* <i>Pēola</i> , ? <i>Prūda</i> , ? <i>Hræfn</i> , ?* <i>Hwæssa</i> / * <i>Hwessa</i> / * <i>Hvassi</i> (ON), ??* <i>Lurla</i> , ? <i>Sceaft(a)</i> , ?* <i>Scyttel</i>	2 + 12 = 14
Place-name			?* <i>Ing</i> ‘hill, peak’, ??* <i>Lurlan hlāw</i> ‘Lurla’s hill or tumulus’	0 + 2 = 2
Living creature				
	Animal			
		Domestic animal	<i>cū</i> ‘cow’, <i>swīn</i> ‘swine, pig’	2 + 0 = 2
	Bird			
		Wild bird	? <i>cran</i> , <i>cron</i> ‘crane, heron’, ? <i>cocc</i> ‘cock’, ? <i>hræfn</i> , <i>hremn</i> ‘raven’	0 + 3 = 3
Plant				
	Wild plant		? <i>hrēod</i> ‘reed’	0 + 1 = 1
Use / function				
	Beacon		? <i>bēl</i> ‘beacon, funeral pyre’	0 + 1 = 1
Product / resource			<i>cweorn</i> , <i>cwyrn</i> , <i>cweorne</i> ‘mill’	1 + 0 = 1
Topographical term				
	Hill-term		<i>camb</i> ; ? <i>bile</i> ‘bill-shaped hill’, ?* <i>dod</i> , * <i>dud</i> ‘rounded hill’, ?* <i>ing</i> ‘hill, peak’	1 + 3 = 4
Descriptive term				
	Shape, size or height		? <i>hwæss</i> ‘sharp, steep’	0 + 1 = 1
	Nature / type of soil, rock or		<i>sand</i> ‘sand’	1 + 0 = 1


	vegetation			
	Appearance / character			
		Colour	?rēad ‘red’	0 + 1 = 1
		Positive attribute	?prūt, prūd ‘proud, gallant’	0 + 1 = 1
Other			<i>sunnan-dæg</i> ‘Sunday’, ? <i>sceaft</i> ‘shaft, pole’, ? <i>scyt(t)els</i> , <i>scyt(t)el</i> ‘shuttle’	1 + 2 = 3
Obscure				0 + 1 = 1
				8 + 28 = 36

Table 5.26 Collocations of OE *hōh* as generic

There are five certain and two uncertain occurrences of OE *hōh* as a specific in the corpus, with OE *tūn* (5 occurrences) being the commonest collocate (Table 5.27).

Semantic category		Occurrences (Certain; Uncertain)	Number of occurrences (Certain + Uncertain = Total)
Man-made structure			
	Settlement / building	4 x <i>tūn</i> ; ?? <i>tūn</i>	4 + 1 = 5
Topographical term			
	Other topographical term	<i>halh</i> ; ?? <i>burna</i>	1 + 1 = 2
			5 + 2 = 7

Table 5.27 Collocations of OE *hōh* as specific

The element also occurs four times as a simplex name (*Eshottheugh*, *Heugh* (NZ 3138), *Heugh* (NZ 1482), *Heugh* (NZ 0873)).

ME *hough*, ModE dial. *hoe*, *heugh*

Of the 37 certain or possible occurrences of ME *hough*, ModE dial. *hoe*, *heugh*, 29 are as generics in dithematic names (Table 5.28).¹⁵⁹ The number of certain or possible specifics included in the analysis is 36. ME *hough* and its reflexes are compounded most often with earlier place-names (5 occurrences; 13.9%), names of wild animals (4; 11.1%) and descriptive terms referring to the type or nature of soil or vegetation (4; 11.1%).

¹⁵⁹ The total number of names included in the analysis presented in the table is 38 as *Pelaw House*, which could be of either OE or ME origin, has been included in the analyses of both the *hōhs* and the *houghs*, *hoes*, *heughs* since there are alternative etymologies for this name depending on its origin. Cf. n. 133.

Semantic category			Occurrences (Certain; Uncertain)	Number of occurrences (Certain + Uncertain = Total)
Individual, group or class				
	Forename		1; 0	1 + 0 = 1
	Surname		0 ; 1	0 + 1 = 1
	Occupation, trade, class or category of people		<i>secrestein, segrestein</i> ‘sacristan’ (OFr, ME), <i>wretch</i>	2 + 0 = 2
Place-name			2; 3	2 + 3 = 5
Living creature				
	Animal			
		Wild animal	2 x <i>cat, hart</i> ; ? <i>roe</i> ‘small species of deer’	3 + 1 = 4
		Domestic animal	<i>cow, swine</i>	2 + 0 = 2
	Bird			
		Wild bird	<i>raven</i> ; ? <i>culver</i> ‘dove, pigeon’	1 + 1 = 2
Plant				
	Wild plant		? <i>hip, hep</i> ‘fruit of the (wild) rose’	0 + 1 = 1
Use / function				
	Agricultural activity		<i>stōd(e)</i> (ME) ‘place where horses are kept, herd of horses’	1 + 0 = 1
Position / direction			<i>wester</i> (dial.) ‘western’	1 + 0 = 1
Topographical term				
	Hill-term		<i>brink</i> ; ? <i>hip</i> , ? <i>huck</i> (dial.) ‘hip, haunch’	1 + 2 = 3
	Other topographical term		<i>gill</i> (dial.) ‘ravine, small stream’, <i>well</i> ; ?? <i>shot</i> ‘furlong, block of land in which all the strips run in the same direction’	2 + 1 = 3
Descriptive term				
	Shape, size or height		<i>comby</i> ‘having combs or a comb-like structure’; ? <i>hummel, humble</i> (dial.) ‘hornless, dodded’, ? <i>humble</i>	1 + 2 = 3
	Nature / type of soil, rock or vegetation		<i>hard</i> ; ?? <i>broken, ?colour, ??mould</i> ‘loose, broken, or friable earth; surface soil, upper soil of cultivated land’	1 + 3 = 4
Other			? <i>cokaygne</i> (ME) ‘imaginary country of luxury and idleness’, ? <i>pēl</i> (ME) ‘pole, palisade’, ? <i>pēl(e)</i> ‘triangular shaped shovel’	0 + 3 = 3
				18 + 18 = 36

Table 5.28 Collocations of ME *hough*, ModE dial. *hoe*, *heugh* as generic

Of the other eight occurrences of the element, four are in trithematic names: ModE dial. *hoe*, *heugh* occurs certainly in *Hunterheugh Crag* (ModE *hunter* / ModE surname *Hunter* + *hoe*, *heugh* + ModE *crag*), *Redheugh Knowe* (ModE *red* / ModE *reed* + *hoe*, *heugh* + ModE dial. *knowe*, *know*) and *Whiteheugh Crag* (ModE *white* + *hoe*, *heugh* + ModE *crag*) while the second element in *Longheughshields* (ModE *long* + *hoe*, *heugh* + ModE dial. *shiel*) could alternatively be ModE dial. *haugh*. The other four

occurrences are as simplex names (*Heugh* (NY 8780), *North Heugh*, *The Heughs*, *Howl John*).¹⁶⁰

5.1.10 ME *bank(e)*, ModE *bank*

Of the 68 certain or possible occurrences of ME *bank(e)*, ModE *bank*, 50 are as generics in dithematic names (Table 5.29). The number of certain or possible specifics included in the analysis is 54. *Bank(e)*, *bank* is typically compounded as a generic with earlier place-names, which account for 20 (37.0%) of the 54 specifics in the analysis.

Semantic category			Occurrences (Certain; Uncertain)	Number of occurrences (Certain + Uncertain = Total)
Individual, group or class				
	Surname		3; 2	3 + 2 = 5
Place-name			18; 2	18 + 2 = 20
River-name			1; 0	1 + 0 = 1
Other proper noun			<i>Dean & Chapter Colliery</i>	1 + 0 = 1
Living creature				
	Animal			
		Wild animal	<i>tod</i> (dial.) ‘fox’	1 + 0 = 1
		Domestic animal	<i>sheep</i>	1 + 0 = 1
Plant				
	Tree		<i>alder</i> ; ? <i>ash</i> ‘ash-tree’, ? <i>withy</i> ‘willow’	1 + 2 = 3
	Wild plant		<i>juniper</i> , <i>primrose</i> ; ? <i>berry</i>	2 + 1 = 3
Product / resource			? <i>coal</i>	0 + 1 = 1
Man-made structure				
	Settlement / building		? <i>tower</i>	0 + 1 = 1
Position / direction			<i>under</i>	1 + 0 = 1
Topographical term				
	Hill-term		? <i>berry</i> (dial.), ? <i>dod</i> (dial.), ? <i>holt</i> ‘wood, wooded hill’	0 + 3 = 3
	Other topographical term		<i>burn</i> , <i>crook</i>	2 + 0 = 2
Descriptive term				
	Shape, size or height		<i>long</i>	1 + 0 = 1
	Nature / type of soil, rock or vegetation		? <i>wōdī</i> (ME) ‘woody’	0 + 1 = 1
	Appearance / character			
		Colour	3 x <i>black</i>	3 + 0 = 3
		Negative attribute	<i>windy</i> ; ? <i>cold</i>	1 + 1 = 2
Numeral		?? <i>nīn</i> (ME) ‘nine’	0 + 1 = 1	
Other			<i>cross</i> , <i>hag</i> (dial.)	2 + 0 = 2
Obscure				1 + 0 = 1
				39 + 15 = 54

Table 5.29 Collocations of ME *bank(e)*, ModE *bank* as generic

¹⁶⁰ *North Heugh* is *Heugh* 1769 ANb, *North Heugh* 1862-67 OSC1. *Howl John* is *Le Howe John* 1528; the affix is apparently the ME pers. n. *John*.

ModE *bank* occurs as a specific in 15 corpus names, with ModE *top* (6 occurrences) and ModE *foot* (5) being the commonest collocates (Table 5.30).

Semantic category		Occurrences (Certain; Uncertain)	Number of occurrences (Certain + Uncertain = Total)
Man-made structure			
	Settlement / building	<i>house</i>	1 + 0 = 1
	Other man-made structure	<i>dam</i>	1 + 0 = 1
Topographical term			
	Hill-term	2 x <i>head</i> , 6 x <i>top</i>	8 + 0 = 8
	Other topographical term	5 x <i>foot</i>	5 + 0 = 5
			15 + 0 = 15

Table 5.30 Collocations of ME *bank(e)*, ModE *bank* as specific

There are also three occurrences of the element in trithematic names in the corpus, with ModE *bank* occurring as the final element in *Barleymill Bank* (ModE *barley* + ModE *mill* + *bank*) and *Milkup Bank* (ModE *milk* + ModE *hope* + *bank*), and as the second element in *Langton Bank Wood* (p. n. *Langton* + *bank* + ModE *wood*).

5.1.11 OE *cnoll*, ME *knōl*, ModE *knoll*, dial. *knowe*, *know*

OE *cnoll*

OE *cnoll* occurs in the corpus as the generic in *Butterknowle* (OE *butere* ‘butter’ + *cnoll*) and *Edge Knoll Farm* (OE pers. n. *Ēadwine* / **Ēdin*).

ME *knōl*, ModE *knoll*, dial. *knowe*, *know*

Of the 62 occurrences of ME *knōl*, ModE *knoll*, dial. *knowe*, *know*, 54 are as generics in dithematic names (Table 5.31). The number of certain or possible specifics included in the analysis is 61. Descriptive terms are in general the commonest type of specific, with colour adjectives (8 occurrences; 13.1%), words referring to the nature or type of soil or vegetation (7; 11.5%), and terms referring to shape or size (6; 9.8%) all being well represented in the corpus. The commonest collocates are ModE *black* and ModE *rushy*, both with four certain occurrences.

Semantic category			Occurrences (Certain; Uncertain)	Number of occurrences (Certain + Uncertain = Total)
Individual, group or class				
	Forename		2; 1	2 + 1 = 3
	Surname		0; 5	0 + 5 = 5
	Occupation, trade, class or category of people		<i>Scotsman; ?priest, ?saddler</i>	1 + 2 = 3
Place-name			4; 1	4 + 1 = 5
River-name			0; 1	0 + 1 = 1
Living creature				
	Animal			
		Wild animal	<i>foumart</i> ‘stoat, marten’, 2 x <i>tod</i> (dial.) ‘fox’	3 + 0 = 3
		Domestic animal	<i>lamb; ?hog</i> ‘(dial.) young sheep’	1 + 1 = 2
	Bird			
		Wild bird	<i>hawk, raven, swallow</i>	3 + 0 = 3
Plant				
	Cultivated plant		<i>bean</i>	1 + 0 = 1
	Wild plant		<i>ferny</i> , 4 x <i>rushy</i>	5 + 0 = 5
Product / resource			<i>stuckin</i> (dial.) ‘stake, small pole or post’	1 + 0 = 1
Man-made structure				
	Settlement / building		<i>tower</i>	1 + 0 = 1
Position / direction			<i>southern</i>	1 + 0 = 1
Topographical term				
	Other topographical term		<i>?park</i>	0 + 1 = 1
Descriptive term				
	Shape, size or height		<i>high, long, mickle, muckle</i> (dial.) ‘great, large’, <i>short</i> ; <i>?hummel, humble</i> (dial.) ‘hornless, dodded’, <i>?humble</i>	4 + 2 = 6
	Nature / type of soil, rock or vegetation		<i>bush, butter, limestone, thorny</i> ; <i>?marled, marly</i> (dial.) ‘spotted, variegated, streaky, marbled’, <i>?marly</i> ‘resembling or composed of marl, containing or characterised by marl’, <i>?scald</i> (dial.) ‘scabby’	4 + 3 = 7
	Appearance / character			
		Colour	4 x <i>black, brown, fallow</i> , 2 x <i>green</i>	8 + 0 = 8
		Positive attribute	<i>?merry</i>	0 + 1 = 1
Obscure				4 + 0 = 4
				43 + 18 = 61

Table 5.31 Collocations of ME *knōl*, ModE *knoll*, dial. *knowe*, *know* as generic

ModE dial. *knowe*, *know* occurs in six trithematic names in the corpus, typically as the final element (Table 5.32).

Name	Element 1.	Element 2.	Element 3.	Additional element
Grey Mares Knowe	<i>grey</i>	? <i>mere, mear</i> (dial.) 'boundary, object indicating boundary, landmark'	<i>knowe, know</i>	
Foulplay Knowe	<i>fowl / foul</i>	<i>play</i>	<i>knowe, know</i>	
Hindside Knowe	<i>hind</i> 'female of the deer'	<i>side</i>	<i>knowe, know</i>	
Nagshead Knowe	<i>nag</i> 'small riding-horse or pony'	<i>head</i>	<i>knowe, know</i>	
Redheugh Knowe	<i>red / reed</i>	<i>hoe, heugh</i> (dial.)	<i>knowe, know</i>	
White Knowe Sike	<i>white</i>	<i>knowe, know</i>	<i>sike, syke</i> (dial.) 'small stream'	

Table 5.32 Collocations of ME *knōl*, ModE *knoll*, dial. *knowe, know* in trithematic names

There is also one occurrence each of the dial. *knowe, know* as a specific (*Knowe Head*) and as a simplex name (*Knowesgate*).¹⁶¹

5.2 Comparison of the Typical Collocations of the Commonest Hill-Terms

The typical collocations of the OE and ME, ModE hill-terms included in the analysis are compared and contrasted in sections 5.2.1 and 5.2.2, respectively. The similarities and differences between the OE and later terms are discussed in section 5.2.3 while the relationship between collocations patterns and the connotations of the hill-terms is considered briefly in section 5.2.4. In this section, the analysis is restricted to the collocations of the hill-terms as generics as this is by far the commonest type of formation in the corpus.

5.2.1 OE hill-terms

Table 5.33 summarises the certain and possible collocations of the commonest hill-terms as generics in OE names. All eight OE hill-terms included in the analysis occur frequently with personal names while other types of elements referring to individuals or groups of people are surprisingly rare. References to animals and birds are similarly infrequent; while *hlāw* appears to be compounded with names of animals more often than the other common hill-terms, it should be noted that the 16 occurrences include six uncertain occurrences of OE *hara* 'hare', all in names which could alternatively contain OE *hār* 'boundary'. Names of plants, on the other hand, are common especially with *hyll* (7 occurrences; 25.0%) and *hrycg* (4; 28.7%), with the crop names OE *ryge* 'rye' (4 occurrences) and OE *bēan* 'bean' (2) being the commonest collocates, respectively. Plant names also occur frequently with *sīde* (4; 19.0%) and *dūn* (17; 11.6%), which,

¹⁶¹ *Knowesgate* is *Know* 1769 *ANb*, *Knowes* 1862-67 *OSCI*, *Knowesgate* 2008 *OS81*.

unlike *hyll* and *hrycg*, are characteristically compounded with names of wild, rather than cultivated, plants. Apart from the six possible instances of *hār* + *hlāw*, references to a use or function are fairly rare. Only *dūn* is found fairly frequently with words referring to man-made structures (10 occurrences; 6.8%), with *burh*, *burg* (4 occurrences) being the commonest collocate in this category. *Dūn* is also the only term frequently compounded with descriptive terms referring to shape and size (17 occurrences; 11.6%), with the compound OE **hamol*, **hamel* ‘mutilated’ + *dūn* being particularly common, with 12 instances in the corpus. References to the type or nature of the soil or vegetation, on the other hand, are characteristic of the names containing *sīde* (5 occurrences; 23.7%). Words referring to a position or direction in relation to some other place and descriptive terms with positive or negative associations are in general rare as specifics, as are earlier place-names and river-names, and other topographical terms than hill-terms.

	Pers. n.	Occupation / class	Place-name / river-name	Animal	Bird	Plant	Use / function	Man-made structure	Position / direction
<i>dūn</i>	25 (17.1%)	2 (1.4%)	1 (0.7%)	9 (6.3%)	2 (1.4%)	17 (11.6%)	6 (4.1%)	10 (6.8%)	0 (0.0%)
<i>hlāw</i>	20 (18.5%)	2 (1.8%)	0 (0.0%)	16 (14.8%)	6 (5.6%)	6 (5.6%)	12 (11.1%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
<i>hōh</i>	14 (38.9%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (5.6%)	2 (5.6%)	3 (8.3%)	1 (2.8%)	1 (2.8%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
<i>hyll</i>	3 (10.7%)	1 (3.6%)	2 (7.1%)	1 (3.6%)	2 (7.1%)	7 (25.0%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (7.1%)	0 (0.0%)
<i>sīde</i>	4 (19.0%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (9.5%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (4.8%)	4 (19.0%)	1 (4.8%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
<i>hrycg</i>	2 (14.3%)	2 (14.3%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	4 (28.7%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (7.1%)	1 (7.1%)
<i>hēafod</i>	1 (20.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (20.0%)	2 (40.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
<i>cnoll</i>	1 (50.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
	70 (19.5%)	7 (1.9%)	8 (2.2%)	30 (8.3%)	14 (3.9%)	39 (10.8%)	20 (5.6%)	13 (3.6%)	1 (0.3%)

	Hill-term	Other topogr. term	Shape / size / height	Type of soil / vegetation	Colour	Positive attribute	Negative attribute	Other	Obscure	Total
<i>dūn</i>	10 (6.8%)	4 (2.7%)	17 (11.6%)	6 (4.1%)	10 (6.8%)	1 (0.7%)	1 (0.7%)	8 (5.6%)	17 (11.6%)	146 (100.0%)
<i>hlāw</i>	5 (4.6%)	3 (2.8%)	2 (1.8%)	11 (10.2%)	6 (5.6%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (1.8%)	6 (5.6%)	11 (10.2%)	108 (100.0%)
<i>hōh</i>	4 (11.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (2.8%)	1 (2.8%)	1 (2.8%)	1 (2.8%)	0 (0.0%)	4 (11.0%)	1 (2.8%)	36 (100.0%)
<i>hyll</i>	0 (0.0%)	1 (3.6%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (3.6%)	3 (10.7%)	1 (3.6%)	0 (0.0%)	3 (10.7%)	1 (3.6%)	28 (100.0%)
<i>sīde</i>	1 (4.8%)	1 (4.8%)	0 (0.0%)	5 (23.7%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (4.8%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (4.8%)	0 (0.0%)	21 (100.0%)
<i>hrycg</i>	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (7.1%)	2 (14.3%)	1 (7.1%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	14 (100.0%)
<i>hēafod</i>	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (20.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	5 (100.0%)
<i>cnoll</i>	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (50.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (100.0%)
	20 (5.6%)	9 (2.5%)	20 (5.6%)	25 (6.9%)	23 (6.4%)	6 (1.7%)	3 (0.8%)	22 (6.1%)	30 (8.3%)	360 (100.0%)

Table 5.33 Collocations of the commonest hill-terms (OE)

5.2.2 ME, ModE hill-terms

The collocations of the commonest hill-terms as generics in ME, ModE names are summarised in Table 5.34. References to individuals or groups of people are in general not as frequent as one might expect, with common nouns referring to people being particularly rare. Earlier place-names and river-names, on the other hand, are common with most of the 11 hill-terms, and especially with *fell* (65 occurrences; 73.0%), *bank(e)*, *bank* (21; 38.8%), *cragge*, *crag* (30; 29.2%) and *hill* (200; 28.6%). References to animals and birds are the commonest with *hough*, *hoe*, *heugh* (8 occurrences in total; 22.2%), *loue*, *law* (27; 14.6%), *cragge*, *crag* (15; 14.5%), and *knōl*, *knoll*, *knowe*, *know* (8; 13.2%). However, as with OE *hlāw*, the number of names containing *loue*, *law* compounded with an animal name is uncertain as the 18 occurrences included in the analysis include five instances where the specific could alternatively be ModE *hoar*, with the reference being to a boundary. Words referring to plants are the commonest with *bank(e)*, *bank* (6; 11.0%), *knōl*, *knoll*, *knowe*, *know* (6; 9.8%), *rigge*, *ridge*, *rig(g)* (12; 9.4%) and *hill* (58; 8.3%). *Heved*, *haved*, *hede*, *head* is the only term occurring frequently with words for man-made structures; however, in these instances, the reference is typically to a lane or path, with ModE dial. *lane*, *loan* ‘lane, by-road’ (7 occurrences) being the commonest collocate, and a hill-term use of the element seems unlikely. References to a use or function are generally relatively rare while *sīde*, *side* is the only term which occurs commonly with words referring to a position or direction (13 occurrences; 9.8%), with ModE *north* (6 occurrences) being the commonest collocate. Of the 11 hill-terms included in the analysis, *heved*, *haved*, *hede*, *head* and *sīde*, *side* occur most often with hill-terms and other topographical terms; in these instances, however, it is more often than not uncertain whether they are used as hill-terms. Colour adjectives and descriptive terms referring to shape or size are the commonest with *knōl*, *knoll*, *knowe*, *know* (8 occurrences; 13.1%) and *cragge*, *crag* (14; 13.6%), respectively. *Knōl*, *knoll*, *knowe*, *know* (7 occurrences; 11.5%) and *hough*, *hoe*, *heugh* (4; 11.1%) are the only terms occurring frequently with words referring to the type of soil or vegetation. *Sīde*, *side* is the only term which occurs relatively frequently with descriptive terms with positive associations (8 occurrences; 6.0%), with ModE *sunny* accounting for all occurrences in this category, while *loue*, *law* is the only term frequently compounded with negative terms (18; 9.7%), with *cold* (5 occurrences) being the commonest collocate.

	Forename / surname	Occupation / class	Place- name / river- name	Animal	Bird	Plant	Use / function	Man- made structure	Position / direction
<i>hill</i>	89 (12.7%)	13 (1.9%)	200 (28.6%)	32 (4.6%)	13 (1.9%)	58 (8.3%)	34 (4.9%)	42 (6.0%)	17 (2.4%)
<i>loue, law</i>	15 (8.1%)	4 (2.2%)	20 (10.8%)	18 (9.7%)	9 (4.9%)	5 (2.7%)	16 (8.6%)	4 (2.2%)	2 (1.1%)
<i>sīde , side</i>	7 (5.3%)	7 (5.3%)	9 (6.8%)	4 (3.0%)	2 (1.4%)	6 (4.5%)	0 (0.0%)	4 (3.0%)	13 (9.8%)
<i>rigge, ridge, rig(g)</i>	15 (11.9%)	1 (0.8%)	22 (17.4%)	7 (5.5%)	1 (0.8%)	12 (9.4%)	4 (3.1%)	5 (3.9%)	1 (0.8%)
<i>heved, haved, hede, head</i>	2 (1.7%)	1 (0.9%)	19 (16.1%)	3 (2.5%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	19 (16.1%)	0 (0.0%)
<i>cragge, crag</i>	13 (12.6%)	4 (3.9%)	30 (29.2%)	9 (8.7%)	6 (5.8%)	2 (1.9%)	1 (1.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
<i>fell</i>	5 (5.6%)	0 (0.0%)	65 (73.0%)	1 (1.2%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (2.2%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (1.2%)	3 (3.4%)
<i>knōl, knoll, knowe, know</i>	8 (13.1%)	3 (5.0%)	6 (9.8%)	5 (8.2%)	3 (5.0%)	6 (9.8%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (1.6%)	1 (1.6%)
<i>bank(e), bank</i>	5 (9.2%)	0 (0.0%)	21 (38.8%)	2 (3.7%)	0 (0.0%)	6 (11.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (1.9%)	1 (1.9%)
<i>hough, hoe, heugh</i>	2 (5.6%)	2 (5.6%)	5 (13.9%)	6 (16.6%)	2 (5.6%)	1 (2.8%)	1 (2.8%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (2.8%)
<i>doun, down</i>	2 (18.2%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (18.2%)	1 (9.1%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
	163 (10.1%)	35 (2.2%)	399 (24.6%)	88 (5.4%)	36 (2.2%)	98 (6.1%)	56 (3.5%)	77 (4.8%)	39 (2.4%)

	Hill- term	Other topogr. term	Shape / size / height	Type of soil / vegetation	Colour	Positive attribute	Negative attribute	Other	Obscure	Total
<i>hill</i>	30 (4.3%)	24 (3.4%)	18 (2.6%)	10 (1.4%)	45 (6.4%)	4 (0.5%)	4 (0.5%)	46 (6.6%)	21 (3.0%)	700 (100.0%)
<i>loue, law</i>	13 (7.0%)	2 (1.1%)	6 (3.2%)	9 (4.9%)	15 (8.1%)	2 (1.1%)	18 (9.7%)	18 (9.7%)	9 (4.9%)	185 (100.0%)
<i>sīde , side</i>	7 (5.3%)	30 (22.6%)	4 (3.0%)	2 (1.4%)	15 (11.3%)	8 (6.0%)	7 (5.3%)	4 (3.0%)	4 (3.0%)	133 (100.0%)
<i>rigge, ridge, rig(g)</i>	6 (4.7%)	4 (3.1%)	11 (8.7%)	4 (3.1%)	15 (11.8%)	2 (1.6%)	1 (0.8%)	11 (8.7%)	5 (3.9%)	127 (100.0%)
<i>heved, haved, hede, head</i>	30 (25.4%)	38 (32.2%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	4 (3.4%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (1.7%)	0 (0.0%)	118 (100.0%)
<i>cragge, crag</i>	2 (1.9%)	0 (0.0%)	14 (13.6%)	5 (4.9%)	3 (2.9%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (1.0%)	2 (1.9%)	11 (10.7%)	103 (100.0%)
<i>fell</i>	2 (2.2%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (2.2%)	2 (2.2%)	3 (3.4%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (2.2%)	1 (1.2%)	89 (100.0%)
<i>knōl, knoll, knowe, know</i>	0 (0.0%)	1 (1.6%)	6 (9.8%)	7 (11.5%)	8 (13.1%)	1 (1.6%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (1.6%)	4 (6.7%)	61 (100.0%)
<i>bank(e), bank</i>	3 (5.6%)	2 (3.7%)	1 (1.9%)	1 (1.9%)	3 (5.6%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (3.7%)	5 (9.2%)	1 (1.9%)	54 (100.0%)
<i>hough, hoe, heugh</i>	3 (8.3%)	3 (8.3%)	3 (8.3%)	4 (11.1%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	3 (8.3%)	0 (0.0%)	36 (100.0%)
<i>doun, down</i>	1 (9.1%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	3 (27.2%)	1 (9.1%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (9.1%)	0 (0.0%)	11 (100.0%)
	97 (6.0%)	104 (6.4%)	65 (4.0%)	47 (2.9%)	112 (6.9%)	17 (1.1%)	33 (2.0%)	95 (5.9%)	56 (3.5%)	1,617 (100.0%)

Table 5.34 Collocations of the commonest hill-terms (ME, ModE)

5.2.3 Comparison of the OE and ME, ModE hill-terms

The collocations of the OE and ME, ModE hill-terms are summarised in Table 5.35.

When the collocation patterns of the OE hill-terms are compared with those of the later hill-terms, the similarities are more striking than the differences. The frequencies of hill-terms and colour adjectives as specifics are almost identical between the two groups, being 5.6% and 6.4%, respectively, for the OE terms, and 6.0% and 6.9% for the ME, ModE terms. Common nouns referring to individuals or groups of people (1.9% OE; 2.2% ME, ModE), words referring to a position or direction (0.3%; 2.4%), and descriptive terms with positive (1.7%; 1.1%) or negative associations (0.8%; 2.0%) are rare with both the OE and later hill-terms. Names of animals (8.3% OE; 5.4% ME, ModE), birds (3.9%; 2.2%) and plants (10.8%; 6.1%) are more frequent with the OE hill-terms, but the differences in frequency are not dramatic. Words referring to a use or function are slightly more common with the OE (5.6%) than the ME or ModE hill-terms (3.5%) while the later hill-terms are compounded with words referring to man-made structures more often than the OE terms (3.6% OE; 4.8% ME, ModE). Other topographical terms than hill-terms are more common with the ME, ModE (6.4%) than the OE hill-terms (2.5%) while references to the type of soil or vegetation are more frequent with the OE terms (6.9% OE; 2.9% ME, ModE). Proper names referring to people seem to be more typical of OE than later naming (19.5% OE; 10.1% ME, ModE), but it is worth bearing in mind that the number of uncertain instances in this category is typically higher than in the other categories. The main difference between the collocation patterns of the OE and later hill-terms lies in the frequency of earlier place-names and river-names as specifics. While rare with the OE hill-terms (2.2%), place-names and river-names are by far the commonest type of specific with the ME, ModE hill-terms, accounting for 399 (24.6%) of the 1,617 specifics included in the analysis. This suggests that this type of place-name formation belongs to relatively late strata of place-naming. As one might expect, the proportion of obscure specifics is higher with the OE than ME, ModE hill-terms (8.3% OE; 3.5% ME, ModE).

	Pers. n. / forename / surname	Occupation / class	Place-name / river-name	Animal	Bird	Plant	Use / function	Man-made structure	Position / direction
OE	70 (19.5%)	7 (1.9%)	8 (2.2%)	30 (8.3%)	14 (3.9%)	39 (10.8%)	20 (5.6%)	13 (3.6%)	1 (0.3%)
ME, ModE	163 (10.1%)	35 (2.2%)	399 (24.6%)	88 (5.4%)	36 (2.2%)	98 (6.1%)	56 (3.5%)	77 (4.8%)	39 (2.4%)
OE + ME, ModE	233 (11.8%)	42 (2.1%)	407 (20.7%)	118 (6.0%)	50 (2.5%)	137 (6.9%)	76 (3.8%)	90 (4.6%)	40 (2.0%)

	Hill- term	Other topogr. term	Shape / size / height	Type of soil / vegetation	Colour	Positive attribute	Negative attribute	Other	Obscure	Total
OE	20 (5.6%)	9 (2.5%)	20 (5.6%)	25 (6.9%)	23 (6.4%)	6 (1.7%)	3 (0.8%)	22 (6.1%)	30 (8.3%)	360 (100.0%)
ME, ModE	97 (6.0%)	104 (6.4%)	65 (4.0%)	47 (2.9%)	112 (6.9%)	17 (1.1%)	33 (2.0%)	95 (5.9%)	56 (3.5%)	1,617 (100.0%)
OE + ME, ModE	117 (5.9%)	113 (5.7%)	85 (4.3%)	72 (3.6%)	135 (6.8%)	23 (1.2%)	36 (1.8%)	117 (5.9%)	86 (4.4%)	1,977 (100.0%)

Table 5.35 Comparison of the collocations of the OE and ME, ModE hill-terms

5.2.4 Collocation patterns and the connotations of the hill-terms

While typical collocations can be identified for all the commonest hill-terms, the possible relationship between the collocation patterns of the hill-terms and the connotations attached to the hill-terms themselves is problematic. If it is assumed that there is a connection between the choice of the collocates and the connotations of the hill-terms, there are two possible types of connection: a particular collocate might be chosen because it reinforces or reflects the connotations of the hill-term, or, alternatively, it might be chosen to describe an attribute which is usually not associated with the hill-term used. It is also possible that the choice of collocates is based entirely on other factors, such as the situation or appearance of the features referred to by the hill-terms, and the differences between the collocation patterns of the hill-terms result from differences between their typical uses and distribution patterns.¹⁶² OE **hamol*, **hamel* ‘mutilated’ and ModE *cold* as common collocates of OE *dūn* and ModE dial. *law*, respectively, can be used as examples to illustrate these possibilities. In the case of the common compound *cold* + *law*, two of the three types of connection considered above seem possible. ModE dial. *law* is common especially in Northumberland, and particularly in the northern parts of the county; thus, the features typically referred to as

¹⁶² The term *connotation* is used in this section to refer to additional meanings or associations. Connotations of a word are separate from its *denotation*, which can be defined as a basic meaning, or meanings, shared by all speakers and given in dictionaries. The denotation of OE *dūn*, for instance, could be formulated, in Gelling and Cole’s (2000:164-165) words as ‘low hill with a fairly level and fairly extensive summit’. The meanings and uses of the hill-terms discussed in Chapter 4 fall into the category of denotations, rather than connotations.

laws in the study area tend to be exposed and in relatively cold areas.¹⁶³ This may conceivably have led to an association of *law* with coldness and, thus, to the frequent choice of *cold* as a collocate because it reflects the connotations of *law*. An alternative explanation could be that while the study area *laws* are often cold, coldness does not form part of the connotations associated with *law* per se, and the frequent occurrence of *cold* as a collocate results solely from the distribution and typical uses of *law*. In the case of the frequent occurrence of **hamol*, **hamel* with *dūn*, on the other hand, the most likely explanation is probably that ‘mutilated’ *dūns* are exceptional, *dūn* being typically used of features with a gentle profile and a fairly extensive summit, and a descriptive term is therefore needed.

¹⁶³ See section 4.1.2 for details.

Chapter 6. Conclusion

In the present study, I have investigated the meanings and uses of hill-terms in the place-names of Northumberland and County Durham, with special reference to previous studies by Gelling (1984) and Gelling and Cole (2000). The main findings of the study are summarised below, followed by a discussion of the implications of the findings for future research in the field, and of possible avenues for further research arising from the present study.

The corpus of names examined in the present study included 2,227 names. As some names contained more than one hill-term, the total number of certain or possible occurrences of hill-terms was 2,568. There were eight hill-terms with at least 100 occurrences in the corpus, with OE *hyll*, ME, ModE *hill* (739 occurrences) and OE *hlāw*, ME *loue*, ModE dial. *law* (251) being the commonest terms. The corpus names were found to be almost exclusively of English origin, with 2,154 (96.7%) of the 2,227 names consisting entirely of English elements of varying antiquity. When the names containing OE hill-terms were examined as a separate dataset, the commonest hill-terms were *dūn* (114 occurrences) and *hlāw* (85). The ME, ModE dataset was dominated by ME, ModE *hill*, with 711 occurrences, representing 33.9% of all occurrences of ME and ModE hill-terms. The total number of certain or possible occurrences of OE hill-terms in the corpus was 430 while that of ME, ModE terms was 2,097. Considering the relatively low total number of occurrences, the number of different OE hill-terms attested, 69, was remarkably high, especially compared with the number of different ME, ModE terms, 79.

Detailed analyses of the topographical sites to which the hill-terms refer revealed that the majority of the hill-terms have specialised meanings in the place-names of the study area, but also that the relationship between the hill-terms and the types of landscape features to which they refer is not as straightforward as the Gelling hypothesis seems to suggest. Of the commonest OE hill-terms, *dūn* and *hōh* were found to have highly specialised meanings which were in line with those observed by Gelling (1984) and Gelling and Cole (2000). The findings on OE *hlāw* supported Gelling's (1984:162) tentative suggestion that this element may have had 'a specialised use for hills [...] with a smoothly rounded profile'. The findings also suggested that specialised meanings can be identified for OE *hyll* and OE *sīde*, both of which have hitherto been thought to lack such meanings. The findings on OE *clif* were in line with the

observations made in Gelling (1984) and Gelling and Cole (2000). However, the occurrences of those hill-terms for which consistent, specialised meanings have been identified in Gelling (1984) and Gelling and Cole (2000) also included several instances where the reference was to a feature which did not have the shape described in those studies, and in some instances, the reference of the hill-terms could not be established at all. The notions of *specialised use* and *consistency* were found to be problematic, and an alternative approach to specialisation was suggested: it was argued that topographical terms typically have a continuum of meanings ranging from very general to the potentially highly specialised, and that the main difference between specialised and non-specialised terms does not lie in whether these terms are always, that is, with a high degree of consistency, used with the same meaning, but whether they display a full spectrum of meanings ranging all the way to the highly specialised, and whether the specialised meanings are also the most frequent ones. Based on this approach, it was concluded that the Gelling hypothesis is valid in the study area. Of the commonest ME, ModE hill-terms, highly specialised meanings were established for ME *knōl*, ModE *knoll*, dial. *knowe*, *know* and ME *hough*, ModE dial. *hoe*, *heugh*. The other common terms typically had meanings which were specialised, but to a lesser degree than those attested for *knōl* and *hough* and their reflexes. While the ME, ModE terms were found to lack some of the subtlety of the OE hill-terms, they did not differ from the OE terms in terms of precision as much as the Gelling hypothesis seems to predict. This was the case partly because the uses of the OE terms were not as precise as might have been expected, but, importantly, also because the later terms showed a greater degree of precision and specialisation than expected.

Except for ME *cragge*, ModE *crag*, ME, ModE *fell* and ME *bank(e)*, ModE *bank*, the commonest hill-terms were found to have been productive throughout the OE, ME, ModE periods, with the caveat that the productivity of the reflexes of *dūn* and *hōh* may have been more limited than the findings of the present study seem to suggest as some of the names containing these terms could be of OE origin despite the apparent absence of early forms. While the commonest hill-terms have typically developed a range of additional senses, some of which have later become obsolete, their basic meanings in the study area place-names have not changed. The distribution patterns of most hill-terms were found to be probably mainly explained by topographical factors, with the hill-terms being commonest in areas where the types of features they typically refer to are frequent.

Detailed analyses of the collocations of the commonest hill-terms revealed that the hill-terms have typical collocates, such as OE **hamol*, **hamel* ‘mutilated’ in the case of OE *dūn* and OE *ryge* ‘rye’ in the case of OE *hyll*, as well as typical types or classes of collocates, such as earlier place-names in the case of ME, ModE *fell*. However, the relationship between the collocates and the connotations of the hill-terms was found to be more complex than might have been expected, with the collocates probably reflecting the connotations of the hill-terms in some instances, but referring to attributes or features not typically associated with the hill-term in question in others.

The present study showed that the Gelling and Cole methodology, based on extensive map-work and field-work, can be applied successfully to a large body of material which includes a variety of name types, including later minor names and purely topographical names. The introduction of clearly defined terminology and inclusion of numerical data were proven to be valuable improvements on the original, more impressionistic approach adopted in Gelling (1984) and Gelling and Cole (2000) as they allowed for a systematic, objective analysis of the topographical sites. The findings of the topographical analysis demonstrated the general validity of the Gelling hypothesis, thus showing its suitability as a foundation on which further research can be based. The findings also showed that it would be worthwhile to test the hypothesis further in different areas, and preferably also with topographical terms referring to other types of features than hills, as the relationship between the topographical terms and the features to which they refer is not as straightforward as the hypothesis seems to predict. The findings on the ME and ModE hill-terms clearly indicated that later names deserve more attention than they have hitherto received, with specialised uses and typical collocation patterns established for the majority of the commonest ME and ModE terms.

The material collected for the present study gives rise to a number of interesting questions which would provide fruitful avenues for future research. One question naturally arising from the findings is that of how the patterns observed in the study area compare with the neighbouring counties and southern Scotland. This question could only be satisfactorily answered after similar studies had been completed for these areas. It would also be interesting to conduct a similar study in a better-documented area, with Domesday spellings and preferably also some charter evidence available, as this would allow for more certain interpretations and more accurate dating of the names studied. Since Gelling considers the specialised, consistent use of topographical terms to be a feature characteristic of, or perhaps even unique to, OE, it would also be interesting to

examine the meanings and uses of topographical terms in English place-names of Celtic or Scandinavian origin. Another fruitful area for future research would be the dating and chronology of the hill-terms, and also of north-east place-names in general. Since much of the late mediaeval and early modern material possibly containing early forms of place-names has not been systematically collected and made available in print, the accurate dating of the study area place-names and, thus, the question of the chronology of the hill-terms remain problematic. More could probably also be said about the distribution patterns of some of the hill-terms if aspects such as the geology of the sites were examined in detail. In addition to these broader areas, the material also gives rise to more specific questions. For instance, the study corpus contains a number of interesting name types, such as the *Harelaw*-names or the OE **hamel-*, **hamoldūns*, which would warrant a more detailed analysis and discussion.

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Appendix A. Corpus of Names Containing Hill-Terms

Key to the Corpus Entries

Each corpus entry includes the names of the historic county and ancient parish in which the place is situated, as well the National Grid reference of the place. The earliest recorded form of the name is given in **Early Form 1** while additional forms are listed in **Early Form(s) 2**. The elements of the name are given in **Elements 1 and 2**; additional elements such as affixes and epexegetic elements are listed in the **Additional Element** column. Additional information is provided in the **Comments** column. Translations and etymologies of elements occurring frequently in the corpus are given in the glossaries of common elements below while those of less common elements are provided within the corpus entries.

The formats used are:

Name:	Name (County, Parish; National Grid Reference)
Early Form 1:	<i>Form</i> date (Source)
Early Form(s) 2:	<i>Form</i> date (Source)
Element 1:	<i>element</i> (Language) ‘meaning(s)’ (Source)
Element 2:	<i>element</i> (Language) ‘meaning(s)’ (Source)
Additional Element:	<i>element</i> (Language) ‘meaning’ (Source)
Comments	

Glossary of Common Elements

Common place-name elements typically have several possible meanings, and therefore their exact meaning in individual names tends to be elusive, and there are also often subtle differences in the interpretations given in place-name dictionaries and EPNS surveys. This glossary contains all elements with at least 10 occurrences in the corpus. Additionally, it also contains a selection of elements which are common in English place-names in general (e.g. OE *tūn*), as well as some elements which are particularly problematic in terms of meaning in actual instances (e.g. OE *halh*). Only elements which occur as generics or simplex names are included.

The glossary is divided into two sections: *Hill-Terms* and *Other Common Elements*. As one of the main aims of the present study is to examine the semantics of hill-terms, the *Hill-Terms* section is the more detailed of the two, with the meanings given in the sources quoted verbatim, whereas in the *Other Common Elements* section, the various, often overlapping meanings listed in the sources have been merged where possible. These glossaries serve both to highlight the rich variety of meanings displayed by common elements such as OE *tūn* or OE *hlāw*, and to provide a summary of the meanings attributed in the published literature to the commonest of the hill-terms examined in the present study.

The glossary includes both OE and ModE forms as headwords. Entries on ModE forms representing elements which have been productive since the OE period have been cross-referenced to the entries on the corresponding OE forms. OE and ME meanings are from *EPNE* and *VEPN*, supplemented with Watts (2004), Ekwall (1960), Mawer (1920), Mills (2003) and the *MED*.¹ ModE meanings are from the *OED*, the *OED Online* and the *EDD*; these are given only if the element in question is a dialectal word or otherwise a word which is comparatively rare in everyday language, or, if the element was productive before the ModE period, its present-day meanings differ from those attested in OE or ME. Of the various meanings listed in the general dictionaries, only those applicable to place-names are given. Dialectal meanings from the *EDD* are only given if they are, according to the dictionary, attested in the study area. The etymologies are from *EPNE*, *VEPN*, the *OED* and the *MED*.

¹ The four place-name dictionaries differ from one another as to the treatment of common elements. Ekwall (1960) discusses the meanings of common elements in separate entries in the dictionary proper while Mawer (1920) and Mills (2003) provide glossaries of common elements on which the meanings listed here are based. Watts (2004) has a similar glossary, which is more detailed, but unfortunately includes fewer elements than those in Mawer (1920) or Mills (2003).

Hill-Terms

bank (ModE) < ME *bank(e)* < ODan *banke*

see *bank(e)*

bank(e) (ME), bank (ModE)

‘ridge, hill, slope, bank, artificial embankment’ (*VEPN*); ‘bank, slope of a hill or ridge’ (*EPNE*); ‘bank, ridge, hill’ (*E*); ‘ridge, eminence, hill’ (*Ma*); ‘bank, hill-slope’ (*Mi*); ‘natural ridge, height, hill, mountain; slope, hill-side; natural height, slope, or margin bordering water; coast of the sea, shore of a lake, bank of a river’ (*MED*)

bell (ModE) < OE, ME *belle*

see *belle*

belle (OE, ME), bell (ModE)

‘bell; bell-shaped; bell-shaped hill, knoll’ (*VEPN*); ‘bell; bell-shaped hill’ (*EPNE*); (in ModE dialects) ‘top of a hill, knoll’ (*EDD*)

berg (OE), bergh (ME), barrow, bargh, berry (ModE dial.)

‘hill, mound’ (*VEPN*, *EPNE*); ‘barrow, mountain, hill, mound’ (*W*); ‘mountain, hill, hillock, mound’ (*E*); ‘rounded hill, mound, tumulus’ (*Mi*); (in ME) ‘hill, mound, barrow’ (*MED*); (in ModE) ‘mountain, mount, hill, hillock; mound of earth or stones erected in early times over a grave, grave-mound, tumulus; mound, heap’ (*barrow*), ‘detached low ridge or hill; steep face of a hill, a road up it’ (*bargh*), ‘mound, hillock, barrow’ (*berry*) (*OED*)

berry, bargh, barrow (ModE dial.) < ME *bergh* < OE *berg*

see *berg*

brae (ModE dial.) < ME *brō* < ON *brá*

see *brō*

brow (ModE) < ME *broue* < OE *brū*

see *brū*

***brō* (ME), *brae* (ModE dial.)**

‘steep slope’ (*VEPN*); ‘bank (of a stream); brink or raised edge (of a ditch or pit)’ (*MED*); (in ModE) ‘steep bank bounding a river valley; steep, slope, hill-side’ (*OED*); ‘declivity, hill-side, steep bank’ (*EDD*)

***brū* (OE), *broue* (ME), *brow* (ModE)**

‘hill-brow; hill, steep slope’ (*VEPN*); ‘brow of a hill, declivity, projecting edge of a cliff’ (*EPNE*); (in ME) ‘brow (of a hill), acclivity’ (*MED*); (in ModE) ‘projecting edge of a cliff or hill, standing over a precipice or steep; (in ModE dialects also) slope, acclivity, ascent’ (*OED*); ‘hill, steep slope, incline’ (*EDD*)

***camb* (OE), *cōmb* (ME), *comb* (ModE)**

‘comb, crest; hill-crest, ridge’ (*VEPN*); ‘comb, crest; crest of a hill, ridge’ (*EPNE*); ‘comb; long narrow hill or ridge’ (*Ma*); ‘hill-crest, ridge’ (*Mi*); (in ME) ‘ridge, crest of a hill’ (*MED*); (in ModE dialects) ‘long and narrow hill or ridge’ (*OED*); ‘crest, ridge of a hill; ridge or elongated mound of gravelly matter more or less irregular in shape’ (*EDD*)

***carr* (OE, ME, ModE dial.)**

‘rock’ (*VEPN*, *EPNE*, *E*); (in ModE) ‘rock, now especially applied to insulated rocks off the Northumbrian and Scottish coasts’ (*OED*); ‘rock’ (*EDD*)

***clif* (OE, ME), *cliff* (ModE)**

‘cliff, steep slope’ (*VEPN*); ‘cliff, bank’ (*EPNE*); ‘cliff, rock, steep descent, slope, promontory, bank of a river’ (*E*); ‘perpendicular or steep face of rock, steep slope, declivity, sloping and cultivated escarpment’ (*Ma*); ‘cliff, steep slope, river-bank’ (*Mi*); (in ME) ‘precipitous face of rock, cliff, slope, declivity; steep mountain, hill; large rock; cliff by the sea, bluff, steep bank or headland; land along the sea, a river, etc.; bank, shore’ (*MED*)

***cliff* (ModE)** < OE, ME *clif*

see *clif*

cnoll (OE), knōl (ME), knoll (ModE), knowe, know (ModE dial.)

‘hill-top, hill, hillock’ (VEPN); ‘hill-top, summit of a large hill’, (later) ‘knoll, hillock’ (EPNE); ‘knoll’ (E, Ma); ‘hill-top’, (later) ‘hillock’ (Mi); (in ME) ‘hill, hill-top’ (MED); (in ModE) ‘summit or rounded top of a mountain or hill; small hill or eminence of more or less rounded form; hillock, mound’ (OED); ‘small hill, crest of a hill or mountain; mound, bank’ (EDD) (knoll); ‘mound, hillock; area of rising ground, rise’ (OED); ‘small hill, mound, hillock’ (EDD) (knowe, know)

comb (ModE) < ME cōmb < OE camb

see *camb*

crag (ModE) < ME cragge

see *cragge*

cragge (ME), crag (ModE)

‘crag, rock’ (EPNE); ‘precipitous rock, cliff, mountain peak; headland, promontory, sea cliff; projecting point of rock’ (MED); (in ModE) ‘steep or precipitous rugged rock, detached or projecting rough piece of rock’ (OED); ‘rocky place, steep side of a hill’ (EDD)

dod (ModE dial.) < ME dodde < OE *dod, *dud

see **dod, *dud*

***dod, *dud (OE), dodde (ME), dod (ModE dial.)**

(in ME) ‘rounded summit of a hill’ (EPNE); (in ModE) ‘rounded summit or eminence, either as a separate hill, or more frequently a lower summit or distinct shoulder or boss of a hill’ (OED); ‘bare, round hill or fell’ (EDD)

down (ModE) < ME doun < OE dūn

see *dūn*

dūn (OE), doun (ME), down (ModE)

‘hill’, (in ME also) ‘expanse of open hill-country’ (EPNE); ‘hill’ (W, Mi); ‘down, hill, (also) hill pasture’ (E); ‘hill, down’ (Ma); (in ME) ‘hill, elevation, grass-grown upland, open country’ (MED); (in ModE) ‘hill, open expanse of land, sand-hill, dune’ (OED)

***ecg* (OE), *egge* (ME), *edge* (ModE)**

‘edge; sharp edge at the top of a hill, escarpment’ (*EPNE*); ‘edge’, (in ME and ModE dialects) ‘crest of a sharply pointed ridge, ridge, steep hill, hill-side’ (*E*); ‘edge, escarpment’ (*Mi*); (in ME) ‘edge; crest (of a hill), ridge, brink or edge (of a cliff); boundary (of land); edge (of woods)’ (*MED*)

***edge* (ModE)** < ME *egge* < OE *ecg*

see *ecg*

***fell* (ME, ModE)** < ON *fjall*, *fell*

‘hill, mountain’ (*EPNE*); ‘fell, mountain’ (*E*); ‘hill, mountain; upland waste or pasture, moor, down’ (*MED*); (in ModE) ‘hill, mountain; wild, elevated stretch of waste or pasture land; moorland ridge, down’, (in the 16th-17th cent. understood to mean) ‘marsh, fen’ (*OED*); ‘hill, mountain; high, open, untilled ground; moor, moorland’ (*EDD*)

***head* (ModE)** < ME *heved*, *haved*, *hede* < OE *hēafod*

see *hēafod*

***hēafod* (OE), *heved*, *haved*, *hede* (ME), *head* (ModE)**

‘head; upper end or top of something, hill, eminence, end of a ridge; headland, spit of land round which a river flows; promontory on the sea-coast; animal’s head; headland in a common field’ (*EPNE*); ‘head; hill, headland, promontory, summit, upper end, source of a stream, animal’s head’ (*E*); ‘head; highest point of a field, a stream or a hill’ (*Ma*); ‘head, headland, end of a ridge, river-source’ (*Mi*); (in ME) ‘human or animal head; origin of a river or other water supply, source, fountainhead; upper end of a valley, lake, drain, or ditch; top, summit; high ground, mountains; either end of anything longer than it is broad, edge, boundary; either end of a ploughed field’ (*MED*)

***hill* (ModE)** < ME *hill* < OE *hyll*

see *hyll*

***hlāw* (OE), *loue* (ME), *law* (ModE dial.)**

‘hill, conical hill resembling a tumulus, mound, artificial mound, burial mound’ (*EPNE*); ‘mound, cairn, hill, mountain, barrow’ (*W*); ‘mound, burial mound, hill, mountain’ (*E*); ‘rounded hill, barrow, tumulus’ (*Ma*); ‘tumulus, mound, hill’ (*Mi*); (in ME) ‘hill, mountain, mound, knoll’ (*MED*); (in ModE) ‘hill, esp. one more or less round or conical; monumental tumulus of stones’ (*OED*); ‘roundish hill or eminence; barrow, tumulus, mound, heap of stones’ (*EDD*)

***hoe, heugh* (ModE dial.)** < ME *hough* < OE *hōh*

see *hōh*

***hōh* (OE), *hough* (ME), *hoe, heugh* (ModE dial.)**

‘heel, spur of land’, (in ModE) ‘steep glen, deep cleft in rocks’ (*EPNE*); ‘hill-spur, hough, heel, point of land’ (*W*); ‘heel, projecting ridge of land’, (in ModE) ‘crag, cliff, precipice, height ending abruptly’ (*E*); ‘heel, point of land formed like a heel and projecting into more level ground, projecting ridge of land, promontory’ (*Ma*); ‘heel of land, projecting hill-spur’ (*Mi*); (in ME) ‘promontory, cliff, projecting ridge of land, eminence, hill, mountain or high hill with steep sides, piece of high ground, hillock, artificial mound’ (*MED*); (in ModE) ‘precipitous or hanging descent, craggy or rugged steep, precipice, cliff, scaur; glen or ravine with steep overhanging braes or sides, cleuch’ (*OED*); ‘crag, cliff, precipice, steep bank; glen, deep cleft in the rocks, grassy ravine without water’ (*EDD*)

***hrycg* (OE), *rigge* (ME), *ridge* (ModE), *rig(g)* (ModE dial.)**

‘ridge, long narrow hill’, (in ME f. ns. also) ‘cultivated strip of ground, measure of land’ (*EPNE*); ‘back, ridge’ (*E*); ‘back of a man or animal, long and narrow stretch of elevated ground’ (*Ma*); ‘ridge’ (*Mi*); (in ME also) ‘ridge between two furrows in a ploughed field, measure of land comprising one strip of land separated from other such strips by shallow ditches’ (*MED*)

***hurst* (ModE)** < ME *hirst(e)* < OE *hyrst*

see *hyrst*

hyll (OE), hill (ME, ModE)

‘hill, natural eminence or elevated piece of ground’, (in ME also) ‘heap of earth, sand or other material’ (*EPNE*); ‘hill’ (*E, Ma, Mi*); (in ME) ‘natural elevation, hill, mountain; man-made hill or mound; heap, pile’ (*MED*)

hyrst (OE), hirst(e (ME), hurst (ModE)

‘hillock, bank; copse, wood, wooded eminence’, (in ME also) ‘sandbank’ (*EPNE*); ‘hillock, knoll, esp. one of a sandy nature; copse, wood, wooded eminence’ (*E*); ‘copse, wood’ (*Ma*); ‘wooded hill’ (*Mi*); (in ME) ‘wood, grove; hill, hillock, peak or eminence of a hill; sandbank, sandbar’ (*MED*); (in ModE) ‘eminence, hillock, knoll, or bank, esp. one of a sandy nature; sandbank in the sea or a river; ford made by a bed of sand or shingle; grove of trees, copse, wood, wooded eminence’ (*OED*); ‘small wood, wooded eminence; bank, little hill, ridge, barren height, bare and hard summit of a hill’ (*EDD*)

knoll (ModE), knowe, know (ModE dial.) < ME *knōl* < OE *cnoll* see *cnoll*

law (ModE dial.) < ME *loue* < OE *hlāw* see *hlāw*

mont (OFr, ME), munt(e) (ME), mount (ModE)

‘mount, hill’ (*EPNE, Mi, MED*)

mount (ModE) < ME *mont, munt(e)* < OFr *mont*, OE *munt* see *mont*

pīc (OE), pīk(e (ME), pike (ModE dial.)

‘point, pointed tool’, (later) ‘pointed hill, conical hill, hill; prickly, thorn; pike (the fish)’ (*EPNE*); (in ME) ‘mountain’ (*MED*); (in ModE) ‘pointed or peaked summit, mountain or hill with a pointed summit; beacon, pillar or cairn built on the highest point of a mountain or hill’ (*OED Online* 07/12/2011); ‘pointed hill, conical top of a hill or mountain’ (*EDD*)

pike (ModE dial.) < ME *pīk(e* < OE *pīc* see *pīc*

point (ModE) < ME *pointe* < AN *pointe, punte, puinte*

ridge (ModE), rig(g) (ModE dial.) < ME *rigge* < OE *hrycg* see *hrycg*

shank (ModE) < ME *shank(e)* < OE *sc(e)anca*

(in ModE dialects) ‘projecting part of a hill, or the narrow ridge, which, like a stem, joins the mass to the level ground’ (*OED*); ‘projecting point of a hill; the narrow ridge which joins it to the plain’ (*EDD*)

side (ModE) < OE, ME *sīde* see *sīde*

sīde (OE, ME), side (ModE)

‘long side of a slope or a hill, a hill-side’, (in ME also) ‘land extending alongside a river or lake, edge of a wood or village’ (*EPNE*); ‘side’, (in ME also) ‘slope of a hill, esp. one extending for a considerable distance’ (*E*); (in ME) ‘slope of a hill or bank, especially one extending for a considerable distance’ (*Ma*); ‘hill-side, land alongside a river or wood’ (*Mi*); (in ME) ‘slope, declivity, hill-side; shore of a body of water, riverbank; outskirts of a thicket, orchard, wood, etc.; outskirts of a city; area of land near the boundary, border region; area on one or another side of a topographical feature; area, region, district’ (*MED*)

steel (ModE dial.) < ME *stīle* < OE *stigel, -ol* see *stigel, -ol*

stigel, -ol (OE), stīle (ME), steel (ModE dial.)

‘stile, place devised for climbing over a fence; steep ascent’ (*EPNE*); ‘stile; steep ascent, place where one has to climb’, (in ModE) ‘steep ridge’ (*E*); (in ME) ‘set of steps erected over a fence, stile’ (*MED*); (in ModE) ‘ridge, point or tongue of land; precipice, rock’ (*EDD*)

top (ModE) < ME *top* < OE *topp* see *topp*

topp (OE), top (ME, ModE)

‘top, top of a bank or hill’ (*EPNE*); (in ME) ‘summit of a hill or mountain, crest’ (*MED*)

Other Common Elements

borough (ModE) < ME *burgh* < OE *burh*, *burg*

see *burh*, *burg*

burh, burg (OE), burgh (ME), borough (ModE)

‘fortified place, stronghold; prehistoric fortification, Roman town or station, Anglo-Saxon stronghold; fortified dwelling, estate, manor; (defended) town, borough’; (in ME) ‘town, city, small village; town with municipal organisation and with privileges granted by the king, chartered borough, town which sends representatives to Parliament’ (VEPN, EPNE, W, E, Ma, Mi, MED)

burn (ModE) < ME *bourne*(e), *burn*(e) < OE *burna*

see *burna*

burna (OE), bourn(e), burn(e (ME), burn (ModE)

‘stream, spring’; (in ME also) ‘body of water, such as a lake or the sea’ (VEPN, EPNE, W, E, Ma, Mi, MED)

castel (ONFr, ME), castle (ModE)

‘castle, stronghold, fortified place, fort, fortress; (later also) mansion or fortress built in the style of a mediaeval castle; prehistoric earthwork’ (VEPN, EPNE, Ma, MED)

castle (ModE) < ONFr, ME *castel*

see *castel*

dene, dean (ModE) < ME *dēne* < OE *denu*

see *denu*

denu (OE), dēne (ME), dene, dean (ModE)

‘valley’ (EPNE, W, E, Ma, Mi, MED)

end (ModE) < OE, ME *ende*

see *ende*

***ende* (OE, ME), *end* (ModE)**

‘end, end of something; district or end of an estate, district or quarter of a village or town’; (in ME also) ‘mouth (of a river); border, edge, or outlying part of a country or region; outskirts of a city or village’ (*EPNE, E, Mi, MED*)

farm* (ModE) < OFr, ME *ferme

***feld* (OE), *fēld* (ME), *field* (ModE)**

‘open country, plain, tract of land cleared of trees, stretch of unenclosed land; land for pasture or cultivation’; (in ME also) ‘unenclosed land held in common for cultivation, common field’; (in late ME also) ‘enclosed or fenced-in plot of land’ (*EPNE, W, E, Ma, Mi, MED*)

field* (ModE) < ME *fēld* < OE *feld

see *feld*

***halh* (OE), *hāle* (ME), *haugh* (ModE dial.)**

‘nook, corner of land, water-meadow; secluded hollow in a hill-side, small steep valley on the side of a larger one, remote narrow valley; dry ground in a marsh; piece of land almost enclosed by a bend of a river, tongue of land between two rivers; piece of low-lying land by a river, haugh; nook of land in the corner of a parish’; (in ModE) ‘piece of flat alluvial land by the side of a river, forming part of the floor of the river-valley’ (*EPNE, W, E, Ma, MED, OED, EDD*)

hall* (ModE) < ME *hal(le)* < OE *hall

see *hall*

***hall* (OE), *hal(le)* (ME), *hall* (ModE)**

‘hall, large residence, manor house, building for worship, place for legal and other business’; (in ME also) ‘royal residence, palace, castle’; (in ModE dialects also) ‘house, home, farm-house, cottage’ (*EPNE, E, MED, OED, EDD*)

***hām* (OE), *hōm* (ME), *home* (ModE)**

‘village, village community; manor, estate, household, monastery, homestead, dwelling-place, house’ (*EPNE, W, E, Ma, Mi, MED*)

haugh (ModE dial.) < ME *hāle* < OE *halh* see *halh*

home (ModE) < ME *hōm* < OE *hām* see *hām*

hop (OE), hōp(e (ME), hope (ModE)

‘enclosure in marsh or moor, piece of enclosed land; dry land in a fen; small enclosed valley, esp. a smaller opening branching out from the main valley’
(*EPNE, E, Ma, Mi, MED, OED, EDD*)

hope (ModE) < ME *hōp(e* < OE *hop* see *hop*

house (ModE) < ME *hous* < OE *hūs* see *hūs*

hūs (OE), hous (ME), house (ModE)

‘house’ (*EPNE, E, Ma, Mi, MED*)

læh (OE), lei(e (ME), lea (ModE)

‘wood; clearing in a wood, glade; (later) piece of open land, open land used as arable, meadow, pasture’; (in ME also) ‘piece of fallow ground, unploughed strip, balk’ (*EPNE, W, E, Ma, Mi, MED, OED, EDD*)

lea (ModE) < ME *lei(e* < OE *læh* see *læh*

mill (ModE) < ME *milne* < OE *myln, mylen* see *myln, mylen*

mōr (OE, ME), moor (ModE)

‘moor; (originally) barren waste-land, (later) marshland, high tract of barren uncultivated ground’ (*EPNE, W, E, Ma, Mi, MED*)

moor (ModE) < OE, ME *mōr* see *mōr*

myln, mylen (OE), milne (ME), mill (ModE)

‘mill’ (*EPNE, E, Mi, MED*)

***park* (OFr, ME, ModE)**

‘enclosed tract of land held by royal grant or prescription for keeping and hunting deer and other game’; (in ME also) ‘grove, wood’; (in ME and ModE also) ‘large enclosed piece of ground, usually comprising woodland and pasture, attached to or surrounding a country house or mansion’; (in ModE only in Ireland, Scotland and north of England) ‘enclosed piece of ground for pasture or cultivation, field, paddock’; (in ModE also) ‘house or mansion having extensive ornamental grounds’, ‘large public garden or area of land used for recreation’ (*EPNE, MED, OED Online* 06/12/2011, *EDD*)

****scēla* (OE), *sciale, shale, schele* (ME), *shiel* (ModE dial.)**

‘temporary hut or shelter, shepherd’s summer hut, shed; summer pasturage’; (later also) ‘small house, cottage, hovel’ (*EPNE, E, Ma, Mi, MED, OED, EDD*)

***shiel* (ModE dial.)** < ME *sciale, shale, schele* < OE **scēla*

see **scēla*

***stān* (OE), *stōn* (ME), *stone* (ModE)**

‘stone, rock; boundary stone, monolith, standing stone; stone paving’; (in ME also) ‘milestone, millstone; large mass of rock, rocky outcropping, cliff, crag; cave’ (*EPNE, E, Ma, Mi, MED*)

***stone* (ModE)** < ME *stōn* < OE *stān*

see *stān*

***town* (ModE)** < ME *toun* < OE *tūn*

see *tūn*

***tūn* (OE), *toun* (ME), *town* (ModE)**

‘enclosure, yard, garden, farmstead, hamlet or village, manor, estate’; (in ME also) ‘urban area, town, city, municipality, large collection of dwellings and buildings’ (*EPNE, W, E, Ma, Mi, MED*)

***well* (ModE)** < ME *wel(le)* < OE *wella, well(e)*

see *wella, well(e)*

***wella, well(e)* (OE), *wel(le)* (ME), *well* (ModE)**

‘well, spring, fountain, stream’ (*EPNE, W, E, Ma, Mi, MED*)

wood (ModE) < ME *wōde* < OE *wudu*

see *wudu*

***wudu* (OE), *wōde* (ME), *wood* (ModE)**

‘wood, grove, woodland, forest; wood, timber’ (*EPNE, W, E, Ma, Mi, MED*)

	Name	Early Form 1.	Early Form(s) 2.	Element 1.	Element 2.	Additional Element	Comments
1	Abbey Rigg (Nb, Bellingham; NY 8487)	<i>Abbey Rigg</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>abbey</i> (< ME <i>abbeie</i> < OFr <i>abaïe</i> , <i>abeïe</i> , <i>abbaïe</i> , <i>abbeïe</i>)	ModE dial. <i>rig(g)</i>		The reference of ModE <i>abbey</i> in this name is not known.
2	Acomb Fell (Nb, St John Lee; NY 9568)	<i>Acomb Fell</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		p. n. <i>Acomb</i>	ME, ModE <i>fell</i>		<i>Acomb</i> is first recorded in 1268 (<i>Akum</i>) (Ekwall 1960:2).
3	Acton Fell (Nb, Shotley; NY 9554)	<i>Acton Fell</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		p. n. <i>Acton</i>	ME, ModE <i>fell</i>		<i>Acton</i> is first recorded in 1269 (<i>Akedene</i>) (Mawer 1920:1-2).
4	Addycombe (Nb, Rothbury; NU 0502)	<i>Addycombe</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE surname <i>Addy</i>	ModE <i>comb</i>		The specific of this name is problematic. It might be the surname <i>Addy</i> , which is first recorded in England in 1290 (<i>Addy</i> , Ch) (Reaney and Wilson 1997:2). <i>Addy</i> is, however, apparently rare in Nb, with only 13 of the 1,503 Addy families in the 1891 England and Wales Census recorded in the county (A).
5	Agarshill Fell (Nb, Whitfield; NY 7558)	<i>Agarshill Fell</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		p. n. <i>Agar's Hill</i>	ME, ModE <i>fell</i>		<i>Agar's Hill</i> is first recorded in 1278 (<i>Algerseles</i>) (Mawer 1920:2).
6	Airey Hill Farm (Nb, Ovingham; NZ 0858)	<i>Airy Hill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	<i>Airey Hill</i> 1966 (OSIR1), <i>Airey Hill Farm</i> 2005 (OS88)	ModE surname <i>Airey</i>	ModE <i>hill</i>	ModE <i>farm</i>	The specific appears to be the surname <i>Airey</i> , which is first recorded in England in 1301 (<i>Robert de Hayra</i> , We) (Reaney and Wilson 1997:4). While <i>Airey</i> is fairly common in the northern counties in general, it seems to be comparatively rare in Nb, with only 23 of the 2,246 Airey families in the 1891 Census living in the county (A).

7	Akeld (Nb, Kirknewton; NT 9529)	<i>Achelda</i> 1169 (W, E, Ma, Mi)	<i>Hakelda</i> 1176 (W, Ma), <i>Akelde</i> c. 1225 (W, E), <i>Akell</i> 1694 (W, Ma), <i>Akeld</i> 1769 (ANb)	OE <i>āc</i> 'oak-tree' (W, E, Mi) / OWScand <i>á</i> 'river' (Ma)	OE <i>helde</i> 'slope' (W, E, Mi) / OWScand <i>kelda</i> 'well, spring' (Ma)		The generic is almost certainly OE <i>helde</i> as it would fit local topography extremely well here since A~ village is situated at the foot of a steep slope. The interpretation suggested by Mawer (1920:2-3) seems highly unlikely as names of Scandinavian origin are in general rare in Nb.
8	Akeld Hill (Nb, Kirknewton; NT 9429)	<i>Akeld Hill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		p. n. <i>Akeld</i>	ME, ModE <i>hill</i>		For the specific, see Akeld.
9	Aldin Grange (Du, St Oswald Durham; NZ 2442)	<i>Aldingrig</i> c. 1170 (Ma)	<i>Aldyngryge</i> 1539 (Ma), <i>Aldin Grange</i> 1580 (DCDP), <i>Aldernedge</i> 1637 (Ma), <i>Alderidge</i> 1768 (ADu), <i>Aldin Grange</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)	OE pers. n. <i>Ealda</i> + <i>ing-</i> (Ma)	OE <i>hrycg</i> (Ma)		
10	Allen Banks (Nb, Warden; NY 7963)	<i>Allen Banks</i> 1975 (OSM1)		r. n. <i>Allen</i>	ModE <i>bank</i>		The r. n. <i>Allen</i> is first recorded in 1226 as part of the p. n. <i>Allendale</i> (<i>Alwentedal</i> , <i>Alwentedale</i>) (Watts 2004:8; Ekwall 1960:6; Mawer 1920:3).
11	Allerybank (Nb, Greystead; NY 7481)	<i>Allery Bank</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	<i>Allerybank</i> 1980 (OSM1)	ModE <i>alder</i> (< ME <i>alder</i> < OE <i>alor</i>)	ModE <i>bank</i>		<i>Aller</i> is a dial. form of ModE <i>alder</i> (EDD). <i>Allery</i> could represent an adj. derived from <i>alder</i> or <i>aller</i> , but such adj. is apparently unattested (cf. Ashy Bank) (DOST; EDD; OED; SND).

12	Alton Side (Nb, Warden; NY 8565)	<i>Otenside</i> 1769 (ANb)	<i>Altonside</i> 1862-67 (OSC1), <i>Alton Side</i> 1972 (OSM1)	p. n. <i>Alton</i> / ModE surname <i>Alton</i>	ModE side		The specific of this name is highly problematic. <i>Alton</i> could be an earlier p. n. although it only appears as part of <i>A~ S~</i> on the maps consulted here as it is well attested as a p. n. elsewhere (cf. e.g. <i>Alton</i> (Db) (<i>Alton</i> 1296) and <i>Alton</i> (St) (<i>Elvetone</i> 1086) in Watts (2004:11) and Ekwall (1960:8)). It could alternatively be a surname, but this is perhaps less likely as only 13 of the 993 Alton families in the 1891 England and Wales Census are recorded in Nb (A). The 1769 form is puzzling; if it is trustworthy, the specific is obscure, and the later forms are probably explained by the influence of the p. n. or surname <i>Alton</i> .
13	Amble (Nb, Warkworth; NU 2604)	<i>Ambell</i> c. 1203 (W, E, Ma, Mi)	<i>Ambbill</i> c. 1212 (W, E, Ma), <i>Anebell</i> 1256 (E, Mi), <i>Anebill</i> 1347 (Ma), <i>Amble</i> 1769 (ANb)	OE pers. n. <i>Anna</i> (W, E, Mi) / OE pers. n. * <i>Amma</i> (E, Mi)	OE bile 'promontory' (W, E, Mi)		According to EPNE, OE <i>bile</i> has the meanings 'bill, beak' and 'headland, promontory'; its meaning in this name is uncertain, and it is doubtful whether it is used as a hill-term here. No interpretation of this name is offered by Mawer (1920:12), who believes it to be '[p]robably Celtic'.
14	Amersidelaw (Nb, Chatton; NU 0627)	<i>Amerside law</i> 1769 (ANb)	<i>Amersidelaw</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	? + ModE side	ModE dial. law		The first el. of this name is obscure; the second el. seems to be ModE side . <i>Amerside</i> could be an earlier p. n. although it only appears as part of <i>Amersidelaw</i> on the maps consulted here.

15	Amerston Hill (Du, Elwick; NZ 4330)	<i>Amerston Hill</i> early 19th cent. (PNDu)		p. n. <i>Amerston</i>	ME, ModE <i>hill</i>		<i>Amerston</i> is first recorded in c. 1214 (<i>Aimu'distu'</i>) (PNDu).
16	Anton Hill (Nb, Bellingham; NY 8580)	<i>Antonhill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	<i>Anton Hill Farm</i> 1981 (OSM1), <i>Anton Hill</i> 2007 (OS80)	ModE forename <i>Anthony</i> / ModE surname <i>Anthony</i> , <i>Anton</i>	ModE <i>hill</i>		The specific appears to be either a forename or a surname (cf. e.g. <i>Anton Field</i> (Du) (<i>Antonfeld</i> 1438) in Mawer (1920:6)). <i>Anthony</i> , <i>Anton</i> is first recorded as a surname in England in the 12th century (<i>Antonius</i> , Hu), and in the 1891 England and Wales Census, there are 28 <i>Anthony</i> and eight <i>Anton</i> families in Nb (A; Reaney and Wilson 1997:12).
17	Archy's Rigg (Nb, Falstone; NY 7083)	<i>Archy's Rigg</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE forename <i>Archy</i> , <i>Archie</i>	ModE dial. <i>rig(g)</i>		<i>Archy</i> and <i>Archie</i> are hypocoristic forms of <i>Archibald</i> , a name which 'has long been associated with Scotland, where it is in regular use as the English equivalent of Gaelic <i>Gilleasbaig</i> ' (Hanks and Hodges 2001:14).
18	Arlaw Banks (Du, Gainford; NZ 0916)	<i>Early Bank</i> 1768 (ADu)	<i>Arlaw Banks</i> 1898-99 (OSCR1)	?	ModE <i>bank</i>		The specific of this name is obscure.
19	Ash Hill (Du, Middleton-in-Teesdale; NY 8928)	<i>Ash Hill</i> 1768 (ADu)		ModE <i>ash</i> 'ash-tree' (< ME <i>assh</i> (e < OE <i>æsc</i>)	ModE <i>hill</i>		

20	Ashgill Head (Du, Middleton-in-Teesdale; NY 8035)	<i>Ashgill Head Low Shop</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)	<i>Ashgill Head</i> 1898-99 (OSCR1)	p. n. <i>Ashgill</i>	ModE <i>head</i>		<i>Ashgill</i> is probably an earlier p. n. although it only appears on the maps consulted here as part of <i>A~ Head</i> and <i>A~ Beck</i> . This is one of the several names in the corpus containing ME <i>heved</i> , <i>haved</i> , <i>hede</i> or its ModE reflex compounded with an earlier valley-name or p. n. el. denoting a valley (cf. e.g. Blackton Head and Dale Head). With the possible exception of Spithopehead, it seems unlikely that <i>heved</i> , <i>haved</i> , <i>hede</i> or its reflex is used as a hill-term in these names as the reference is probably, at least primarily, to the 'head', or upper end of a valley.
21	Ashy Bank (Du, Stanhope; NY 9539)	<i>Ashy Bank</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>ashy</i> (< ME <i>asshī</i> , <i>-ish</i> < ME <i>asshe</i> < OE <i>asce</i> , <i>axe</i>) / ModE <i>ash</i> 'ash-tree' (< ME <i>assh(e)</i> < OE <i>æsc</i>)	ModE <i>bank</i>		<i>Ashy</i> could represent an adj. derived from ModE <i>ash</i> 'ash-tree', but such adj. is apparently unattested (cf. Allerybank) (DOST; EDD; OED; SND). If the specific is ModE <i>ashy</i> 'consisting of, or covered or sprinkled with ashes', its reference and meaning are uncertain here (OED).

22	Auckland, Bishop A~ (Du, Bishop Auckland; NZ 2029)	<i>Alclit</i> c. 1040 (W, E, Ma, Mi)	<i>alklint</i> c. 1180 (W), <i>Auckland</i> 1183 (Ma), <i>Alclent</i> c. 1190 (Ma), <i>Auclent</i> c. 1200 (E, Ma), c. 1242 (W), <i>Aucland</i> c. 1254 (W, E), 1274 (Ma), <i>Auckland</i> 1284 (W), <i>Aukeland</i> <i>Episcopi</i> 1306 (W), <i>Biss-</i> , <i>Bysshopaukland</i> 1358 (W), <i>Aukland</i> <i>Bishop</i> 1420 (W), <i>Bishop Auckland</i> 1768 (ADu)	PrW * <i>alt</i> 'cliff, hill' (W, E, Mi)	r. n. * <i>Clūt</i> (W, E, Mi)	ME <i>bishop</i> 'bishop' (< OE <i>biscop</i>)	This is a problematic name, which has, according to Watts (2004:26), been remodelled three times: 'once under the influence of ODan <i>klint</i> 'a rocky cliff, a steep bank overlooking a river' [...] then [...] under the influence of ON <i>auka-land</i> 'additional land taken into cultivation' [...] and finally, in local speech [...] under the influence of [northern] dial. <i>aik</i> 'an oak-tree'. While Ekwall (1960:18-19) and Watts (2004:26) agree on the ultimate etymology of A~, Ekwall believes that it is a transferred name while Watts thinks that * <i>Clūt</i> is the original name of the River Gaunless. No interpretation of this name is offered by Mawer (1920:7).
23	Aukside (Du, Middleton-in-Teesdale; NY 9426)	<i>Hawkeside</i> 1635 (DCDP)	<i>Hawkshead</i> 1768 (ADu), <i>Hawk Side</i> 1857-67 (OSCR1), <i>Auk Side</i> 1923 (OSCR2), <i>Aukside</i> 1979 (OSM1)	ME <i>hawk</i> 'hawk' (< OE <i>hafoc</i>) (DCDP) / ModE <i>hawk</i> (DCDP)	ME <i>sīde</i> (DCDP) / ModE <i>side</i> (DCDP)		
24	Aules Hill (Nb, Knaresdale; NY 6652)	<i>Aules Hill</i> 1862-67 (OSCR1)		Scot surname <i>Auld</i>	ModE <i>hill</i>		The specific of this name is problematic. It could be the surname <i>Auld</i> , which is of Scottish origin, and first recorded there in 1284 (<i>John Alde</i>) (Reaney and Wilson 1997:19). In the 1891 England and Wales Census, <i>Auld</i> is the commonest in Nb, with 104 of the 349 <i>Auld</i> families living in the county (A).

25	Avenue Head Farm (Nb, Earsdon; NZ 3075)	<i>Avenue End</i> 1769 (ANb)	<i>Avenue Head</i> 1862-67 (OSC1), <i>Avenue Head Farm</i> 1897-98 (OSCR1)	ModE <i>avenue</i> (< Fr <i>avenue</i>)	ModE <i>end</i> (later replaced with ModE <i>head</i>)	ModE <i>farm</i>	This is one of the several names in the corpus containing ModE <i>head</i> compounded with a word for a way, path, or the like. It seems unlikely that <i>head</i> is used as a hill-term in these names as while the places are typically on high ground in relation to the surrounding area, the reference is probably, at least primarily, to the 'head', or upper end of a way or path. A~ H~ F~ is at the 'head' of the avenue leading to Seaton Delaval Hall. Cf. e.g. Lane Head (NZ 0725), Loaning Head, Sandyway Heads.
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26	Aycliffe (Du, Aycliffe; NZ 2822)	<i>Aclea</i> c. 1085 (E, Ma), <i>Heaclif</i> c. 1050 (Ma), <i>Aclyff</i> (e) 1361 (W)	<i>Aclea</i> c. 1123 (W), <i>Acleia</i> c. 1190 (E, Mi), 1335 (Ma), <i>Heaclif</i> c. 1090 (E), 1109 (W, Mi), <i>Aclyff</i> 1381 (E), <i>Aclyf</i> c. 1378 (Ma), <i>Aykliffe</i> 1587 (W), <i>Aycliffe</i> 1717 (W)	OE <i>āc</i> 'oak', OE <i>*hæh</i> , <i>hēh</i> 'high', ME <i>ōk</i> (e 'oak' (< OE <i>āc</i>) (W) / OE <i>āc</i> 'oak' (E, Ma) / (OE <i>*hæh</i> , <i>hēh</i> 'high' +) OE <i>āc</i> 'oak' (Mi)	OE <i>læh</i> , OE, ME <i>clif</i> (W, Mi) / OE <i>læh</i> (E, Ma) / OE <i>clif</i> (E)		Only A~ <i>Village</i> , Newton A~, <i>School A~</i> , A~ <i>School</i> and A~ <i>Industrial Estate</i> on OS93. The Grid. Ref. given here is to A~ V~. This is a highly problematic name, with early forms which fall into three distinct groups. According to Watts (2004:28-29), type I forms (<i>Aclea</i> c. 1085) are from OE <i>āc</i> + OE <i>læh</i> , type II forms (<i>Heaclif</i> c. 1050) represent OE <i>*hæh</i> , <i>hēh</i> + OE <i>clif</i> , and type III (<i>Aclyff</i> (e) 1361) forms arise from OE <i>āc</i> / ME <i>ōk</i> (e + OE, ME <i>clif</i> . Ekwall (1960:20) thinks that A~ V~ is from OE <i>āc</i> + OE <i>læh</i> while S~ A~ may be from OE <i>āc</i> + OE <i>clif</i> . He also suggests that type II forms are short for 'High Aycliffe' while Mawer (1920:9) believes that type II spellings refer to a place different from A~.
27	Aydon (Nb, Alnwick; NU 1612)	<i>Aydun</i> 1279 (E)	<i>Haydene</i> 1325 (E, Ma), <i>Haydon</i> 1346 (E, Ma), <i>Ayden</i> 1346 (E, Ma), <i>Aydon Forest</i> 1769 (ANb), <i>Alnwick Moor or Aydon Forest (Inner)</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	OE <i>hēg</i> 'hay' (E, Ma) / OE <i>ēg</i> 'island' (E, Ma)	OE <i>dūn</i> (E) / OE <i>denu</i> (Ma)		Only <i>Alnwick Moor or Aydon Forest (Inner)</i> and <i>Alnwick Moor or Aydon Forest (Outer)</i> on OS81; the Grid Ref. given here is to the former. The location of the original A~ is not known. If the specific is OE <i>ēg</i> , it is probably used in this name in the sense of 'piece of dry ground in a fen, well-watered land', or perhaps 'land partly surrounded by water', as the meaning 'island' is hardly possible here (EPNE).

28	Aykley Heads (Du, St Oswald Durham; NZ 2643)	<i>Aycliffe Head</i> 1768 (ADu)	<i>Aykley Heads</i> 1833 (NCGEW)	OE <i>āc</i> 'oak' / ME <i>ōk</i> (e 'oak')	OE, ME <i>clif</i> / OE <i>hlāw</i> / ME <i>loue</i> / OE <i>læh</i> / ME <i>lei</i> (e)	ModE <i>head</i>	This is a problematic name. <i>Aykley</i> is probably an earlier p. n. although it only appears as part of <i>A~ H~</i> on the maps consulted here. If the 1768 form is trustworthy, it seems to be from OE <i>āc</i> / ME <i>ōk</i> (e + OE, ME <i>clif</i> (cf. <i>Aycliffe</i>). Consistent later spellings in <i>-ley</i> seem to suggest, however, that the generic might alternatively be OE <i>læh</i> / OE <i>hlāw</i> or its later reflex.
29	Baal Hill (Du, Brancepeth; NZ 1839)	<i>Bail Hill</i> 1768 (ADu)	<i>Baal Hill</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)	ModE dial. <i>bale</i> 'bonfire, signal-fire, beacon-fire' (< ME <i>bāl</i> (e < ON <i>bál</i>))	ModE <i>hill</i>		
30	Baal Hill House (Du, Wolsingham; NZ 0738)	<i>Baylehillhouse</i> 1558 (DCDP)	<i>Bail Hill</i> 1768 (ADu), <i>Baal Hill House</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)	ME <i>baillr</i> (e 'bailiff' (< OFr <i>baillie</i>) (DCDP)	ME <i>hill</i> (DCDP)	ME <i>hous</i> (DCDP)	According to DCDP, '[t]his was the holding of the bailiff of the bishop of Durham's park Wolsingham'. The present-day form of the name is 'due to popular association [...] with northern dialect <i>bale</i> 'a signal fire, a beacon' (cf. e.g. Baal Hill) (DCDP).
31	Backhill, Berrington B~ (Nb, Ancroft; NU 0043)	<i>Berrington Backhill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>back</i> (< ME <i>bakke</i> < OE <i>bæc</i>)	ModE <i>hill</i>	p. n. <i>Berrington</i>	ModE <i>back</i> is used here as an adj. in the sense of 'situated behind or in the rear'; the reference is to the situation of B~ B~ in relation to nearby Berrington (OED). For the affix, see Berrington.

32	Backside Fell (Du, Middleton-in-Teesdale; NY 7931)	<i>Backside Fell</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>backside</i> (< ME <i>bak-sīde</i> < ME <i>bakke</i> (< OE <i>bæc</i>) + ME <i>sīde</i>) / ModE back 'ridge of a hill' (< ME <i>bakke</i> < OE <i>bæc</i>) + ModE side	ModE fell		<i>Backside</i> is perhaps more likely to represent ModE <i>backside</i> in the sense of 'rear or back part' than ModE <i>back</i> 'ridge of a hill' + ModE <i>side</i> as B~ F~ is on the 'backside' of Herdship Fell (OED).
33	Bail Hill (Du, Gainford; NZ 0321)	<i>Bail Hill</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)		ModE dial. <i>bale</i> 'bonfire, signal-fire, beacon-fire' (< ME <i>bāl</i> (e < ON <i>bál</i>))	ModE hill		
34	Baldersbury Hill (Nb, Berwick-upon-Tweed; NT 9553)	<i>Baldersburyhill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	<i>Baldersbury Hill</i> 2005 (OS75)	p. n. <i>Baldersbury</i>	ModE hill		On the OSC, OSI and OSM series of maps, <i>Baldersbury</i> is the name of a settlement SE of B~ H~ (<i>Easter Baldersbury</i> OSC1). There are apparently no early forms for this name.
35	Balehill House (Du, Hunstanworth; NY 9549)	<i>Balehill House</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)		ModE dial. <i>bale</i> (< ME <i>bāl</i> (e < ON <i>bál</i>))	ModE hill	ModE <i>house</i>	The usual meaning of ModE dial. <i>bale</i> is 'bonfire, signal-fire, beacon-fire' (cf. e.g. Baal Hill) (EDD; OED). It also has the meaning 'place where lead has been smelted'; according to the EDD, this meaning is only attested in Yorkshire, but it would be appropriate here as lead smelting is known to have taken place at B~ H~ during the Middle Ages (KP). According to KP, '[a] large area of lead slag has been brought to surface [here] by rabbits', and '[t]here is [also] a 19th century reference to the washing of lead slag from this site'. On OSC1, <i>Bale Hill</i> is the name of a hill SSE of B~ H~.

36	Bank Foot (Du, Stanhope; NY 9243)	<i>Bank Foot</i> 1898-99 (OSCR1)		ModE <i>bank</i>	ModE <i>foot</i> (< OE, ME <i>fōt</i>)		
37	Bank Foot (Nb, St John Lee; NY 9565)	<i>Bank Foot</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>bank</i>	ModE <i>foot</i> (< OE, ME <i>fōt</i>)		
38	Bank House (Nb, Guizance; NU 2005)	<i>Bank House</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>bank</i>	ModE <i>house</i>		
39	Bank Top (Nb, Earsdon; NZ 3174)	<i>Bank Top</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>bank</i>	ModE <i>top</i>		
40	Bank Top (Nb, Newburn; NZ 1466)	<i>Throckley Bank Top</i> 1898-99 (OSCR1)	<i>Bank Top</i> 1967 (OSIR1)	ModE <i>bank</i>	ModE <i>top</i>		This B~ T~ is on the outskirts of Throckley village, hence <i>Throckley B~ T~</i> .
41	Bank Top, Middleton B~ T~ (Nb, Hartburn; NZ 0583)	<i>Middleton Bank Top</i> 1978 (OSM1)		ModE <i>bank</i>	ModE <i>top</i>	p. n. <i>Middleton</i>	M~ B~ T~ was formerly known as <i>Middleton East</i> (OSC1). <i>Banktop</i> appears on OSC1 as the name of a small house SE of Middleton East; this building is not marked on the later editions of OS maps. <i>Middleton</i> is first recorded in 1226 (<i>Middilton' Morell</i>) (L).
42	Bank Top, Seaton B~ T~ (Du, Seaham; NZ 3949)	<i>Seaton Bank Top</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>bank</i>	ModE <i>top</i>	p. n. <i>Seaton</i>	<i>Seaton</i> is first recorded in c. 1040 (<i>Sætun</i>) (Watts 2004:534).
43	Bankdan Farm (Du, Kelloe; NZ 3638)	<i>Bankdam Farm</i> 1966 (OSIR1)	<i>Bankdan Farm</i> 2007 (OS93)	ModE <i>bank</i>	ModE <i>dam</i> (< ME <i>damme</i> < OE * <i>damm</i> , * <i>domm</i> , late ON <i>dammr</i>)	ModE <i>farm</i>	The generic of this name appears to be ModE <i>dam</i> . It is uncertain whether ModE <i>bank</i> is used as a hill-term here as the reference could be to the banks or margin of a pond or stream rather than to a hill-feature. B~ F~ is on the former site of Easington & Sedgefield Joint Smallpox Hospital (OSCR2; OSI1).

44	Bankfoot (Nb, Bolam; NZ 0778)	<i>Bankfoot</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>bank</i>	ModE <i>foot</i> (< OE, ME <i>fōt</i>)		
45	Bankfoot (Nb, Haltwhistle; NY 6664)	<i>Bankfoot</i> 1982 (OSM1)		ModE <i>bank</i>	ModE <i>foot</i> (< OE, ME <i>fōt</i>)		
46	Bankfoot, Kenton B~ (Nb, Gosforth; NZ 2068)	<i>Kenton Bankfoot</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>bank</i>	ModE <i>foot</i> (< OE, ME <i>fōt</i>)	p. n. <i>Kenton</i>	<i>Kenton</i> is first recorded in 1242 (<i>Kinton</i>) (Ekwall 1960:272).
47	Bankhead (Nb, Bellingham; NY 8479)	<i>Bankhead</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>bank</i>	ModE <i>head</i>		
48	Bankhead (Nb, Haltwhistle; NY 7764)	<i>Bankhead</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>bank</i>	ModE <i>head</i>		
49	Bankhead (Nb, Rothbury; NU 0305)	<i>Bank Head</i> 1769 (ANb)	<i>Bankhead</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	ModE <i>bank</i>	ModE <i>head</i>		
50	Banktop (Nb, Edlingham; NU 1310)	<i>Banktop</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>bank</i>	ModE <i>top</i>		
51	Banktop (Nb, Haltwhistle; NY 6565)	<i>Banktop</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>bank</i>	ModE <i>top</i>		
52	Banno Crag (Nb, Simonburn; NY 8272)	<i>Banna Crag</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	<i>Banno Crag</i> 1898 (OSCR1)	?	ModE <i>crag</i>		The specific of this name is obscure; the same unidentified el. also seems to occur in Nb in <i>Bannamoore</i> (NU 1218).
53	Barley Hill (Du, Lanchester; NZ 1752)	<i>Barley Hill</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>barley</i> (< ME <i>barlich</i> , -li < OE <i>bærlic</i>)	ModE <i>hill</i>		
54	Barley Hill (Nb, Kirknewton; NT 8834)	<i>Barley Hill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>barley</i> (< ME <i>barlich</i> , -li < OE <i>bærlic</i>)	ModE <i>hill</i>		
55	Barleyhill (Nb, Shotley; NZ 0254)	<i>Birlawe</i> 1225 (Ma)	<i>Berlauwe</i> 1230 (Ma), <i>Beirallawe</i> c. 1250 (Ma), <i>Barleyhill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	OE <i>bere</i> 'barley' (Ma)	OE <i>hlāw</i> (Ma)	ME, ModE <i>hill</i>	If trustworthy, the c. 1250 form could represent an alternative OE <i>bere</i> + OE <i>hyll</i> , with a later, pleonastic OE <i>hlāw</i> (Mawer 1920:11).

56	Barleymill Bank (Nb, Ford; NT 9240)	<i>Barleymill Bank</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>barley</i> (< ME <i>barlich</i> , -li < OE <i>bærlic</i>) + ModE <i>mill</i>	ModE <i>bank</i>		ModE <i>mill</i> refers here to a water mill which 'ceased operation between 1861 and 1871 [and was] demolished or fell down by the 1890s' (KP). It is marked on OSC1 as <i>The Barley Mill</i> .
57	Barmoor Ridge (Nb, Lowick; NT 9639)	<i>Barmoor Ridge</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		p. n. <i>Barmoor</i>	ME <i>rigge</i> / ModE <i>ridge</i>		<i>Barmoor</i> is first recorded in 1231 (<i>Beiremor</i>) (Ekwall 1960:27; Mawer 1920:11).
58	Barnhill (Nb, Guizance; NU 2103)	<i>Barnhyll</i> 1567 (B)	<i>Barn Hill</i> 1769 (ANb), <i>Barnhill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	ModE <i>barn</i> (< ME <i>bērn</i> < OE <i>bere-ærn</i> , <i>beren</i> , <i>bern</i>)	ModE <i>hill</i>		
59	Barnhill (Nb, Kirkwhelpington; NZ 0380)	<i>Barnhill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>barn</i> (< ME <i>bērn</i> < OE <i>bere-ærn</i> , <i>beren</i> , <i>bern</i>)	ModE <i>hill</i>		
60	Barras Hill (Du, Witton Gilbert; NZ 2447)	<i>Bararce</i> 1382 (DCDP)	<i>Barras Hill</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)	OE <i>bær</i> 'bare' (DCDP)	OE <i>ears</i> 'arse, buttock' (DCDP)	ModE <i>hill</i> (DCDP)	The meaning of OE <i>ears</i> in this name is uncertain, but it seems possible that it is used as a hill-term here as it is 'probably [...] used occasionally of some landscape feature resembling a buttock' (EPNE). According to DCDP, however, <i>Bararce</i> , <i>Barras</i> is here 'a derogatory name for bare exposed and unproductive land'.

61	Barrow (Nb, Alwinton; NT 9106)	<i>Barrow Peel</i> 1769 (ANb)	<i>Barrow</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE dial. <i>barrow</i>		This is a highly problematic name. It appears to contain ModE dial. <i>barrow</i> , a reflex of OE <i>berg</i> ; according to the EDD, <i>barrow</i> is attested in the NCy, but its occurrence in Nb seems doubtful as there are no examples from the county in the dictionary (cf. Coldberry and Berry Bank). It might, despite the apparent absence of early forms, be of OE or ME origin, possibly containing OE <i>berg</i> or its ME reflex although early names with present-day <i>Barrow</i> -spellings are usually from OE <i>bearu</i> , -o 'wood, grove' rather than <i>berg</i> (cf. e.g. <i>Great Barrow</i> (Ch) (<i>Barue</i> 958; OE <i>bearu</i> , -o), but also e.g. <i>Barrow</i> (R) (<i>Brec</i> c. 1197; OE <i>berg</i>)) (Watts 2004:38; Ekwall 1960:28; Mills 2003:44).
62	Barrow Hill (Nb, Alwinton; NT 9004)	<i>Barrow Hill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		p. n. <i>Barrow</i>	ModE <i>hill</i>		For the specific, see Barrow.

63	Barrow Law (Nb, Kidland; NT 8611)	<i>Brerylau</i> 1304 (Ma)	<i>Brerilawe</i> 1307 (Ma), <i>Barrow Law</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	OE <i>*brērig</i> 'briary' (Ma)	OE <i>hlāw</i> (Ma)		This is a highly problematic name. Mawer (1920:12) believes that it could be identical with earlier <i>Brerylau</i> 1304, <i>Brerilawe</i> 1307, with the specific having later been replaced with ModE dial. <i>barrow</i> ; this identification is uncertain, however, and <i>B~ L~</i> could alternatively be a secondary name derived from nearby Barrowburn (NT 8610) (<i>Barrough</i> ANb), or the derivation might be directly from ModE dial. <i>barrow</i> + ModE dial. <i>law</i> , although cf. Barrow. There is a prehistoric cross-dyke on <i>B~ L~</i> , which may have led to the place being associated with barrows (KP).
64	Barrow Scar (Nb, Alwinton; NT 9005)	<i>Barrow Scar</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		p. n. <i>Barrow</i>	ModE <i>scar</i> 'precipice, cliff, steep face of rock, ridge of a hill, bare place on a hill-side' (< ME <i>scārre</i> < ON <i>sker</i>)		ModE <i>scar</i> refers here to cliffs. For the specific, see Barrow.
65	Barrowburn (Nb, Kidland; NT 8610)	<i>Barrough</i> 1769 (ANb)	<i>Barrowburn</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE dial. <i>barrow</i>	ModE <i>burn</i>	This is a problematic name. It could, despite the apparent absence of early forms, be of OE or ME origin, possibly containing OE <i>berg</i> or its ME reflex. Cf. Barrow.

66	Batter Law Farm, East B~ L~ F~ (Du, Easington; NZ 4045)	<i>East Batter Law Farm</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>batter</i> (< ME <i>batūre</i> < ME <i>bat(e)ren</i> < OFr <i>batre</i>)	ModE dial. <i>law</i>	ModE <i>east</i> (< ME <i>ēst</i> < OE <i>ēast</i>), ModE <i>farm</i>	There is also a West B~ L~ F~ on all editions of OS maps consulted here. The specific of this name is problematic. It could be ModE <i>batter</i> , presumably used here in the sense of 'liquid mud, filth'; another possibility might be ModE <i>butter</i> , but it seems unlikely here as there are no spellings in -a- in the OED, and a change from -u- or -o- to -a- seems unlikely (EDD; OED).
67	Battle Hill (Nb, Elsdon; NY 9591)	<i>Battle Hill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>battle</i> (< ME <i>batail</i> < OFr <i>bataille</i>)	ModE <i>hill</i>		The reference of ModE <i>battle</i> in this name is not known.
68	Battle Hill (Nb, Wallsend; NZ 3068)	<i>Battle Hill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>battle</i> (< ME <i>batail</i> < OFr <i>bataille</i>)	ModE <i>hill</i>		The reference of ModE <i>battle</i> is not known here.

69	Beacon Hill (Du, Easington; NZ 4345)	<i>Beacon Hill</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>beacon</i> (< ME <i>bēken</i> < OE <i>(ge)bēacon</i> , <i>(ge)bēcon</i>)	ModE <i>hill</i>		This is one of the several names in the corpus containing ModE <i>beacon</i> compounded with a hill-term. The most common meaning of <i>beacon</i> in p. ns. appears to be 'signal-fire', but since the word also has other meanings, including 'watch-tower' and 'lighthouse or other conspicuous object placed upon the coast or at sea, to warn vessels of danger or direct their course', its reference and meaning are not always certain (OED). In this name, the reference could have once been to a mediaeval fire beacon which 'may have stood at this site, though there is nothing to be seen at the site today' (KP). Alternatively, it could be to 'a coastal navigation beacon' as, according to Watts (2004:44), this is the reference of <i>beacon</i> in Beacon Point (NZ 4445), and the distance between the two places is less than 500 metres.
70	Beacon Hill (Du, Elwick; NZ 4432)	<i>Beacon Hill</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>beacon</i> (< ME <i>bēken</i> < OE <i>(ge)bēacon</i> , <i>(ge)bēcon</i>)	ModE <i>hill</i>		The reference of ModE <i>beacon</i> in this name is not known (cf. Beacon Hill (NZ 4345)).
71	Beacon Hill (Nb, Longhorsley; NZ 1491)	<i>Beacon Hill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>beacon</i> (< ME <i>bēken</i> < OE <i>(ge)bēacon</i> , <i>(ge)bēcon</i>)	ModE <i>hill</i>		The reference of ModE <i>beacon</i> is not known here (cf. Beacon Hill (NZ 4345)).

72	Beacon Hill (Nb, Shilbottle; NU 1807)	<i>Beacon Hill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>beacon</i> (< ME <i>bēken</i> < OE <i>(ge)bēacon</i> , <i>(ge)bēcon</i>)	ModE <i>hill</i>		According to KP, 'there are historic records that suggest that [this] hill was once used as a beacon and lookout, though it fell out of use in 1809'. Cf. Beacon Hill (NZ 4345).
73	Beacon Hill (Nb, Whitfield; NY 7659)	<i>Beacon Hill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>beacon</i> (< ME <i>bēken</i> < OE <i>(ge)bēacon</i> , <i>(ge)bēcon</i>)	ModE <i>hill</i>		This B~ H~ 'has been suggested as marking a possible Roman frontier, though the evidence for this is uncertain' (KP). Cf. Beacon Hill (NZ 4345).
74	Beacon Hill Farm (Du, Sedgfield; NZ 3828)	<i>Beacon House</i> 1768 (ADu)	<i>Beacon Hill</i> 1857-67 (OSC1), <i>Beacon Hill Farm</i> 2007 (OS93)	ModE <i>beacon</i> (< ME <i>bēken</i> < OE <i>(ge)bēacon</i> , <i>(ge)bēcon</i>)	ModE <i>house</i> (later replaced with ModE <i>hill</i>)	ModE <i>farm</i>	The reference of ModE <i>beacon</i> is not known here (cf. Beacon Hill (NZ 4345)).
75	Beacon Point (Du, Easington; NZ 4445)	<i>Beacon Point</i> 1768 (ADu)	<i>Beacon Point</i> 1863 (W)	ModE <i>beacon</i> (< ME <i>bēken</i> < OE <i>(ge)bēacon</i> , <i>(ge)bēcon</i>) (W)	ModE <i>point</i> (W)		According to Watts (2004:44), ModE <i>beacon</i> refers here to 'a coastal navigation beacon'. The reference could, however, have alternatively once been to a mediaeval fire beacon which 'may have stood at [Beacon Hill NZ 4345], though there is nothing to be seen at the site today' (KP). Cf. Beacon Hill (NZ 4345).
76	Beacon Point (Nb, Woodhorn; NZ 3189)	<i>Beacon Point</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	<i>Beacon Point</i> 1866 (W)	ModE <i>beacon</i> (< ME <i>bēken</i> < OE <i>(ge)bēacon</i> , <i>(ge)bēcon</i>) (W)	ModE <i>point</i> (W)		ModE <i>beacon</i> apparently refers here to 'a coastal navigation beacon' (Watts 2004:44). Cf. Beacon Hill (NZ 4345).
77	Beacon Rigg (Nb, Allendale; NY 8359)	<i>Beacon Rigg</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>beacon</i> (< ME <i>bēken</i> < OE <i>(ge)bēacon</i> , <i>(ge)bēcon</i>)	ModE dial. <i>rig(g)</i>		The reference of ModE <i>beacon</i> is not known here (cf. Beacon Hill (NZ 4345)).

78	Beaconhill (Nb, Cramlington; NZ 2576)	<i>Beaconhill</i> 2005 (OS88)		ModE <i>beacon</i> (< ME <i>bēken</i> < OE <i>(ge)bēacon</i> , <i>(ge)bēcon</i>)	ModE <i>hill</i>		B~ is a residential area in Cramlington. It was apparently named from Beacon Farm (<i>Beacon</i> ANb, <i>Beacon House</i> OSC1, <i>Beacon Farm</i> OSCR1). While B~ does not appear on OS maps until OS88, various parts of present-day B~ are named as <i>Beacon Green</i> , <i>Beacon Grange</i> and <i>Beacon Glade</i> from OSM1. This pattern appears to be characteristic of modern place-naming in Cramlington as several other names in the area have undergone similar development (cf. e.g. <i>Mayfield</i> : <i>Mayfield Glade</i> , <i>Mayfield Dale</i> and <i>Mayfield Grange</i> OSM1, <i>Mayfield</i> OS88). The reference of ModE <i>beacon</i> is not known here (cf. <i>Beacon Hill</i> (NZ 4345)).
79	Beal (Nb, Ancroft; NU 0642)	<i>Behil</i> c. 1208 (W, E, Mi)	<i>Beyl</i> 1228 (W, Ma), <i>Behill</i> 1340 (W, Ma), <i>Beyll</i> 1539 (Ma), <i>Beel</i> c. 1715 (W), <i>Beal</i> 1769 (ANb)	OE <i>bēo</i> 'bee' (W, E, Ma, Mi)	OE <i>hyll</i> (W, E, Ma, Mi)		
80	Beal Point (Nb, Ancroft; NU 0743)	<i>Beal Point</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		p. n. <i>Beal</i>	ModE <i>point</i>		For the specific, see Beal.
81	Bearl (Nb, Bywell St Andrew; NZ 0564)	<i>Berehill</i> 1239 (Ma)	<i>Berhill</i> 1242 (E), 1428 (Ma), <i>Bearle</i> 1624 (Ma), <i>Berl</i> 1769 (ANb), <i>Bearl</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	OE <i>bere</i> 'barley' (E, Ma)	OE <i>hyll</i> (E, Ma)		

82	Beaufront (Nb, St John Lee; NY 9665)	<i>Beaufroun</i> 1356 (E, Ma)	<i>Beaufront</i> 1479 (Ma), <i>Befront</i> 1638 (Ma), <i>Bewfront</i> 1750 (Ma), <i>Beaufront</i> 1769 (ANb)	OFr <i>bel</i> , <i>beau</i> 'beautiful, fine' (E, Ma)	OFr front 'brow' (E, Ma)		Only <i>B~ Castle</i> , <i>B~ Red House</i> , <i>B~ Hill Head</i> and <i>B~ Wood Head Farm</i> on OS87. The Grid Ref. given here is to <i>B~ C~</i> , which is <i>Beaufront</i> on OSC1. The location of the original <i>B~</i> is uncertain as the earliest forms of the p. n. apparently predate the castle, which is 'first recorded as a tower in 1415' (KP).
83	Beaumont (Nb, Chollerton; NY 9572)	<i>Beaumont</i> 1232 (Ma)	<i>Beaumont</i> 1479 (Ma), <i>Beaumont</i> 1622 (Ma), <i>Beaumont House</i> 1769 (ANb)	OFr <i>bel</i> , <i>beau</i> 'fine' (Ma)	OFr mont (Ma)		Only <i>B~ House</i> on OS87; the Grid Ref. given here is to <i>B~ H~</i> .
84	Beaumont Hill, High B~ H~ Farm (Du, Haughton-le-Skerne; NZ 2819)	<i>Beaumont</i> 1382 (Ma)	<i>Beaumont(t)-hill</i> c. 1570 (Ma), <i>Beaumont Hill</i> 1582 (Ma), <i>Beaumont</i> 1637 (Ma), <i>Beaumont Hill</i> 1768 (ADu), <i>High Beaumont Hill</i> 1938-48 (OSCR3), <i>High Beaumont Hill Farm</i> 1968 (OSIR2)	OFr <i>bel</i> , <i>beau</i> 'fine' (Ma)	OFr mont (Ma)	ME, ModE hill (Ma), ModE <i>high</i> (< ME <i>heg</i> , <i>heig</i> , <i>hig</i> , <i>high</i> < OE * <i>hæh</i> , <i>hēh</i>), ModE <i>farm</i>	There is also a <i>B~ H~</i> on OS93; this is a 20th century settlement which does not appear on OS maps until the 1948 revision of OSC1 (<i>Beaumont Hill</i> OSCR3).

85	Beckside (Du, Staindrop; NZ 0522)	<i>Beck Side</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)	<i>Beckside</i> 1982 (OSM1)	ModE dial. <i>beck</i> 'brook, small stream' (< ME <i>bek</i> < ON <i>bekkr</i>)	ModE <i>side</i>		This is one of the several names in the corpus containing ModE <i>side</i> compounded with a word for a stream or the like. In these names, it is often uncertain whether <i>side</i> refers to a hill-feature or the situation of the place by a stream (cf. e.g. Burnside (NZ 3350)). Here local topography suggests that ModE <i>side</i> is not used as a hill-term as B~ farm is situated at the bottom of the valley in which the Langley Beck flows.
86	Beckside Farm (Du, Hamsterley; NZ 1130)	<i>Beckside Mill</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)	<i>Beckside Farm</i> 1983 (OSM1)	ModE dial. <i>beck</i> 'brook, small stream' (< ME <i>bek</i> < ON <i>bekkr</i>)	ModE <i>side</i>	ModE <i>mill</i> (later replaced with ModE <i>farm</i>)	It is uncertain whether ModE <i>side</i> is used as a hill-term in this name as B~ F~ is situated on sloping ground by the Linburn Beck, and <i>side</i> could refer either to the slopes, or to the situation of the farm by a stream (cf. Beckside).
87	Beefstand Hill (Nb, Alwinton; NT 8214)	<i>Beefstand Hill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		p. n. <i>Beef Stand</i> (W)	ModE <i>hill</i> (W)		B~ S~ is <i>Beef Stand</i> on OSC1; there are apparently no early forms. According to Watts (2004:47), it 'marks a traditional place where cattle were grazed'. Cf. Cowstand Hill.

88	Belford (Nb, Belford; NU 1033)	<i>Beleford</i> 1242 (W, E, Ma, Mi)	<i>Belford</i> 1296 (W), <i>Belleford</i> 1300 (W, E, Ma), <i>Belford</i> 1610 (W, Ma)	OE <i>belle</i> (W, Mi) / OE pers. n. <i>Bell(a)</i> (E, Ma) / OE pers. n. <i>Beola</i> (Ma) / OE <i>bēl</i> 'funeral pyre' (Mi)	OE <i>ford</i> 'ford' (W, E, Ma, Mi)		Ekwall (1960:35, 36) tentatively suggests that the specific might alternatively be 'a word not evidenced in English as a common noun [...] evidently identical with one found in numerous Continental [p. ns.]'; according to Ekwall (1960:35, 36), the meaning of this el. is uncertain, but it 'might belong to ON <i>bil</i> , Dan <i>bil</i> , <i>bæl</i> 'point of time', and 'might naturally have been used of a glade in a forest or a piece of dry land in fenny country'.
89	Bell Burn (Du, Bishop Auckland; NZ 2131)	<i>Bellburn Beck</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)	<i>Bell Burn</i> 1923-24 (OSCR2)	ModE <i>bell</i> / ModE surname <i>Bell</i>	ModE <i>burn</i>		There is also a Bell Hill on OSC1. If the specific in these two names is ModE <i>bell</i> , it could be an earlier, simplex p. n. (cf. Bell, The B~). The specific could alternatively be the surname <i>Bell</i> , which is common especially in the northern counties: in the 1891 England and Wales Census, it is the surname of 5,012 families in Nb and 7,728 in Du (A).
90	Bell Crag (Nb, Simonburn; NY 7772)	<i>Bell Crag</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>bell</i>	ModE <i>crag</i>		
91	Bell Hill (Nb, Alwinton; NT 8410)	<i>Bell Hill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	<i>Bell Hill</i> 1869 (W)	ModE <i>bell</i> (W)	ModE <i>hill</i> (W)		
92	Bell House (Du, Gainford; NZ 1219)	<i>Bell House</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>bell</i> / ModE surname <i>Bell</i>	ModE <i>house</i>		Cf. Bell Burn.

93	Bell Sike (Du, Middleton-in-Teesdale; NY 9726)	<i>Bell Sike</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>bell</i> / ModE surname <i>Bell</i>	ModE dial. <i>sike</i> , <i>syke</i> 'small stream' (< ME <i>sīch</i> (e < OE <i>sīc</i>))		Cf. Bell Burn.
94	Bell, The B~ (Nb, Kirknewton; NT 9029)	<i>Bell</i> 1769 (ANb)	<i>The Bell</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>bell</i>		
95	Belling Burn (Nb, Falstone; NY 6990)	<i>Belling Burn</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		p. n. <i>Belling</i> (i.e. <i>Black Belling</i>) (< OE *<i>belling</i> 'bell-shaped hill' (< OE <i>belle</i> + <i>ing</i>))	ModE <i>burn</i>		<i>Belling</i> is apparently an earlier p. n. as on ANb, there is a hill named <i>Black Belling</i> E of the B~ B~. It could, despite the apparent absence of early forms, be of OE origin and contain OE *<i>belling</i> , an <i>ing</i> -derivative of OE <i>belle</i> , which is also possible in Bellingham and Belling Rigg.
96	Belling Rigg (Nb, Bellingham; NY 7890)	<i>Belling Rigg</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		p. n. <i>Belling</i> (< OE *<i>belling</i> 'bell-shaped hill' (< OE <i>belle</i> + <i>ing</i>))	ModE dial. <i>rig(g)</i>		The specific of this name is problematic. It could, despite the apparent absence of early forms, be an earlier p. n. containing OE *<i>belling</i> , an <i>ing</i> -derivative of OE <i>belle</i> (cf. Belling Burn).
97	Bellingham (Nb, Bellingham; NY 8383)	<i>Bainlingham</i> c.1170 (W, E, Ma)	<i>Bellingham</i> 1254 (W, E, Mi), 1278 (Ma), <i>Belyncham</i> 1332 (W, Ma), <i>Bellingham</i> 1386 (Ma), <i>Bellingeham</i> 1524 (W, Ma), <i>Bellingham</i> 1769 (ANb)	OE <i>*belling</i> 'bell-shaped hill' (< OE <i>belle</i> + <i>ing</i>) (W, Mi) / OE <i>belle</i> + <i>-inga-</i> (E, Mi) / OE pers. n. <i>Beola</i> , <i>Bella</i> + <i>-inga-</i> (Ma)	OE <i>hām</i> (W, E, Ma, Mi)		Watts (2004:49) thinks that *<i>Belling</i> is an earlier hill-name, interpreting <i>Bellingham</i> as 'the settlement called or at the <i>Belling</i> , the bell-shaped hill'.

98	Bellion Edge (Nb, Elsdon; NY 9692)	<i>Bellion Edge</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		?	ModE <i>edge</i>		The specific of this name is obscure. It could be an earlier p. n. which has been lost except as part of <i>B~ E~</i> as <i>Bellion</i> is attested elsewhere in Nb as a p. n. (cf. <i>Bellion</i> (NZ 0889) (<i>Bellion</i> ANb)).
99	Bellmount (Du, Eggescliffe; NZ 4013)	<i>Belle-Mount</i> 1857 (PNDu)	<i>Bellmount</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)	Fr <i>beau</i> , <i>belle</i> 'beautiful' (< OFr <i>bel</i> , <i>beau</i>)	Fr <i>mont</i> 'mountain, mount' (< OFr <i>mont</i>)		
100	Bellridge (Nb, Stamfordham; NZ 0476)	<i>West Bellrigg</i> 1769 (ANb)	<i>High Bellridge</i> 1862-67 (OSC1), <i>Bellridge</i> 1968 (OSIR1)	ModE <i>bell</i> / ModE surname <i>Bell</i>	ModE dial. <i>rig(g)</i>		The surname <i>Bell</i> is common especially in the northern counties: in the 1891 England and Wales Census, it is the surname of 5,012 families in Nb and 7,728 in Du (A).
101	Bell's Braes (Nb, Haltwhistle; NY 6871)	<i>Bell's Braes</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE surname <i>Bell</i>	ModE dial. <i>brae</i>		Cf. Bellridge.
102	Bell's Hill (Du, Stanhope; NY 9644)	<i>Bells Hill</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)	<i>Bell's Hill</i> 1898 (OSCR1)	ModE surname <i>Bell</i>	ModE <i>hill</i>		Cf. Bellridge.
103	Bellshiel Law (Nb, Elsdon; NT 8101)	<i>Bellshield Law</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	<i>Bellshiel Law</i> 1899 (OSCR1)	p. n. <i>Bellshiel</i>	ME <i>loue</i> / ModE dial. <i>law</i>		<i>B~</i> is first recorded in 1330 (<i>Belleshope</i>) (Mawer 1920:17).
104	Bellshill (Nb, Bamburgh; NU 1230)	<i>Bells Hill</i> 1769 (ANb)	<i>Bellshill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1), 1866 (W)	ModE <i>bell</i> (W)	ModE <i>hill</i> (W)		The specific might alternatively be the surname <i>Bell</i> (cf. Bellridge).
105	Bellyardley Hill (Nb, Elsdon; NY 8598)	<i>Balyardley Hill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	<i>Ballyardley Hill</i> 1898-99 (OSCR1), <i>Bellyardley Hill</i> 2007 (OS80)	?	ModE <i>hill</i>		The specific of this name is obscure.
106	Bellyside Hill (Nb, Kirknewton; NT 9022)	<i>Bellyside Hill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>belly</i> (< ME <i>beli</i> < OE <i>belg</i>) + ModE <i>side</i>	ModE <i>hill</i>		The first el. is apparently ModE <i>belly</i> , presumably used here in a transferred topographical sense, referring to a bulging or rounded hill-side or slope. <i>B~ H~</i> is the name of a hill-spur which has a rounded profile.

107	Belmont (Du, Middleton-in-Teesdale; NY 9726)	<i>Belmont</i> 1898-99 (OSCR1)		Fr <i>beau</i> , <i>belle</i> 'beautiful' (< OFr <i>bel</i> , <i>beau</i>)	Fr mont 'mountain, mount' (< OFr <i>mont</i>)		
108	Belmont (Du, Pittington; NZ 3043)	<i>Belmont</i> 1976 (OSM1)		Fr <i>beau</i> , <i>belle</i> 'beautiful' (< OFr <i>bel</i> , <i>beau</i>)	Fr mont 'mountain, mount' (< OFr <i>mont</i>)		This B~ is a residential area on the outskirts of Durham city. It is named from nearby Ramside Hall which was called <i>Belmont Hall</i> from 1820 until the 1960's (KP).
109	Belmount (Du, Hunstanworth; NY 9747)	<i>Belmont</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)	<i>Belmount</i> 1898-99 (OSCR1)	Fr <i>beau</i> , <i>belle</i> 'beautiful' (< OFr <i>bel</i> , <i>beau</i>)	Fr mont 'mountain, mount' (< OFr <i>mont</i>)		
110	Belsay (Nb, Bolam; NZ 1078)	<i>Bileshe</i> c. 1162 (W, E, Ma, Mi)	<i>Bel(l)es(h)ou</i> 1166-1296 (W), <i>Billeshe</i> c. 1203 (W, E, Ma), <i>Belsou</i> 1242 (W), <i>Belsho</i> 1315 (NC), <i>Belsey</i> 1663 (W, Ma), <i>Belsay</i> 1769 (ANb)	OE bile 'bill-shaped hill' (W) / OE pers. n. <i>Bill</i> (shortened from e.g. <i>Bilfrīp</i> or <i>Bilheard</i>) (W, E) / OE pers. n. <i>Bell</i> (Ma) / OE <i>bēl</i> 'beacon, funeral pyre' (Mi)	OE hōh (W, E, Ma, Mi)		
111	Benfieldside (Du, Lanchester; NZ 0952)	<i>Benefeldsede</i> 1243 (DCDP)	<i>Benfieldside</i> 1297 (E, Ma), <i>Benfield Side</i> 1768 (ADu), <i>Benfieldside</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)	OE <i>bēan</i> 'bean' (E, Ma) / OE <i>beonet</i> 'bent-grass' (E) + OE <i>feld</i> (E, Ma)	OE sīde (E, Ma)		
112	Benkowie Farm (Du, Hart; NZ 4431)	<i>Benknowle</i> 1839 (PNDu)	<i>Benknowl</i> 1857-67 (OSC1), <i>Benknowle Farm</i> 1986 (OSM1), <i>Benkowie Farm</i> 2007 (OS93)	ModE <i>bean</i> (< ME <i>bēn</i> (e < OE <i>bēan</i>) (PNDu)	ModE knoll (PNDu)	ModE <i>farm</i>	

113	Benks Hills (Nb, Haltwhistle; NY 7068)	<i>Benks Hills</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>bench</i> (< ME <i>bench</i> (e < OE <i>benc</i>) / ModE <i>bank</i>	ModE <i>hill</i>		The specific of this name is problematic. It appears to be ModE <i>bench</i> in its northern dial. form <i>benk</i> , presumably used here in the sense of 'portion of the surface of the ground raised or thrown up into a ridge or shelf, lengthened mound with steeply sloping sides; one side or slope of such a ridge or mound' (OED). According to the OED, however, <i>benk</i> has been obsolete since the late ME period, with the latest citation dating from c. 1440, while the EDD gives one example of a ModE use of the word, recorded in West Yorkshire, and the specific might therefore alternatively be ModE <i>bank</i> despite the consistent spellings in e- on the maps consulted here.
114	Benridge (Du, Monk Hesledon; NZ 4637)	<i>Benridge</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>bean</i> (< ME <i>bēn</i> (e < OE <i>bēan</i>))	ModE <i>ridge</i>		
115	Benridge (Nb, Mitford; NZ 1687)	<i>Benrig</i> c. 1172 (NC)	<i>Benerig</i> 1242 (E), <i>Benrige</i> 1489 (NC), <i>Benridge</i> 1769 (ANb)	OE <i>bēan</i> 'bean' (E)	OE <i>hrycg</i> (E)		Only <i>West B~</i> , <i>East B~</i> , <i>B~ Hagg</i> and <i>B~ Moor</i> on OS81. The Grid Ref. given here is to W~ B~, which is <i>Benridge</i> on ANb.
116	Benridge (Nb, Ponteland; NZ 1475)	<i>Benrig</i> c. 1240 (Ma)	<i>Benerig</i> 1322 (Ma), <i>Benridg</i> 1663 (Ma), <i>Beanridge</i> 1769 (ANb), <i>Benridge</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	OE <i>bēan</i> 'bean' (Ma)	OE <i>hrycg</i> (Ma)		Only <i>B~ Hall</i> on OS88. The Grid Ref. given here is to B~ H~; the location of the original B~ is not known.

117	Bensham (Du, Gateshead; NZ 2462)	<i>Benchelm</i> c. 1241 (E, Ma)	<i>Bencham</i> 1529 (Ma), <i>Bensham</i> 1622 (DCDP)	OE <i>benc</i> 'bench, ledge' (E) / OE pers. n. <i>Be(o)rnica</i> (Ma)	OE <i>helm</i> 'shed for cattle' (E) / OE <i>helm</i> 'helmet, summit of a hill' (Ma)		This is a problematic name. Ekwall (1960:37) suggests that the specific is OE <i>benc</i> 'bench', used here in 'some topographical sense'. The meaning of OE <i>benc</i> , ME <i>bench</i> (e in p. ns. appears to be 'ledge, terrace, or bank'; this meaning is not otherwise attested in OE, and it is probably at least to some extent due to the influence of, or confusion with ODan <i>banke</i> , ME <i>bank</i> (e) (cf. Ninebanks) (EPNE; VEPN). OE <i>helm</i> had the meanings 'helmet', 'summit of a hill', and, in the NCy, also 'cattle shelter', and its meaning in p. ns. is often elusive (cf. e.g. Helm) (EPNE). Here Ekwall (1960:37) interprets it as 'shed for cattle' while Mawer (1920:17) thinks that 'it refers to the hill on which Bensham stands'. This name is interpreted as OE <i>benc</i> + OE <i>helm</i> 'cattle shelter' in both EPNE and DCDP.
118	Benson's Fell (Nb, Hexham; NY 9262)	<i>Benson's Fell</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE surname <i>Benson</i>	ModE <i>fell</i>		The surname <i>Benson</i> is first recorded in England in 1208 (<i>Peter de Bensinton</i> , O), and in the 1891 Census, there are 102 Benson families in Nb (A; Reaney and Wilson 1997:40).

119	Bents Head (Du, Stanhope; NY 8439)	<i>Bent Head</i> 1768 (ADu)	<i>Bents Head</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)	p. n. <i>Bents</i> (i.e. <i>The Bents</i>)	ModE head		On the OSC and OSI series of maps, <i>The Bents</i> is the name of the area ENE of B~ H~; there are apparently no early forms. <i>The Bents</i> appears to be from ModE <i>bent</i> 'coarse grass', which also has other meanings, including 'bare field, grassy plain, unenclosed pasture-land, heath', and it is uncertain whether ModE <i>head</i> is used as a hill-term in this name as the reference could be to the 'head', or upper end of a field or pasture rather than to a hill-feature (cf. Cavil Head and Field Head (NY 9128)) (EDD; OED).
120	Berrington (Nb, Ancroft; NU 0043)	<i>Berigdon'</i> c. 1208 (W)	<i>Berigdon</i> c. 1208 (E, Mi), <i>Beringdon</i> 1269 (E), 1278 (Ma), 1296 (W), <i>Beryngton</i> 1370 (W, Ma), <i>Berrington</i> 1769 (ANb), <i>North Berrington</i> 1862-67 (OSC1), <i>Berrington</i> 1968 (OSIR1)	OE <i>berige</i> 'berry' (W) / OE <i>burh</i> , <i>burg</i> (E, Mi) / OE pers. n. <i>Bære</i> + - <i>inga</i> - (Ma)	OE dūn (W, E, Ma, Mi)		
121	Berrington Law (Nb, Ancroft; NT 9843)	<i>Berringtonlaw</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	<i>Berrington Law</i> 1968 (OSIR1)	p. n. <i>Berrington</i>	ME loue / ModE dial. law		For the specific, see Berrington.

122	Berry Bank (Du, Edmondbyers; NZ 0051)	<i>Berry Bank</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>berry</i> (< ME <i>berie</i> < OE <i>berige</i>)	ModE <i>bank</i>		The specific appears to be ModE <i>berry</i> , but there is also ModE dial. <i>berry</i> 'mound, hillock, barrow', which might be possible here (OED). According to the EDD, ModE dial. <i>barrow</i> , of which <i>berry</i> and northern dial. <i>bargh</i> are variant forms, is attested in the NCy, but its occurrence in Nb or Du seems doubtful as there are no examples from these counties in the dictionary (cf. Coldberry and Barrow).
123	Berry Edge Farm (Du, Lanchester; NZ 1152)	<i>Berry Edge Farm</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>berry</i> (< ME <i>berie</i> < OE <i>berige</i>)	ModE <i>edge</i>	ModE <i>farm</i>	The specific appears to be ModE <i>berry</i> , but cf. Berry Bank. <i>Berry Edge</i> appears on ADu and OSC1 as the name of a topographical feature S of B~ E~ F~.
124	Berry Hills (Nb, Kirkharle; NY 9683)	<i>Berry Hills</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>berry</i> (< ME <i>berie</i> < OE <i>berige</i>)	ModE <i>hill</i>		The specific appears to be ModE <i>berry</i> , but cf. Berry Bank.
125	Berryhill (Nb, Ford; NT 9340)	<i>Berryhill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>berry</i> (< ME <i>berie</i> < OE <i>berige</i>)	ModE <i>hill</i>		Cf. Berry Bank.
126	Berryhill (Nb, Longhorsley; NZ 1390)	<i>Berryhill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>berry</i> (< ME <i>berie</i> < OE <i>berige</i>)	ModE <i>hill</i>		Cf. Berry Bank.
127	Berrymoor Edge (Nb, Thorneyburn; NY 7297)	<i>Berrymoor Edge</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>berry</i> (< ME <i>berie</i> < OE <i>berige</i>) + ModE <i>moor</i>	ModE <i>edge</i>		The first el. is probably ModE <i>berry</i> , but cf. Berry Bank. <i>Berrymoor</i> could be an earlier p. n. although it only appears as part of B~ E~ on the maps consulted here.

128	Bertram Hill (Nb, Knaresdale; NY 6751)	<i>Bertram Hill</i> 1925-26 (OSCR2)		ModE surname <i>Bertram</i>	ModE <i>hill</i>		The surname <i>Bertram</i> is first recorded in England in 1086 (<i>William Bertram</i> , Ha), and in the 1891 England and Wales Census, it is the commonest in Nb where it is the surname of 147 families (A; Reaney and Wilson 1997:30). <i>B~H~</i> was formerly known as <i>Ratten Row</i> (OSC1).
129	Berwick Hill (Nb, Ponteland; NZ 1775)	<i>Berwyk</i> c. 1172 (NC)	<i>Berewic</i> 1205 (W, E), <i>Berewic</i> 1250 (Ma), <i>Berewic super montem</i> 1428 (W, Ma), <i>Berwyke on the Hill</i> 1565 (L), <i>Barricke of the hill</i> 1595 (W, Ma), <i>Berwick Hill</i> 1769 (ANb)	OE <i>bere</i> 'barley' (W, E, Ma)	OE <i>wīc</i> 'farm, dwelling' (W, E, Ma)	Lat <i>super montem</i> 'on the hill' (later replaced with ModE (<i>on / of the</i>) <i>hill</i>)	The present-day p. n. <i>Berwick Hill</i> is a shortened form of an earlier affixed name. Thus, <i>B~H~</i> represents an unusual type of p. n. in that it has a former affix as its generic.
130	Beukley (Nb, St John Lee; NY 9870)	<i>Boclive</i> c. 1250 (Ma)	<i>Bokelef</i> 1296 (Ma), <i>Boclif</i> c. 1356 (Ma), <i>Boclyve</i> 1479 (Ma), <i>Bukeley</i> 1663 (Ma), <i>Bewclay</i> 1769 (ANb), <i>Bewelay</i> 1862-67 (OSC1), <i>Bewclay</i> 1924-25 (OSCR2), <i>Beukley</i> 1968 (OSIR1)	OE <i>bōc</i> 'beech' (Ma)	OE <i>clif</i> (Ma)		

131	Bewley Hill (Du, Long Newton; NZ 3617)	<i>Bewley Hall</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)	<i>Bewley Hill</i> 1898-99 (OSCR1)	p. n. <i>Bewley</i> / ModE surname <i>Bewley</i>	ModE <i>hall</i> (later replaced with ModE hill)		This is a problematic name. If the 1857-67 form is trustworthy, the generic was originally ModE <i>hall</i> , replaced in the late 19th century with ModE <i>hill</i> . The specific might be an earlier p. n. or the surname <i>Bewley</i> . <i>Bewley</i> and <i>Bewdley</i> are attested elsewhere as p. ns. (cf. e.g. <i>Bewdley</i> (Wo) (<i>Beuleu</i> 1275) in Ekwall (1960:40), <i>Bewdley</i> (Du) (<i>Bewdley</i> 1382) in Mawer (1920:19), and also the now lost <i>Bewley</i> (Du) (<i>Beulaco</i> 1197) in Ekwall (1960:41) and Mawer (1920:19), all from OFr <i>bel</i> , <i>beau</i> 'fair, beautiful' + OFr <i>lieu</i> 'place'). As a surname, <i>Bewley</i> is first attested in England in 1273 (<i>William de Beulu</i> , Gl) (Reaney and Wilson 1997:42).
132	Biddlestone Edge (Nb, Alwinton; NT 9507)	<i>Biddlestone Edge</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		p. n. <i>Biddlestone</i>	ME egge / ModE edge		<i>Biddlestone</i> is first recorded in 1181 (<i>Bittlesden</i>) (Watts 2004:55; Mawer 1920:21). B~ E~ is marked on ANb simply as <i>Edge</i> .
133	Biely Pike (Nb, Rothbury; NU 0604)	<i>Biely Pike</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE dial. <i>biely</i> 'sheltered, affording shelter' (< ModE dial. <i>to bield</i> < ME <i>bēlden</i> < OE <i>bēldan</i>)	ModE dial. pike		

134	Bildershaw (Du, St Helen Auckland; NZ 2024)	<i>Byllershaug</i> 1312 (Ma)	<i>Billyngshawe</i> c. 1432 (Ma), <i>Bildershaw</i> 1768 (ADu)	OE pers. n. <i>Bilheard</i> / * <i>Bilhere</i> (Ma)	OE <i>sceaga</i> , <i>scaga</i> 'wood' (Ma)		The specific of this name could alternatively be OE * billing 'hill, prominence, ridge', an <i>ing</i> -derivative of OE <i>bill</i> 'sword, edge', which is not attested independently, but which has been suggested for several p. ns. in <i>Billing</i> - (cf. Billing Shield, Billingham, Billingside, Billy Mill, Billy Row) (DCDP; PNDu). The place is on the slopes of an extensive hill.
135	Bill Law (Nb, Doddington; NU 0134)	<i>Bill law</i> 1769 (ANb)	<i>Bill Law</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	ModE bill (< OE, ME <i>bile</i>)	ModE dial. law		The specific appears to be ModE <i>bill</i> , here presumably used in the transferred topographical sense of 'beaklike projection' (OED).
136	Bill Quay (Du, Jarrow; NZ 2962)	<i>Bill Quay</i> 1768 (ADu)		p. n. <i>Bill</i> (i.e. <i>Bill Point</i>) (< ModE bill < OE, ME <i>bile</i>)	ModE <i>quay</i> (< ME <i>keie</i> < OFr <i>kay</i> , <i>kai</i> , <i>cay</i>)		According to DCDP, B~ Q~ is '[n]amed from Bill Point [<i>Bill Point</i> 1723] on the opposite bank of the Tyne, a huge projection of land into the course of the river cut away in the 1840s and 1880s'. This name could be of ME origin, as has been suggested in DCDP.
137	Billerley (Nb, Wark; NY 8379)	<i>Biller law</i> 1769 (ANb)	<i>Billerley</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	?	ModE dial. law		The specific of this name is obscure.
138	Billing Shield (Du, Stanhope; NY 9538)	<i>Billinghele</i> 1382 (DCDP)	<i>Billing Shield</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)	OE * billing 'ridge, hill' (< OE <i>bill</i> + <i>ing</i>) (DCDP)	OE * <i>scēla</i> (DCDP)		Cf. Bildershaw.

139	Billingham (Du, Billingham; NZ 4623)	<i>Billingham</i> c. 1040 (W, E, Mi)	<i>Billingham</i> 1085 (E), <i>Billengeham</i> c. 1123 (W, E), <i>Belengeham</i> 1335 (Ma), <i>Billyngham</i> 1430 (Ma), <i>Billingham</i> 1768 (ADu)	OE *<i>billing</i> 'hill, prominence, ridge' (< OE <i>bill</i> + <i>ing</i>) (W, Mi) / OE group-name <i>Billingas</i> (< OE pers. n. <i>Bill(a)</i> / OE <i>bill</i> 'sword, edge' + <i>-ingas</i>) (E) / OE pers. n. <i>Bill(a)</i> + <i>-ing-</i> (Ma)	OE <i>hām</i> (W, E, Ma, Mi)		Cf. Bildershaw.
140	Billingside (Du, Lanchester; NZ 1353)	<i>Billingside</i> 1284 (DCDP)	<i>Billingside</i> 1297 (Ma)	OE pers. n. <i>Billing</i> (Ma)	OE <i>sīde</i> (Ma)		Only <i>B~ Wood</i> on OS88; the Grid Ref. given here is to B~ W~. The specific could alternatively be OE *<i>billing</i> 'hill, prominence, ridge', derived from OE <i>bill</i> 'sword, edge' (cf. Bildershaw) (DCDP).
141	Billsmoor Park (Nb, Elsdon; NY 9496)	<i>Billsmoor Park</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	<i>Billsmoor Park</i> 1869 (W)	ModE <i>bill</i> (< OE, ME <i>bile</i>)	ModE <i>moor</i>	ModE <i>park</i>	<i>Billsmoor</i> is probably, as has been suggested by Watts (2004:57), an earlier p. n. although it only appears on the maps consulted here as part of <i>B~ P~</i> and <i>Billsmoorfoot</i> . The specific in <i>B~</i> appears to be ModE <i>bill</i> ; it would fit local topography here in the sense of 'beaklike projection' as B~ P~ is on the slopes of a triangular hill-spur or ridge (cf. Bill Law and Bill Quay) (OED). It might alternatively be the first name <i>Bill</i> , but this seems less likely as this name is apparently not recorded before the 19th century (Hanks and Hodges 2001:25-26). No interpretation of the p. n. <i>Billsmoor</i> is offered in Watts (2004:57).

142	Billy Mill (Nb, Tynemouth; NZ 3369)	<i>Molendinum de Billing</i> 1320 (W, Ma)	<i>Billy Mill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	OE *billing 'ridge, hill edge' (< OE <i>bill</i> + <i>ing</i>) (W) / OE pers. n. <i>Billing</i> (Ma)	OE <i>myln</i> , <i>mylen</i> (W, Ma)		Present-day B~ M~ is a residential area in North Shields. On ANb, B~ M~ mill appears simply as <i>Mill</i> while the settlement next to it is named <i>Bill law</i> . Cf. Bildershaw.
143	Billy Row (Du, Brancepeth; NZ 1637)	<i>Billig</i> 1195 (DCDP)	<i>Billiey</i> c. 1334 (W, Ma), <i>Billyraw</i> c. 1425 (W, Ma), <i>Billie Rawe</i> 1621 (W), <i>Billy Row</i> 1768 (ADu)	OE pers. n. <i>Billa</i> (shortened from e.g. <i>Bilfriþ</i> or <i>Bilgils</i>) (Ma)	OE *billing 'ridge, hill edge' (< OE <i>bill</i> + <i>ing</i>) (W) / OE <i>læh</i> (Ma)	OE <i>rāw</i> 'row' (W, Ma)	Cf. Bildershaw.
144	Billylaw (Nb, Ancroft; NT 9849)	<i>Billy law</i> 1769 (ANb)	<i>Billylaw</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	ModE bill (< OE, ME <i>bile</i>)	ModE dial. law		The specific of this name is problematic. It could be ModE <i>bill</i> , used here in a transferred topographical sense of a beaklike feature (cf. Bill Law and Bill Quay). <i>Bill</i> was also spelt <i>bille</i> in the 15th-16th century (OED).
145	Bilton (Nb, Lesbury; NU 2210)	<i>Bylton</i> 1242 (W, E, Mi)	<i>Bilton</i> (') 1242 (W), <i>Bilton</i> 1288 (Ma)	OE bill 'sword, (hill-)edge' (W) / OE pers. n. <i>Bil(l)a</i> (E) / OE pers. n. <i>Billa</i> (shortened from e.g. <i>Bilfriþ</i> or <i>Birgils</i>) (Ma) / OE pers. n. <i>Bill</i> (Mi) / OE pers. n. <i>*Billa</i> (Mi)	OE <i>tūn</i> (W, E, Ma, Mi)		Watts (2004:57) interprets this name as 'settlement at the hill-edge'.
146	Bimmerhill (Nb, Bellingham; NY 8086)	<i>Bimmerhill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		?	ModE hill		The specific of this name is obscure.
147	Binchester Crag Farm (Du, Bishop Auckland; NZ 2132)	<i>Binchester Crag</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)	<i>Binchester Crag Farm</i> 1898-99 (OSCR1)	p. n. <i>Binchester</i>	ModE crag	ModE <i>farm</i>	<i>Binchester</i> is first recorded in c. 1050 (<i>Bynceastre</i>) (Ekwall 1960:43; Mawer 1920:22).

148	Binks House (Du, Middleton-in-Teesdale; NY 8232)	<i>Bink House</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)	<i>Binks House</i> 2005 (OS92)	ModE <i>bench</i> (< ME <i>bench</i> (e < OE <i>benc</i>))	ModE <i>house</i>		The specific of this name is problematic. It appears to be ModE <i>bench</i> in its Scottish and northern dial. form <i>bink</i> ; B~ H~ is situated at the foot of a steep slope, and <i>bink</i> in the sense of 'bank, acclivity' would fit local topography here, but, according to the EDD, this sense of the word is otherwise unattested in Nb and Du (OED; SND).
149	Birk Hill (Nb, Wark; NY 7876)	<i>Birk Hill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>birch</i> (< ME <i>birch</i> (e < OE <i>berc</i> , <i>birce</i>))	ModE <i>hill</i>		<i>Birk</i> is a northern dial. form of ModE <i>birch</i> (EDD; OED).
150	Birkenside (Nb, Shotley; NZ 0352)	<i>Byrkinside</i> 1262 (E, Ma)	<i>Birkynsyde</i> 1290 (NC), <i>Birkenside</i> 1768 (ADu)	OE <i>bircen</i> , <i>biercen</i> 'birch-covered, overgrown with birches' (< OE <i>berc</i> , <i>birce</i>) (E, Ma)	OE <i>sīde</i> (E, Ma)		
151	Birkhill (Nb, Elsdon; NY 8595)	<i>Birks Hill</i> 1769 (ANb)	<i>Birkhill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	ModE <i>birch</i> (< ME <i>birch</i> (e < OE <i>berc</i> , <i>birce</i>))	ModE <i>hill</i>		The specific might alternatively be the surname <i>Birk</i> , <i>Birks</i> . This seems unlikely, however, as <i>Birk</i> and <i>Birks</i> are apparently both rare in Nb: in the 1891 England and Wales Census, there are only two Birk and seven Birks families in the county (A). Cf. Birk Hill.
152	Birkhot (Du, Muggleswick; NZ 0447)	<i>Birkhot</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>birch</i> (< ME <i>birch</i> (e < OE <i>berc</i> , <i>birce</i>))	ModE <i>holt</i> 'wood, wooded hill' (< OE, ME <i>holt</i>)		The generic is apparently ModE <i>holt</i> , which is pronounced as [hot] in Nb (Heslop 1892:383). It is uncertain whether it is used as a hill-term in this name. Cf. Birk Hill.
153	Birkside (Nb, Shotley; NY 9450)	<i>Birkside</i> 1769 (ANb)		ModE <i>birch</i> (< ME <i>birch</i> (e < OE <i>berc</i> , <i>birce</i>))	ModE <i>side</i>		Cf. Birk Hill.

154	Birkside Fell (Nb, Shotley; NY 9451)	<i>Birkside Fell</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		p. n. <i>Birkside</i>	ModE <i>fell</i>		For the specific, see Birkside.
155	Birney Hall (Nb, Ponteland; NZ 1469)	<i>Birney Hill</i> 1769 (ANb)	<i>Birney Hill Farm</i> 1967 (OSIR1), <i>Birney Hall</i> 2005 (OS88)	ModE dial. <i>birny</i> 'abounding in birns or stems of burnt heather' (< ModE dial. <i>birn</i>)	ModE <i>hill</i> (later replaced with ModE <i>hall</i>)		The specific appears to be ModE dial. <i>birny</i> , derived from ModE dial. <i>birn</i> 'charred stem of burnt heath which remains after moor-burning' (EDD; OED). The earliest citation of the adj. <i>birny</i> in the OED dates from 1789 while <i>birn</i> is recorded in 1715. The specific might alternatively be the Scottish surname <i>Birnie</i> , <i>Birney</i> or the English name <i>Burney</i> , <i>Burnie</i> ; both names appear to be relatively rare in Nb, however, with <i>Burney</i> being the commonest variant in the 1891 Census, being the surname of 18 families in the county (A). The surname <i>Burney</i> , <i>Burnie</i> is first recorded in England in 1086 (<i>Ralph de Bernai</i> , He, Wo, Sf) (Reaney and Wilson 1997:32).
156	Birney Hill (Nb, Thockrington; NY 9481)	<i>Birney Hill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE dial. <i>birny</i> 'abounding in birns or stems of burnt heather' (< ModE dial. <i>birn</i>)	ModE <i>hill</i>		Cf. Birney Hall.

157	Bishopside (Nb, Allendale; NY 8158)	<i>Bishop Side</i> 1769 (ANb)	<i>Bishopside</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	ModE <i>bishop</i> (< ME <i>bishop</i> < OE <i>biscop</i>) / ModE surname <i>Bishop</i>	ModE <i>side</i>		<i>Bishop</i> is first recorded as a surname in England in 1086 (<i>Biscop</i> , Nth), and in the 1891 England and Wales Census, it is the surname of 21,963 families, including 47 families in Nb (A; Reaney and Wilson 1997:46). If the specific is the common noun <i>bishop</i> , its reference here is not known.
158	Bizzle Crag (Nb, Kirknewton; NT 8921)	<i>Bazzle Crag</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	<i>Bizzle Crag</i> 1899 (OSCR1)	?	ModE <i>crag</i>		The specific of this name is obscure.
159	Black Bank (Du, Wolsingham; NZ 1135)	<i>Blackebank</i> 1647 (DCDP)	<i>Black Bank</i> 1857-67 (ADu)	ModE <i>black</i> (< ME <i>blak</i> < OE <i>blæc</i>) (DCDP)	ModE <i>bank</i> (DCDP)		Only <i>B~ B~ House</i> on OS92; the Grid Ref. given here is to B~ B~ H~. On the OSC, OSI and OSM series of maps, <i>B~ B~</i> is the name of the steep, wooded slopes overlooking the River Wear WNW of B~ B~ H~.
160	Black Bank (Nb, Norham; NT 9140)	<i>Black Bank</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>black</i> (< ME <i>blak</i> < OE <i>blæc</i>)	ModE <i>bank</i>		
161	Black Banks (Du, Darlington; NZ 2911)	<i>Black Banks</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>black</i> (< ME <i>blak</i> < OE <i>blæc</i>)	ModE <i>bank</i>		
162	Black Braes (Nb, Alwinton; NT 8314)	<i>Black Braes</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>black</i> (< ME <i>blak</i> < OE <i>blæc</i>)	ModE dial. <i>brae</i>		
163	Black Crag (Nb, Bellingham; NY 8190)	<i>Black Crag</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>black</i> (< ME <i>blak</i> < OE <i>blæc</i>)	ModE <i>crag</i>		
164	Black Crag (Nb, Greystead; NY 7382)	<i>Black Crag</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>black</i> (< ME <i>blak</i> < OE <i>blæc</i>)	ModE <i>crag</i>		
165	Black Down (Nb, Kirkwhelpington; NY 9586)	<i>Black Down</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>black</i> (< ME <i>blak</i> < OE <i>blæc</i>)	ModE <i>down</i>		

166	Black Fell (Nb, Falstone; NY 6093)	<i>Black Fell</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>black</i> (< ME <i>blak</i> < OE <i>blæc</i>)	ModE <i>fell</i>		
167	Black Fell (Nb, Haltwhistle; NY 7073)	<i>Black Fell</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>black</i> (< ME <i>blak</i> < OE <i>blæc</i>)	ModE <i>fell</i>		
168	Black Halls (Nb, Alwinton; NT 7810)	<i>Black Halls</i> 1769 (ANb)	<i>Black Hass</i> 1862-67 (OSC1), <i>Black Halls</i> 1899 (OSCR1)	ModE <i>black</i> (< ME <i>blak</i> < OE <i>blæc</i>)	ModE dial. <i>halse</i>, <i>hals</i> 'neck' (< OE, ME <i>hals</i>)		Local topography suggests that the generic of this name is ModE dial. <i>halse</i> , <i>hals</i> in the sense of 'narrower and lower part of a line of hills, narrow connecting ridge' as <i>B~ H~</i> is the name of a hill-spur in the Cheviot Hills (EDD; OED). <i>Halse</i> , <i>hals</i> is also spelt <i>hass</i> in Nb (EDD).
169	Black Hill (Du, Hamsterley; NZ 0330)	<i>Black Hill</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>black</i> (< ME <i>blak</i> < OE <i>blæc</i>)	ModE <i>hill</i>		
170	Black Hill (Du, Middleton-in-Teesdale; NY 9032)	<i>Black Hill</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>black</i> (< ME <i>blak</i> < OE <i>blæc</i>)	ModE <i>hill</i>		
171	Black Hill (Du, Muggleswick; NY 9846)	<i>Black Hill</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>black</i> (< ME <i>blak</i> < OE <i>blæc</i>)	ModE <i>hill</i>		
172	Black Hill (Du, Stanhope; NY 8741)	<i>Black Hill</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>black</i> (< ME <i>blak</i> < OE <i>blæc</i>)	ModE <i>hill</i>		
173	Black Hill (Du, Stanhope; NY 9034)	<i>Black Hill</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>black</i> (< ME <i>blak</i> < OE <i>blæc</i>)	ModE <i>hill</i>		
174	Black Hill (Nb, Allendale; NY 7944)	<i>Black Hill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>black</i> (< ME <i>blak</i> < OE <i>blæc</i>)	ModE <i>hill</i>		
175	Black Hill (Nb, Allendale; NY 8052)	<i>Black Hill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>black</i> (< ME <i>blak</i> < OE <i>blæc</i>)	ModE <i>hill</i>		

176	Black Hill (Nb, Elsdon; NY 8195)	<i>Black Hill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>black</i> (< ME <i>blak</i> < OE <i>blæc</i>)	ModE <i>hill</i>		
177	Black Hill (Nb, Elsdon; NY 9097)	<i>Black Hill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>black</i> (< ME <i>blak</i> < OE <i>blæc</i>)	ModE <i>hill</i>		
178	Black Hill (Nb, Elsdon; NY 9297)	<i>Black Hill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>black</i> (< ME <i>blak</i> < OE <i>blæc</i>)	ModE <i>hill</i>		This B~ H~ is different from Black Hill (NY 9097); the distance between the two places is less than two kilometres.
179	Black Hill (Nb, Falstone; NY 5784)	<i>Black Hill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>black</i> (< ME <i>blak</i> < OE <i>blæc</i>)	ModE <i>hill</i>		
180	Black Hill (Nb, Kirkhaugh; NY 6747)	<i>Black Hill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>black</i> (< ME <i>blak</i> < OE <i>blæc</i>)	ModE <i>hill</i>		
181	Black Hill (Nb, Knaresdale; NY 6552)	<i>Black Hill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>black</i> (< ME <i>blak</i> < OE <i>blæc</i>)	ModE <i>hill</i>		
182	Black Hill (Nb, St John Lee; NY 9767)	<i>Black Hill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>black</i> (< ME <i>blak</i> < OE <i>blæc</i>)	ModE <i>hill</i>		
183	Black Hill, Low B~ H~ (Du, Stanhope; NY 9833)	<i>Low Black Hill</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>black</i> (< ME <i>blak</i> < OE <i>blæc</i>)	ModE <i>hill</i>	ModE <i>low</i> (< ME <i>loue</i> < ON <i>lágr</i>)	There is also a High B~ H~ on the OSC, OSI and OSM series of maps.
184	Black Knowe (Nb, Alwinton; NT 8208)	<i>Black Knowe</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>black</i> (< ME <i>blak</i> < OE <i>blæc</i>)	ModE dial. <i>knowe</i>, <i>know</i>		
185	Black Knowe (Nb, Falstone; NY 5882)	<i>Black Knowe</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>black</i> (< ME <i>blak</i> < OE <i>blæc</i>)	ModE dial. <i>knowe</i>, <i>know</i>		
186	Black Knowe (Nb, Falstone; NY 5891)	<i>Black Knowe</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>black</i> (< ME <i>blak</i> < OE <i>blæc</i>)	ModE dial. <i>knowe</i>, <i>know</i>		
187	Black Knowe (Nb, Greystead; NY 6481)	<i>Black Knowe</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>black</i> (< ME <i>blak</i> < OE <i>blæc</i>)	ModE dial. <i>knowe</i>, <i>know</i>		

188	Black Law (Nb, Simonburn; NY 8073)	<i>Black Law</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>black</i> (< ME <i>blak</i> < OE <i>blæc</i>)	ModE dial. <i>law</i>		
189	Black Rigg (Nb, Haltwhistle; NY 6769)	<i>Black Rigg</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>black</i> (< ME <i>blak</i> < OE <i>blæc</i>)	ModE dial. <i>rig(g)</i>		
190	Black Rigg (Nb, Wark; NY 7574)	<i>Black Rigg</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>black</i> (< ME <i>blak</i> < OE <i>blæc</i>)	ModE dial. <i>rig(g)</i>		
191	Blacka Burn (Nb, Wark; NY 8077)	<i>Blacklaw Burn</i> 1769 (ANb)	<i>Blacka Burn</i> 1862-67 (OSC1), 1868 (W)	ModE <i>black</i> (< ME <i>blak</i> < OE <i>blæc</i>) + ModE dial. <i>law</i>	ModE <i>burn</i>		<i>Blacklaw</i> could be an earlier p. n. although it only appears on the maps consulted here as part of <i>B~ B~</i> and secondary names, such as <i>Blackaburn Lough</i> , derived from it (cf. <i>Black Law</i> , and also e.g. <i>Black Hill</i> (NZ 0330). No interpretation of this name is offered in Watts (2004:61).
192	Blackcleugh Rigg (Nb, Haltwhistle; NY 7461)	<i>Blackcleugh Rigg</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		p. n. <i>Black Cleugh</i>	ModE dial. <i>rig(g)</i>		<i>B~ C~</i> is <i>Black Cleugh</i> on OSC1; there are apparently no early forms.
193	Blackfell (Du, Washington; NZ 2956)	<i>Black Fell</i> 1768 (ADu)	<i>Blackfell</i> 1978 (OSM1)	ModE <i>black</i> (< ME <i>blak</i> < OE <i>blæc</i>)	ModE <i>fell</i>		
194	Blackhaggs Rigg (Nb, Kirknewton; NT 8724)	<i>Blackhaggs Rigg</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		p. n. <i>Black Hag</i>	ModE dial. <i>rig(g)</i>		<i>B~ H~</i> is <i>Black Hag</i> on OSC1; there are apparently no early forms. It is the name of a hill SW of <i>B~ R~</i> , formerly, or perhaps alternatively, also known as <i>Stones Hagg</i> (ANb).
195	Blackhill (Du, Lanchester; NZ 0951)	<i>Black Hill</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)	<i>Blackhill</i> 1966 (OSIR1)	ModE <i>black</i> (< ME <i>blak</i> < OE <i>blæc</i>)	ModE <i>hill</i>		
196	Blackhill (Nb, Kirkheaton; NZ 0077)	<i>Blackhill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>black</i> (< ME <i>blak</i> < OE <i>blæc</i>)	ModE <i>hill</i>		
197	Blackhill Farm (Nb, Chollerton; NY 8876)	<i>Black Hill</i> 1769 (ANb)	<i>Blackhill Farm</i> 1975 (OSM1)	ModE <i>black</i> (< ME <i>blak</i> < OE <i>blæc</i>)	ModE <i>hill</i>	ModE <i>farm</i>	

198	Blackhill Farm (Nb, Hexham; NY 9062)	<i>Black Hill</i> 1769 (ANb)	<i>Blackhill Farm</i> 1967 (OSIR1)	ModE <i>black</i> (< ME <i>blak</i> < OE <i>blæc</i>)	ModE <i>hill</i>	ModE <i>farm</i>	
199	Blackkip (Nb, Elsdon; NT 8004)	<i>Blackkip</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>black</i> (< ME <i>blak</i> < OE <i>blæc</i>)	ModE dial. <i>kip(p)</i> 'sharp-pointed hill, jutting point or crag'		This is one of the several names in the corpus apparently containing ModE dial. <i>kip(p)</i> (cf. e.g. Kip Hill (NZ 2054) and also Kypie). While there are no parallels for this type of p. n. formation in PNDu or the EPNS surveys of the neighbouring counties, there are several <i>kip(p)</i> -names, including <i>The Kip</i> (NT 8019) and <i>Kip Knowe</i> (NT 8324), in the Scottish Borders (Drummond 2007a:40; OS74; OS80).
200	Blacklaw Hill, Great B~ H~ (Nb, Knaresdale; NY 6253)	<i>Great Blacklaw Hill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>black</i> (< ME <i>blak</i> < OE <i>blæc</i>)	ModE dial. <i>law</i>	ModE <i>hill</i> , ModE <i>great</i> (< ME <i>grēt</i> < OE <i>grēat</i>)	There is also a Little B~ H~ SSE of G~ B~ H~ on the OSC, OSI and OSM series of maps. <i>Blacklaw</i> is probably an earlier p. n. although it only appears as part of <i>Great</i> and <i>Little B~ H~</i> on the maps consulted here (cf. e.g. Black Law).

201	Blackman's Law (Nb, Thorneyburn; NY 7498)	<i>Blakeman's Law</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	<i>Blackman's Law</i> 1898 (OSCR1)	ModE surname <i>Blackman</i> (W) / p. n. <i>Blackman</i> (W)	ModE dial. law (W)		The surname <i>Blackman</i> , <i>Blakeman</i> is first recorded in England in 1166 (<i>Blacheman filius Æwardi</i> , Nf) (Reaney and Wilson 1997:47). It is apparently rare in Nb as there are only 16 Blackman families in the county in the 1891 Census while <i>Blakeman</i> is unattested (A). This seems to support indirectly Watts' (2004:62) suggestion that <i>Blackman</i> 'may originally have been the nickname of the hill itself'. Blakeman's Law (NY 8795) could have a similar origin as the occurrence of an otherwise rare surname in two Nb p. ns. does not seem very likely. No early forms for this name are given in Watts (2004:62).
202	Blackseat Hill (Nb, Kirknewton; NT 9422)	<i>Blackseat Hill</i> 1862- 67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>black</i> (< ME <i>blak</i> < OE <i>blæc</i>) + ModE seat (< ME <i>sete</i> < late OE <i>sæte</i> < ON <i>sæti</i>)	ModE hill		The second el. is apparently ModE <i>seat</i> , presumably used here as a hill-term in a transferred topographical sense (cf. e.g. Dora's Seat and Seatsides).
203	Blackton Head (Du, Middleton-in- Teesdale; NZ 0025)	<i>Blackton Head</i> 1857- 67 (OSC1)		p. n. <i>Blackton</i>	ME heved, haved, hede / ModE head		It seems unlikely that ME <i>heved</i> , <i>haved</i> , <i>hede</i> or its reflex is used as a hill-term in this name as the reference is probably to the 'head', or upper end of a valley (cf. Ashgill Head). <i>Blackton</i> is first recorded in 1301 (<i>Blakedene</i>) (Watts 2004:63).

204	Blagdon Burn (Nb, Mitford; NZ 1488)	<i>Blagdon Burn</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		OE <i>blæc</i> 'black' / ME <i>blak</i>	OE <i>dūn</i> / ME <i>doun</i> / OE <i>denu</i> / ME <i>dēne</i>	ModE <i>burn</i>	<i>Blagdon</i> is an earlier p. n. which has been lost except as part of <i>B~ B~</i> . On OSC1, it appears to be the name of the area north of <i>B~ B~</i> ; the location of the original <i>B~</i> is not known. Despite the apparent absence of early forms, it is probably of OE or ME origin, possibly containing OE <i>blæc</i> + OE <i>dūn</i> / OE <i>denu</i> , or their ME reflexes (cf. e.g. <i>Blagdon</i> (Nb, Stannington) (<i>Blakedenn</i> 1203; OE <i>blæc</i> + OE <i>denu</i>) in Ekwall (1960:47) and Mawer (1920:24)).
205	Blagdonburn (Nb, Rothbury; NZ 0596)	<i>North Blagdon</i> 1769 (ANb)	<i>Blagdonburn</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	OE <i>blæc</i> 'black' / ME <i>blak</i>	OE <i>dūn</i> / ME <i>doun</i> / OE <i>denu</i> / ME <i>dēne</i>	ModE <i>burn</i>	On OSC1 and OSCR1, <i>B~</i> is the name of a settlement W of present-day <i>B~</i> , which was formerly known as <i>The Hut</i> (OSC1). Cf. <i>Blagdon Burn</i> .
206	Blake Law (Nb, Carham; NT 8536)	<i>Blake Law</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE dial. <i>blake</i> 'cold, bleak' (< ME <i>bleik</i> < OE <i>blāc</i>) / ModE <i>black</i> (< ME <i>blak</i> < OE <i>blæc</i>)	ModE dial. <i>law</i>		
207	Blakehope Fell (Nb, Elsdon; NY 8494)	<i>Blakehope Fell</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	<i>Blakehope Fell</i> 1869 (W)	p. n. <i>Blakehope</i> (W)	ModE <i>fell</i> (W)		<i>B~</i> is <i>Blakehope</i> on ANb; there are apparently no early forms.
208	Blakelaw (Nb, Bellingham; NY 8484)	<i>Blakelaw</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE dial. <i>blake</i> 'cold, bleak' (< ME <i>bleik</i> < OE <i>blāc</i>) / ModE <i>black</i> (< ME <i>blak</i> < OE <i>blæc</i>)	ModE dial. <i>law</i>		

209	Blakelaw (Nb, Corsenside; NY 9286)	<i>Bleaklaw</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	<i>Blakelaw</i> 1898 (OSCR1)	ModE <i>bleak</i> / ModE dial. <i>blake</i> 'cold, bleak' (< ME <i>bleik</i> < OE <i>blāc</i>) / ModE <i>black</i> (< ME <i>blak</i> < OE <i>blæc</i>)	ModE dial. <i>law</i>		
210	Blakelaw (Nb, Gosforth; NZ 2166)	<i>Blakelaw</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE dial. <i>blake</i> 'cold, bleak' (< ME <i>bleik</i> < OE <i>blāc</i>) / ModE <i>black</i> (< ME <i>blak</i> < OE <i>blæc</i>)	ModE dial. <i>law</i>		
211	Blakeley (Du, Staindrop; NZ 1020)	<i>Blakey Close</i> 1627 (DCDP)	<i>Blakeley</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)	OE <i>blæc</i> 'black' (DCDP)	OE <i>hlāw</i> (DCDP)		This is a problematic name. The generic could alternatively be OE <i>læh</i> or its later reflex while the specific might alternatively be OE <i>blāc</i> 'pale, bleak' or its reflex (cf. e.g. Blake Law).
212	Blakely (Du, Witton-le-Wear; NZ 1532)	<i>Blacklaw</i> 1382 (DCDP)	<i>Blakely Hall</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)	OE <i>blæc</i> 'black' (DCDP)	OE <i>hlāw</i> (DCDP)		Only <i>B~ Hall Farm</i> on OS92. The Grid Ref. given here is to B~ H~ F~; the location of the original B~ is not known.

213	Blakely Hill (Du, Gainford; NZ 1917)	<i>Blakely Hill</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)		p. n. <i>Blakely</i> / ModE surname <i>Blakely</i> , <i>Blakeley</i> , <i>Blakey</i>	ModE hill		The specific of this name is problematic. <i>Blakely</i> could be an earlier p. n. (possibly containing OE <i>blæc</i> 'black' / OE <i>blāc</i> 'pale, bleak' + OE <i>hlāw</i> / OE <i>læh</i> or their reflexes) although it only appears on the maps consulted here as part of <i>B~ H~</i> (cf. <i>Blakeley</i> , <i>Blakely</i>). Alternatively, it could be a surname. <i>Blakely</i> , <i>Blakeley</i> and <i>Blakey</i> are first recorded as surnames in England in 1301 (<i>William de Blekelegh</i> , St) and 1388 (<i>Geoffrey de Blakey</i> , La), respectively (Reaney and Wilson 1997:47-48). In the 1891 England and Wales Census, <i>Blakey</i> is the surname of 470 families in Du while <i>Blakeley</i> and <i>Blakely</i> are also attested, but comparatively rare, with both names being borne by 19 families in the county (A).
214	Blakeman's Law (Nb, Elsdon; NY 8795)	<i>Blakeman's Law</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	<i>Blakeman's Law</i> 1869 (W)	ModE surname <i>Blakeman</i> (W)	ModE dial. law (W)		The specific might alternatively be an earlier p. n. as the surname <i>Blackman</i> , <i>Blakeman</i> appears to be rare in Nb, and its occurrence in two Nb p. ns. seems unlikely (cf. <i>Blackman's Law</i>).

215	Blaydon (Du, Ryton; NZ 1863)	<i>Bladon</i> (e) 1303 (W)	<i>Bladon</i> 1340 (E, Ma, Mi), <i>Blaydon</i> 1576 (W), <i>Bladon</i> 1769 (ANb), <i>Blaydon</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)	ON <i>blá</i> (r) 'dark, bleak, cold' (W, E, Mi) / OE <i>blæc</i> 'black' (E) / OE <i>blāw</i> 'pigment, woad(?)' (E) / northern ME <i>blā</i> 'bluish-grey, livid' (Ma)	OE <i>dūn</i> (W, E, Mi) / ME <i>doun</i> (Ma)		This is a problematic name. Watts (2004:64) argues that a compound such as ON <i>blá</i> (r) + OE <i>dūn</i> could have 'hardly arise[n] before the ME period when the ON word was naturalised in English', and suggests that <i>B~</i> could represent a lost r. n. 'of unknown origin but pre-English'. Local topography suggests a name containing <i>dūn</i> or its reflex, however, as <i>B~</i> is on the slopes of a prominent hill.
216	Bleak Law (Du, Middleton-in-Teesdale; NY 8032)	<i>Bleak Law</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>bleak</i>	ModE dial. <i>law</i>		
217	Bleak Law (Nb, Alwinton; NT 9410)	<i>Bleak Law</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>bleak</i>	ModE dial. <i>law</i>		
218	Bleak Ridge (Nb, Norham; NT 9445)	<i>Bleak Ridge</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>bleak</i>	ModE <i>ridge</i>		
219	Bleaklaw (Nb, Simonburn; NY 8475)	<i>Bleaklaw</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>bleak</i>	ModE dial. <i>law</i>		
220	Bloodybush Edge (Nb, Kidland; NT 9014)	<i>Bloodybush Edge</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	<i>Bloodybush Edge</i> 1869 (W)	p. n. <i>Bloody Bush</i>	ModE <i>edge</i>		The specific is apparently an earlier p. n. as on ANb, there is a place named <i>Bloody Bush</i> N of B~ E~. This name could be 'related to the events of 28 July 1585 when Lord Francis Russell was killed at a meeting of the Border Wardens at Windy Gyle and the Scots chased the Englishmen for several miles into their own country' (Watts 2004:66).

221	Blossom Hill (Nb, Hexham; NY 9063)	<i>Blossom Hill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>blossom</i> (< ME <i>blosme</i> < OE <i>blōstm</i> , <i>blōstma</i> , <i>blōsma</i>)	ModE <i>hill</i>		On ANb, there is a settlement named <i>Blossoms</i> at, or near B~ H~; it is uncertain whether this is the same settlement as the later B~ H~.
222	Blueburn Knowe (Nb, Rothbury; NZ 0395)	<i>Blueburn Knowe</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		r. n. <i>Blue Burn</i> / p. n. <i>Blueburn</i>	ModE dial. <i>knowe</i>, <i>know</i>		The specific is an earlier r. n. or p. n. There is a settlement named <i>Blueburn</i> (<i>Blue Burn</i> ANb) about 1.5km ESE of B~ K~, and on the OSC, OSI and OSM series of maps, the name of the small stream flowing past B~ settlement and B~ K~ is also <i>Blue Burn</i> .
223	Bluestone Edge (Nb, Alwinton; NT 8602)	<i>Bluestone Edge</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>bluestone</i> , <i>blue stone</i> 'copper sulphate' (< ModE <i>blue</i> (< OFr, ME <i>bleu</i>) + ModE <i>stone</i>) / ModE <i>blue</i> + ModE <i>stone</i>	ModE <i>edge</i>		
224	Boghead (Nb, Allendale; NY 7852)	<i>Boghead</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>bog</i> (< Irish, Gaelic <i>bogach</i>)	ModE <i>head</i>		The meaning of ModE <i>head</i> in this name is uncertain, and it is possible that it is not used as a hill-term here.
225	Bolam (Du, Gainford; NZ 1922)	<i>Bolum</i> 1235 (W, Mi)	<i>Bolom</i> c. 1316 (E, Ma), <i>Bolam</i> 1366 (W)	OE *<i>bol</i> 'rounded hill' (Ma)	OE *<i>bol</i> 'smooth rounded hill' (W) / OE * <i>bola</i> 'tree-trunk' (W, E, Mi) / ON <i>bolr</i> 'tree-trunk' (Mi) / OE <i>hām</i> (Ma)		The early forms suggest that this is a simplex name containing either OE * <i>bol</i> , OE * <i>bola</i> , or ON <i>bolr</i> in the dat. pl. Local topography seems to suggest * <i>bol</i> here as there are several modest rounded hill-features in the area, but the possibility of * <i>bola</i> or <i>bolr</i> cannot be discounted altogether.

226	Bolam (Nb, Bolam; NZ 0982)	<i>Bolum</i> c. 1155 (W, E, Ma, Mi)	<i>Boolun</i> 12th cent. (W, Ma), <i>Boolon</i> 12th cent. (W, Ma), <i>Bolom</i> 1324 (W, Ma), <i>Bolham</i> 1769 (ANb), <i>Bolam</i> 1833 (NCGEW)	OE *<i>bol</i> 'rounded hill' (Ma)	OE *<i>bol</i> 'smooth rounded hill' (W) / OE * <i>bola</i> 'tree-trunk' (W, E, Mi) / ON <i>bolr</i> 'tree-trunk' (Mi) / OE <i>hām</i> (Ma)		The early forms suggest a simplex name in the dat. pl. (cf. Bolam (NZ 1922)). OE * <i>bol</i> is perhaps more likely here than OE * <i>bola</i> as there are several hills which have a rounded profile W of B~ settlement. ON <i>bolr</i> , although suggested by Mills (2003:65), seems highly unlikely in this name as Scandinavian elements are in general rare in Nb p. ns.
227	Boldon (Du, Boldon; NZ 3561)	<i>Boldune</i> c. 1133 (W, Mi)	<i>Boldun</i> c. 1153 (E, Ma), <i>Boldon</i> (') 1211 (W), <i>Boldon</i> c. 1291 (E, Ma)	OE *<i>bol</i> 'rounded hill' (W, Ma, Mi) / OE <i>bōðl</i> , <i>bōtl</i> , <i>bold</i> 'homestead' (E) / OE * <i>bola</i> 'tree-stump' (Mi) / OE * <i>bole</i> 'smelting-place' (Mi)	OE <i>dūn</i> (W, E, Ma, Mi)		Only <i>West B~</i> , <i>East B~</i> , <i>B~ Colliery</i> and <i>B~ North Bridge</i> on OS88. The Grid Ref. given here is to W~ B~ (<i>Westerboldon</i> ' 1224 DCDP).
228	Bollihope Carrs (Du, Stanhope; NY 9635)	<i>Bollihope Carrs</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)		p. n. <i>Bollihope</i>	ModE dial. <i>carr</i>		ModE dial. <i>carr</i> refers here to crags. <i>Bollihope</i> is first recorded in c. 1294 (<i>Bothelinghoppe</i>) (Watts 2004:69).

229	Bolton Hill (Du, Staindrop; NZ 0821)	<i>Bolton Hill</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)		p. n. <i>Bolton</i> / ModE surname <i>Bolton</i>	ModE <i>hill</i>		<p>The specific is probably either an earlier p. n. or the surname <i>Bolton</i>. Although it only appears as part of <i>B~ H~</i> on the maps consulted here, <i>Bolton</i> is well evidenced as a p. n. elsewhere (cf. e.g. <i>Bolton</i> (Nb) (<i>Bolton</i> 1200) in Watts (2004:69) and Mawer (1920:27-28) and <i>Bolton</i> (ERY) (<i>Bodelton</i> 1086) in Watts (2004:69) and Ekwall (1960:52)). It is first recorded as a surname in England in c. 1191 (<i>Robert de Boulton'</i>, Ch), and in the 1891 Census, there are 469 Bolton families in Du (A; Reaney and Wilson 1997:52).</p>
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230	Bolt's Law (Du, Hunstanworth; NY 9445)	<i>Boltislawe</i> 13th cent. (W, Ma)	<i>Bolts Law</i> 1768 (ADu), <i>Bolt's Law</i> 1898-99 (OSCR1)	ME surname <i>Bolt</i> (W) / ME surname <i>Bold</i> (W) / OWScand pers. n. <i>Boltr</i> (Ma)	ME <i>loue</i> (W) / OE <i>hlāw</i> (Ma)	While Watts (2004:69) thinks that the specific is '[p]robably surname <i>Bolt</i> or <i>Bold</i> ', he argues that 'the occurrence of the identical name in [Nb] [...] casts some doubt on the surname explanation'. However, the Nb name is apparently of ModE origin and also seems to have a different etymology which would not be possible here, and its existence should therefore probably not be considered as evidence against the 'surname explanation' of this name (cf. Bolt's Law (NY 6981)). <i>Bolt</i> and <i>Bold</i> are first recorded as surnames in England in 1066 (<i>Godinc Bolt</i> , C) and 1176 (<i>Heremer de la Bolde</i> , Sf), respectively (Reaney and Wilson 1997:52).
231	Bolt's Law (Nb, Falstone; NY 6981)	<i>Boughtslaw</i> 1769 (ANb)	<i>Bolts Law</i> 1862-67 (OSC1), <i>Bolt's Law</i> 2007 (OS80)	ModE dial. <i>bought</i> , <i>bught</i> 'sheep-fold, pen for confining ewes at milking-time'	ModE dial. <i>law</i>	The specific might alternatively be the surname <i>Bolt</i> , but this seems less likely as the 1769 form suggests ModE dial. <i>bought</i> , <i>bught</i> while <i>Bolt</i> is apparently comparatively rare in Nb, with only 13 families bearing the name in the 1891 Census (A). The earliest citation of ModE dial. <i>bought</i> , <i>bught</i> in the OED is from c. 1522 (OED Online 30/11/2011). Cf. Bolt's Law (NY 9445) and Boughthill.

232	Bonas Hill (Nb, Whalton; NZ 1478)	<i>Bonas Hill or Ogle South Demesne Farm</i> 1830 (PC)	<i>Bonas Hill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	ModE surname <i>Bonas</i>	ModE hill		The specific appears to be the surname <i>Bonas</i> , which is first recorded in England in 1592 (<i>William Bownus</i> , Y) (Reaney and Wilson 1997:58). <i>Bonas</i> is apparently an extremely rare name in Nb, with only two of the 172 Bonas families in the 1891 England and Wales Census recorded in the county (A).
233	Bonnyrigg Hall (Nb, Haltwhistle; NY 7669)	<i>Bonnyrigg Hall</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>bonny</i>	ModE dial. rig(g)	ModE <i>hall</i>	<i>Bonnyrigg</i> is probably an earlier p. n. although it only appears as part of <i>B~ H~</i> on the maps consulted here. The earliest citation of the adj. <i>bonny</i> in the OED dates from c. 1548.
234	Bottle Hill (Du, Grindon; NZ 4224)	<i>Bottle Hill</i> early 19th cent. (PNDu)		ModE <i>bottle</i> (< ME <i>botel</i> < OFr <i>bouteille</i>) / ModE dial. <i>bottle</i> 'bundle of hay, straw, or sticks' (< OFr, ME <i>botel</i>)	ModE hill		The specific of this name is problematic. It might alternatively be a reflex of OE <i>bōðl</i> , <i>bōtl</i> , <i>bold</i> 'dwelling', but this seems unlikely as this word apparently became obsolete in early ME (OED).
235	Boughthill (Nb, Thorneyburn; NY 7986)	<i>Boughthill Mill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	<i>Boughthill</i> 1982 (OSM1)	ModE dial. <i>bought</i> , <i>bught</i> 'sheep-fold, pen for confining ewes at milking-time'	ModE hill		There is also a High B~ farm WSW of B~; this is apparently the original B~ as it appears on ANb as <i>Bought Hill</i> (<i>Boughthill</i> OSC1, <i>High Boughthill</i> OSC2). The earliest citation of ModE dial. <i>bought</i> , <i>bught</i> in the OED dates from c. 1522 (OED Online 30/11/2011).

236	Boweshill (Nb, Bellingham; NY 8085)	<i>Boweshill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE surname <i>Bowes</i>	ModE hill		The specific appears to be the surname <i>Bowes</i> . It is first recorded in England in Nb in 1269 (<i>Gerard de Bowes</i>), and in the 1891 Census, there are 89 Bowes families in the county (A; Reaney and Wilson 1997:57).
237	Bowmont Hill (Nb, Kirknewton; NT 8331)	<i>Bowmonthill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	<i>Bowmont Hill</i> 2008 (OS74)	r. n. <i>Bowmont Water</i>	ME, ModE hill		On the OSC, OSI and OSM series of maps, <i>Bowmont Hill</i> is the name of a hill SW of B~ H~ settlement. <i>Bowmont Water</i> is first recorded in c. 1050 (<i>Bolbenda</i>) (Ekwall 1960:56; Mawer 1920:28).
238	Bowsden (Nb, Lowick; NT 9941)	<i>Bolesden</i> 1196 (W, E)	<i>Bolesdon</i> 1195 (E, Mi), <i>Bollesdene</i> 1228 (W, Ma), <i>Bollisdon</i> c. 1242 (W, E, Ma), <i>Bolesdon</i> 1335 (Ma), <i>Bollesdon</i> 1428 (Ma), <i>Bowsdenn</i> 1579 (W, Ma), <i>Bosedon</i> 1769 (ANb), <i>Bowsden</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	OE pers. n. * <i>Boll</i> (W, Ma, Mi) / OE <i>bōdl</i> , <i>bōtl</i> , <i>bold</i> 'dwelling' (E)	OE <i>denu</i> (W, Ma) / OE dūn (E, Ma, Mi)		Local topography suggests that the generic is probably OE <i>dūn</i> rather than OE <i>denu</i> as B~ village is situated at the foot of a hill.

239	Brackenside (Nb, Lowick; NT 9740)	<i>Brakenside</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	<i>Brackenside</i> 1899 (OSCR1)	ModE <i>bracken</i> (< ME <i>braken</i> < ON * <i>brakni</i> , OE * <i>bræcen</i>)	ModE <i>side</i>		This is one of the several names in the corpus containing ModE <i>bracken</i> (cf. e.g. Breckon Hill (NZ 1026)). <i>Bracken</i> was formerly a valuable resource used for thatching and as winter bedding for cattle and sheep, and it has also been of economic value 'as a source of potash for sale to soap manufacturers' (Winchester 2000:133).
240	Bradford Kaims (Nb, Bamburgh; NU 1631)	<i>Bradford Kaims</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		p. n. <i>Bradford</i>	ModE <i>comb</i>		<i>Bradford</i> is first recorded in 1212 (<i>Bradeford</i>) (Watts 2004:77; Ekwall 1960:58).
241	Bradley Fell (Du, Ryton; NZ 1262)	<i>Bradley Fell</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)		p. n. <i>Bradley</i>	ME, ModE <i>fell</i>		<i>Bradley</i> is first recorded in 1372 (<i>Bradeley</i>) (DCDP).
242	Bradshaw Hill, High B~ H~ (Nb, Kirkhaugh; NY 7253)	<i>High Bradshaw Hill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>broad</i> (< ME <i>brōd</i> < OE <i>brād</i>) + ModE dial. <i>shaw</i> 'small wood, copse, grove' (< ME <i>shau</i> (e < OE <i>sceaga</i> , <i>scaga</i>) / ModE surname <i>Bradshaw</i>	ModE <i>hill</i>	ModE <i>high</i> (< ME <i>heg</i> , <i>heig</i> , <i>hig</i> , <i>high</i> < OE * <i>hæh</i> , <i>hēh</i>)	<i>High</i> in distinction from nearby Low B~ H~; the distance between the two Bradshaw Hills is about a kilometre. <i>Bradshaw</i> could be an earlier p. n. although it only appears as part of <i>B~ H~</i> on the maps consulted here as it is well evidenced as a p. n. elsewhere (cf. e.g. <i>Bradshaw</i> (La) (<i>Bradeshawe</i> , <i>Bradesaghe</i> 1246) in Watts (2004:78) and Ekwall (1960:58)). The surname <i>Bradshaw</i> is first recorded in England in 1246 (<i>William de Bradesaghe</i> , La), and in the 1891 Census, it is the surname of 75 families in Nb (A).

243	Bradshaw Hill, Low B~ H~ (Nb, Knaresdale; NY 7153)	<i>Low Bradshaw Hill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>broad</i> (< ME <i>brōd</i> < OE <i>brād</i>) + ModE dial. <i>shaw</i> 'small wood, copse, grove' (< ME <i>shau</i> (e < OE <i>sceaga</i> , <i>scaga</i>) / ModE surname <i>Bradshaw</i>	ModE <i>hill</i>	ModE <i>low</i> (< ME <i>loue</i> < ON <i>lágr</i>)	Cf. Bradshaw Hill, High B~ H~.
244	Braidcarr Point (Nb, Bamburgh; NU 2231)	<i>Braidcarr Point</i> 1862- 67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>broad</i> (< ME <i>brōd</i> < OE <i>brād</i>) + ModE dial. <i>carr</i>	ModE <i>point</i>		The first el. of this name is problematic. It could be ModE <i>broad</i> as <i>braid</i> is attested as a Scottish form of <i>broad</i> (EDD; OED). ModE dial. <i>carr</i> refers here to a coastal rock formation and it is, thus, not used as a hill-term in this name. <i>Braidcarr</i> could be an earlier p. n. although it only appears as part of <i>B~ P~</i> on the maps consulted here.
245	Brainshaugh (Nb, Guizance; NU 2003)	<i>Bregesne</i> c. 1104 (E, Ma)	<i>Braynley</i> 1438 (Ma), <i>Branssehalgh</i> 1480 (Ma), <i>Brainshaugh</i> 1534 (Ma), <i>Brainshaugh</i> 1663 (Ma), <i>Bransehaugh</i> 1676 (Ma), <i>Brainshaugh</i> 1769 (ANb)	OE pers. n. <i>*Bregn</i> (Ma) / OE pers. n. <i>Bregwine</i> (in a shortened form) (Ma)	OE <i>*burgæsn</i>, <i>*burgæns</i> 'burial mound' (E) / OE <i>halh</i> (Ma) / OE <i>læh</i> (Ma)		This is a highly problematic name in which one of the els. has apparently been replaced at least twice. If the c. 1104 form is trustworthy, this might well be, as suggested by Ekwall (1960:59), a simplex name containing OE <i>*burgæsn</i> , <i>*burgæns</i> , as '[i]n the 19th century some prehistoric pottery and stone cists with human bones and ashes were reportedly found near [Brainshaugh]', which could indicate the site of a Bronze Age cemetery (KP).

246	Brandon (Du, Brancepeth; NZ 2339)	<i>Bromdune</i> c. 1190 (E, Mi)	<i>Bramdon</i> (e) 12th cent. (W), <i>Braindune</i> c. 1190 (Ma), <i>Brandun</i> c. 1190 (Ma), 1217 (E, Ma), <i>Brandon</i> (') c. 1250 (W), <i>East Brandon</i> 1768 (ADu), <i>Brandon</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)	OE <i>brōm</i> 'broom' (W, E, Mi) / ME <i>brame</i> 'briar, bramble' (Ma)	OE <i>dūn</i> (W, E, Mi) / ME <i>doun</i> (Ma)		The specific is almost certainly OE <i>brōm</i> as 'apart from ME p. n. spellings with <i>Bram</i> -, the only evidence for [a ME <i>brame</i>] is in a 15th-century gloss [...] for Lat <i>tribulus</i> 'bramble', and <i>brōm</i> 'will [...] account from most p. ns. in <i>Bram</i> -' (EPNE).
247	Brandon (Nb, Eglingham; NU 0417)	<i>Bremdona</i> c. 1150 (W, E, Ma, Mi)	<i>Brandon</i> c. 1161 (NC), <i>Bromdun</i> 1236 (W, E, Mi), 1247 (Ma), <i>Bramdon</i> 1255 (Ma), <i>Bremdon</i> 1293 (E), <i>Bromdon</i> 1308 (Ma), <i>Brandon</i> 1350 (W, Ma), <i>Braundon</i> 1480 (W, Ma), <i>Brandon</i> 1769 (ANb)	OE <i>brōm</i> 'broom' (W, E, Ma, Mi)	OE <i>dūn</i> (W, E, Ma, Mi)		The early forms of this name seem to show alternation between OE <i>brōm</i> and OE <i>*brēmen</i> 'broomy' (Ekwall 1960:60; Mills 2003:72). Watts (2004:80) thinks that 'spellings with -e- may be by mistake for o or may point to [...] OE <i>*brēmen</i> 'growing with broom' later replaced by <i>brōm</i> '.

248	Brandon House (Du, Bishop Middleham; NZ 3034)	<i>Brandon House</i> 1768 (ADu)		OE, ME <i>brōm</i> 'broom'	OE <i>dūn</i> / ME <i>doun</i>	ModE <i>house</i>	<i>Brandon</i> is probably, despite the apparent absence of early forms, an earlier p. n. containing OE <i>dūn</i> or its ME reflex as it is well attested elsewhere as a p. n. (cf. Brandon (NU 0417) and Brandon (NZ 2339), and also e.g. the four <i>Brandons</i> in Ekwall (1960:60) (all from OE <i>brōm</i> + OE <i>dūn</i>)). Local topography seems to support this interpretation as B~ H~ is situated on top of a narrow hill. <i>Brandon</i> might alternatively be a surname, but this seems less likely as it is apparently relatively rare in Du, with only 18 of the 1,736 Brandon families in the 1891 England and Wales Census recorded in the county (A). The surname <i>Brandon</i> is first recorded in England in c. 975 (<i>Leofric de Brandune</i> , Nf / Sf) (Reaney and Wilson 1997:61).
249	Brands Hill (Nb, Ilderton; NT 9723)	<i>Brands Hill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE surname <i>Brand</i>	ModE <i>hill</i>		<i>Brand</i> is first recorded as a surname in England in 1086 (<i>William Brant</i> , Nf) (Reaney and Wilson 1997:61). In the 1891 Census, there are 72 Brand families in Nb (A).

250	Branxton Hill (Nb, Branxton; NT 8936)	<i>Branxtonhill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	<i>Branxton Hill</i> 2008 (OS74)	p. n. <i>Branxton</i>	ME, ModE <i>hill</i>		On the OSC, OSI and OSM series of maps, <i>Branxton Hill</i> is the name of the summit of the hill-spur on the slopes of which B~H~ settlement is situated. <i>Branxton</i> is first recorded in 1195 (<i>Brankeston</i>) (Watts 2004:81; Ekwall 1960:61; Mills 2003:73).
251	Braydon Crag (Nb, Kirknewton; NT 8921)	<i>Braydon Crag</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		p. n. <i>Braydon</i>	ModE <i>crag</i>		The specific of this name is problematic. <i>Braydon</i> could be an earlier p. n. (possibly containing OE <i>dūn</i> or its ME reflex) although it only appears as part of <i>B~ C~</i> , <i>B~ Burn</i> and <i>B~ Cleugh</i> on the maps consulted here. There are no parallels in the p. n. dictionaries or EPNS surveys of the neighbouring counties, however.
252	Breckney Hill (Nb, Heddon on the Wall; NZ 1368)	<i>Breckney Hill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>bracken</i> (< ME <i>braken</i> < ON * <i>brakni</i> , OE * <i>bræcen</i>) / ModE <i>brackeny</i> (< ModE <i>bracken</i>)	ModE <i>hill</i>		The specific of this name appears to be either ModE <i>bracken</i> or the adj. <i>brackeny</i> 'abounding in bracken' (cf. e.g. <i>Breckney Bed</i> (Cu) (<i>Breckon-Bed</i> 1777, <i>Brackeny Bed</i> 1811) in PNCu). <i>Breckon</i> is an 18th-19th century northern dial. form of <i>bracken</i> (OED). Cf. Brackenside.
253	Breckon Hill (Du, Hamsterley; NZ 1026)	<i>Breckon Hill</i> 1768 (ADu)		ModE <i>bracken</i> (< ME <i>braken</i> < ON * <i>brakni</i> , OE * <i>bræken</i>)	ModE <i>hill</i>		<i>Breckon</i> is an 18th-19th century northern dial. form of <i>bracken</i> (OED). Cf. Brackenside.
254	Breckon Hill (Du, Sedgefield; NZ 3526)	<i>Breckon Hill</i> 1768 (ADu)	<i>Bracken Hill</i> 1857-67 (OSC1), <i>Breckon Hill</i> 1898 (OSCR1)	ModE <i>bracken</i> (< ME <i>braken</i> < ON * <i>brakni</i> , OE * <i>bræcen</i>)	ModE <i>hill</i>		Cf. Brackenside and Breckon Hill (NZ 1026).

255	Breckon Hill (Nb, Hexham; NY 9063)	<i>Bracken Hill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	<i>Breckon Hill</i> 1898 (OSCR1)	ModE <i>bracken</i> (< ME <i>braken</i> < ON * <i>brakni</i> , OE * <i>bræcen</i>)	ModE hill		Cf. Brackenside and Breckon Hill (NZ 1026).
256	Brecon Hill (Du, Chester-le-Street; NZ 2950)	<i>Breckon Hill</i> 1768 (ADu)	<i>Brecon Hill</i> 1987 (OSM1)	ModE <i>bracken</i> (< ME <i>braken</i> < ON * <i>brakni</i> , OE * <i>bræken</i>)	ModE hill		Cf. Brackenside and Breckon Hill (NZ 1026).
257	Brenkley (Nb, Ponteland; NZ 2175)	<i>Brinchelawa</i> c. 1177 (E, Ma, Mi)	<i>Brinkelawe</i> 1242 (E), 1271 (Ma), <i>Brenklawe</i> 1346 (Ma), <i>Brenklaw</i> 1485 (NC), <i>Brenkley</i> 1638 (E)	OE pers. n. <i>Brynca</i> (E, Ma, Mi) / OE * <i>brince</i> 'brink, edge' (Mi)	OE hlāw (E, Ma, Mi)		
258	Bridgehill (Du, Lanchester; NZ 0851)	<i>Bridge Hill</i> 1833 (NCGEW)	<i>Bridgehill</i> 1966 (OSIR1)	ModE <i>bridge</i> (< ME <i>brigge</i> < OE <i>brycg</i>)	ModE hill		<i>B~</i> is the name of a residential area on the outskirts of Consett. The place overlooks the River Derwent and ModE <i>bridge</i> undoubtedly refers to a bridge across the Derwent. Perhaps the reference is to the bridge W of B~ (<i>Suspension Bridge</i> OSC1).
259	Brier Hill (Nb, Wark; NY 7879)	<i>Brier Hill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>brier</i> , <i>briar</i> , <i>brere</i> (< OE, ME <i>brēr</i>)	ModE hill		
260	Brieredge (Nb, Bellingham; NY 8083)	<i>Brieridge</i> 1769 (ANb)	<i>Brieredge</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	ModE <i>brier</i> , <i>briar</i> , <i>brere</i> (< OE, ME <i>brēr</i>)	ModE edge / ModE ridge		
261	Briery Hill (Nb, Stannington; NZ 2279)	<i>Brerichiol</i> c. 1200 (NC)	<i>Brery hyll</i> 1500 (NC), <i>the Brere hyll</i> 1500 (NC), <i>Briery Hill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	OE * <i>brērig</i> 'growing with or overgrown with briars' (< OE <i>brēr</i>)	OE hyll		

262	Brinkburn (Nb, Brinkburn; NZ 1198)	<i>Brinkeburne</i> c. 1120 (W, Ma)	<i>Brinkburn</i> 1188 (E), <i>Brenkeburn</i> 1313 (W, Ma), <i>Brenckburn</i> 1728 (Ma), <i>Brinkburn Abby</i> 1769 (ANb), <i>Brinkburn Priory</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	OE pers. n. <i>Brynca</i> (W, E, Ma) / OE * <i>brince</i> 'brink' (E, Ma)	OE <i>burna</i> (W, E, Ma)		Only <i>B~ Priory</i> and <i>B~ Lodge</i> on OS81; the Grid Ref. given here is to <i>B~ P~ (Brenkburn abbey</i> c. 1715 W). The location of the original <i>B~</i> is not known; it has been suggested by Watts (2004:88) that <i>B~</i> was originally a r. n.
263	Brinkheugh (Nb, Brinkburn; NZ 1298)	<i>Brinkheugh</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>brink</i> (< ME <i>brinke</i> < OE * <i>brince</i>)	ModE dial. <i>hoe</i> , <i>heugh</i>		<i>B~</i> is only about 500 metres from Brinkburn, and <i>Brinkheugh</i> could be a name modelled on <i>Brinkburn</i> , although both ModE <i>brink</i> and ModE dial. <i>hoe</i> , <i>heugh</i> also fit the local topography.
264	Brixter Hill (Nb, Stamfordham; NZ 0872)	<i>Brixter Hill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		?	ModE <i>hill</i>		The specific of this name is obscure. It has been suggested by Watson (1970:80) that <i>B~ H~</i> 'marks the spot where brick-makers worked', but this explanation seems unlikely as <i>brixter</i> 'brick-maker' or the like is not recorded in the dictionaries consulted here (DOST; EDD; OED; SND). There is the dial. word <i>bricksetter</i> 'bricklayer', but it seems highly unlikely here as it is apparently otherwise only attested in Ch (EDD; OED).
265	Brizlee Hill (Nb, Alnwick; NU 1514)	<i>Brislaw Hill</i> 1769 (ANb)	<i>Brislee Hill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1), <i>Brizlee Hill</i> 1899 (OSCR1)	p. n. <i>Brizlee</i>	ModE <i>hill</i>		For the specific, see <i>Brizlee</i> , East <i>B~</i> .
266	Brizlee, East <i>B~</i> (Nb, Alnwick; NU 1515)	<i>Brislaw</i> 1769 (ANb)	<i>East Brislee</i> 1862-67 (OSC1), <i>East Brizlee</i> 1899 (OSCR1)	?	ModE dial. <i>law</i> / ModE <i>lea</i>	ModE <i>east</i> (< ME <i>ēst</i> < OE <i>ēast</i>)	There is also a West <i>B~</i> on all editions of OS maps consulted here. The specific of these names is obscure.

267	Broadhope Hill (Nb, Kirknewton; NT 9323)	<i>Broadhope Hill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>broad</i> (< ME <i>brōd</i> < OE <i>brād</i>) + ModE <i>hope</i>	ModE <i>hill</i>		<i>Broadhope</i> could be an earlier p. n. although it only appears as part of <i>B~ H~</i> on the maps consulted here.
268	Broadlaw (Nb, Morpeth; NZ 1679)	<i>Broadlaw</i> 1769 (ANb)		ModE <i>broad</i> (< ME <i>brōd</i> < OE <i>brād</i>)	ModE dial. <i>law</i>		
269	Broadside Law (Nb, Alwinton; NT 8211)	<i>Broadside Law</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>broad</i> (< ME <i>brōd</i> < OE <i>brād</i>) + ModE <i>side</i>	ModE dial. <i>law</i>		
270	Brokenheugh (Nb, Warden; NY 8566)	<i>Breakenhaugh</i> 1769 (ANb)	<i>Brokenhaugh</i> 1833 (NCGEW), <i>Brokenheugh</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	ModE <i>broken</i> (< ModE <i>to break</i> < ME <i>brēken</i> < OE <i>brecan</i>)	ModE dial. <i>haugh</i> / ModE dial. <i>hoe</i>, <i>heugh</i>		The generic of this name could be either ModE dial. <i>haugh</i> or ModE dial. <i>hoe</i> , <i>heugh</i> as both would fit local topography here (cf. Mouldshaugh, Shothaugh). The specific is apparently ModE <i>broken</i> . The exact meaning of OE <i>brocen</i> and its reflexes is often elusive in p. ns. It had in p. ns. the meanings 'broken, broken up' and 'uneven', and when compounded with hill-terms it can, according to VEPN, refer to 'a barrow which has been broken into', or to 'a hill characterised by ploughed or uneven land, or perhaps one with a broken outline' (EPNE). Here the most likely meaning of <i>broken</i> is probably 'broken up, ploughed, stripped of turf' (OED).
271	Broom Hill (Du, Brancepeth; NZ 1539)	<i>Broom Hill</i> 1839 (DCDP)		ModE <i>broom</i> (< OE, ME <i>brōm</i>) (DCDP)	ModE <i>hill</i> (DCDP)		
272	Broom Hill (Du, Ebchester; NZ 1054)	<i>the Broome Hill</i> 1612 (DCDP)	<i>Broom Hill</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)	ModE <i>broom</i> (< OE, ME <i>brōm</i>) (DCDP)	ModE <i>hill</i> (DCDP)		

273	Broom Hill (Du, Houghton-le-Spring; NZ 3448)	<i>Broom Hill</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>broom</i> (< OE, ME <i>brōm</i>)	ModE <i>hill</i>		
274	Broom Hill (Nb, Whalton; NZ 1282)	<i>Broomhill</i> 1897-98 (OSCR1)	<i>Broom Hill</i> 2008 (OS81)	ModE <i>broom</i> (< OE, ME <i>brōm</i>)	ModE <i>hill</i>		On the OSC, OSI and OSM series of maps, <i>Broom Hill</i> is the name of the summit of the hill on which B~ H~ farm is situated.
275	Broom Hill Farm (Du, Merrington; NZ 2935)	<i>Broom Hill</i> 1768 (ADu)	<i>Broom Hill Farm</i> 1966 (OSIR1)	ModE <i>broom</i> (< OE, ME <i>brōm</i>)	ModE <i>hill</i>	ModE <i>farm</i>	
276	Broome Hill (Nb, Edlingham; NU 1312)	<i>Broomhill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	<i>Broome Hill</i> 1926 (OSCR2)	ModE <i>broom</i> (< OE, ME <i>brōm</i>)	ModE <i>hill</i>		
277	Broomfield Fell (Nb, Hartburn; NZ 0690)	<i>Broomfield Fell</i> 1977 (OSM1)		ModE <i>broom</i> (< OE, ME <i>brōm</i>) + ModE <i>field</i>	ModE <i>fell</i>		B~ F~ was formerly known as <i>Clayton Fell</i> (OSCR1).
278	Broomhill (Nb, Corsenside; NY 9085)	<i>Broom Hill</i> 1769 (ANb)	<i>Broomhill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	ModE <i>broom</i> (< OE, ME <i>brōm</i>)	ModE <i>hill</i>		
279	Broomhill (Nb, Warkworth; NU 2500)	<i>Broomhill</i> 1898-99 (OSCR1)		ModE <i>broom</i> (< OE, ME <i>brōm</i>) (W)	ModE <i>hill</i> (W)		Present-day B~ is a 19th century colliery settlement, which developed around Broomhill Colliery, which closed in 1961 (DMM). The colliery (<i>Broomhill Colliery</i> OSC1, 1868 W) was apparently named from a nearby farm (<i>Broomhill</i> ANb, <i>Broom Hill</i> OSC1, <i>Broomhill Farm</i> OSCR2), which still exists, but is not named on OS81.
280	Broomielaw (Du, Gainford; NZ 0818)	<i>Bromelaw</i> 1512 (DCDP)	<i>Bromylaw</i> 1620 (DCDP), <i>Brimlaw</i> 1768 (ADu), <i>Broomielaw</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)	ME <i>bromy</i> 'broomy, overgrown with broom' (< OE <i>brōmig</i> < OE <i>brōm</i>)	ME <i>loue</i>		This name could be of OE origin, as has been suggested in DCDP.

281	Broomley Fell Farm (Nb, Bywell St Peter; NZ 0259)	<i>Broomleyfell Cottage</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	<i>Broomley Fell Farm</i> 1966 (OSI1)	p. n. <i>Broomley</i>	ME, ModE <i>fell</i>	ModE <i>cottage</i> (< ME <i>cotāge</i> < OFr <i>*cotage</i>) (later replaced with ModE <i>farm</i>)	<i>Broomley Fell</i> is probably an earlier p. n. although it only appears as part of <i>B~ F~ F~</i> on the maps consulted here (cf. e.g. Acomb Fell and Acton Fell). <i>Broomley</i> is first recorded in 1242 (<i>Bromley</i>) (Ekwall 1960:69).
282	Broomside (Du, Pittington; NZ 3143)	<i>Bromsyd</i> 1421 (DCDP)	<i>Broom Side</i> 1768 (ADu), <i>Broomside</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)	ME <i>brōm</i> 'broom' (< OE <i>brōm</i>)	ME <i>sīde</i>		Only <i>B~ House</i> on OS88; the Grid Ref. given here is to B~ H~. The location of the original B~ is uncertain; on ADu and OSC1, <i>B~</i> is the name of a house NNW of B~ H~. This name could be of OE origin, as has been suggested in DCDP.
283	Broomy Hill (Nb, Falstone; NY 6385)	<i>Broomy Hill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>broomy</i> (< ME <i>bromy</i> < OE <i>brōmig</i> < OE <i>brōm</i>)	ModE <i>hill</i>		

284	Brough Law (Nb, Ingram; NT 9916)	<i>Brugh Law</i> 1769 (ANb)	<i>Brough Law</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	ModE <i>brow</i> / ModE dial. <i>brae</i>	ModE dial. <i>law</i>		The specific of this name is highly problematic. <i>B~ L~</i> is the name of a prominent hill-spur on the eastern edge of the Cheviot Hills, and both ModE <i>brow</i> and ModE dial. <i>brae</i> would fit the local topography here; however, if the specific is <i>brow</i> or <i>brae</i> , the consistent spellings in <i>-gh</i> on the maps consulted here are surprising. There are 'remains of a circular earthwork [...] made of stones' at B~ L~, and 'remains of several hut circles can [also] be seen [...] [t]hese are probably the remains of an Iron Age hillfort', which seems to suggest that the specific could alternatively be OE <i>burh</i> , <i>burg</i> or its later reflex (KP). This interpretation is also problematic, however, since there are apparently no early forms for this name, and the reflexes of <i>burh</i> , <i>burg</i> became obsolete in the sense of 'fortress' in everyday language during the ME period, and the usual meaning of the word in later p. ns. is 'manor' rather than 'fortified place' (EPNE; OED). Cf. Lonbrough, Great L~ and Sunbrough.
285	Brow of the Hill (Nb, Berwick-upon-Tweed; NT 9654)	<i>Brow</i> 1769 (ANb)	<i>Brow of the Hill</i> 1862-76 (OSC1)		ModE <i>brow</i>	ModE <i>of the hill</i>	

286	Brown Dodd (Du, Middleton-in-Teesdale; NY 9928)	<i>Brown Dodd</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>brown</i> (< ME <i>broun</i> < OE <i>brūn</i>)	ModE dial. <i>dod</i>		
287	Brown Law (Nb, Alwinton; NT 8306)	<i>Brown Law</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>brown</i> (< ME <i>broun</i> < OE <i>brūn</i>)	ModE dial. <i>law</i>		
288	Brown Rigg (Nb, Bellingham; NY 8382)	<i>Brown Rigg</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>brown</i> (< ME <i>broun</i> < OE <i>brūn</i>)	ModE dial. <i>rig(g)</i>		
289	Brown Rigg (Nb, Carham; NT 8435)	<i>Brown Ridge</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	<i>Brown Rigg</i> 1899 (OSCR1)	ModE <i>brown</i> (< ME <i>broun</i> < OE <i>brūn</i>)	ModE <i>ridge</i> / ModE dial. <i>rig(g)</i>		
290	Brown Rigg (Nb, Haltwhistle; NY 7565)	<i>Brownrigg</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	<i>Brown Rigg</i> 1977 (OSM1)	ModE <i>brown</i> (< ME <i>broun</i> < OE <i>brūn</i>)	ModE dial. <i>rig(g)</i>		
291	Brown Rigg (Nb, Whitfield; NY 7356)	<i>Brown Rigg</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>brown</i> (< ME <i>broun</i> < OE <i>brūn</i>)	ModE dial. <i>rig(g)</i>		
292	Brownieside (Nb, Ellingham; NU 1623)	<i>Brownside</i> 1769 (ANb)	<i>Brownyside</i> 1862-67 (OSC1), 1868 (W), <i>Brownieside</i> 1978 (OSM1)	ModE <i>brown</i> (< ME <i>broun</i> < OE <i>brūn</i>) / ModE <i>browny</i> 'inclining to brown' (< ModE <i>brown</i>) / ModE <i>brownie</i> 'household spirit or fairy' (< ModE <i>brown</i>)	ModE <i>side</i>		Watts (2004:94) suggests that this name is '[p]erhaps ultimately from OE <i>brūning</i> 'the brown place' + [OE] <i>side</i> ; there is no evidence to support this interpretation, however, as there are apparently no early forms.
293	Brownknowe (Nb, Bellingham; NY 7986)	<i>Brown know</i> 1769 (ANb)	<i>Brownknowe</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	ModE <i>brown</i> (< ME <i>broun</i> < OE <i>brūn</i>)	ModE dial. <i>knowe</i>, <i>know</i>		

294	Brownley Hill (Nb, Allendale; NY 7950)	<i>Brownley Hill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		p. n. <i>Brownley</i> / ModE surname <i>Brownlee</i>	ModE <i>hill</i>		The specific of this name is problematic. <i>Brownley</i> could, despite the apparent absence of early forms, be an earlier p. n. (possibly containing OE <i>brūn</i> 'brown' + OE <i>hlāw</i> / OE <i>læh</i> or their later reflexes) although there are no obvious parallels in the p. n. dictionaries or EPNS surveys of the neighbouring counties. Alternatively, it could represent a surname. The surname <i>Brownlee</i> , <i>Brownley</i> is first recorded in England in 1310 (<i>Robert de Brownlegh</i> , Sf) (Reaney and Wilson 1997:68). If the specific is a surname, it is probably <i>Brownlee</i> rather than <i>Brownley</i> as in the 1891 Census, there are 85 Brownlee families in Nb while <i>Brownley</i> is unattested in the county (A).
295	Brownridge (Nb, Chatton; NU 1028)	<i>Brunrige</i> 1330 (Ma)	<i>Brown rigg</i> 1769 (ANb), <i>Brownridge</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	OE <i>brūn</i> 'brown, dark-coloured' (Ma)	OE <i>hrycg</i> (Ma)		
296	Brownridge (Nb, Lowick; NU 0137)	<i>Brownridge</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>brown</i> (< ME <i>broun</i> < OE <i>brūn</i>)	ModE <i>ridge</i>		
297	Brownrigg Head (Nb, Elsdon; NY 8194)	<i>Brownrigg Head</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>brown</i> (< ME <i>broun</i> < OE <i>brūn</i>) + ModE dial. <i>rig(g)</i>	ModE <i>head</i>		<i>Brownrigg</i> could be an earlier p. n. although it only appears as part of <i>B~ H~</i> on the maps consulted here (cf. e.g. Brown Rigg (NT 8435)).

298	Brown's Law (Nb, Wooler; NT 9727)	<i>Brown's Law</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE surname <i>Brown</i>	ModE dial. <i>law</i>		<i>Brown</i> is first attested as a surname in England in 1066 (<i>Brun</i> , <i>Brunus</i> , Wa) (Reaney and Wilson 1997:68). In the 1891 England and Wales Census, it is an extremely common name, with 5,821 of the 172,021 Brown families recorded in Nb (A).
299	Brunton Bank (Nb, St John Lee; NY 9269)	<i>Brunton Bank</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		p. n. <i>Brunton</i> (i.e. <i>Low Brunton</i> or <i>Brunton House</i>)	ModE <i>bank</i>		The specific is the p. n. <i>Brunton</i> , referring to either Low Brunton (<i>Low Brunton</i> OSC1) or Brunton House (<i>Brunton</i> ANb, <i>Brunton House</i> OSC1); there are apparently no early forms for this name (Watts 2004:95).
300	Brusselton (Du, St Helen Auckland; NZ 2025)	<i>Brusteldun</i> 1243 (DCDP)	<i>Bristildon'</i> 1364 (DCDP), <i>Thickley Moore</i> alias <i>Bristleton Moore</i> 1647 (DCDP), <i>Brussleton Tower</i> 1768 (ADu), <i>Brusselton</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)	ME <i>bristel</i> 'bristle' (DCDP) / p. n. <i>Brustel</i> , <i>Bristil</i> (< OE (<i>ge</i>) <i>byrst</i> , - <i>berst</i> , <i>brist</i> 'land-slip' + OE <i>hyll</i>) (DCDP)	ME <i>doun</i> (DCDP)		Only <i>B~ Wood</i> on OS93; the Grid Ref. given here is to B~ W~. On the OSC and OSI series of maps, <i>B~</i> appears as the name of the area W of B~ W~; the location of the original B~ is not known. The specific of this name is highly problematic: it might be ME <i>bristel</i> , here 'referring to rough vegetation', or possibly an earlier p. n. containing OE <i>hyll</i> (DCDP). Another possibility suggested in DCDP is that it might be the dial. word <i>birsled</i> , <i>brustled</i> 'scorched, parched'; this explanation seems less likely, however, as this word is apparently otherwise unattested before the 16th century (OED).

301	Buck Fell (Nb, Falstone; NY 5990)	<i>Buck Fell</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>buck</i> 'male of the fallow deer' (< ME <i>bukke</i> < OE <i>bucc</i> , OE <i>bucca</i>)	ModE <i>fell</i>		
302	Buck Head Farm (Du, St Helen Auckland; NZ 1424)	<i>Bucks Head</i> 1768 (ADu)	<i>Buck Head</i> 1857-67 (OSC1), <i>Buck Head Farm</i> 2005 (OS92)	ModE <i>buck</i> 'male of the fallow deer' (< ME <i>bukke</i> < OE <i>bucc</i> , OE <i>bucca</i>)	ModE <i>head</i>	ModE <i>farm</i>	If ModE <i>head</i> is used as a hill-term here, this could be either 'the hill where bucks are frequently seen' or 'the hill resembling a buck's head' (cf. Lamb's Head).
303	Buckshott Fell (Du, Hunstanworth; NY 9748)	<i>Buckshot Fell</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)	<i>Buckshott Fell</i> 1899 (OSCR1)	p. n. <i>Buckshott</i>	ModE <i>fell</i>		<i>Buckshott</i> is first recorded in 1624 (<i>Buckholt</i>) (DCDP).
304	Budle Point (Nb, Bamburgh; NU 1636)	<i>Budle Point</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		p. n. <i>Budle</i>	ModE <i>point</i>		<i>Budle</i> is first recorded in c. 1165 (<i>Bolda</i>) (Watts 2004:97; Ekwall 1960:72; Mawer 1920:33; Mills 2003:84).
305	Bull Crag Peninsula (Nb, Falstone; NY 6786)	<i>Bull Crag Peninsula</i> 1982 (OSM1)		ModE <i>bull</i> (< ME <i>bule</i> < OE * <i>bula</i>)	ModE <i>crag</i>	ModE <i>peninsula</i> (< Lat <i>pæningsula</i>)	B~ C~ P~ was formed when Kielder Water reservoir was built in the late 1970s (KP). There is a B~ C~ in the area which later became B~ C~ P~ on the OSC and OSI series of maps.
306	Bulls Hill (Nb, Allendale; NY 8456)	<i>Bull's Hill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	<i>Bulls Hill</i> 2003 (OS87)	ModE surname <i>Bull</i> / ModE <i>bull</i> (< ME <i>bule</i> < OE * <i>bula</i>)	ModE <i>hill</i>		<i>Bull</i> is first recorded in England as a surname in 1170 (<i>Wulfwin Bule</i> , Ha) (Reaney and Wilson 1997:71). In the 1891 England and Wales Census, it is well attested in most counties, but relatively rare in the far north, with 22 Bull families recorded in Nb (A).

307	Bulman's Rigg (Nb, Allendale; NY 8558)	<i>Bulman's Rigg</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE surname <i>Bulman</i>	ModE dial. <i>rig(g)</i>		<i>Bulman</i> is first recorded as a surname in England in 1209 (<i>Ailward Buleman</i> , Nf) (Reaney and Wilson 1997:72). In the 1891 Census, it is the commonest in the northern counties, including Nb where it is the surname 232 families (A).
308	Bunker Hill (Du, Lanchester; NZ 1152)	<i>Bunkers Hill</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)	<i>Bunker's Hill</i> 1898-99 (OSCR1), <i>Bunker Hill</i> 1967 (OSIR1)	ModE surname <i>Bunker</i>	ModE <i>hill</i>		The specific is apparently the surname <i>Bunker</i> , which is first recorded in England in 1229 (<i>Reginald Bonquer</i> , Sr). In the 1891 England and Wales Census, there are 26 Bunker families living in Du (Reaney and Wilson 1997:72, A). It might alternatively be the ModE common noun <i>bunker</i> , which has the dial. senses of 'earthen seat or bank in the fields', 'bank by a roadside' and 'large heap of stones, clay, or some other material', but this seems less likely as these senses of <i>bunker</i> are apparently otherwise unattested in Du (EDD).

309	Burdon Side (Nb, Bellingham; NY 8090)	<i>Burdon Side</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE surname <i>Burdon</i> / p. n. <i>Burdon</i>	ModE <i>side</i>		The specific of this name is problematic. It could be a surname as in the 1891 Census, <i>Burdon</i> is the surname of 58 families in Nb (A). Alternatively, it could be an earlier p. n. (possibly containing OE <i>dūn</i> / OE <i>denu</i> or its reflex) although it only appears as part of <i>B~ S~</i> on the maps consulted here as <i>Burdon</i> is attested as a p. n. elsewhere (cf. <i>Burdon</i> , Great <i>B~</i> and also e.g. <i>Burdon</i> (Du, Bishopwearmouth) (<i>Byrdene</i> c. 1050) in Ekwall (1960:74) and Mawer (1920:34)).
310	Burdon, Great B~ (Du, Haughton-le-Skerne; NZ 3116)	<i>Burdune</i> 1109 (W, E, Ma)	<i>Burdon</i> 1195 (E), 1326 (W), 1335 (Ma), <i>magna Burdon</i> 1326 (W), <i>Burdon Magna</i> 1367 (W), <i>Great Burdon</i> 1768 (ADu)	OE <i>burh</i> , <i>burg</i> (W, E, Ma)	OE <i>dūn</i> (W, E, Ma)	Lat <i>magna</i> 'great' (later replaced with ModE <i>great</i> (< ME <i>grēt</i> < OE <i>grēat</i>)) (W)	There is also a Little B~ (<i>Burdon Parva</i> 1439 W) on all maps consulted here.
311	Burn Hill (Du, Lanchester; NZ 0644)	<i>Burn Hill</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>burn</i>	ModE <i>hill</i>		
312	Burnbank (Nb, Bellingham; NY 7987)	<i>Burnbank</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>burn</i>	ModE <i>bank</i>		ModE <i>burn</i> refers here to the Tarsset Burn. Local topography suggests that ModE <i>bank</i> is used as a hill-term in the name as B~ settlement is situated on sloping ground about 250 metres NE of the T~ B~.
313	Burnhopeside Hall (Du, Lanchester; NZ 1846)	<i>Burnhopsyde</i> 1382 (DCDP)	<i>Burnhopeside Hall</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)	p. n. <i>Burnhope</i> (DCDP)	ME <i>sīde</i> (DCDP)	ModE <i>hall</i> (DCDP)	The specific is apparently an earlier, now lost p. n. different from <i>Burnhope</i> (NZ 1948); on ADu, <i>Burnhope</i> is the name of a house ESE of B~ H~ (DCDP).

314	Burnigill (Du, Brancepeth; NZ 2537)	<i>Brunninghil</i> c. 1190 (Ma)	<i>Burninghille</i> 1280 (DCDP), <i>Burnyngill</i> 1343 (Ma), <i>Burnighill</i> 1558 (DCDP), <i>Burrowgill</i> 1768 (ADu), <i>Low Burnigill</i> 1857-67 (OSC1), <i>Burnigill</i> 1992 (OSMR1)	OE pers. n. <i>Brūn</i> + <i>-ing-</i> (Ma)	OE <i>hyll</i> (Ma)		The specific might alternatively be OE <i>*brūning</i> 'place named after the River Browney' or possibly a r. n. <i>*Brūning</i> 'the brown one' if <i>*brūning</i> was originally the name of the river (DCDP). The development from <i>Brunninghil</i> c. 1190 to present-day <i>Burnigill</i> is remarkable.
315	Burnlaw (Nb, Allendale; NY 7957)	<i>Burnlaw</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>burn</i>	ModE dial. <i>law</i>		
316	Burnside (Du, Houghton-le-Spring; NZ 3350)	<i>Burnside</i> 1981 (OSMR1)		ModE <i>burn</i>	ModE <i>side</i>		B~ is a residential area in Houghton-le-Spring. It seems unlikely that ModE <i>side</i> is used as a hill-term in this name as while B~ is on gently sloping ground overlooking the Moors Burn, <i>side</i> probably refers, at least primarily, to the situation of the place by a stream. Cf. Becksides.
317	Burnside (Nb, Bolam; NZ 0778)	<i>Burnside</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>burn</i>	ModE <i>side</i>		B~ is the name of a small settlement situated on sloping ground by the Coal Burn, and it is uncertain whether ModE <i>side</i> is used as a hill-term in this name as it could refer either to the sloping ground, or to the situation of the settlement by a stream. Cf. Burnside (NZ 3350) and Becksides.

318	Burnside (Nb, Stamfordham; NZ 0471)	<i>Burnside</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>burn</i>	ModE <i>side</i>		B~ settlement is situated on a tongue of land between the River Pont and another, smaller stream, and local topography suggests that ModE <i>side</i> is not used as a hill-term in this name as while the settlement is on slightly raised ground, it is not on a slope or hill-side. Cf. Burnside (NZ 3350) and Beckside.
319	Burnt Ridge (Nb, Hexham; NY 8956)	<i>Burnt Ridge</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>burnt</i> (< ModE <i>to burn</i> < ME <i>brennen</i> < OE <i>brinnan</i> , <i>bærnan</i>)	ModE <i>ridge</i>		
320	Burnt Tom Crag (Nb, Falstone; NY 5982)	<i>Burnt Tom Crag</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>burnt</i> (< ModE <i>to burn</i> < ME <i>brennen</i> < OE <i>brinnan</i> , <i>bærnan</i>) + ModE dial. <i>toom</i> 'place into which rubbish is or may be emptied' (< ModE dial. <i>to toom</i> < ModE dial. <i>toom</i> (adj.) < ME <i>tōm</i> (e < OE <i>tōm</i>)	ModE <i>crag</i>		<i>Burnt Tom</i> could be an earlier p. n. although it only appears as part of B~ T~ C~ on the maps consulted here (cf. e.g. <i>Burnt Tom</i> (Nb, NY 6286) (<i>Burnt Tom</i> OSC1)).

321	Burntoft (Du, Elwick; NZ 4427)	<i>Bruntoft</i> 1155 (DCDP, PNDu)	<i>Brountoft</i> 1183 (DCDP, PNDu), <i>Bruntoft</i> 1183 (PNDu), 1304 (Ma), <i>Brunntoft</i> 1321 (PNDu), <i>Burnetoft</i> 1389 (Ma), <i>Burntoft</i> 1424 (DCDP, PNDu), <i>Bruntofte</i> alias <i>Burntofte</i> c. 1619 (PNDu), <i>Burntoft</i> 1767 (PNDu)	OE <i>burna</i> (Ma) / ON <i>brunnr</i> 'spring, fountain' (Ma)	ON <i>topt</i> 'clearing' (Ma)		Only <i>High B~</i> and <i>Low B~ Farm</i> on OS93. The Grid Ref. given here is to H~ B~; the location of the original B~ is uncertain. This is a problematic name. The specific might alternatively be ON <i>brún</i> 'edge, brow (of a hill)' (DCDP; PNDu). According to DCDP, B~ is '[a] deserted village site at the top of a steep bank overlooking Wolviston North Burn'; if this identification is correct, <i>brún</i> would certainly fit local topography, but the other possible interpretations cannot be discounted altogether.
322	Burntshieldhaugh Fell (Nb, Shotley; NY 9452)	<i>Burntshieldhaugh Fell</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		p. n. <i>Burntshield Haugh</i>	ModE <i>fell</i>		<i>B~ H~</i> is <i>Burntshield</i> on ANb; there are apparently no early forms.
323	Burradon (Nb, Alwinton; NT 9806)	<i>Burhedon</i> c. 1200 (W, E, Ma, Mi)	<i>Borudoune</i> 1296 (W), <i>Burghdon</i> 1323 (W, Ma), <i>Burrowdon</i> 1628 (W, Ma), <i>Borrowton</i> 1769 (ANb), <i>Borrowdon</i> 1833 (NCGEW), <i>Burradon</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	OE <i>burh</i> , <i>burg</i> (W, E, Ma, Mi)	OE <i>dūn</i> (W, E, Ma, Mi)		
324	Burradon (Nb, Earsdon; NZ 2772)	<i>Burgdon</i> c. 1150 (W, E, Ma, Mi)	<i>Buruedon</i> 1242 (E), <i>Boroudon</i> 1346 (W, Ma), <i>Burroden</i> 1638 (W, Ma), <i>Burradon</i> 1662 (W)	OE <i>burh</i> , <i>burg</i> (W, E, Ma, Mi)	OE <i>dūn</i> (W, E, Ma, Mi)		

325	Burtree Fell (Du, Stanhope; NY 8542)	<i>Burtree Fell</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)		p. n. <i>Burtree</i> (i.e. <i>Burtree Ford</i>) / ModE dial. <i>bourtree</i> 'elder-tree' (< ME <i>bur-tre</i>)	ModE <i>fell</i>		B~ Fell is about two kilometres N of B~ Ford. If the specific of this name is ModE dial. <i>bourtree</i> rather than a shortened form of the p. n. <i>Bourtree Ford</i> this name is probably an example of a p. n. modelled on an earlier name although the possibility that the two places were named independently from each other cannot be discounted altogether. <i>Burtree Ford</i> is first recorded in 1647 (<i>Burtree Ford</i>) (DCDP).
326	Bush Knowe (Nb, Alnham; NT 9314)	<i>Bush Knowe</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>bush</i> (< ME <i>bush</i> < OE * <i>busc</i> , ON * <i>buskr</i> , * <i>buski</i>)	ModE dial. <i>knowe</i>, <i>know</i>		
327	Bushman's Crag (Nb, Elsdon; NT 8403)	<i>Bushmans Crag</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	<i>Bushman's Crag</i> 1899 (OSCR1)	ModE <i>Bushman</i> , <i>bushman</i> (< ModE <i>bush</i> (< ME <i>bush</i> < OE * <i>busc</i> , ON * <i>buskr</i> , * <i>buski</i>) + ModE <i>man</i> (< ME <i>man</i> < OE <i>mann</i> , <i>monn</i>))	ModE <i>crag</i>		The specific of this name is problematic. It might be ModE <i>Bushman</i> , <i>bushman</i> , used here jocularly in allusion to the remote location of B~ C~. Another possibility could be that it is a surname, but this does not seem very likely as names such as <i>Bushman</i> are rare in general, and unattested in Nb in the 1891 Census (A).

328	Buston, High B~ (Nb, Warkworth; NU 2308)	<i>Buttesdon</i> 1166 (W, Ma)	<i>Buttesdune</i> 1166 (E, Mi), <i>Uerbuttesdon</i> 1186 (W, E), <i>Budlesdon</i> c. 1210 (L), <i>Butlisdon Superiore</i> 1242 (W, E), <i>Butlesdon</i> 1249 (E, Mi), c.1250 (Ma), 13th cent. (W), <i>Boteleston</i> 1278 (W, Ma), <i>Buston</i> 1428 (W, Ma), <i>High Buston</i> 1769 (ANb)	OE pers. n. <i>*Buttel</i> (W, E, Mi) / OE pers. n. <i>Butel</i> (Ma) / OE <i>*butt</i> 'hill' (W, Mi) / OE <i>*buttel</i> 'little hill' (< OE <i>*butt</i>) (W) / OE <i>bōdl</i> , <i>bōtl</i> , <i>bold</i> 'dwelling, dwelling-place' (W)	OE dūn (W, E, Ma, Mi)	ME <i>upper</i> (e 'upper' (< ME <i>up</i> , <i>uppe</i> < OE <i>upp</i> , <i>up</i>) (later replaced with Lat <i>superior</i> 'upper' and ModE <i>high</i> (< ME <i>heg</i> , <i>heig</i> , <i>hig</i> , <i>high</i> < OE <i>*hæh</i> , <i>hēh</i>)) (W)	There is also a Low B~ (<i>Netherbutleston</i> c. 1250 L) on all maps consulted here.
329	Butcher Hill (Nb, Stamfordham; NZ 0570)	<i>Butcher Hill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE surname <i>Butcher</i> / ModE <i>butcher</i> (< ME <i>bōcher</i> , <i>bochēr</i> < OFr <i>bochier</i> , <i>bouchier</i>)	ModE hill		<i>Butcher</i> is first recorded as a surname in London in 1184 (<i>Ailwardus le Bochere</i>) (Reaney and Wilson 1997:76). In the 1891 Census, it is the surname of 81 families in Nb (A).
330	Buteland Fell (Nb, Chollerton; NY 8881)	<i>Buteland Fell</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		p. n. <i>Buteland</i>	ME, ModE fell		<i>Buteland</i> is first recorded in 1242 (<i>Boteland</i>) (Ekwall 1960:79).

331	Butt Hill (Nb, Knaresdale; NY 6250)	<i>Butt Hill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>butt</i> 'archery butt' (< OFr, ME <i>butt</i>)	ModE <i>hill</i>		The specific is apparently ModE <i>butt</i> ; its exact meaning in this name is uncertain as it has, or has had, several possible meanings ranging from 'boundary-mark' and 'mark for archery practice, mound [...] on which the target is set up' to the usual present-day meanings of 'mound or embankment in front of which the targets are placed for artillery, musketry, or rifle practice' and 'position [...] protected by a wall or bank of earth behind which the sportsman may stand and fire unobserved by the game' (OED).
332	Butterknowes (Nb, Rothbury; NZ 0999)	<i>Butterknowes</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>butter</i> (< ME <i>buter(e)</i> < OE <i>butere</i>)	ModE dial. <i>knowe</i>, <i>know</i>		ModE <i>butter</i> presumably alludes here to rich pasture (cf. Butterknowle).
333	Butterknowle (Du, Hamsterley; NZ 1025)	<i>Boterknoll</i> 1313 (Ma)	<i>Butterknowle</i> 1647 (W), <i>Butter Knowle</i> 1768 (ADu), <i>Butterknowl</i> 1857-67 (OSC1), <i>Butterknowle</i> 1898 (OSCR1)	OE <i>butere</i> 'butter' (W, Ma)	OE <i>cnoll</i> (W, Ma)		In p. ns., OE <i>butere</i> 'usually refers to 'a farm where butter is made', [and] sometimes to 'rich pasture which produced good butter' (EPNE). Here the reference is to 'ground [...] with rich pasturage' (Mawer 1920:35-36). Cf. Melkridge.
334	Butterlaw (Nb, Newburn; NZ 1868)	<i>Buterlawe</i> 1242 (E)	<i>Buterlawe</i> c. 1250 (Ma), <i>Bottelawe</i> 1367 (L), <i>Butterlaye</i> 1559 (L), <i>Butter law</i> 1769 (ANb), <i>Butter Law</i> 1862-67 (OSC1), <i>Butterlaw</i> 1898-99 (OSCR1)	OE <i>butere</i> 'butter' (E, Ma)	OE <i>hlāw</i> (E, Ma)		OE <i>butere</i> apparently refers here to 'rich pasture which provided good butter' (cf. Butterknowle) (EPNE).

335	Butthill Sike (Nb, Wark; NY 7377)	<i>Butthill Sike</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>butt</i> 'ridge in a ploughed field' (< ME <i>butte</i>) / ModE <i>butt</i> 'archery butt' (< OFr, ME <i>butt</i>)	ModE <i>hill</i>	ModE dial. <i>sike</i> , <i>syke</i> 'small stream' (< ME <i>sīch</i> (e < OE <i>sīc</i>)	The specific of this name is problematic. It could be ModE <i>butt</i> 'ridge', which, according to the EDD, is used in Nb of 'narrow detached strips of land of unequal length, often at right angles to the other ridges in the field'. Alternatively, it could be ModE <i>butt</i> ; if so, the exact meaning of the word in this name is uncertain as it has, or has had, several possible meanings ranging from 'boundary-mark' to 'position [...] protected by a wall or bank of earth behind which the sportsman may stand and fire unobserved by the game' (cf. Butt Hill) (OED). On the OSC, OSI and OSM series of maps, <i>Butt Hill</i> is the name of a hill S of the B~ S~.
336	Byerhope Bank (Nb, Allendale; NY 8647)	<i>Byerhope Bank</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		p. n. <i>Byerhope</i>	ModE <i>bank</i>		B~ is <i>Byerhope</i> on OSC1; there are apparently no early forms (Watts 2004:107).
337	Byers Fell (Nb, Haltwhistle; NY 6557)	<i>Byers Fell</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		p. n. <i>Byers</i>	ME, ModE <i>fell</i>		<i>Byers</i> is first recorded in 1239 (<i>Byres</i>); it has been lost except as part of secondary names such as B~ F~ and B~ Pike (Mawer 1920:36).
338	Byers Pike (Nb, Haltwhistle; NY 6357)	<i>Byers Pike</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		p. n. <i>Byers</i>	ME <i>pīk</i> (e / ModE dial. <i>pike</i>		For the specific, see Byers Fell.

339	Byreshaw Hill (Nb, Haltwhistle; NY 7672)	<i>Byershaw Hill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	<i>Byreshaw Hill</i> 1898 (OSCR1)	ModE <i>byre</i> 'cow-house' (< ME <i>bīre</i> < OE <i>byre</i>) + ModE dial. <i>shaw</i> 'small wood, copse, grove' (< ME <i>shau</i> (e < OE <i>sceaga</i> , <i>scaga</i>)	ModE <i>hill</i>		<i>Byreshaw</i> could be an earlier p. n. although it only appears as part of <i>B~ H~</i> on the maps consulted here. <i>Byer</i> is a NCy form of ModE <i>byre</i> (EDD).
340	Byreshield Hill (Nb, Falstone; NY 6783)	<i>Byreshield Hill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>byre</i> 'cow-house' (< ME <i>bīre</i> < OE <i>byre</i>) + ModE dial. <i>shiel</i>	ModE <i>hill</i>		Although it only appears as part of <i>B~ H~</i> on the maps consulted here, <i>Byreshield</i> could be an earlier p. n. (cf. <i>Byreshaw Hill</i>).
341	Byrness Hill (Nb, Elsdon; NT 7703)	<i>Byrness Hill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		p. n. <i>Byrness</i>	ModE <i>hill</i>		<i>B~</i> is <i>Buryness</i> on ANb; there are apparently no early forms.
342	Cabin Hill (Du, Hamsterley; NZ 0732)	<i>Cabin Hill</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>cabin</i> (< ME <i>cabān</i> < Fr <i>cabane</i>)	ModE <i>hill</i>		The specific is apparently ModE <i>cabin</i> , presumably used here in the dial. sense of 'small hut or shelter used by workmen' (EDD). Its reference in this name is not known.
343	Cairn Hill (Nb, Kirknewton; NT 9019)	<i>Cairn Hill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>cairn</i> 'pile of stones' (< Scots <i>cairn</i> , <i>carn</i> < Gaelic <i>carn</i>)	ModE <i>hill</i>		

344	Call Hill (Du, Long Newton; NZ 3814)	<i>Cale Hill</i> c. 1616 (PNDu)	<i>Call Hill</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)	ModE <i>cole</i> 'cabbage' (< ME <i>cale</i> , <i>cole</i> < OE <i>cāl</i> , <i>cawel</i>) / ModE dial. <i>caal</i> 'mill-dam, weir'	ModE <i>hill</i>		The specific of this name is problematic. It could be ModE <i>cole</i> as <i>cale</i> is recorded as a northern form of the word (OED). Another possibility might be ModE dial. <i>caal</i> , also written <i>call</i> in the NCy, which could conceivably refer here to a dam or weir in the Coatham Beck N of C~ H~ as there has been a mill, or mills, in the area as C~ H~ is about 1.5km ESE of Mill Hill Farm (EDD). There is also the surname <i>Call</i> , which is first recorded in England in 1275 (<i>Swanus Calle</i> , W), but it does not seem very likely here as there are only 10 Call families in Du in the 1891 Census (A; Reaney and Wilson 1997:80).
345	Callaly Crag (Nb, Whittingham; NU 0609)	<i>Callaly Crag</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		p. n. <i>Callaly</i>	ModE <i>crag</i>		<i>Callaly</i> is first recorded in c. 1160 (<i>Calualea</i>) (Watts 2004:110; Ekwall 1960:82; Mawer 1920:82; Mills 2003:94).
346	Caller Crag (Nb, Edlingham; NU 1106)	<i>Caller Crag</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		?	ModE <i>crag</i>		The specific of this name is obscure. The surname <i>Caller</i> , which is first recorded in England in 1275 (<i>Walter Calyer</i> , K), seems highly unlikely here as it is unattested in Nb in the 1891 England and Wales Census (A; Reaney and Wilson 1997:81).

347	<p>Callerhues Crag (Nb, Bellingham; NY 8586)</p>	<p><i>Callerhues Crag</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)</p>		<p>ModE <i>culver</i> 'dove, pigeon' (< ME <i>culver</i> < OE <i>culfre</i>) / ModE <i>colour</i> (< ME <i>colour</i> < AN <i>colur</i>, <i>culur</i>, <i>coler</i>, <i>coloure</i>, <i>coleure</i>, <i>collour</i>)</p>	<p>ModE dial. <i>hoe</i>, <i>heugh</i></p>	<p>ModE <i>crag</i></p>	<p>C~ is an earlier p. n. which has been lost except as part of C~ C~. On ANb, it is the name of the hill on top of which C~ C~ is situated (<i>Colour heugh</i> ANb). The specific of this name is problematic. If trustworthy, the ANb form seems to suggest either ModE <i>culver</i> or ModE <i>colour</i>; <i>coluere</i>, <i>coluour</i>, <i>collour</i> and <i>culuor</i> are attested as 14th- 16th century spellings ME, ModE <i>culver</i> (OED).</p>
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348	Callerton (Nb, Ponteland; NZ 1768)	<i>Calverduna</i> c. 1100 (W, Ma)	<i>Calverdona</i> 1212 (W, Mi), <i>Caluerton</i> 1228 (Ma), <i>Calverdon</i> 1242 (W, E, Mi), <i>Calverdon</i> c. 1250 (Ma), <i>Callerdon</i> 1350 (Ma), <i>Callerton</i> 1428 (Ma)	OE <i>calf</i> 'calf' (W, E, Ma, Mi)	OE <i>dūn</i> (W, E, Ma, Mi)	<p><i>Callerton</i> has given rise to several affixed names including <i>Black C~</i>, <i>High C~</i> and <i>Darras Hall</i>. Present-day C~ is a 20th century settlement; the location of the original C~ is not known (OSC1; OSCR1; OSCR2). <i>Callerton</i> may have been a large estate which was broken up as the various names derived from C~ have had manorial affixes attached to them at some point: <i>Darras Hall</i> belonged to the Araynis family (<i>Calverdon Araynis</i> 1242 (Watts 2004:179; Ekwall 1960:139)) while High C~ was held by the Valence family (<i>Calverden de Valence</i> 1296 (Mawer 1920:38)). Black C~ was once known as <i>Callerton Delaval</i> (Mawer 1920:38). Of the early forms, <i>Calverduna</i> and <i>Calverdon</i> refer to High C~ while <i>Calverdona</i> refers to Black C~. The reference of <i>Caluerton</i> is uncertain.</p>
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349	Cambo (Nb, Hartburn; NZ 0285)	<i>Cambo</i> c. 1161 (L)	<i>Camho</i> 1230 (W, E, Ma, Mi), <i>Cambhogh</i> 1253 (W, E, Ma), <i>Cambhou</i> 1253 (W, E, Ma), <i>Cambo</i> c. 1300 (L), <i>Cambow</i> 1346 (W, Ma), <i>Cammo</i> 1583 (W, Ma), <i>Camboe</i> 1769 (ANb), <i>Cambo</i> 1833 (NCGEW)	OE <i>camb</i> (W, E, Mi)	OE <i>hōh</i> (W, E, Ma, Mi)	Mawer (1920:38) suggests that the specific of this name might be dial. <i>cam</i> , used here of slate, which, according to him, 'is quarried near here'. This interpretation seems unlikely, however, as <i>cam</i> or the like is not found in EPNE or VEPN, and it is doubtful whether this word would have been in use in OE or ME as its etymology is apparently unknown (cf. Camstone Rigg) (EDD; OED).
350	Camp Hill (Nb, Carham; NT 8232)	<i>Camp Hill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>camp</i> (< Fr <i>camp</i>)	ModE <i>hill</i>	According to KP, C~ H~ 'was once thought to be [the site of] an Iron Age hillfort, though there is no firm evidence for this [...] [h]owever, in 1826 or 1827 many Roman coins were found here in a pottery urn [...] [t]he exact number is unclear, but was between 350 and 600'.
351	Camp Hill (Nb, Ellingham; NU 1322)	<i>Camp Hill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>camp</i> (< Fr <i>camp</i>)	ModE <i>hill</i>	The reference of ModE <i>camp</i> in this name is not known.
352	Camphill (Nb, Berwick-upon-Tweed; NT 9754)	<i>Camphill</i> 1899 (OSCR1)		ModE <i>camp</i> (< Fr <i>camp</i>)	ModE <i>hill</i>	ModE <i>camp</i> apparently refers here to a prehistoric settlement as '[a]n aerial photograph of [Camphill] shows a large circular cropmark with two smaller circles within it' (KP).
353	Camphill (Nb, Chollerton; NY 9176)	<i>Camp Hill</i> 1769 (ANb)	<i>Camphill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	ModE <i>camp</i> (< Fr <i>camp</i>)	ModE <i>hill</i>	ModE <i>camp</i> apparently referred here to a 'prehistoric enclosure' which no longer exists as a result of extensive quarrying (KP).

354	Camstone Rigg (Nb, Wark; NY 7978)	<i>Camstone Rigg</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE dial. <i>cam</i> + ModE <i>stone</i>	ModE dial. <i>rig(g)</i>		ModE dial. <i>cam</i> has several possible meanings as it can be used of various types of limestone, clay-slate, fluor spar, shale, or clay (EDD). The compound <i>camstone</i> is attested in Scots in the sense of 'pipeclay used for whitening hearths, door-steps, leather-work, etc.'; perhaps this is also the meaning of <i>camstone</i> in this name (EDD; OED; SND).
355	Caplestone Fell (Nb, Falstone; NY 5888)	<i>Caplestone Fell</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	<i>Caplestone Fell</i> 1868 (W)	ModE dial. <i>capel</i> 'composite stone of quartz, schorl and hornblende' + ModE <i>stone</i> (W)	ModE <i>fell</i> (W)		The first el. of this name is problematic. The interpretation suggested by Watts (2004:115) seems unlikely here as <i>capel</i> is apparently otherwise only attested in Devon and Cornwall ('The copper lode is filled with layers of ore and stony matter, the latter of which is here [in Cornwall] called <i>Caple</i> ' 1801 (OED)) (EDD). Another possibility might be ModE dial. <i>caple</i> , <i>capul</i> 'horse' although this word has apparently been obsolete for some time, with the last citation in the OED, except for literary or figurative uses, dating from 1600.

356	Capon Edge, High C~ E~ (Nb, Wark; NY 7478)	<i>High Capon Edge</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>capon</i> 'castrated cock' (< ME <i>cāpoun</i> < OE <i>capun</i>) / ModE surname <i>Capon</i> / ModE <i>cow-</i> <i>pen</i> (< ModE <i>cow</i> (< ME <i>cou</i> < OE <i>cū</i>) + ModE <i>pen</i> (< ME <i>pen</i> < OE <i>penn</i>))	ModE <i>edge</i>	ModE <i>high</i> (< ME <i>heg</i> , <i>heig</i> , <i>hig</i> , <i>high</i> < OE * <i>hæh</i> , <i>hēh</i>)	There is also a Low C~ E~ on the OSC, OSI and OSM series of maps. The specific of this name is problematic. It appears to be ModE <i>capon</i> , but it is difficult to see why a hill-feature in a comparatively remote and sparsely populated area should have been named from capons. It could alternatively be the surname <i>Capon</i> , which is first recorded in England in 1227 (<i>Simon Capun</i> , C) (Reaney and Wilson 1997:83). <i>Capon</i> is, however, apparently rare as a surname in Nb as there are only eight Capon families in the county in the 1891 Census (A). Another possibility might be ModE <i>cow-</i> <i>pen</i> , although the present-day form of the name does not support this interpretation.
357	Carlcroft Hill (Nb, Alwinton; NT 8212)	<i>Carlcroft Hill</i> 1862- 67 (OSC1)		p. n. <i>Carlcroft</i>	ModE <i>hill</i>		C~ is <i>Carlcroft</i> on ANb; there are apparently no early forms.

358	Carley Hill (Du, Monkwearmouth; NZ 3859)	<i>Carley Hill</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)		ModE surname <i>Carley</i>	ModE <i>hill</i>		The specific of this name is problematic. It could be the surname <i>Carley</i> , which is first recorded in England in 1230 (<i>Drogo de Carleg'</i> , D) (Reaney and Wilson 1997:84). <i>Carley</i> is, however, apparently rare in the northeastern counties as while there are 1,120 Carley families in the 1891 England and Wales Census, only 19 and 22 of them are recorded in Du and Nb, respectively (A). <i>Carley</i> might alternatively represent an earlier p. n. although it only appears as part of C~ H~ on the maps consulted here, but this does not seem very likely as there are no parallels in the p. n. dictionaries, PNDu, or the EPNS surveys of the neighbouring counties, and the surname is from a place in Devon (PND; Reaney and Wilson 1997:84).
359	Carr Brow Moor (Du, Stanhope; NY 8839)	<i>Carr Brow Moor</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)		ModE dial. <i>carr</i> / ModE dial. <i>carr</i> , <i>car</i> 'bog, fen' (< ME <i>ker</i> < ON <i>kjarr</i>)	ModE <i>brow</i>	ModE <i>moor</i>	<i>Carr Brow</i> is probably an earlier p. n. although it only appears as part of C~ B~ M~ on OS92; there is also a C~ B~ Pasture on the OSC, OSI and OSM series of maps, as well as a C~ B~ House on the OSC and OSI series.
360	Carr Edge (Nb, Warden; NY 8869)	<i>Carr's Edge</i> 1769 (ANb)	<i>Carr Edge</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	ModE dial. <i>carr</i> / ModE surname <i>Carr</i>	ModE <i>edge</i>		Local topography suggests that the specific is ModE dial. <i>carr</i> , here referring to crags E of C~ E~ farm.

361	Carr Hill (Du, Gateshead Fell; NZ 2661)	<i>Carrs Hill</i> 1754 (DCDP)	<i>Carr Hill</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)	ModE surname <i>Carr</i> (DCDP)	ModE hill (DCDP)		The surname <i>Carr</i> is first recorded in England in c. 1200 (<i>Osbert de Car</i> , Y) and in the north-eastern counties in 1231 (<i>Robert Ker</i> , Nb), and in the 1891 England and Wales Census, it is the surname of 21,084 families (A; Reaney and Wilson 1997:84). It seems to be a characteristically northern name as in the 1891 Census, it is the commonest in the northern counties, with 2,018 and 3,028 Carr families living in Nb and Du, respectively (A). The specific of this name might alternatively be ModE dial. carr or ModE dial. <i>carr</i> , <i>car</i> 'bog, fen'; there are three <i>Carr Hills</i> in the corpus, and it seems likely that at least some of them contain either <i>carr</i> or <i>carr</i> , <i>car</i> rather than the surname, especially since both <i>carr</i> and <i>carr</i> , <i>car</i> are well attested in p. ns. in Nb and Du (cf. e.g. Carr Edge and Carrside Farm, West C~ F~).
362	Carr Hill (Nb, Corbridge; NZ 0168)	<i>Carr Hill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE surname <i>Carr</i>	ModE hill		The specific might alternatively be ModE dial. carr or ModE dial. <i>carr</i> , <i>car</i> 'bog, fen'; both seem unlikely here in the light of present-day topography, but cf. Carr Hill (NZ 2661).

363	Carr Hill (Nb, St John Lee; NY 9467)	<i>Carr Hill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE surname <i>Carr</i>	ModE <i>hill</i>		The specific might alternatively be ModE dial. <i>carr</i> or ModE dial. <i>carr</i> , <i>car</i> 'bog, fen'; both seem unlikely on the grounds of local topography, but cf. Carr Hill (NZ 2661).
364	Carrick Heights (Nb, Elsdon; NY 9096)	<i>Carrick Heights</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		p. n. <i>Carrick</i> (i.e. <i>High Carrick</i>)	ModE <i>height</i> (< ME <i>height</i> (e < OE <i>hēhōu</i>))		<i>Carrick</i> is first recorded in 1324 (<i>Carwyk</i>) (Mawer 1920:40).
365	Carrow Rigg (Nb, Elsdon; NY 9595)	<i>Carrow Rigg</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE dial. <i>carr</i> + ModE <i>row</i> (< ME <i>rāwe</i> < OE <i>rāw</i>)	ModE dial. <i>rig(g)</i>		This is a problematic name. <i>Carrow</i> could represent ModE dial. <i>carr</i> + ModE <i>row</i> , with the reference being to crags or cliffs as 'crag-row ridge' would fit local topography. If so, it could be an earlier p. n. although it only appears as part of <i>C~ R~</i> on the maps consulted here, and as such could ultimately be of OE or ME origin (cf. <i>Carrau</i> (Nb) (<i>Charrau</i> 12th cent.; OBrit, OE <i>carr</i> 'rock' + OE <i>rāw</i> 'row') in Ekwall (1960:88)). In OE, <i>carr</i> is only attested in Old Northumbrian (EPNE).
366	Carrs Hill (Du, Middleton-in-Teesdale; NY 9530)	<i>Carr's Hill</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)	<i>Carrs Hill</i> 1898 (OSCR1)	ModE dial. <i>carr</i>	ModE <i>hill</i>		Local topography suggests that the specific is ModE dial. <i>carr</i> , here referring to crags.
367	Carrshield (Nb, Allendale; NY 8047)	<i>Kers Shield</i> 1769 (ANb)	<i>Carr Shield</i> 1862-67 (OSC1), <i>Carr Shield</i> 1866 (W), <i>Carrshield</i> 1979 (OSM1)	ModE dial. <i>carr</i> (W)	ModE dial. <i>shiel</i> (W)		The specific might alternatively be the surname <i>Carr</i> , <i>Ker</i> , <i>Kerr</i> (cf. Carr Hill (NZ 2661)). While <i>Carr</i> is the surname of 2,018 families in Nb in the 1891 Census, <i>Kerr</i> and <i>Ker</i> are less common variants, with 283 and 20 families in the county bearing these names, respectively (A).

368	Carrside Farm, West C~ F~ (Du, Trimdon; NZ 3733)	<i>Carr Side</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)	<i>West Carr Side</i> 1898 (OSCR1), <i>West Carrside Farm</i> 1983 (OSM1)	ModE dial <i>carr</i> , <i>car</i> 'bog, fen' (< ME <i>ker</i> < ON <i>kjarr</i>)	ModE side	ModE <i>west</i> (< OE, ME <i>west</i>), ModE <i>farm</i>	There is also an East C~ S~ on the OSC, OSI and OSM series of maps (<i>Carr Side</i> OSC1, <i>East Carr Side</i> OSCR1). It is uncertain whether ModE <i>side</i> is used as a hill-term in this name as the reference could be to the situation of W~ C~ F~ by a bog or fen rather than to a hill-feature.
369	Carrsides (Du, Aycliffe; NZ 2927)	<i>Carsides</i> 1768 (ADu)	<i>Cold Sides</i> 1857-67 (OSC1), <i>Carrsides</i> 1898-99 (OSCR1)	ModE dial. <i>carr</i> , <i>car</i> 'bog, fen' (< ME <i>ker</i> < ON <i>kjarr</i>) (alternating with ModE <i>cold</i> (< ME <i>cald</i> , <i>cold</i> < OE <i>cald</i>))	ModE side		Unless the 1857-67 form is a mistake, this name seems to have had ModE <i>cold</i> as an alternative specific. It is uncertain whether ModE <i>side</i> is used as a hill-term here (cf. Carrside Farm, West C~ F~).
370	Carshope (Nb, Alwinton; NT 8411)	<i>Kirshope</i> 1769 (ANb)	<i>Carshope</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	ModE dial. carr	ModE <i>hope</i>		Local topography suggests that the specific is ModE dial. <i>carr</i> , here referring to crags.
371	Carterside (Nb, Rothbury; NU 0400)	<i>Carterside</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE surname <i>Carter</i> / ModE <i>carter</i> 'cart-driver' (< ME <i>carter</i> < ME <i>carte</i> < ON <i>kartr</i> , OE <i>cræt</i>)	ModE side		<i>Carter</i> is first recorded as a surname in England in 1177 (<i>Fulco caretarius</i> , C), and in the 1891 Census, there are 264 Carter families in Nb (A; Reaney and Wilson 1997:85).
372	Carterway Heads (Nb, Shotley; NZ 0451)	<i>Carterway Heads</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	<i>Carterway Heads</i> 1863 (W)	ModE <i>carter</i> 'cart-driver' (< ME <i>cartēr</i> < ME <i>cart</i> < ON <i>kartr</i>) + ModE <i>way</i> (< ME <i>wei</i> < OE <i>weg</i>) (W)	ModE head (W)		In Watts' (2004:118) words, C~ H~ 'marks the summit of a long climb on the turn-pike road from Allensford [...] on the River Derwent to Corbridge'. It seems unlikely that ModE <i>head</i> is used as a hill-term in this name as the reference is probably to the 'head', or upper end of a road rather than that of a hill-feature (cf. Avenue Head Farm).

373	Cartington (Nb, Rothbury; NU 0304)	<i>Cretenden</i> 1220 (W, E, Mi)	<i>Kertindon</i> 1233 (Ma), 1242 (W, E), <i>Cartindune</i> 1296 (W), <i>Cartyngdon</i> 1314 (W, Ma), <i>Cartyngton</i> 1348 (W), 1428 (Ma), <i>Cartington Castle</i> 1769 (ANb), <i>Cartington</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	OE pers. n. <i>Cretta</i> , * <i>Certa</i> (W) / OE pers. n. * <i>Certa</i> + -ing- (E, Mi) / ON pers. n. <i>Kiartan</i> (Ma)	OE <i>denu</i> (later replaced with OE <i>dūn</i>) (W) / OE <i>dūn</i> (E, Ma, Mi)		
374	Cartington Hill (Nb, Rothbury; NU 0405)	<i>Cartington Hill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		p. n. <i>Cartington</i>	ME, ModE <i>hill</i>		For the specific, see Cartington.
375	Castle Hill (Du, Bishopton; NZ 3620)	<i>Castle Hill</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>castle</i>	ModE <i>hill</i>		C~ H~ is the site of a mediaeval motte and bailey castle which was probably built in 1143 (KP). There is 'a central mound [...] surrounded by a ditch and earth bank' on the site (KP).
376	Castle Hill (Nb, Eglington; NU 0922)	<i>Castle Hill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>castle</i>	ModE <i>hill</i>		The reference of ModE <i>castle</i> in this name is not known.
377	Castle Hill (Nb, Falstone; NY 6493)	<i>Castle Hill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>castle</i>	ModE <i>hill</i>		The reference of ModE <i>castle</i> is uncertain here, but it could be to Devil's Lapful, a neolithic long cairn about 250 metres ESE of C~ H~ (KP).

378	Castle Hill (Nb, Whittingham; NU 0609)	<i>Castle Hill</i> 1769 (ANb)		ModE <i>castle</i>	ModE <i>hill</i>		There are remains of two fortifications dating from two different periods at C~ H~: '[t]he earliest is an Iron Age hillfort [which] lies across the hilltop and measures 225m by 115m overall [...] [i]nside the hillfort are the remnants of two rectangular buildings [...] thought to be the remains of Old Callaly Castle [which] existed by 1415' (KP).
379	Castle Hill Farm (Du, Ryton; NZ 1264)	<i>Castle Hill</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)	<i>Castle Hill Farm</i> 1981 (OSM1)	ModE <i>castle</i>	ModE <i>hill</i>	ModE <i>farm</i>	The reference of ModE <i>castle</i> in this name is not known. There is also another Castle Hill at NZ 1264; this place makes its first appearance on the maps consulted here as <i>Castle Hill Hall</i> on the 1898 revision of OSC1, and appears on the subsequent editions of OS maps as <i>Castle Hill Convalescent Home (Royal Victoria Infirmary Newcastle)</i> (OSI1) and <i>Castle Hill House</i> (OSMR1).
380	Castle Hills (Du, Wolsingham; NZ 0938)	<i>Castle Hill House</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)	<i>Castle Hills</i> 1983 (OSM1)	ModE <i>castle</i>	ModE <i>hill</i>		The reference of ModE <i>castle</i> is not known here.
381	Castle Point (Nb, Embleton; NU 2522)	<i>Castle Point</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>castle</i>	ModE <i>point</i>		ModE <i>castle</i> refers here to Dunstanburgh Castle; C~ P~ is the name of the tip of the headland the castle is situated on.
382	Castle Point (Nb, Holy Island; NU 1441)	<i>Castle Point</i> 1769 (ANb)		ModE <i>castle</i> (W)	ModE <i>point</i> (W)		ModE <i>castle</i> refers to Lindisfarne Castle (Watts 2004:119). No early forms are given in Watts (2004:119).

383	Castlehead Rocks (Nb, Holy Island; NU 1344)	<i>Castlehead Rocks</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>castle</i> + ModE head	ModE <i>rock</i> (< ME <i>rokke</i> < OE <i>rocc</i> , AN <i>rokke</i> , OFr <i>roke</i>)		<i>Castlehead</i> could be an earlier p. n. although it only appears as part of <i>C~ R~</i> on the maps consulted here. The reference of ModE <i>castle</i> in this name is not known as it seems unlikely that it could be to Lindisfarne Castle, which is about 2.25km S of <i>C~ R~</i> .
384	Castlehill (Nb, Alnham; NT 9811)	<i>Castlehill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>castle</i>	ModE hill		ModE <i>castle</i> refers to an 'impressive Iron Age hillfort [...] overlooking the village of Alnham' (KP). The fort is 'circular and surrounded by a series of large earth banks' (KP).
385	Castles, The C~ (Nb, Alwinton; NT 8710)	<i>The Castles</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)			ModE castle		<i>T~ C~</i> is the name of a prominent hill-spur in the Cheviot Hills, and ModE <i>castle</i> is apparently used in this name as a hill-term in a transferred topographical sense.
386	Castleside (Du, Lanchester; NZ 0848)	<i>Castleside</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)	<i>Castleside</i> 1864 (W)	ModE <i>castle</i> (W)	ModE side (W)		The reference of ModE <i>castle</i> in this name is not known (Watts 2004:119).
387	Cat Heugh (Nb, Alnwick; NU 1415)	<i>Cat Heugh</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>cat</i> (< ME <i>cat</i> < OE <i>cat(t)</i> , <i>catte</i>)	ModE dial. hoe, heugh		
388	Catcherside (Nb, Kirkwhelpington; NY 9987)	<i>Calcherside</i> 1270 (Ma)	<i>Cachersyde</i> 1595 (Ma), <i>Catchaside</i> 1650 (Ma), <i>Catcher Side</i> 1769 (ANb), <i>Catcherside</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	ME <i>cald</i> , <i>cold</i> 'cold' (< OE <i>cald</i>) + ME <i>chēre</i> 'cheer' (< OFr <i>chiere</i> , <i>chere</i>) (Ma)	ME sīde (Ma)		

389	Cateran Hill (Nb, Eglingham; NU 1023)	<i>Cateran Hill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	<i>Cateran Hill</i> 1868 (W)	ModE <i>cateran</i> 'reiver, marauder' (< Lowland Scots <i>catherein</i> , <i>kettrin</i> < Gaelic <i>ceathairne</i>)	ModE <i>hill</i>		The specific appears to be ModE <i>cateran</i> , which is of Scottish origin and was originally used as a collective noun of the 'common people of the Highlands in a troop or band' (OED). It later developed the meaning 'one of a Highland band; a Highland irregular fighting man, reiver, or marauder', and it is now also used in the more general sense of 'brigand, freebooter, marauder' (OED). No interpretation of this name is offered by Watts (2004:119).
390	Catheugh (Nb, Felton; NZ 1599)	<i>Catt-heughe</i> 1585 (B)	<i>Catheugh</i> 1769 (ANb)	ModE <i>cat</i> (< ME <i>cat</i> < OE <i>cat(t)</i> , <i>catte</i>)	ModE dial. <i>hoe</i>, <i>heugh</i>		The 1585 form occurs in a survey of the township of Thirston in which C~ is referred to as 'a tenement of Mr Lyles, called the <i>Catt-heughe doores</i> ' (Beckensall 2006:88).
391	Catley Hill House (Du, Trimdon; NZ 3533)	<i>Catlaw Hill</i> 1768 (ADu)	<i>Galley Hill</i> 1857-67 (OSC1), <i>Catley Hill</i> 1898 (OSCR1), <i>Catley Hill House</i> 2007 (OS93)	ModE <i>cat</i> (< ME <i>cat</i> < OE <i>cat(t)</i> , <i>catte</i>)	ModE dial. <i>law</i> / ModE <i>lea</i>	ModE <i>hill</i>, ModE <i>house</i>	<i>Catley</i> is probably an earlier p. n. although it only appears as part of C~ H~ H~ on the maps consulted here (cf. Catlow Hall and also e.g. the now lost f. n. <i>Cattelaue</i> c. 1200 (Du, Sedgefield) in PNDu).

392	Catlow Hall (Du, Monk Hesledon; NZ 4134)	<i>Kattelawe</i> n. d. (Ma)	<i>Sutherkattelawe</i> early 13th cent. (DCDP), <i>Catlay Hall</i> 1613 (DCDP), <i>Catley</i> 1717 (DCDP), <i>Catlaw Hall</i> 1857-67 (OSC1), <i>Catlaw Hall Farm</i> 1986 (OSM1), <i>Catlow Hall</i> 2007 (OS93)	OE pers. n. <i>Catta</i> (Ma) / OE <i>cat(t)</i> 'wild cat' (Ma)	OE <i>hlāw</i> (Ma)	ME <i>hal(le)</i> / ModE <i>hall</i>	
393	Causeway Hill (Du, Stanhope; NY 8335)	<i>Causeway Hill</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>causeway</i> (< ME <i>cauce-wei</i> < ME <i>cauce</i> , <i>cause</i> (< ONFr <i>caucie</i>) + ME <i>wei</i> (< OE <i>weg</i>))	ModE <i>hill</i>		ModE <i>causeway</i> is probably used in this name in the sense of 'raised road across a low or wet place' (OED).
394	Causey Hill (Nb, Hexham; NY 9263)	<i>Causey Hill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>causey</i> (< ME <i>cauce</i> , <i>cause</i> < ONFr <i>caucie</i>)	ModE <i>hill</i>		ModE <i>causey</i> is probably used here in the sense of 'raised road across a moor or boggy land' (cf. Causeway Hill) (EDD; OED).
395	Cavil Head (Nb, Warkworth; NU 2202)	<i>Cavil Head</i> 1769 (ANb)	<i>Cavelhead</i> 1862-67 (OSC1), <i>Kavel Head</i> 1898-99 (OSCR1), <i>Cavil Head</i> 1925-26 (OSCR2)	ModE dial. <i>cavel</i> 'division or share of property made by lot, strip of tillage land in the common field' (< ME <i>cavel</i>)	ModE <i>head</i>		This is one of the several names in the corpus containing ModE <i>head</i> compounded with a word for a field or the like (cf. e.g. Field Head (NY 9128) and Stripe head). It seems unlikely that <i>head</i> is used as a hill-term in these names as the reference is probably, at least primarily, to the 'head', or upper end of a field or strip of land rather to a hill-feature.
396	Chain Heads (Nb, Rothbury; NU 0505)	<i>Chain Heads</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>chain</i> (< ME <i>chaine</i> < OFr <i>chaeine</i> , <i>chaaine</i> , <i>chaene</i> , <i>chaane</i>)	ModE <i>head</i>		The specific appears to be ModE <i>chain</i> , but if so, its meaning in this name is uncertain.

397	Chapel Fell (Du, Stanhope; NY 8735)	<i>Chapel Fell</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>chapel</i> (< OFr, ME <i>chapel(e)</i>) / p. n. <i>Chapel</i> (i.e. <i>St John's Chapel</i>)	ModE <i>fell</i>		The specific could be either the common noun <i>chapel</i> or a shortened form of the p. n. <i>St John's Chapel</i> ; C~ F~ lies about 2.5km S of the village of St John's Chapel. S~ J~ C~ is first recorded in 1335 (<i>ecclesia S. Johannis cum villa sua</i>) (Watts 2004:520).
398	Chapelfell Top (Du, Stanhope; NY 8735)	<i>Chapelfell Top</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)		p. n. <i>Chapel Fell</i>	ModE <i>top</i>		For the specific, see Chapel Fell.
399	Chapman Hill (Du, Witton-le-Wear; NZ 1432)	<i>Chapman Hill</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)		ModE surname <i>Chapman</i> / ModE <i>chapman</i> 'itinerant dealer, pedlar' (< ME <i>chap-man</i> < OE <i>cēap-mann</i> < OE <i>cēap</i> + OE <i>mann</i> , <i>monn</i>)	ModE <i>hill</i>		<i>Chapman</i> is first recorded as a surname in England in 1206 (<i>Hugh Chapman</i> , Y), and in the 1891 England and Wales Census, there are 1,729 Chapman families in Du (A; Reaney and Wilson 1997:90-91).
400	Chareheads (Nb, Allendale; NY 7852)	<i>North Chareheads</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	<i>Chareheads</i> 2003 (OS87)	ModE dial. <i>chare</i> 'narrow lane' (< ME <i>chār</i> < OE * <i>ceare</i>)	ModE <i>head</i>		There is also a South C~ on the OSC, OSI and OSM series of maps. On OS87, C~ refers collectively to the two places. It seems unlikely that ModE <i>head</i> is used as a hill-term in this name as the reference is probably to the 'head', or upper end of a lane (cf. Avenue Head Farm).

401	Charlaw (Du, Witton Gilbert; NZ 2248)	<i>Cherlawe</i> 1232 (Ma)	<i>Charlowe</i> c. 1242 (DCDP, PNDu), <i>Charlawe</i> 1324 (DCDP, PNDu), 1382 (Ma), <i>Charlaw</i> 1951 (OSI1)	OE pers. n. <i>Ceorra</i> (Ma)	OE <i>hlāw</i> (Ma)		Only <i>C~ Fell</i> and <i>C~ Plantation</i> on OS88. The Grid Ref. given here is to <i>C~ F~</i> ; the location of the original <i>C~</i> is not known. <i>C~</i> appears on the OSC series of maps as part of <i>C~ Colliery</i> , and on the OSI and OSM series of maps, it is the name of the colliery settlement. The specific could alternatively be OE <i>cerr</i> 'bend' (DCDP; PNDu).
402	Charlaw Fell (Du, Witton Gilbert; NZ 2248)	<i>Charlaw Fell</i> 2005 (OS88)		p. n. <i>Charlaw</i>	ModE <i>fell</i>		For the specific, see Charlaw.
403	Chathill (Nb, Ellingham; NU 1826)	<i>Chathill</i> 1769 (ANb)	<i>Chat Hill</i> 1833 (NCGEW), <i>Chathill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1), 1866 (W)	ModE dial. <i>chat</i> 'small branch or twig used for kindling a fire' / ModE surname <i>Chatt</i>	ModE <i>hill</i>		The surname <i>Chatt</i> is first recorded in England in 1167 (<i>Robert le Cat</i> , Nf), and in the 1891 Census, there are 29 <i>Chatt</i> families in Nb (A; Reaney and Wilson 1997:87). No interpretation of this name is offered by Watts (2004:127). On the OSC, OSI and OSM series of maps, <i>Chat Hill</i> is the name of a hill WNW of <i>C~</i> settlement.
404	Chatterley (Du, Wolsingham; NZ 0735)	<i>Chatterley</i> 1418 (DCDP)	<i>Chaterley</i> c. 1428 (Ma), <i>Chatterley</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)	OE pers. n. * <i>Cædhere</i> (Ma) / Fr pers. n. <i>Chater</i> (Ma)	OE <i>læh</i> (Ma) / ME <i>lei</i> (e) (Ma)		The specific of this name is problematic. It might alternatively be PrW *cadeir 'chair', used here as a hill-term in a transferred topographical sense, or possibly the OE pers. n. * <i>Cattor</i> (DCDP).
405	Chattlehope Crag (Nb, Elsdon; NT 7302)	<i>Chattlehope Crag</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		p. n. <i>Chattlehope</i>	ModE <i>crag</i>		<i>Chattlehope</i> is first recorded in c. 1320 (<i>Chetilhopp</i>) (Mawer 1920:43).

406	Chattonpark Hill (Nb, Chatton; NU 0729)	<i>Park Hill</i> 1769 (ANb)	<i>Chattonpark Hill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	ModE <i>park</i> (later replaced with p. n. <i>Chatton Park</i>)	ModE <i>hill</i>		<i>C~ P~</i> is <i>Chatton Park</i> on OSC1; it is marked on ANb simply as <i>Park</i> , and there are apparently no early forms. <i>Chatton</i> is first recorded in c. 1157 (<i>Chatton</i> , <i>Cathun</i> , <i>Cathon</i>) (L).
407	Chesterhill (Nb, Bamburgh; NU 1334)	<i>Chesterhill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>chester</i> (< ME <i>chestre</i> < OE <i>cæster</i>)	ModE <i>hill</i>		The specific appears to be ModE <i>chester</i> . While this word is obsolete in everyday use, it occurs frequently elsewhere in Nb in p. ns. for which there are apparently no early forms (cf. <i>Chesterhill</i> (NU 1604) and <i>Chesters Pike</i> , and also e.g. <i>Chesters</i> (NT 9814)) (OED). The possible reference of <i>chester</i> is not known here, however, and the specific might therefore alternatively be the surname <i>Chester</i> or perhaps a shortened form of the p. n. <i>Outchester</i> as <i>C~</i> is about 1.25km N of <i>Outchester</i> . <i>Chester</i> is first recorded as a surname in England in 1200 (<i>Richard de Cestre</i> , L), and in the 1891 Census, there are 66 <i>Chester</i> families in Nb (A; Reaney and Wilson 1997:93). <i>Outchester</i> is first recorded in 1206 (<i>Ulecestr'</i> 1206) (Ekwall 1960:354).

408	Chesterhill (Nb, Felton; NU 1604)	<i>Chesterhill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>chester</i> (< ME <i>chestre</i> < OE <i>cæster</i>)	ModE hill		The specific is apparently ModE <i>chester</i> . There are remains of a circular enclosure, probably dating from the Iron Age, on top of the hill at the foot of which C~settlement is situated (KP). Cf. Chesterhill (NU 1334).
409	Chester-le-Street (Du, Chester-le-Street; NZ 2751)	<i>Conca(n)gios</i> c. 420 (W)	<i>Cunceceastre</i> c. 1040 (W, E), <i>Cun(e)cacestre</i> c. 1104 (Ma), <i>Ceastre</i> c. 1104 (W, Ma, Mi), <i>Cestra</i> c. 1160 (E, Ma), <i>Cestre (in) le Strete</i> 1411 (W), <i>Chester le Street</i> 1607 (W), <i>Chester-le-Street</i> 1967 (OSIR1)		OE <i>cæster</i> 'Roman fort' (W, E, Ma, Mi)	OFr def. art. <i>le</i> (short for <i>en le</i>) + ME <i>strēt</i> (e 'Roman road' (< OE <i>strēt</i>) (W, Mi) / OFr prep. <i>lès</i> 'near' + ME <i>strēt</i> (e 'Roman road' (< OE <i>strēt</i>) (Ma)	The earliest forms of this name incorporate an earlier Romano-British p. n., <i>Concangis</i> , which could contain PrW *cōnōg , 'of unknown origin, probably meaning 'hill', which is also thought to occur in Cong Burn and Consett (Watts 2004:156; Ekwall 1960:121; DCDP). An alternative etymology has, however, been suggested for <i>Concangis</i> by Coates and Breeze (2000:296) who think that it might contain 'a hypothetical Celtic *concos, *cancos 'horse' rather than *cōnōg.
410	Chesters Pike (Nb, Haltwhistle; NY 7067)	<i>Chesters Pike</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		p. n. <i>Chesters</i> (i.e. <i>Great Chesters</i>)	ModE dial. pike		G~ C~ is <i>Great Chesters</i> on OSC1; there are apparently no early forms.
411	Cheviot Hills (Nb, Alwinton; NT 8213)	<i>Cheviot Hills</i> 1595 (W)		p. n. <i>Cheviot</i> (W)	ModE hill (W)		<i>Cheviot</i> is first recorded in c. 1181 (<i>Chiuiet</i> , <i>Chiuet</i>) (Watts 2004:132; Ekwall 1960:102; Mawer 1920:44; Mills 2003:111).

412	Chimney Hill (Nb, Chatton; NU 0230)	<i>Chimney Hill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>chimney</i> (< ME <i>chimenē</i> , -ei, -ai < OFr <i>cheminée</i>)	ModE <i>hill</i>		The specific appears to be ModE <i>chimney</i> ; its reference in this name is not known as there is not a chimney, or a formation or structure resembling one, visible at C~ H~, and the place has apparently never been the site of mining or other industrial activity (KP).
413	Chirdonhead (Nb, Greystead; NY 7181)	<i>Chirdon Head</i> 1769 (ANb)	<i>Chirdonhead</i> 2007 (OS80)	p. n. <i>Chirdon</i>	ME <i>heved</i>, <i>haved</i>, <i>hede</i> / ModE <i>head</i>		It seems unlikely that ME <i>heved</i> , <i>haved</i> , <i>hede</i> or its reflex is used as a hill-term in this name as the reference is probably to the 'head' of a valley (cf. Ashgill Head). <i>Chirdon</i> is first recorded in 1255 (<i>Chirden</i>) (Watts 2004:136; Ekwall 1960:105; Mawer 1920:45).
414	Chourdon Point (Du, Easington; NZ 4446)	<i>Chourdon Point</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)		p. n. <i>Chourdon</i>	ModE <i>point</i>		The specific of this name is problematic. <i>Chourdon</i> could be an earlier p. n. although it only appears as part of C~ P~ on the maps consulted here, possibly containing OE <i>dūn</i> / OE <i>denu</i> or its reflex. There are no parallels in the p. n. dictionaries, PNDu, or the EPNS surveys of the neighbouring counties, however.
415	Christon Bank Farm (Nb, Embleton; NU 2122)	<i>Criston Bank</i> 1769 (ANb)	<i>Christonbank</i> 1862-67 (OSC1), <i>Christon Bank</i> 1868 (W), <i>Christonbank Farm</i> 1899 (OSCR1), <i>Christon Bank Farm</i> 1978 (OSM1)	ModE surname <i>Christon</i> (W)	ModE <i>bank</i> (W)		The specific is apparently the comparatively rare surname <i>Christon</i> (Watts 2004:138). In the 1891 England and Wales Census, <i>Christon</i> is the surname of 302 families, including 18 families in Nb (A).

416	Christy's Crag (Nb, Falstone; NY 6782)	<i>Christy's Crag</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE forename <i>Christy</i> (hypocoristic form of <i>Christine</i> or <i>Christopher</i>) / ModE surname <i>Christie</i> , <i>Christy</i>	ModE <i>crag</i>		The specific is apparently either a forename or a surname. The forename <i>Christy</i> is a variant of <i>Christie</i> , a hypocoristic form of <i>Christine</i> or <i>Christopher</i> (Hanks and Hodges 2001:46). <i>Christie</i> , <i>Christy</i> is first recorded as a surname in England in 1412 (<i>Thomas Crysty</i> , Y), and in the 1891 Census, there are 170 <i>Christie</i> and 10 <i>Christy</i> families in Nb (A; Reaney and Wilson 1997:96).
417	Chubden (Nb, Whittingham; NU 0213)	<i>Chubden</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		?	OE <i>dūn</i> / ME <i>doun</i> / OE <i>denu</i> / ME <i>dēne</i>		This is a problematic name, which is probably of OE or ME origin despite the apparent absence of early forms. The present-day form of the name seems to suggest that the generic is either OE <i>dūn</i> / ME <i>doun</i> or OE <i>denu</i> / ME <i>dēne</i> ; on the grounds of local topography, <i>dūn</i> or its reflex seems more likely than <i>denu</i> as C~ is the name of a prominent hill. The specific is obscure.
418	Claver Hill (Nb, Greystead; NY 7479)	<i>Claver Hill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>clover</i> (< ME <i>clōver</i> < OE <i>clæfre</i> , <i>clāfre</i>)	ModE <i>hill</i>		<i>Claver</i> is a dial. form of ModE <i>clover</i> (EDD).
419	Cleadon (Du, Whitburn; NZ 3862)	<i>Cluedon</i> (') 1183 (W)	<i>Cledon</i> (e) c. 1242 (W), <i>Clyvedon</i> 1280 (E, Ma), <i>Cleadon</i> 1339 (DCDP), <i>Cleadon</i> 1399 (W)	OE <i>clif</i> (W, E, Ma, Mi)	OE <i>dūn</i> (W, E, Ma, Mi)		The specific might alternatively be OE <i>clife</i> , <i>cliðe</i> 'burdock' (DCDP).

420	Cleadon Hills Farm (Du, Whitburn; NZ 3963)	<i>Cleadon Hill</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)	<i>Cleadon House</i> 1898 (OSCR1), <i>Cleadon Hills</i> 1951 (OSI1), <i>Cleadon Hills Farm</i> 1968 (OSIR1)	p. n. <i>Cleadon</i>	ME, ModE hill (alternating with ModE <i>house</i>)	ModE <i>farm</i>	For the specific, see Cleadon.
421	Cleatlam (Du, Gainford; NZ 1118)	<i>Cletlinga</i> c. 1040 (W, E, Ma, Mi)	<i>Cletlum</i> c. 1200 (W, Mi), 1271 (E, Ma), <i>Cletlam</i> 1446 (W, Ma), <i>Cleatlam</i> 1607 (Ma), 1616 (W)	OE * <i>clæte</i> 'burdock' (W, E, Mi) / OWScand <i>klettr</i> 'rock, cliff' (Ma)	OE <i>læh</i> (W, E, Ma, Mi)	OE <i>hām</i> (Ma)	The specific is almost certainly OE * <i>clæte</i> . The early forms do not support Mawer's (1920:47-48) interpretation, and a hybrid containing OE <i>læh</i> compounded with an otherwise rare OWScand el. seems highly unlikely in an area where names of Scandinavian origin are relatively rare in general (EPNE). * <i>Clæte</i> is an <i>i</i> -mutated variant of OE <i>clāte</i> (EPNE; VEPN).
422	Clennell (Nb, Alwinton; NT 9207)	<i>Clenil</i> 1181 (Ma)	<i>Clenhill</i> 1242 (E), 1346 (Ma), <i>Clenell</i> 1428 (Ma), <i>Clennell</i> 1769 (ANb), <i>Clennell</i> 1833 (NCGEW), <i>Clennell</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	OE <i>clæne</i> 'clean' (E, Ma)	OE hyll (E, Ma)		
423	Clennell Hill (Nb, Alwinton; NT 9308)	<i>Clennell Hill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		p. n. <i>Clennell</i>	ME, ModE hill		For the specific, see Clennell.
424	Cleugh Head (Nb, Bellingham; NY 8087)	<i>Cleugh Head</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE dial. <i>cleuch</i> , <i>cleugh</i> 'ravine, deep wooded valley' (< ME <i>clog</i> , <i>clough</i> < OE * <i>clōh</i>)	ModE head		It seems unlikely that ModE <i>head</i> is used as a hill-term in this name as the reference is probably to the 'head' of a valley (cf. Ashgill Head).

425	Cleughbrae (Nb, Elsdon; NY 8396)	<i>Cleughbrae</i> 1769 (ANb)		ModE dial. <i>cleuch</i> , <i>cleugh</i> 'ravine, deep wooded valley' (< ME <i>clog</i> , <i>clough</i> < OE * <i>clōh</i>)	ModE dial. <i>brae</i>		
426	Clifton (Nb, Stannington, NZ 2082)	<i>Clyfton</i> c. 1161 (NC)	<i>Clifton</i> 1242 (W, E), <i>Clifton</i> c. 1250 (Ma)	OE <i>clif</i> (W, E, Ma)	OE <i>tūn</i> (W, E, Ma)		
427	Clifton Rigg (Nb, Alwinton; NT 8606)	<i>Clifton Rigg</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		p. n. <i>Clifton</i> / ModE surname <i>Clifton</i>	ModE dial. <i>rig(g)</i>		The specific of this name is problematic. <i>Clifton</i> could be an earlier p. n. (presumably containing OE <i>clif</i> + OE <i>tūn</i> , or their later reflexes) although it only appears as part of C~ R~ on the maps consulted here as it is well evidenced as a p. n. elsewhere (cf. Clifton and also e.g. <i>Clifton</i> (O) (<i>Cliftona</i> c.1170) in Watts (2004:144) and Ekwall (1960:112)). The specific could alternatively be a surname, but this is perhaps less likely as the surname <i>Clifton</i> is apparently rare in Nb, with only 12 families in the county bearing it in the 1891 Census (A). <i>Clifton</i> is first recorded as a surname in England in c. 1145 (<i>William de Cliftona</i> , Nb) (Reaney and Wilson 1997:100).
428	Clintburn (Nb, Greystead; NY 7279)	<i>Clintburn</i> 1769 (ANb)	<i>Clintburn</i> 1866 (W)	ModE dial. <i>clint</i> 'rocky cliff, projecting rock or ledge on the side of a hill or river' (< ME <i>clint</i> < ODan <i>klint</i>) (W)	ModE <i>burn</i> (W)		

429	Closehead (Nb, Elsdon; NY 9093)	<i>Close Head</i> 1769 (ANb)	<i>Closehead</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	ModE <i>close</i> (< ME <i>clos(e)</i> < OFr <i>clos</i>)	ModE <i>head</i>		It seems unlikely that ModE <i>head</i> is used as a hill-term here as the specific of this name, ModE <i>close</i> , presumably used here in the sense of 'enclosed place, enclosure', suggests that the reference is probably to the 'head', or upper end of an enclosure rather than to a hill-feature (EDD; OED).
430	Closehill (Nb, Bellingham; NY 8185)	<i>Close Hill</i> 1769 (ANb)	<i>Closehill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	ModE <i>close</i> (< ME <i>clos(e)</i> < OFr <i>clos</i>)	ModE <i>hill</i>		ModE <i>close</i> is apparently used here in the sense of 'enclosure' (cf. Closehead) (EDD; OED).
431	Clover Hill (Nb, Haltwhistle; NY 6559)	<i>Clover Hill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>clover</i> (< ME <i>clōver</i> < OE <i>clæfre</i> , <i>clāfre</i>)	ModE <i>hill</i>		
432	Coal Bank (Du, Bishopton; NZ 3521)	<i>Coal Bank</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>coal</i> (< ME <i>cōl</i> < OE <i>col</i>) / ModE <i>cold</i> (< ME <i>cald</i> , <i>cold</i> < OE <i>cald</i>)	ModE <i>bank</i>		
433	Coat Hill (Nb, Ponteland; NZ 1472)	<i>Coat Hill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>cot</i> 'small house or cottage, shelter for animals' (< ME <i>cot(e)</i> < OE <i>cot(e)</i>) / ModE <i>cote</i> 'shelter for animals, shed' (< ME <i>cot(e)</i> < OE <i>cote</i>)	ModE <i>hill</i>		The specific could be either ModE <i>cot</i> or ModE <i>cote</i> as <i>coat</i> is both an obsolete form of <i>cot</i> and a dial. form of <i>cote</i> attested in Nb (EDD; OED). If it is <i>cote</i> , it could be used here either in the dial. sense of 'house, cottage' or in that of 'shelter for animals, shed' (EDD; OED).
434	Coatenhill (Nb, Allendale; NY 8448)	<i>Coaten Hill</i> 1769 (ANb)	<i>Coatenhill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	ModE <i>cot</i> 'small house or cottage, shelter for animals' (< ME <i>cot(e)</i> < OE <i>cot(e)</i>) / ModE <i>cote</i> 'shelter for animals, shed' (< ME <i>cot(e)</i> < OE <i>cote</i>)	ModE <i>hill</i>		Cf. Coat Hill.

435	Cochrane Pike (Nb, Ingram; NU 0014)	<i>Cochrane Pike</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		Scot surname <i>Cochrane</i>	ModE dial. <i>pike</i>		<i>Cochrane</i> is a Scottish surname first recorded in 1262 (<i>Waldeve de Coueran</i>) (Reaney and Wilson 1997:102). In the 1891 England and Wales Census, it is the surname of 1,678 families, including 115 families in Nb (A).
436	Cock Hill (Nb, Morpeth; NZ 1681)	<i>Cock Hill</i> 1769 (ANb)		ModE <i>cock</i> (< ME <i>cok</i> < OE <i>cocc</i>)	ModE <i>hill</i>		ModE <i>cock</i> probably refers here to wild, rather than domestic birds as OE <i>cocc</i> and its reflexes are typically used in p. ns. of 'the woodcock, grouse or other wild species' (Whaley 2006:394).
437	Cock Law (Nb, Bamburgh; NU 1128)	<i>Creklawe</i> 1296 (Ma)	<i>Crokelawe</i> 1296 (Ma), <i>Cock Law</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	PrW *<i>crūg</i> 'hill' (Ma)	OE <i>hlāw</i> (Ma)		Only <i>Cocklaw Dean</i> on OS75; the Grid Ref. given here is to C~ D~. On the OSC, OSI and OSM series of maps, <i>Cock Law</i> is the name of a hill NE of C~ D~. The identification of C~ L~ with the earlier <i>Crek-</i> , <i>Crokelawe</i> is uncertain, and this name could alternatively be of ModE origin and contain ModE <i>cock</i> + ModE dial. <i>law</i> (Mawer 1920:49-50).
438	Cock Law (Nb, Embleton; NU 2122)	<i>Cock Law</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>cock</i> (< ME <i>cok</i> < OE <i>cocc</i>)	ModE dial. <i>law</i>		Cf. Cock Hill.
439	Cock Ridge (Nb, Corsenside; NY 8790)	<i>Cock Ridge</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>cock</i> (< ME <i>cok</i> < OE <i>cocc</i>)	ModE <i>ridge</i>		Cf. Cock Hill.

440	Cockenheugh (Nb, Belford; NU 0634)	<i>Cocken heugh</i> 1769 (ANb)	<i>Cockenheugh Hill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1), <i>Cockenheugh</i> 1925 (OSCR2)	ME <i>cokaygne</i> 'imaginary country of luxury and idleness' / p. n. <i>Cocken</i>	ME <i>hough</i> / ModE dial. <i>hoe</i>, <i>heugh</i>		This is a problematic name. It could be of ME origin, with ME <i>cokaygne</i> , 'used jocularly in p. ns.', as its specific (cf. e.g. <i>Cockenskell</i> (La) (<i>Cockanscales</i> 1284) in Whaley (2006:76)) (EPNE). Alternatively, <i>Cocken</i> could be an earlier p. n., possible derived from <i>cokaygne</i> , although it only appears as part of <i>Cockenheugh</i> on the maps consulted here. Another possibility might be the surname <i>Cockayne</i> , <i>Cockin</i> , <i>Cocking</i> . It seems unlikely here, however, as <i>Cockayne</i> and its variants are apparently extremely rare in Nb: in the 1891 Census, <i>Cocking</i> is the only variant attested in the county, being the surname of six families (A). <i>Cockayne</i> is first recorded in England as a surname in 1193 (<i>William Cokein</i> , <i>Cocaine</i> , Wa) (Reaney and Wilson 1997:12).
441	Cockermount (Nb, Bellingham; NY 8285)	<i>Cockermount</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>cocker</i> 'cock-fighter, one who keeps and trains cocks for the sport of cock-fighting' (< ME <i>cokker</i> < ME <i>cokken</i> < ME <i>cok</i> < OE <i>cocc</i>)	ModE <i>mount</i>		
442	Cockfield Fell (Du, Cockfield; NZ 1224)	<i>Cockfield Fell</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)		p. n. <i>Cockfield</i>	ME, ModE <i>fell</i>		<i>Cockfield</i> is first recorded in 1223 (<i>Kokefeld</i>) (Watts 2004:147; Mills 2003:124).

443	Cocklaw (Nb, St John Lee; NY 9371)	<i>Coklau</i> 1479 (E)	<i>Coklaw</i> 1479 (Ma), <i>Cockley</i> 1652 (Ma), <i>Cocklaw Castle</i> 1833 (NCGEW), <i>East Cocklaw</i> 1862-67 (OSC1), <i>Cocklaw</i> 1897-98 (OSCR1)	OE <i>cocc</i> 'wild bird, cock' (E, Ma)	OE <i>hlāw</i> (E, Ma)		C~ farm incorporates C~ Tower, a mediaeval fortified tower probably dating from the late 14th or 15th century (KP). Cf. Cock Hill.
444	Cocklaw Green (Nb, Elsdon; NT 8601)	<i>Cocklaw Green</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>cock</i> (< ME <i>cok</i> < OE <i>cocc</i>)	ModE dial. <i>law</i>	ModE <i>green</i> (< OE, ME <i>grēne</i>)	<i>Cocklaw</i> is probably an earlier p. n. although it only appears as part of C~ G~ on the maps consulted here (cf. e.g. Cock Law (NU 1128) and also Grindon Green). Cf. Cock Hill.
445	Cocklaw Walls (Nb, Thockrington; NZ 0078)	<i>Cocklaw Walls</i> 1769 (ANb)		ModE <i>cock</i> (< ME <i>cok</i> < OE <i>cocc</i>)	ModE dial. <i>law</i>	ModE <i>wall</i> (< ME <i>wal</i> < OE <i>wall</i>)	<i>Cocklaw</i> is probably an earlier p. n. although it only appears as part of C~ W~ on the maps consulted here (cf. e.g. Cock Law (NU 1128)). Cf. Cock Hill.
446	Cocklaw, High C~ (Nb, Berwick-upon-Tweed; NT 9554)	<i>Cocklaw</i> 1769 (ANb)	<i>High Cocklaw</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	ModE <i>cock</i> (< ME <i>cok</i> < OE <i>cocc</i>)	ModE dial. <i>law</i>	ModE <i>high</i> (< ME <i>heg</i> , <i>heig</i> , <i>hig</i> , <i>high</i> < OE * <i>hæh</i> , <i>hēh</i>)	There is also a Low C~ on all editions of OS maps consulted here. Cf. Cock Hill.
447	Cockle Park (Nb, Hebburn; NZ 2091)	<i>Cockhill</i> 1314 (E, Ma)	<i>Cokyll Park</i> 1517 (Ma), <i>Cockle Park</i> 1628 (Ma)	OE <i>cocc</i> 'cock' (E, Ma)	OE <i>hyll</i> (E, Ma)	ME, ModE <i>park</i>	Cf. Cock Hill.
448	Cockly Knowes (Nb, Belford; NU 1338)	<i>Cockly Knowes</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		?	ModE dial. <i>knowe</i>, <i>know</i>		The specific of this name is obscure.
449	Cockmount Hill (Nb, Haltwhistle; NY 6966)	<i>Cockmount</i> 1769 (ANb)	<i>Cockmount Hill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	ModE <i>cock</i> (< ME <i>cok</i> < OE <i>cocc</i>)	ModE <i>mount</i>	ModE <i>hill</i>	Cf. Cock Hill.
450	Codlaw Hill (Nb, St John Lee; NY 9468)	<i>Coldlaw</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	<i>Codlaw Hill</i> 1898 (OSCR1)	ModE <i>cold</i> (< ME <i>cald</i> , <i>cold</i> < OE <i>cald</i>)	ModE dial. <i>law</i>	ModE <i>hill</i>	The specific is apparently ModE <i>cold</i> although the present-day form of this name is puzzling.
451	Coe Crag (Nb, Edlingham; NU 0707)	<i>Coe Crag</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		r. n. <i>Coe</i> (i.e. <i>Coe Burn</i>)	ModE <i>crag</i>		<i>Coe Burn</i> is first recorded in 1295 (<i>Coveburn</i>) (Mawer 1920:50).

452	Coe Hill (Nb, Whittingham; NU 0707)	<i>Coe Hill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		r. n. <i>Coe</i> (i.e. <i>Coe Burn</i>)	ME, ModE <i>hill</i>		For the specific, see <i>Coe Crag</i> s.
453	Cold Hurst (Du, Hamsterley; NZ 1027)	<i>Caldhirst</i> 1432 (DCDP)	<i>Cold Hurst</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)	OE <i>cald</i> 'cold' (DCDP)	OE <i>hyrst</i> (DCDP)		It is uncertain whether OE <i>hyrst</i> is used as a hill-term in this name as although C~ H~ farm is situated on a modest hill-spur or stretch of raised ground, the meaning of <i>hyrst</i> could here be 'copse, wood' rather than 'wooded hill'.
454	Cold Knot, High C~ K~ (Du, Witton-le-Wear; NZ 1335)	<i>Calfknot</i> 1429 (DCDP)	<i>Cold Knot</i> 1857-67 (OSC1), <i>High Cold Knot</i> 2005 (OS92)	ME <i>calf</i> 'calf' (< OE <i>calf</i>) (later replaced with ModE <i>cold</i> (< ME <i>cald</i> , <i>cold</i> < OE <i>cald</i>))	ME <i>knot</i> 'hillock, rocky hill, cairn' (< OE <i>cnotta</i> , ON <i>knōttr</i>)	ModE <i>high</i> (< ME <i>heg</i> , <i>heig</i> , <i>hig</i> , <i>high</i> < OE * <i>hæh</i> , <i>hēh</i>)	Local topography suggests that ME <i>knot</i> is used here as a hill-term in the sense of 'hillock'. This name could be of OE origin, as has been suggested in DCDP.
455	Cold Law (Nb, Alwinton; NT 9203)	<i>Cold Law</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>cold</i> (< ME <i>cald</i> , <i>cold</i> < OE <i>cald</i>)	ModE dial. <i>law</i>		
456	Cold Law (Nb, Alwinton; NT 9509)	<i>Cold Law</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>cold</i> (< ME <i>cald</i> , <i>cold</i> < OE <i>cald</i>)	ModE dial. <i>law</i>		
457	Cold Law (Nb, Kirknewton; NT 9523)	<i>Cold law</i> 1769 (ANb)	<i>Cold Law</i> 1833 (NCGEW)	ModE <i>cold</i> (< ME <i>cald</i> , <i>cold</i> < OE <i>cald</i>) (W)	ModE dial. <i>law</i> (W)		No early forms are given in Watts (2004:149).

458	Coldberry (Du, Middleton-in-Teesdale; NY 9329)	<i>Coldberry</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>cold</i> (< ME <i>cald</i> , <i>cold</i> < OE <i>cald</i>)	ModE dial. <i>berry</i>		This is one of the several names in the corpus which appear to contain ModE dial. <i>berry</i> 'mound, hillock, barrow', a variant of ModE <i>barrow</i> and a reflex of OE <i>berg</i> (cf. e.g. Coldberry End and Larberry Pastures, and also Barrow and Berry Bank). These names are problematic as while ModE dial. <i>barrow</i> and its variants are, according to the EDD, attested in the NCy, their occurrence in Nb or Du seems doubtful as there are no examples from these counties in the dictionary. It is possible, of course, that at least some of the names with present-day spellings in <i>-berry</i> could, despite the apparent absence of early forms, be of OE or ME origin and contain OE <i>berg</i> or its ME reflex, but if so, it is surprising that there are no obvious parallels in the p. n. dictionaries, PNDu, or the EPNS surveys of the neighbouring counties.
459	Coldberry End (Du, Middleton-in-Teesdale; NY 8235)	<i>Coldberry End</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>cold</i> (< ME <i>cald</i> , <i>cold</i> < OE <i>cald</i>)	ModE dial. <i>berry</i>	ModE <i>end</i>	On the OSC, OSI and OSM series of maps, <i>Coldberry</i> is the name of a larger area or feature C~ E~ apparently forms part of; both places are on the slopes of a prominent hill. The generic of this name is problematic; it appears to be ModE dial. <i>berry</i> 'mound, hillock, barrow', but cf. Coldberry.

460	Coldberry Hill (Nb, Doddington; NT 9627)	<i>Coldberry Hill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>cold</i> (< ME <i>cald</i> , <i>cold</i> < OE <i>cald</i>) + ModE dial. <i>berry</i>	ModE <i>hill</i>		This is a problematic name. The second el. seems to be ModE dial. <i>berry</i> 'mound, hillock, barrow', a variant of ModE <i>barrow</i> and a reflex of OE <i>berg</i> ; although it is doubtful whether <i>barrow</i> and its variants are otherwise attested in Nb, it is nevertheless tempting to interpret C~ as a 'cold barrow' as '[a] series of Bronze Age burials have been found in the area', and '[t]here may originally have been barrows placed over the burials' (cf. Coldberry) (KP).
461	Coldburn Hill (Nb, Kirknewton; NT 9024)	<i>Coldburn Hill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		r. n. <i>Cold Burn</i> / p. n. <i>Coldburn</i>	ModE <i>hill</i>		The specific is either an earlier r. n. or p. n. On the OSC, OSI and OSM series of maps, <i>Cold Burn</i> is the name of a small stream which flows into the Lambden Burn W of C~ H~, and there is also a settlement named <i>Coldburn</i> by the stream on all editions of OS maps consulted here.
462	Coldcotes Hill (Nb, Wark; NY 7675)	<i>Coldcotes Hill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		p. n. <i>Coldcotes</i>	ME, ModE <i>hill</i>		<i>Coldcotes</i> is first recorded in 1279 (<i>Kaldecotes</i>) (Mawer 1920:50).
463	Coldlaw Cairn (Nb, Whittingham; NT 9118)	<i>Coldlaw Cairn</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>cold</i> (< ME <i>cald</i> , <i>cold</i> < OE <i>cald</i>)	ModE dial. <i>law</i>	ModE <i>cairn</i> 'pile of stones' (< Scots <i>cairn</i> , <i>carn</i> < Gaelic <i>carn</i>)	<i>Coldlaw</i> is probably an earlier p. n. although it only appears as part of C~ C~, C~ <i>Burn</i> and C~ <i>Hope</i> on the maps consulted here (cf. e.g. Cold Law (NT 9203)).
464	Coldside (Nb, Rothbury; NZ 0695)	<i>Coldside</i> 1769 (ANb)		ModE <i>cold</i> (< ME <i>cald</i> , <i>cold</i> < OE <i>cald</i>)	ModE <i>side</i>		

465	Coldside (Nb, Stamfordham; NZ 0669)	<i>Coldside</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>cold</i> (< ME <i>cald</i> , <i>cold</i> < OE <i>cald</i>)	ModE side		Local topography suggests that ModE <i>side</i> is not used as a hill-term in this name as C~ farm is not on, or near a feature readily recognisable as a possible <i>side</i> in the sense of 'slope, hill-side'.
466	Coldside Hill (Nb, Kirknewton; NT 9032)	<i>Coldside Hill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>cold</i> (< ME <i>cald</i> , <i>cold</i> < OE <i>cald</i>) + ModE side	ModE hill		
467	Coldside, East C~ (Nb, Mitford; NZ 1684)	<i>Coldside</i> 1769 (ANb)	<i>East Coldside</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	ModE <i>cold</i> (< ME <i>cald</i> , <i>cold</i> < OE <i>cald</i>)	ModE side	ModE <i>east</i> (< ME <i>ēst</i> < OE <i>ēast</i>)	There is also a West C~ on all editions of OS maps consulted here, as well as a Middle C~ on OSC1.
468	Coldsides (Du, Darlington; NZ 2518)	<i>Coldside</i> 1768 (ADu)	<i>Cold Sides</i> 1857-67 (OSC1), <i>Coldsides</i> 1968 (OSIR2)	ModE <i>cold</i> (< ME <i>cald</i> , <i>cold</i> < OE <i>cald</i>)	ModE side		
469	Coldsmouth Hill (Nb, Kirknewton; NT 8528)	<i>Cowsnouth Hill</i> 1769 (ANb)	<i>Coldsmouth Hill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1), 1865 (W)	ModE <i>cow</i> (< ME <i>cou</i> < OE <i>cū</i>)	ModE snout (< ME <i>snout(e)</i>)	ModE hill	C~ is apparently an earlier p. n. as on ANb, there is a house named <i>Cowsnouth</i> N of C~ H~. If the ANb forms are trustworthy, this seems to be a 'cow's snout hill'; if so, ModE <i>snout</i> is presumably used here in a transferred topographical sense of a feature resembling a cow's snout (cf. Copper Snout). <i>Snouth</i> is a northern dial. form of ModE <i>snout</i> (EDD).
470	Coldwell Hill (Nb, Stannington; NZ 1982)	<i>Coldwell Hill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		p. n. <i>Coldwell</i>	ME, ModE hill		<i>Coldwell</i> is first recorded in c. 1161 (<i>Cauldwell</i>); it has been lost except as part of C~ H~ (NC). There is a spring called <i>Cold Well</i> on C~ H~ on OSC1; perhaps this is the feature which the now lost <i>Coldwell</i> referred to.

471	Cole Hill Farm (Du, Sedgfield; NZ 4231)	<i>Cole Hill</i> 1898 (OSCR1)	<i>Cole Hill Cottages</i> 1966 (OSIR1), <i>Cole Hill Farm</i> 2007 (OS93)	ModE <i>coal</i> (< ME <i>cōl</i> < OE <i>col</i>) / ModE <i>cold</i> (< ME <i>cald</i> , <i>cold</i> < OE <i>cald</i>)	ModE <i>hill</i>	ModE <i>cottage</i> (< ME <i>cotāge</i> < OFr * <i>cotage</i>) (later replaced with ModE <i>farm</i>)	The area around C~ H~ F~ was apparently once part of a larger estate (<i>Murton and Coal Hill Estate</i> 1838) (PNDu). On OSC1, <i>Cole Hill</i> is the name of a farm located on the oval-shaped hill at the foot of which the present-day farm is situated.
472	Collier Law (Du, Muggleswick; NZ 0141)	<i>Cloyer Law</i> 1647 (DCDP)	<i>Collier Law</i> 1768 (ADu)	ModE surname <i>Collier</i> (DCDP)	ModE dial. <i>law</i> (DCDP)		The surname <i>Collier</i> is first recorded in England in c. 1150 (<i>Ranulf colier</i> , L) (Reaney and Wilson 1997:105).
473	Colt Crag (Nb, Chollerton; NY 9278)	<i>Colt Craig</i> 1769 (ANb)	<i>Colt Crag</i> 1862-67 (OSC1), 1868 (W)	ModE <i>colt</i> (< OE, ME <i>colt</i>) (W)	ModE <i>crag</i> (W)		According to Watts (2004:152), this name 'contains <i>colt</i> with reference to a natural feature or rock used in the same way as <i>calf</i> [...] as in the <i>Cow and Calf</i> rocks near Ilkley [WRY] [...] to designate a lesser rock or stone'. This p. n. type is also found elsewhere in Nb in <i>Sow and Pigs</i> , in which the reference is to a group of rocks in North Sea near Blyth (OS81).
474	Colwellhill (Nb, Elsdon; NY 9194)	<i>Coolawhill</i> 1769 (ANb)	<i>Colwellhill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	ModE <i>cool</i> (< OE, ME <i>cōl</i>) / ModE <i>cold</i> (< ME <i>cald</i> , <i>cold</i> < OE <i>cald</i>) + ModE dial. <i>law</i> / ModE <i>well</i>	ModE <i>hill</i>		<i>Colwell</i> could be an earlier p. n. although it only appears as part of <i>Colwellhill</i> on the maps consulted here.
475	Comb (Nb, Thorneyburn; NY 7690)	<i>Comb</i> 1769 (ANb)			ModE <i>comb</i>		
476	Comb Fell (Nb, Kirknewton; NT 9218)	<i>Comb Fell</i> 1769 (ANb)	<i>Comb Fell</i> 1869 (W)	ModE <i>comb</i> (W)	ModE <i>fell</i> (W)		

477	Comb Hill (Nb, Thorneyburn; NY 7792)	<i>Comb Hill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		p. n. <i>Comb</i>	ModE <i>hill</i>		For the specific, see Comb.
478	Comb Rigg (Nb, Elsdon; NY 9687)	<i>Comb Rigg</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>comb</i>	ModE dial. <i>rig(g)</i>		
479	Combe, Bingfield C~ (Nb, St John Lee; NY 9872)	<i>le Grene-came</i> 1479 (Ma)	<i>Comb</i> 1769 (ANb), <i>Bingfield Comb</i> 1862-67 (OSC1), <i>Bingfield Combe</i> 2003 (OS87)	OE <i>grēne</i> 'green' (Ma)	OE <i>camb</i> (Ma)	p. n. <i>Bingfield</i>	On ANb, as well as on the OSC, OSI and OSM series of maps, <i>B~ C~</i> is the name of a house ESE of the present-day B~ C~ settlement, which does not appear on OS maps before OS87. <i>Bingfield</i> is first recorded in c. 1180 (<i>Bingefeld</i>) (Watts 2004:58; Ekwall 1960:44; Mawer 1920:22; Mills 2003:58).
480	Combfield House (Du, Muggleswick; NZ 0549)	<i>Camhouse</i> 1446 (Ma)	<i>Combfield House</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)	OE <i>camb</i> (Ma)	OE <i>hūs</i> (Ma)	ModE <i>field</i>	
481	Combhill (Nb, Hartburn; NZ 0692)	<i>Comb Hill</i> 1769 (ANb)	<i>Coomb Hill</i> 1833 (NCGEW), <i>Combhill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	ModE <i>comb</i>	ModE <i>hill</i>		
482	Combhills (Nb, Slaley; NY 9757)	<i>Comb Hill</i> 1769 (ANb)	<i>Combhills</i> 1862-76 (OSC1)	ModE <i>comb</i>	ModE <i>hill</i>		
483	Combs, The C~ (Nb, Allendale; NY 8549)	<i>The Combs</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)			ModE <i>comb</i>		
484	Combyheugh (Nb, Chollerton; NY 8874)	<i>Combyheugh</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>comby</i> (< ModE <i>comb</i>)	ModE dial. <i>hoe</i>, <i>heugh</i>		The earliest citation of the adj. <i>comby</i> 'having combs or a comb-like structure' in the OED is from 1773 (OED Online 30/11/2011).

485	Cong Burn (Du, Chester-le-Street; NZ 2349)	<i>Conkeburne</i> 1310 (DCDP)	<i>Conkburn</i> 1423 (Ma), <i>Cock Burn</i> 1768 (ADu), <i>Cong Burn</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)	p. n. <i>Concangis</i> (< PrW *cōnōg 'hill') (DCDP) / PrW *cōnōg 'hill' (DCDP)	OE <i>burna</i> (DCDP)		The specific of this name is problematic. It appears to be PrW * <i>cōnōg</i> , 'of unknown origin, probably meaning 'hill'', which also occurs in Consett and possibly in the earliest forms of Chester-le-Street (Watts 2004:131, 156; DCDP). Coates (1984:16) argues that while * <i>Cunec</i> , * <i>Conec</i> (< PrW * <i>cōnōg</i>) 'seems to have been a hill-name', it was 'not necessarily a word for 'hill''.
486	Coniscliffe (Du, Coniscliffe; NZ 2215)	<i>Ciningesclif</i> 778 (E, Ma)	æt <i>Cininges clife</i> 778 (W), <i>Cingcesclife</i> c. 1040 (W, E, Ma, Mi), <i>Cuninggesclive</i> 1202 (E), <i>Cunesclive</i> 1203 (Ma), <i>Conysclyf</i> 1314 (W, Ma), <i>Coney(s)cliff</i> 1809 (W), <i>High Conscliffe</i> 1717 (DCDP), <i>High Coniscliffe</i> 1833 (NCGEW)	OE <i>cyning</i> 'king' (W, E, Ma, Mi)	OE <i>clif</i> (W, E, Ma, Mi)		Only <i>High C~</i> and <i>Low C~</i> on OS93; the Grid Ref. given here is to H~ C~ (<i>Conesclive Superiore</i> 1313 W). This name has been partly Scandinavianised as OE <i>cyning</i> was later replaced with, or influenced by its Scand cognate, ON <i>konungr</i> , ODan <i>kunung</i> (Watts 2004:155; Ekwall 1960:120; Mawer 1920:50; Mills 2003:129).
487	Consett (Du, Lanchester; NZ 0951)	<i>Conekesheued</i> 1183 (W, Ma, Mi)	<i>Conekesheued</i> 1228 (E), <i>Consheved</i> 1422 (W), <i>Consett</i> 1443 (W), 1580 (Ma)	OE hill-name * <i>Cunec</i> (< PrW *cōnōg 'hill') (W) / Brit hill-name * <i>Cunuc</i> (E) / pre-Celtic hill-name <i>Conek</i> (< pre-Celtic * <i>cunuc</i>) (Mi) / OE pers. n. <i>Cuneca</i> (Ma)	OE <i>hēafod</i> (W, E, Ma, Mi)		The specific of this name is apparently an anglicised form of a pre-English, possibly pre-Celtic hill-name. Cf. Chester-le-Street and Cong Burn.

488	Conshield (Nb, Simonburn; NY 8575)	<i>Combshield</i> 1769 (ANb)	<i>Cornshield</i> 1862-67 (OSC1), <i>Conshield</i> 1925 (OSCR2)	ModE <i>comb</i> / ModE <i>corn</i> (< ME <i>cōrn</i> < OE <i>corn</i>)	ModE dial. <i>shiel</i>		
489	Copelaw, Low C~ (Du, Aycliffe; NZ 2926)	<i>Copelaw</i> 1580 (DCDP)	<i>Low Copelaw</i> 1768 (ADu), <i>Copelaw</i> 1857-67 (OSC1), <i>Low Copelaw</i> 1923-24 (OSCR2)	ModE <i>cop</i> 'top or summit of a hill' (< ME <i>cop</i> < OE <i>copp</i> , <i>cop</i>)	ModE dial. <i>law</i>	ModE <i>low</i> (< ME <i>loue</i> < ON <i>lágr</i>)	There is also a High C~ on all maps consulted here. This name could be of OE or ME origin, as has been suggested in DCDP.
490	Copley (Du, Hamsterley; NZ 0825)	<i>Koppeleyker</i> 1315 (W, Ma)	<i>Cowley</i> 1768 (ADu), <i>Copley</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)	OE <i>copp</i>, <i>cop</i> 'hill top' (W) / ME <i>cop</i> 'hill' (Ma) / OE pers. n. <i>Coppa</i> (W, Ma)	OE <i>læh</i> (W, Ma) / ME <i>lei</i> (e) (Ma)		The usual meaning of OE <i>copp</i> , <i>cop</i> and its reflexes is 'top of a hill, summit, peak'; here Mawer (1920:52), rather surprisingly, interprets ME <i>cop</i> as 'hill' (EPNE; MED; OED).
491	Copper Snout (Nb, Alwinton; NT 8908)	<i>Copper Snout</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>copper</i> (< ME <i>coper</i> < OE <i>coper</i> , <i>copor</i>)	ModE <i>snout</i> (< ME <i>snout</i> (e))		The generic appears to be ModE <i>snout</i> , presumably used here in a transferred topographical sense of a feature resembling an animal's snout (cf. Coldsmouth Hill). ModE <i>copper</i> apparently refers to 'the green colour found in the rock, fragments of which may be visible [at Copper Snout] [...] [t]he rock type is Andesite, an igneous rock laid down in volcanic lavas about 300 million years ago' (CSR).
492	Copthill (Du, Stanhope; NY 8540)	<i>Copt Hill</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)	<i>Copthill</i> 1898-99 (OSCR1)	ModE dial. <i>copped</i> 'conical, peaked' (< ME <i>copped</i> < OE <i>coppede</i> < OE <i>copp</i> , <i>cop</i>)	ModE <i>hill</i>		

493	Corby Pike (Nb, Elsdon; NT 8401)	<i>Corby Pike</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	<i>Corby Pike</i> 1869 (W)	ModE dial. <i>corbie</i> 'raven, crow' (< ME <i>corbel</i> < OFr <i>corb</i> , <i>corbin</i> , <i>corbel</i>) (W)	ModE dial. <i>pike</i> (W)		The specific might alternatively be the surname <i>Corby</i> . <i>Corby</i> is first recorded as a surname in England in 1185 (<i>Hugh de Corebi</i> , L), and in the 1891 England and Wales Census, it is the surname of 1,035 families, including 58 families in Nb (A; Reaney and Wilson 1997:109). ModE dial. <i>corbie</i> is also spelt <i>corby</i> in Nb (EDD).
494	Corby's Crag (Nb, Edlingham; NU 1210)	<i>Corby's Crag</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE dial. <i>corbie</i> 'raven, crow' (< ME <i>corbel</i> < OFr <i>corb</i> , <i>corbin</i> , <i>corbel</i>) / ModE surname <i>Corby</i>	ModE <i>crag</i>		Cf. Corby Pike.
495	Corneyside (Nb, Stamfordham; NZ 0273)	<i>Cornside</i> 1769 (ANb)	<i>Corneyside</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	ModE <i>corn</i> (< ME <i>cōrn</i> < OE <i>corn</i>) (later replaced with ModE <i>corny</i> (< ModE <i>corn</i>))	ModE <i>side</i>		The earliest citation of the adj. <i>corny</i> in the sense of 'producing corn, abounding in (growing) corn' in the OED dates from 1580.
496	Cornhills (Nb, Kirkwhelpington; NY 9684)	<i>Cornhills</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>corn</i> (< ME <i>cōrn</i> < OE <i>corn</i>)	ModE <i>hill</i>		
497	Cornriggs (Du, Stanhope; NY 8441)	<i>High Cornriggs</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)	<i>Corn Riggs</i> 1886 (W), <i>High Cornriggs</i> 1898 (OSCR1), <i>Cornriggs</i> 2003 (OS87)	ModE <i>corn</i> (< ME <i>cōrn</i> < OE <i>corn</i>) (W)	ModE dial. <i>rig(g)</i> (W)		There is also a Low C~ on the OSC, OSI and OSM series of maps. On OS87, C~ refers collectively to both places.
498	Cornsay (Du, Lanchester; NZ 1443)	<i>Cornesho</i> c. 1153 (W, Ma)	<i>Corneshowe</i> 1183 (E, Mi), <i>Croneshowe</i> 1303 (W), <i>Corneseye</i> 1549 (W), <i>Cornsay</i> 1768 (ADu)	OE <i>cran</i> , <i>cron</i> 'crane, heron' (W, E, Mi) / OE pers. n. <i>Corn</i> (Ma)	OE <i>hōh</i> (W, E, Ma, Mi)		

499	Corridge (Nb, Hartburn; NZ 0683)	<i>Corridge</i> 1769 (ANb)		?	ModE <i>ridge</i>		The specific of this name is obscure; the generic appears to be ModE <i>ridge</i> .
500	Corryhill (Nb, Allendale; NY 7852)	<i>Curry Hill</i> 1769 (ANb)	<i>Corryhill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	ModE surname <i>Currey</i> , <i>Currie</i> , <i>Curry</i>	ModE <i>hill</i>		The specific of this name is problematic. It could be the surname <i>Currey</i> , <i>Currie</i> , <i>Curry</i> , which is first recorded in England in c. 1075 (<i>Dodda æt Curi</i> , So) (Reaney and Wilson 1997:121). In the 1891 England and Wales Census, <i>Currey</i> , <i>Currie</i> , <i>Curry</i> is the commonest in the northern counties, including Nb, where <i>Curry</i> is the surname of 635 families while <i>Currie</i> (231 families) and <i>Currey</i> (51 families) are also well attested, although less common variants (A).
501	Corsenside (Nb, Corsenside; NY 8889)	<i>Crossinset</i> 1254 (E)	<i>Crossenset</i> 1291 (E, Ma), <i>Crossansete</i> 1306 (Ma), <i>Crossynsyde</i> 1507 (Ma), <i>Corsenside</i> 1586 (Ma), <i>Crosenside</i> 1722 (Ma), <i>Corsenside</i> 1769 (ANb)	Irish pers. n. <i>Crossán</i> (E) / Gaelic pers. n. <i>Crossan</i> (Ma)	ON <i>sætr</i> 'shieling' (E) / late OE <i>sæte</i> 'seat' (< ON <i>sæti</i>) (Ma)		If the generic is late OE <i>sæte</i> , its meaning in this name is uncertain, and it is possible that it is not used as a hill-term here (cf. Gibside, Simonside) (Mawer 1920:55, 237).
502	Cottonshope Head (Nb, Elsdon; NT 8006)	<i>Hopehead</i> 1833 (NCGEW)	<i>Cottonshope Head</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	ModE <i>hope</i> (later replaced with p. n. <i>Cottonshope</i>)	ModE <i>head</i>		It seems unlikely that ModE <i>head</i> is used as a hill-term in this name as the reference is apparently to the 'head' of a valley (cf. Ashgill Head). <i>Cottonshope</i> is first recorded in c. 1230 (<i>Cotteneshopp</i>) (Mawer 1920:55).

503	Counton (Du, St Andrew Auckland; NZ 2429)	<i>Counton</i> 1183 (W)	<i>Cundun</i> c. 1196 (E, Ma), <i>Cundun</i> 1197 (W), <i>Cundon</i> 1197 (Mi), <i>Counton</i> 1365 (Ma), <i>Cundon</i> 1768 (ADu), <i>Counton</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)	OE <i>cū</i> 'cow' (W, E, Ma, Mi)	OE <i>dūn</i> (W, E, Ma, Mi)		
504	Cowburn Rigg (Nb, Haltwhistle; NY 7368)	<i>Cawburn Rigg</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	<i>Cowburn Rigg</i> 1978 (OSM1)	r. n. <i>Caw Burn</i>	ModE dial. <i>rig(g)</i>		<i>C~ B~</i> is <i>Caw Burn</i> on OSC1; there are apparently no early forms. The specific of the name, <i>Caw</i> , can, however, be traced back to an earlier p. n. first recorded in 1669 (<i>Caweden</i>) (Mawer 1920:42).
505	Cowbyers Fell (Nb, Shotley; NY 9652)	<i>Cowbyers Fell</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		p. n. <i>Cowbyers</i>	ModE <i>fell</i>		<i>C~</i> is <i>Cowbyers</i> on OSC1; there are apparently no early forms.
506	Cowhorse Hill (Du, Stanhope; NY 8142)	<i>Cowhorse Hill</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)		?	ModE <i>hill</i>		The specific of this name is obscure.
507	Cowshill (Du, Stanhope; NY 8540)	<i>Coushille</i> 1336 (W)	<i>Coueshill</i> 1685 (W), <i>Cows Hill</i> 1833 (NCGEW), <i>Cowshill</i> 1886 (W)	OE <i>cū</i> 'cow' (W) / ME <i>cōve</i> 'recess in the steep side of a hill' (< OE <i>cofa</i>) (W)	OE <i>hyll</i> (W) / ME <i>hill</i> (W)		
508	Cowslip Hill (Nb, Felton; NU 1700)	<i>Cowslip Hill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>cowslip</i> (< ME <i>cou-slippe</i> < OE <i>cū-slyppe</i> < OE <i>cū</i> + OE <i>slipa</i> , <i>slypa</i> , <i>slyppe</i>)	ModE <i>hill</i>		
509	Cowstand Hill (Nb, Thockrington; NY 9381)	<i>Cowstand Hill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>cow</i> (< ME <i>cou</i> < OE <i>cū</i>) + ModE <i>stand</i> (< ME <i>stond(e)</i> < ME <i>stonden</i> < OE <i>standan</i>)	ModE <i>hill</i>		<i>Cowstand</i> could be an earlier p. n. although it only appears as part of <i>C~ H~</i> on the maps consulted here (cf. Beefstand Hill).

510	Coxhoe (Du, Kelloe; NZ 3235)	<i>Cokeshow</i> c. 1233 (W)	<i>Cokishow</i> c. 1240 (Mi), <i>Coxhowe</i> 1298 (W), <i>Cokeshou</i> 1304 (Ma), <i>Coxhowe</i> 1344 (Ma), <i>Coxhoe</i> c. 1586 (W)	OE pers. n. * <i>Cocc</i> (W, Mi) / OE pers. n. <i>Cocc(a)</i> (Ma) / OE <i>cocc</i> 'cock' (W)	OE <i>hōh</i> (W, Ma, Mi)		If the specific is OE <i>cocc</i> , the reference is probably to wild, rather than domestic birds (cf. Cock Hill).
511	Crab Law (Nb, Bedlington; NZ 3281)	<i>Crab Law</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>crab</i> (< ME <i>crab</i> (<i>be</i> < OE <i>crabba</i>))	ModE dial. <i>law</i>		<i>C~L~</i> is the name of a formation of coastal rocks near Blyth. Thus, this name is exceptional in that it contains an instance of ModE dial. <i>law</i> not being used as a hill-term.
512	Crag Head (Nb, Falstone; NY 6194)	<i>Crag Head</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>crag</i>	ModE <i>head</i>		
513	Crag Head (Nb, Whitfield; NY 7959)	<i>Crag Head</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>crag</i>	ModE <i>head</i>		
514	Crag Hill (Nb, Ellingham; NU 1520)	<i>Crag Hill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>crag</i>	ModE <i>hill</i>		
515	Crag House (Nb, St John Lee; NY 9269)	<i>Crag House</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>crag</i>	ModE <i>house</i>		
516	Crag House (Nb, Thorneyburn; NY 7586)	<i>Craig</i> 1769 (ANb)	<i>Crag House</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>crag</i>	ModE <i>house</i>	
517	Crag Lough (Nb, Haltwhistle; NY 7668)	<i>Craig Lough</i> 1769 (ANb)	<i>Crag Lough</i> 1862-67 (OSC1), 1868 (W)	ModE <i>crag</i> (W)	ModE dial. <i>loch</i> , <i>lough</i> 'lake' (< ME <i>lough</i> < OE <i>luh</i> , Gaelic <i>loch</i>) (W)		
518	Crag Point (Nb, Earsdon; NZ 3476)	<i>Crag Point</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>crag</i>	ModE <i>point</i>		
519	Cragback (Nb, Thockrington; NY 9280)	<i>Cragback</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>crag</i>	ModE <i>back</i> 'ridge of a hill' (< ME <i>bakke</i> < OE <i>bæc</i>)		

520	Cragcleugh Burn (Nb, Eglingham; NU 1123)	<i>Cragcleugh Burn</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>crag</i> + ModE dial. <i>cleuch</i> , <i>cleugh</i> 'ravine, deep wooded valley' (< ME <i>clog</i> , <i>clough</i> < OE * <i>clōh</i>)	ModE <i>burn</i>		<i>Cragcleugh</i> could be an earlier p. n. although it only appears as part of <i>C~ B~</i> on the maps consulted here.
521	Cragend (Nb, Haltwhistle; NY 7870)	<i>Cragend</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>crag</i>	ModE <i>end</i>		
522	Cragend (Nb, Rothbury; NU 0800)	<i>Craig End</i> 1769 (ANb)	<i>Cragend</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	ModE <i>crag</i>	ModE <i>end</i>		
523	Cragg Farm (Nb, Corsenside; NY 8885)	<i>Craig</i> 1769 (ANb)	<i>The Crag</i> 1862-67 (OSC1), <i>The Cragg</i> 1981 (OSM1), <i>Cragg Farm</i> 2007 (OS80)		ModE <i>crag</i>	ModE <i>farm</i>	
524	Cragg Top (Du, Staindrop; NZ 0723)	<i>Crag Top</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)	<i>Cragg Top</i> 2005 (OS92)	ModE <i>crag</i>	ModE <i>top</i>		
525	Cragg Wood (Du, St Helen Auckland; NZ 1425)	<i>Cragg Wood</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)		ModE surname <i>Cragg</i> / ModE <i>crag</i>	ModE <i>wood</i>		Local topography suggests that the specific is perhaps more likely to be the surname <i>Cragg</i> than ModE <i>crag</i> . <i>Cragg</i> is first recorded as a surname in England in 1204 (<i>Henry Crag</i> , Y) (Reaney and Wilson 1997:114). In the 1891 England and Wales Census, it is comparatively rare in Du, with only 35 of the 2,062 Cragg families recorded in the county (A).
526	Craghead (Du, Lanchester; NZ 2150)	<i>Craghead</i> 1857 (W)	<i>Crag Head</i> 1857-67 (OSC1), 1864 (W), <i>Craghead</i> 1921 (OSCR2)	ModE <i>crag</i> (W)	ModE <i>head</i> (W)		
527	Cragmill (Nb, Belford; NU 1234)	<i>Cragmill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>crag</i>	ModE <i>mill</i>		ModE <i>mill</i> referred to a post-mediaeval water mill, which is now in ruins (KP).

528	Cragshield Hope (Nb, Greystead; NY 7383)	<i>Cragshield Hope</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>crag</i> + ModE dial. <i>shiel</i>	ModE <i>hope</i>		<i>Cragshield</i> could be an earlier p. n. although it only appears as part <i>C~ H~</i> on the maps consulted here.
529	Cragside (Nb, Rothbury; NU 0702)	<i>Cragside</i> 1899 (OSCR1)		ModE <i>crag</i>	ModE <i>side</i>		<i>C~</i> is the name of a country house which was originally built in 1864, and 'transformed in the 1870s and 1880s into the building which stands today [...] redesigned by Norman Shaw for Lord Armstrong' (KP). It is famous for being 'the first house in the world to be lit by hydroelectric power' (KP).
530	Craig (Nb, Elsdon; NY 9399)	<i>Crag</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	<i>Craig</i> 1978 (OSM1)		ModE <i>crag</i>		
531	Craig Lea (Du, Brancepeth; NZ 1436)	<i>Craig Lea</i> 1898 (OSCR1)		ModE surname <i>Craig</i> / ModE <i>crag</i>	ModE <i>lea</i>		Local topography suggests that the specific is probably the surname <i>Craig</i> rather than the common noun <i>crag</i> . <i>Craig</i> is a Scottish form of <i>Cragg</i> (cf. Cragg Wood) (Reaney and Wilson 1997:114). It is first recorded in c. 1143 (<i>John del Crag</i>), and in the 1891 Census, it is the surname of 813 and 425 families in Du and Nb, respectively (A; Reaney and Wilson 1997:114).
532	Craigs House (Nb, Eglington; NU 1118)	<i>Craigs House</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>crag</i> / ModE surname <i>Craig</i>	ModE <i>house</i>		Cf. Craig Lea.
533	Craigshield (Nb, Wark; NY 8077)	<i>le cragscriel</i> 1291 (Ma)	<i>Craggsheel</i> 1663 (Ma), <i>Craig Shield</i> 1769 (ANb), <i>Crag Shield</i> 1862-67 (OSC1), <i>Craigshield</i> 1975 (OSM1)	ME <i>cragge</i> (Ma)	ME <i>sciale</i> , <i>shale</i> , <i>schele</i> (Ma)		

534	Craigside (Du, Witton-le-Wear; NZ 1235)	<i>Craigside</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)		ModE crag / ModE surname <i>Craig</i>	ModE side		Cf. Craig Lea.
535	Crake Scar Farm (Du, Hamsterley; NZ 0827)	<i>Crake Scar Farm</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)		ModE dial. <i>crake</i> 'crow, raven' (< ME <i>crake</i> < ON <i>kráka</i>)	ModE scar 'precipice, cliff, steep face of rock, ridge of a hill, bare place on a hill-side' (< ME <i>scārre</i> < ON <i>sker</i>)	ModE <i>farm</i>	
536	Cramond Hill (Nb, Norham; NT 8639)	<i>Cramondhill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	<i>Cramond Hill</i> 2008 (OS74)	ModE surname <i>Cramond</i>	ModE hill		The specific is apparently the comparatively rare surname <i>Cramond</i> . While there are only 109 Cramond families in the 1891 England and Wales Census, the name is the commonest in Nb, where it is the surname of 26 families (A).
537	Cranberry Brow (Nb, Haltwhistle; NY 7465)	<i>Cranberry Brow</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>cranberry</i>	ModE brow		According to the OED, <i>cranberry</i> is '[a] name of comparatively recent appearance in English [...] [it] appears to have been adopted by the North American colonists [...] and brought to England with the American cranberries [...] imported already in 1686'. The word 'began to be applied in the 18th [century] to the British species' (OED).
538	Crawberry Hill (Nb, Allendale; NY 8656)	<i>Crawberry Hill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE dial. <i>crowberry</i> 'berry-bearing heath' (< ModE <i>crow</i> (< ME <i>croue</i> < OE <i>crāwe</i>) + ModE <i>berry</i> (< ME <i>berie</i> < OE <i>berige</i>))	ModE hill		The earliest citation of ModE dial. <i>crowberry</i> in the OED dates from 1597. <i>Craw</i> is a dial. form of ModE <i>crow</i> (EDD; OED).

539	Crawford's Hill (Nb, Whalton; NZ 1278)	<i>Crawford's Hill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE surname <i>Crawford</i>	ModE hill		The surname <i>Crawford</i> is of Scottish origin (from <i>Crawford</i> , Lanark), and first attested there in c. 1147 (<i>John de Crauford</i>) (Reaney and Wilson 1997:115). It is first recorded in England in 1205 (<i>Nicolaus de Crauford</i> , So), and in the 1891 England and Wales Census, it is common especially in the northern counties, including Nb, where it is the surname of 479 families (A; Reaney and Wilson 1997:115).
540	Crawleas (Du, St Andrew Auckland; NZ 2529)	<i>Crawley Ban(c)k</i> 1647 (DCDP)	<i>Crawlaw</i> 1768 (ADu), <i>Crawleas</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)	ModE <i>crow</i> (< ME <i>croue</i> < OE <i>crāwe</i>)	ModE <i>lea</i> / ModE dial. law		This name is tentatively interpreted as ME <i>croue</i> 'crow' + ME <i>lei</i> (e in DCDP).
541	Crawley (Nb, Eglingham; NU 0616)	<i>Crawlawe</i> 1225 (E, Ma)	<i>Crawley</i> 1498 (Ma), <i>Crawlaw</i> 1628 (Ma), <i>Crawley</i> 1663 (Ma), <i>Cralaye</i> 1685 (Ma), <i>Crawley Tower ruins</i> 1769 (ANb), <i>Crawley</i> 1833 (NCGEW)	OE <i>crāwe</i> 'crow' (E, Ma) / OE pers. n. <i>Crāwa</i> , <i>Crawe</i> (Ma)	OE hlāw (E, Ma)		Only C~ <i>Farm</i> on OS81; the Grid Ref. given here is to C~ F~. The location of the original C~ settlement is uncertain, but it was probably situated at, or near C~ F~ as the present-day farm incorporates C~ Tower, 'a freestanding tower house, or a solar tower, added onto a hall house [...] built at some time around the year 1300' (KP).
542	Crawleyside (Du, Stanhope; NY 9940)	<i>Crawlawe</i> 1418 (W)	<i>le Crawlawe</i> 1528 (W), <i>Crawleyside</i> 1768 (ADu), <i>Crawley</i> 1857-67 (OSC1), <i>Crawley Side</i> 1898 (OSCR1), <i>Crawleyside</i> 2003 (OS87)	OE <i>crāwe</i> 'crow' (W)	OE hlāw (W)	ModE side	

543	Crigdon Hill (Nb, Alwinton; NT 8605)	<i>Crigdon Hill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	<i>Crigdon Hill</i> 1869 (W)	p. n. <i>Crigdon</i>	ModE <i>hill</i>		This is a problematic name. <i>C~</i> or <i>C~ H~</i> is <i>Crookdean's</i> on ANb; there are apparently no early forms, and <i>Crigdon</i> only appears as part of <i>C~ H~</i> on OS maps. Watts (2004:69) tentatively suggests that it 'might be PrW * <i>crūg</i> 'a hill' [...] + OE <i>dūn</i> 'although '[i]n the absence of early forms no certainty is possible'.
544	Crime Rigg (Du, Pittington; NZ 3341)	<i>Crime Rigg</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)		?	ModE dial. <i>rig(g)</i>		The specific of this name is obscure unless it is ModE <i>crime</i> , which does not seem likely as there are no parallels in the p. n. dictionaries, PNDu, or the EPNS surveys of the neighbouring counties. Another possibility might be that it is a surname, but this seems highly unlikely as names such as <i>Crime</i> or <i>Chrimes</i> are either extremely rare or unattested in Du (A).
545	Croftside (Nb, Longhorsley; NZ 1294)	<i>Croftside</i> 1978 (OSM1)		ModE <i>croft</i> 'piece of enclosed land, small agricultural holding worked by a peasant tenant' (< OE, ME <i>croft</i>)	ModE <i>side</i>		
546	Cronkley (Nb, Bywell St Peter; NZ 0252)	<i>Crombeclyve</i> 1268 (W, Ma)	<i>Crumcliffe</i> 1298 (W, Ma), <i>Cronkley</i> 1663 (W, Ma), <i>Cronkly</i> 1768 (ADu), <i>Cronkley</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	OE <i>crumb</i> 'crooked' (W, Ma)	OE <i>clif</i> (W, Ma)		

547	Crookbank (Nb, Wark; NY 7876)	<i>Crook Bank</i> 1769 (ANb)	<i>Crookbank</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	ModE <i>crook</i> (< ME <i>crōk</i> < ON <i>krókr</i>)	ModE <i>bank</i>		C~ farm is situated by a bend in the Warks Burn, and it is uncertain whether ModE <i>bank</i> is used as a hill-term in this name as the reference could be to a river-bank rather than a hill-feature.
548	Crookbank Farm (Du, Chester-le-Street; NZ 1856)	<i>Crokebanke</i> 1628 (DCDP)	<i>Crookbank</i> 1857-67 (OSC1), <i>Crookbank Farm</i> 1987 (OSM1)	p. n. <i>Crook</i> (DCDP)	ModE <i>bank</i> (DCDP)	ModE <i>farm</i>	<i>Crook</i> is first recorded in c. 1230 (<i>villa de Croc</i>); it has been lost except as part of C~ F~ (DCDP).
549	Crookgate Bank (Du, Chester-le-Street; NZ 1856)	<i>Crookgate Bank</i> 1987 (OSM1)		p. n. <i>Crookgate</i>	ModE <i>bank</i>		The specific is apparently an earlier p. n. derived from the p. n. <i>Crook</i> , which also appears in Crookbank Farm. On the OSC series of maps, as well as on OSI1, <i>Crookgate</i> (<i>Crook Gate</i> OSC1, <i>Crookgate</i> OSCR1) is the name of a settlement or area N of present-day C~ B~. The distance between C~ B~ and Crookbank Farm is only about 500 metres.
550	Crookhall (Du, Lanchester; NZ 1150)	<i>Crook Hall</i> 1768 (ADu)	<i>Crookhall</i> 1951 (OSI1)	p. n. <i>Crook</i> (DCDP)	ModE <i>hall</i> (DCDP)		This name 'may be a reformation of <i>Crokhough</i> 1382', p. n. <i>Crook</i> + ME <i>hough</i> (DCDP). <i>Crook</i> is first recorded in c. 1153 (<i>Croc</i>); it has been lost except as part of <i>Crookhall</i> (DCDP). This <i>Crook</i> is different from <i>Crook</i> in Crookbank Farm and Crookgate Bank.

551	Crookhill (Du, Ryton; NZ 1563)	<i>Crook Hill</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)	<i>Crookhill</i> 1921 (OSCR2)	p. n. <i>Crook</i> (i.e. <i>Crawcrook</i>) / ModE <i>crook</i> (< ME <i>crōk</i> < ON <i>krókr</i>) / ModE surname <i>Crook</i>	ModE hill		C~ is the name of a residential area in Ryton, about two kilometres ENE of Crawcrook. The specific of this name is problematic as it could be either a shortened form of the p. n. <i>Crawcrook</i> , the common noun <i>crook</i> , or possibly the surname <i>Crook</i> . <i>Crawcrook</i> is first recorded in 1130 (<i>Crawecroca</i>) (Ekwall 1960:129; Mills 2003:138). The surname <i>Crook</i> is first recorded in England in 1086 (<i>Rainald filius Croc</i> , <i>Rainald Croc</i> , Ha), and in the 1891 Census, there are 51 Crook families in Du (A; Reaney and Wilson 1997:118).
552	Crookhill Farm (Nb, Ovington; NZ 0565)	<i>Crook Hill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	<i>Crookhill Farm</i> 1966 (OSIR1)	ModE <i>crook</i> (< ME <i>crōk</i> < ON <i>krókr</i>)	ModE hill	ModE <i>farm</i>	The specific could alternatively be the surname <i>Crook</i> (cf. Crookhill). This seems less likely, however, as <i>Crook</i> appears to be a relatively rare surname in Nb, with only 21 families in the county bearing it in the 1891 Census (A).

553	Cross Bank (Nb, Haltwhistle; NY 6963)	<i>Cross Bank</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>cross</i> (< late OE, ME <i>cross</i> < ON <i>kross</i> < Olr <i>cross</i> < Lat <i>crux</i>)	ModE <i>bank</i>		The meaning of Olr <i>cross</i> and its reflexes is often elusive in p. ns. as possible meanings include 'a standing cross marking a place of worship [...], a boundary, a resting place on a corpse route or or possibly a market or meeting-place', 'a cross as a memorial', 'a crossroad or the cross-shaped form of a place or parcel of land', and 'land lying crosswise' (Whaley 2006:408). In addition to C~ B~, ModE <i>cross</i> occurs in several other names in the corpus; its meaning in these names is not known.
554	Cross Hill (Du, Hunstanworth; NY 9448)	<i>Cross Hill</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>cross</i> (< late OE, ME <i>cross</i> < ON <i>kross</i> < Olr <i>cross</i> < Lat <i>crux</i>)	ModE <i>hill</i>		Cf. Cross Bank.
555	Cross Law (Nb, Corsenside; NY 8689)	<i>Cross Law</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>cross</i> (< late OE, ME <i>cross</i> < ON <i>kross</i> < Olr <i>cross</i> < Lat <i>crux</i>)	ModE dial. <i>law</i>		Cf. Cross Bank.
556	Cross Rigg (Du, Muggleswick; NZ 0247)	<i>Cross Rigg</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>cross</i> (< late OE, ME <i>cross</i> < ON <i>kross</i> < Olr <i>cross</i> < Lat <i>crux</i>)	ModE dial. <i>rig(g)</i>		Cf. Cross Bank.
557	Cross Rigg (Nb, Haltwhistle; NY 6461)	<i>Cross Rigg</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>cross</i> (< late OE, ME <i>cross</i> < ON <i>kross</i> < Olr <i>cross</i> < Lat <i>crux</i>)	ModE dial. <i>rig(g)</i>		Cf. Cross Bank.
558	Crosshill (Nb, Whittingham; NU 0309)	<i>Crosshill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>cross</i> (< late OE, ME <i>cross</i> < ON <i>kross</i> < Olr <i>cross</i> < Lat <i>crux</i>)	ModE <i>hill</i>		Cf. Cross Bank.

559	Crossridge (Nb, Wark; NY 8377)	<i>Crossridge</i> 1975 (OSM1)		ModE <i>cross</i> (< late OE, ME <i>cros</i> < ON <i>kross</i> < OIr <i>cros</i> < Lat <i>crux</i>)	ModE <i>ridge</i>		C~ was formerly known as <i>Lough House</i> (OSC1). Cf. Cross Bank.
560	Crow Crag (Nb, Simonburn; NY 7971)	<i>Crow Crag</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>crow</i> (< ME <i>croue</i> < OE <i>crāwe</i>)	ModE <i>crag</i>		
561	Crowden Hill (Nb, Morpeth; NZ 2391)	<i>Crowdon</i> 1769 (ANb)	<i>Crowden Hill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	OE <i>crāwe</i> 'crow' / ME <i>croue</i> 'crow, raven'	OE <i>dūn</i> / ME <i>doun</i> / OE <i>denu</i> / ME <i>dēne</i>	ModE <i>hill</i>	This is a problematic name, which is probably, despite the apparent absence of early forms, of OE or ME origin. The generic appears to be either OE <i>dūn</i> / ME <i>doun</i> or OE <i>denu</i> / ME <i>dēne</i> although neither would fit local topography particularly well.
562	Cullernose Point (Nb, Embleton; NU 2618)	<i>Cullernose Point</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>culver</i> 'dove, pigeon' (< ME <i>culver</i> < OE <i>culfre</i>) + ModE <i>nose</i> (< ME <i>nōse</i> < OE <i>nosu</i>)	ModE <i>point</i>		
563	Cunyan Crag (Nb, Ingram; NT 9718)	<i>Cunyan Crag</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		?	ModE <i>crag</i>		The specific of this name is obscure.
564	Currock Hill (Nb, Ovingham; NZ 1059)	<i>Currock Hill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE dial. <i>currick</i> 'cairn, heap of stones, stone enclosure'	ModE <i>hill</i>		<i>Currick</i> is a dial. word for a stone heap 'used as a boundary mark, burial place, or guide for travellers' (EDD) or an enclosure 'made from stones [and] used by shepherds as [a] lookout point' (KP). <i>Currock</i> is a Nb and Cu spelling of the word (EDD).

565	Cushat Law (Nb, Alnham; NT 9213)	<i>Cousthotelaw</i> c. 1200 (W, Ma)	<i>Cousthotelau</i> c. 1200 (E), <i>Cowshotlaw</i> 1536 (W, Ma), <i>Cushet law</i> 1769 (ANb), <i>Cushat Law</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	OE <i>cūscote</i> , <i>cūsceote</i> 'wood-pigeon' (W, E, Ma)	OE <i>hlāw</i> (W, E, Ma)		
566	Cuthbert's Hill (Du, Hunstanworth; NY 9245)	<i>Cuthbert's Hill</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)		ModE surname <i>Cuthbert</i> / ModE forename <i>Cuthbert</i>	ModE <i>hill</i>		<i>Cuthbert</i> is first recorded as a surname in England in 1202 (<i>Austinus filius Cudberti</i> , Y), and in the 1891 Census, there are 215 Cuthbert families in Du (A; Reaney and Wilson 1997:122). As a forename, it 'has been in continuous use in the northern counties [...] from the 13th century' (Hanks and Hodges 2001:56).
567	Daisy Hill (Du, Chester-le-Street; NZ 2348)	<i>Daisy Hill</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>daisy</i> (< ME <i>daies-īe</i> < OE <i>dæges ēage</i>)	ModE <i>hill</i>		
568	Dale Head (Du, Middleton-in-Teesdale; NY 8034)	<i>Dale Head</i> 1768 (ADu)		ModE <i>dale</i> (< ME <i>dāle</i> < OE <i>dæl</i>)	ModE <i>head</i>		It seems unlikely that ModE <i>head</i> is used as a hill-term in this name as the reference is probably to the 'head' of a valley (cf. Ashgill Head).
569	Dancing Green Hill (Nb, Chatton; NU 0633)	<i>Dancing Green Hill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		? + ModE <i>green</i> (< OE, ME <i>grēne</i>)	ModE <i>hill</i>		Unless it is ModE <i>dancing</i> or the surname <i>Danson</i> , the first el. of this name is obscure. The surname <i>Danson</i> is first recorded in England in 1332 (<i>Robert Dandeson</i> , Cu), and in the 1891 Census, it is the surname of 65 families in Nb (A; Reaney and Wilson 1997:125-126). <i>Dancing Green</i> could be an earlier p. n. although it only appears as part of <i>D~ H~ G~</i> on the maps consulted here.

570	Dan's Hill (Nb, Kirkwhelpington; NY 9786)	<i>Dans Hill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	<i>Dan's Hill</i> 1897-98 (OSCR1)	ModE forename <i>Dan</i>	ModE <i>hill</i>		
571	Darden Rigg (Nb, Rothbury; NY 9896)	<i>Darden Rigg</i> 2008 (OS81)		p. n. <i>Darden</i>	ModE dial. <i>rig(g)</i>		There is also a D~ Lough (<i>Darden Lough</i> OSC1) and D~ Burn (<i>Darden Burn</i> OSC1) nearby. The specific in these names is problematic. Watts (2004:178) believes that <i>Darden</i> is an earlier p. n. despite the apparent absence of early forms, tentatively suggesting that 'it could be a compound of OE <i>dēor</i> + <i>denu</i> 'deer valley'.
572	Darney Crag (Nb, Corsenside; NY 9187)	<i>Darney Craig</i> 1769 (ANb)	<i>Darney Crag</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	?	ModE <i>crag</i>		The specific of this name is obscure.
573	Daws Hill (Nb, Elsdon; NT 9400)	<i>Daw's Hill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	<i>Daws Hill</i> 2007 (OS80)	ModE <i>daw</i> 'jackdaw' (< ME <i>daue</i> < OE * <i>dawe</i>)	ModE <i>hill</i>		The specific might alternatively be a surname, but this seems less likely as the surname <i>Daw</i> , <i>Dawe</i> , <i>Dawes</i> , <i>Daws</i> is apparently comparatively rare in Nb, with <i>Dawe</i> being the commonest variant in the 1891 Census, borne by 28 families in the county (A). <i>Daw</i> , <i>Dawe</i> , <i>Dawes</i> , <i>Daws</i> is first recorded as a surname in England in 1212 (<i>Dawe</i> , La) (Reaney and Wilson 1997:128).
574	Deadwater Fell (Nb, Falstone; NY 6297)	<i>Deadwater Fell</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		p. n. <i>Deadwater</i>	ModE <i>fell</i>		D~ is <i>Dead Water</i> on ANb; there are apparently no early forms.

575	Deaf Hill (Du, Kelloe; NZ 3836)	<i>Deaf Hill</i> 1898 (OSCR1)		ModE <i>deaf</i> (< ME <i>dēf</i> < OE <i>dēaf</i>)	ModE <i>hill</i>		On ADu and OSC1, <i>D~ H~</i> (<i>Deafhill</i> ADu) is the name of a farm NW of present-day D~ H~ village. There is also a farm named <i>Sleepy Hill</i> near D~ H~ on OSC1, which seems to suggest that these could be fanciful names, but ModE <i>deaf</i> could alternatively be used here in the dial. sense of 'barren, unproductive' (EDD; OED).
576	Dean Bank (Du, Merrington; NZ 2832)	<i>Dean Bank</i> 1923-24 (OSCR2)		ModE proper name <i>Dean</i> (shortened from <i>Dean & Chapter Colliery</i>)	ModE <i>bank</i>		D~ B~ is a 20th century settlement originally built to accommodate the miners working at the nearby Dean & Chapter Colliery, which opened in 1904 and closed in 1966 (DMM; FVT).
577	Dean Rigg (Nb, Shotley, NY 9752)	<i>Dean Rigg</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>dene</i> , <i>dean</i>	ModE dial. <i>rig(g)</i>		D~ R~ overlooks Acton Dean, a narrow valley at the bottom of which flows the Dean Burn.
578	Deel's Hill (Nb, Alwinton; NT 8010)	<i>Deel's Hill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>devil</i> (< ME <i>dēvel</i> , <i>devel</i> < OE <i>dēofol</i>)	ModE <i>hill</i>		<i>Deel</i> is a northern dial. form of ModE <i>devil</i> (EDD).
579	Deerbush Hill (Nb, Alwinton; NT 8308)	<i>Deerbush Hill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>deer</i> (< ME <i>de(e)r</i> , <i>dur</i> < OE <i>dēor</i>) + ModE <i>bush</i> (< ME <i>bush</i> < OE <i>*busc</i> , ON <i>*buskr</i> , <i>*buski</i>)	ModE <i>hill</i>		<i>Deerbush</i> could be an earlier p. n. although it only appears as part of <i>D~ H~</i> and <i>D~ Burn</i> on the maps consulted here (cf. Bloodybush Edge).
580	Deneside (Du, Dalton-le-Dale; NZ 4148)	<i>Deneside</i> 1921-22 (OSCR2)		ModE <i>dene</i> , <i>dean</i>	ModE <i>side</i>		ModE <i>dene</i> , <i>dean</i> refers here to Dawdon Dean near Seaham. D~ is a residential area on the outskirts of Seaham, and it is uncertain whether ModE <i>side</i> is used as a hill-term in this name as it could refer either to the location of D~ by Dawdon Dean or to the slopes of the dean.

581	Dent Bank (Du, Middleton-in-Teesdale; NY 9326)	<i>Dent Bank</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)		ModE surname <i>Dent</i>	ModE <i>bank</i>		The specific is apparently the surname <i>Dent</i> , which is first recorded in England in Du in 1131 (<i>Waltheet de Dent</i>) (Reaney and Wilson 1997:132). In the 1891 England and Wales Census, it is common especially in the northern counties, including Du, where it is the surname of 886 families (A).
582	Dewlaw (Nb, Stamfordham; NZ 0271)	<i>Dewlaw</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>dew</i> (< ME <i>deu</i> < OE <i>dēaw</i>)	ModE dial. <i>law</i>		
583	Dewley (Nb, Newburn; NZ 1667)	<i>Deuelawe</i> 1251 (Ma)	<i>Deulawe</i> 1346 (Ma), <i>Deweley</i> 1428 (Ma), <i>Dewley</i> 1962-67 (OSC1)	OE <i>dēaw</i> 'dew' (Ma)	OE <i>hlāw</i> (Ma)		Only <i>D~ Farm</i> and <i>D~ Hill</i> on OS88; the Grid Ref. given here is to <i>D~ F~</i> . On the OSC series of maps, <i>D~</i> is the name of a settlement WSW of <i>D~ F~</i> , which has also been known as <i>Dewlyburn</i> (ANb) and <i>East Dewley</i> (OSC1).
584	Dewley Fell (Nb, Kirkhaugh; NY 7052)	<i>Dewley Fell</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		OE <i>dēaw</i> 'dew' / ME <i>deu</i>	OE <i>hlāw</i> / ME <i>loue</i> / OE <i>læh</i> / ME <i>lei</i>(e)	ModE <i>fell</i>	<i>Dewley</i> is an earlier p. n. which has been lost except as part of <i>D~ F~</i> and <i>D~ Field</i> (<i>Dewley</i> ANb). Despite the apparent absence of early forms, it is probably of OE or ME origin, possibly with the same etymology as <i>Dewley</i> (NZ 1667) although the generic might alternatively be OE <i>læh</i> or its reflex.
585	Dewley Hill (Nb, Newburn; NZ 1568)	<i>Dewley Hill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		p. n. <i>Dewley</i>	ME, ModE <i>hill</i>		For the specific, see <i>Dewley</i> .
586	Diddridge (Du, Hamsterley; NZ 1330)	<i>Didrish</i> 1768 (ADu)	<i>Diddridge</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)	?	ModE <i>ridge</i>		The specific of this name is obscure; the generic appears to be ModE <i>ridge</i> .

587	Dingbell Hill (Nb, Whitfield; NY 7758)	<i>Vingvell hill</i> 1386 (Ma)	<i>Dingbell Hill</i> 1613 (Ma), <i>Dingbell</i> 1769 (ANb), <i>Dingbell Hill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	ON <i>þing-vǫllr</i> 'field of assembly' (Ma)	OE <i>hyll</i> (Ma) / ME <i>hill</i> (Ma)	Mawer (1920:63) argues that as it is unlikely that a Scandinavian <i>þing</i> was ever held at D~ H~, the place was 'so called because it reminded some Scandinavian settler [...] of the hill on some far-distant plain of assembly in his own home-land'. This explanation seems extremely unlikely as it does not seem probable that a word for a place of assembly would have been applied to a place where no such assembly ever took place. Scandinavian elements are also rare in general in Nb place-names. The form <i>Vingvell</i> seems to suggest that <i>Dingbell</i> might represent an earlier OE p. n. in <i>-wella</i> , <i>-well(e)</i> .
588	Dings Rigg (Nb, Falstone; NY 7084)	<i>Dings Rigg</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE surname <i>Ding</i>	ModE dial. <i>rig(g)</i>	The specific of this name is problematic. It could be the surname <i>Ding</i> although it appears to be rare in Nb, with only three families in the county bearing the name in the 1891 Census (A).
589	Dinley Hill (Nb, Chollerton; NY 8877)	<i>Dinley Hill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		p. n. <i>Dinley</i>	ME, ModE <i>hill</i>	<i>Dinley</i> is an earlier p. n. which has been lost except as part of D~ H~. It is first recorded in 1279 (<i>Dunley</i>) (Mawer 1920:63).

590	Dinnington (Nb, Ponteland; NZ 2073)	<i>Donigton'</i> 1242 (W)	<i>Donigton</i> 1242 (E, Mi), c. 1250 (Ma), <i>Dunington</i> c. 1254 (W, E, Ma), <i>Dinnington</i> 1663 (W, Ma)	OE *<i>dūning</i> 'high ground' (< OE <i>dūn</i> + <i>-ing</i>) (W) / OE <i>dūn</i> + <i>-ing-</i> (E) / OE pers. n. <i>Dunn(a)</i> + <i>-ing-</i> (W, Mi) / OE pers. n. <i>Dunn</i> + <i>-ing-</i> (E) / OE pers. n. <i>Dunna</i> + <i>-ing-</i> (Ma)	OE <i>tūn</i> (W, E, Ma, Mi)		The specific is perhaps more likely to be OE * <i>dūning</i> or OE <i>dūn</i> than the pers. n. <i>Dunn(a)</i> as D~ village is situated on raised ground.
591	Divethill (Nb, Kirkwhelpington; NY 9879)	<i>Divot Hills</i> 1769 (ANb)	<i>Divethill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	ModE dial. <i>divot</i> 'turf, sod'	ModE <i>hill</i>		The earliest citation of ModE dial. <i>divot</i> in the OED dates from c. 1540 (OED Online 30/11/2011). <i>Divet</i> is a variant spelling of the word attested in the 17th-19th century (OED).
592	Dod Hill (Nb, Alwinton; NT 9100)	<i>Dod Hill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE dial. <i>dod</i>	ModE <i>hill</i>		
593	Dod Hill (Nb, Ilderton; NT 9820)	<i>Dod Hill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE dial. <i>dod</i>	ModE <i>hill</i>		
594	Dod Law (Nb, Doddington; NU 0031)	<i>Dod laws</i> 1769 (ANb)	<i>Dod Law</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	ModE dial. <i>dod</i>	ModE dial. <i>law</i>		
595	Dod, The D~ (Nb, Ilderton; NT 9919)	<i>The Dod</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)			ModE dial. <i>dod</i>		
596	Dodd Bank (Nb, Whitfield; NY 7959)	<i>Todbanks</i> 1769 (ANb)	<i>Doddbank</i> 1862-67 (OSC1), <i>Dodd Bank</i> 1980 (OSM1)	ModE dial. <i>tod</i> 'fox' (< ME <i>tod</i>) (possibly later replaced with ModE dial. <i>dod</i>)	ModE <i>bank</i>		The specific of this name is problematic. <i>Dodd</i> is an obsolete form of ModE dial. <i>tod</i> , and the development of this name could reflect either the replacement of <i>tod</i> with ModE dial. <i>dod</i> 'rounded summit or hill', or variation between <i>tod</i> and <i>dodd</i> (EDD; Heslop 1892:736). ModE dial. <i>dod</i> would fit local topography here as D~ B~ farm is situated on a rounded hill-spur.

597	Dodd Hill, Little D~ H~ (Nb, Greystead; NY 7078)	<i>Little Dodd Hill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE dial. <i>dod</i>	ModE <i>hill</i>	ModE <i>little</i> (< ME <i>litel</i> < OE <i>lytel</i> , <i>lītel</i>)	<i>Little</i> in distinction from nearby Muckle D~ H~. The distance between the two Dodd Hills is about 500 metres.
598	Dodd Hill, Muckle D~ H~ (Nb, Greystead; NY 7179)	<i>Dod Hill</i> 1769 (ANb)	<i>Muckle Dodd Hill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	ModE dial. <i>dod</i>	ModE <i>hill</i>	ModE dial. <i>mickle</i> , <i>muckle</i> 'great, large' (< ME <i>muchel</i> < OE <i>micel</i> , <i>mycel</i>)	Cf. Dodd Hill, Little D~ H~.
599	Dodd Reservoir (Nb, Allendale; NY 8446)	<i>Dodd Reservoir</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)			ModE dial. <i>dod</i>	ModE <i>reservoir</i> (< Fr <i>réservoir</i>)	<i>Dodd</i> is an earlier, simplex p. n. On the OSC, OSI and OSM series of maps, it is the name of the rounded hill-spur on top of which D~ R~ is situated (<i>The Dodd</i> OSC1). It appears only as part of <i>D~ R~</i> on OS87, and there are apparently no early forms.
600	Dodd, The D~ (Nb, Allendale; NY 7846)	<i>The Dodd</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)			ModE dial. <i>dod</i>		This <i>Dodd</i> is different from <i>The Dodd</i> which occurs in Dodd Reservoir (NY 8446).
601	Dodd, The D~ (Nb, Alwinton; NT 9209)	<i>The Dodd</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)			ModE dial. <i>dod</i>		
602	Dodd, The D~ (Nb, Thorneyburn; NY 7392)	<i>The Dodd</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)			ModE dial. <i>dod</i>		

603	Doddington (Nb, Doddington; NT 9932)	<i>Dodinton</i> 1207 (W, E, Mi)	<i>Dodington</i> 1242 (W, E), 1255 (Ma), <i>Dudington</i> c. 1255 (W, E, Ma), <i>Dodinton</i> 1281 (Ma), <i>Duddington</i> 1314 (W, Ma), <i>Doddington</i> 1769 (ANb)	OE *<i>dodding</i> 'rounded hill or summit' (< OE * <i>dod</i> , * <i>dud</i> + <i>ing</i>) (W) / OE *<i>dod</i>, *<i>dud</i> 'hill' (E) / OE pers. n. <i>Dud(d)a</i> , <i>Dod(d)a</i> + - <i>ing</i> - (E, Ma, Mi)	OE <i>tūn</i> (W, E, Ma, Mi)		Both OE * <i>dod</i> , * <i>dud</i> and its derivative * <i>dodding</i> would fit local topography here as D~ village is situated at the foot of a prominent eminence.
604	Doe Hill Farm (Nb, Hartburn; NZ 1192)	<i>Doehill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	<i>Doe Hill Farm</i> 2008 (OS81)	ModE <i>doe</i> 'female deer' (< ME <i>dō</i> < OE <i>dā</i>)	ModE <i>hill</i>	ModE <i>farm</i>	
605	Donkin Rigg (Nb, Hartburn; NZ 0389)	<i>Duncan rigg</i> 1769 (ANb)	<i>Donkinrigg</i> 1862-67 (OSC1), <i>Donkin Rigg</i> 1977 (OSM1)	ModE surname <i>Duncan</i> , <i>Donkin</i>	ModE dial. <i>rig(g)</i>		The surname <i>Duncan</i> , <i>Donkin</i> is first recorded in England in 1086 (<i>Dunecan</i> , So) (Reaney and Wilson 1997:145). In the 1891 England and Wales Census, <i>Duncan</i> is the commonest in the northern counties, including Nb, where it is the surname of 347 families (A). <i>Donkin</i> appears to be a characteristically north-eastern variant of the name, with 369 and 276 of the 1,195 Donkin families in the Census recorded in Du and Nb, respectively (A).
606	Donkleywood (Nb, Thorneyburn; NY 7486)	<i>Duncliffe</i> 1279 (Ma)	<i>Doncliwod</i> 1325 (Ma), <i>Duncklywode</i> 1329 (Ma), <i>Donkleywood</i> 1663 (Ma), <i>Dunclay</i> 1769 (ANb), 1833 (Ma), <i>Donkleywood</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	OE <i>dūn</i> (Ma)	OE <i>clif</i> (Ma)	ME <i>wude</i>	It is uncertain whether the early forms cited in Mawer (1920:65) belong here as the D~ in Mawer (1920:65) is said to be located in Simonburn rather than Thorneyburn.

607	Dora's Seat (Du, Middleton-in-Teesdale; NY 8833)	<i>Dora's Seat</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)		ModE forename <i>Dora</i>	ModE seat (< ME <i>sete</i> < late OE <i>sæte</i> < ON <i>sæti</i>)		ModE <i>seat</i> is apparently used here as a hill-term in a transferred topographical sense (cf. e.g. Blackseat Hill). The forename <i>Dora</i> is a '19th century coinage, representing a short form of <i>Isidora</i> , <i>Theodora</i> , <i>Dorothy</i> , and any other name containing [...] Greek [...] <i>dōron</i> 'gift' (Hanks and Hodges 2001:68).
608	Dough Crag (Nb, Elsdon; NY 9795)	<i>Dough Crag</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	<i>Dough Crag</i> 1869 (W)	ModE <i>dove</i> (< ME <i>douve</i> < OE <i>dūfe</i>)	ModE crag		<i>Dow</i> , <i>dough</i> is a northern dial. form of ME <i>douve</i> , ModE <i>dove</i> (Watts 2004:192). This name could be of ME origin, as has been suggested by Watts (2004:192).
609	Dour Hill (Nb, Elsdon; NT 7902)	<i>Dour Hill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	<i>Dour Hill</i> 1869 (W)	ModE <i>dour</i> (< ME <i>dour</i> < Lat <i>dūrus</i>) (W)	ModE hill (W)		
610	Dove Crag (Nb, Rothbury; NZ 0398)	<i>Dove Crag</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>dove</i> (< ME <i>douve</i> < OE <i>dūfe</i>)	ModE crag		
611	Dovehole Crag (Nb, Ford; NT 9636)	<i>Dovehole Crag</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>dove</i> (< ME <i>douve</i> < OE <i>dūfe</i>) + ModE <i>hole</i> (< ME <i>hōl</i> (e < OE <i>hol</i> , <i>holh</i>))	ModE crag		
612	Down Hill (Nb, Stannington; NZ 2377)	<i>Down Hill</i> 1769 (ANb)		ModE down / ModE dial. <i>dun</i> 'yellowish brown, brown, greyish' (< ME <i>don</i> < OE <i>dunn</i>)	ModE hill		

613	Down Hill Farm (Du, Boldon; NZ 3460)	<i>Downhill Farm</i> 1898 (OSCR1)	<i>Down Hill Farm</i> 2005 (OS88)	ModE down / ModE dial. <i>dun</i> 'yellowish brown, brown, greyish' (< ME <i>don</i> < OE <i>dunn</i>)	ModE hill	ModE <i>farm</i>	D~ H~ F~ is situated at the foot of a hill named <i>Down Hill</i> on the OSC, OSI and OSM series of maps. The specific of this name is perhaps more likely to be ModE <i>down</i> than ModE dial. <i>dun</i> as D~ H~ is apparently the hill which OE <i>dūn</i> in Boldon (NZ 3561) refers to.
614	Downham (Nb, Carham; NT 8633)	<i>Dunum</i> 1186 (W, E, Mi)	<i>Dunhum</i> c. 1255 (W, E, Ma), <i>Downeham</i> 1542 (W, Ma), <i>Downham</i> 1769 (ANb)	OE dūn (Ma)	OE dūn (W, E, Ma, Mi) / OE <i>hām</i> (Ma)		The early forms suggest that this is a simplex name containing OE <i>dūn</i> in the dat. pl. (cf. Bolam (NZ 1922), Bolam (NZ 0982)).
615	Downland Farm (Du, Bishopston; NZ 3721)	<i>Downland Dairy Farm</i> 1954 (OSI1)	<i>Downland Farm</i> 1969 (OSIR1)	ModE down	ModE <i>land</i> (< ME <i>lōnd</i> < OE <i>land</i> , <i>lond</i>)	ModE <i>farm</i>	D~ F~ was formerly known as <i>Cobby Castle</i> (OSC1).
616	Drove Rigg (Nb, Falstone; NY 7085)	<i>Drove Rigg</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>drove</i> (< ME <i>drōve</i> < OE <i>drāf</i> < OE <i>drīfan</i>)	ModE dial. rig(g)		ModE <i>drove</i> is apparently used here in the sense of 'number of beasts [...] driven in a body; herd, flock' (OED). It also has the meaning 'unenclosed road [...] used for driving cattle' which might be appropriate in this name, but this sense is dial. and apparently unattested in Nb (EDD; OED).
617	Druridge (Nb, Woodhorn; NZ 2795)	<i>Dririg</i> 1242 (W, E)	<i>Dririg'</i> c. 1250 (Ma), <i>Drurigg</i> 1354 (W, Ma), <i>Druridge</i> 1443 (W, Ma)	OE <i>dryge</i> 'dry' (W, E, Ma)	OE hrycg (W, E, Ma)		

618	Druridge Links (Nb, Woodhorn; NZ 2796)	<i>Druridge Links</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		p. n. <i>Druridge</i>	ModE dial. <i>link</i> (< ME <i>link</i> < OE <i>hlinc</i>)		ModE dial. <i>link</i> has several possible meanings, including 'rising ground, ridge, bank', 'sandy knolls near the sea-shore', and 'stretch of sandy, barren ground'; here the reference is to coastal sand dunes (EDD; OED). For the specific, see Druridge.
619	Dryhope Hill (Nb, Kidland; NT 9211)	<i>Dryhope Hill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		p. n. <i>Dryhope</i>	ModE <i>hill</i>		<i>Dryhope</i> is an earlier p. n. which has been lost except as part of <i>D~ H~</i> . On ANb and NCGEW, it is the name of a settlement situated on, or at the foot of <i>D~ H~</i> ; there are apparently no early forms for this name.
620	Duddo (Nb, Norham; NT 9342)	<i>Dudehou</i> c. 1208 (W, E, Mi)	<i>Dudeho</i> 1228 (W, E, Ma), <i>Dudhowe</i> 1447 (Ma), <i>Duddoe</i> 1769 (ANb), <i>Duddo</i> 1833 (NCGEW)	OE pers. n. <i>Dud(d)a</i> (W, E, Ma, Mi) / OE *<i>dod</i>, *<i>dud</i> 'rounded hill' (W)	OE <i>hōh</i> (W, E, Ma, Mi)		
621	Duddo Hill (Nb, Norham; NT 9242)	<i>Duddo Hill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		p. n. <i>Duddo</i>	ME, ModE <i>hill</i>		For the specific, see Duddo.
622	Duddo Hill (Nb, Stannington; NZ 1980)	<i>Duddoe Hill</i> 1769 (ANb)	<i>Duddo Hill</i> 1898 (OSCR1)	p. n. <i>Duddo</i>	ME, ModE <i>hill</i>		<i>Duddo</i> is first recorded in c. 1161 (<i>Dudden</i>) (L). This <i>D~</i> is different from Duddo (NT 9342).
623	Dueshill Farm (Nb, Alwinton; NT 9601)	<i>Dues Hill</i> 1769 (ANb)	<i>Dueshill Farm</i> 1979 (OSM1)	ModE <i>due</i> (< ME <i>dūe</i> (sb.) < ME <i>dū</i> (e (adj.) < OFr <i>dēu</i> , <i>dû</i>)	ModE <i>hill</i>	ModE <i>farm</i>	The specific of this name is problematic. If it is ModE <i>due</i> , it is presumably used here in the sense of 'payment legally due or obligatory; legal charge, toll, tribute, fee, or the like' (OED).
624	Dun Hill (Nb, Haltwhistle; NY 7255)	<i>Dun Hill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE dial. <i>dun</i> 'yellowish brown, brown, greyish' (< ME <i>dōn</i> < OE <i>dunn</i>)	ModE <i>hill</i>		

625	Dun Hill, West D~ H~ (Nb, Knaresdale; NY 6252)	<i>West Dun Hill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE dial. <i>dun</i> 'yellowish brown, brown, greyish' (< ME <i>don</i> < OE <i>dunn</i>)	ModE <i>hill</i>	ModE <i>west</i> (< OE, ME <i>west</i>)	
626	Dunmoor Hill (Nb, Ingram; NT 9618)	<i>Dunmoor Hill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	<i>Dunmoor Hill</i> 1869 (W)	ME <i>don</i> 'brownish grey, dark' (< OE <i>dunn</i>) / ModE dial. <i>dun</i> 'yellowish brown, brown, greyish' / ME <i>doun</i> / ModE <i>down</i>	ME <i>mōr</i> / ModE <i>moor</i>	ModE <i>hill</i>	<i>Dunmoor</i> is probably an earlier p. n. despite the apparent absence of early forms (Watts 2004:198). Watts (2004:198) suggests that it is either of OE origin, and from OE <i>dūn</i> + OE <i>mōr</i> , or of ModE origin, and from ModE dial. <i>dun</i> + ModE <i>moor</i> .
627	Dun's Pike (Nb, Greystead; NY 7781)	<i>Dun's Pike</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE surname <i>Dunn</i>	ModE dial. <i>pike</i>		The surname <i>Dunn</i> is first recorded in England in 1180 (<i>William Dun</i> , GI), and in the 1891 England and Wales Census, it is common especially in the northern counties, including Nb, where it is borne by 1,424 families (A; Reaney and Wilson 1997:145).
628	Dunsheugh (Nb, Long Houghton; NU 2214)	<i>Dunchehou</i> 1310 (Ma)	<i>Dunsheugh</i> 1769 (ANb)	OE pers. n. <i>Dunn</i> (Ma)	OE <i>hōh</i> (Ma)		
629	Dunslaw Holm, North D~ H~ (Nb, Ovingham; NZ 0866)	<i>Dunslaw Holm</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	<i>North Dunslaw Holm</i> 1898-99 (OSCR1)	ModE surname <i>Dunn</i>	ModE dial. <i>law</i>	ModE <i>holm</i> , <i>holme</i> (< ME <i>hōlm</i> (e < ON <i>holmr</i> , <i>holmi</i> , late OE <i>holm</i>), ModE <i>north</i> (< ME <i>north</i> < OE <i>norð</i>))	<i>Dunslaw</i> appears on the OSC, OSI and OSM series of maps as the name of a hill-feature E of N~ D~ H~ settlement (<i>Duns Law</i> OSC1). ModE <i>holm</i> , <i>holme</i> has several meanings, including 'piece of flat low-lying ground by a river or stream' and 'depression, hollow', and its meaning in this name is uncertain (EDD; OED). Cf. Dun's Pike.

630	Dunstan (Nb, Embleton; NU 2419)	<i>Dunstan</i> c. 1242 (W, E, Ma, Mi)	<i>Dunston</i> 1833 (NCGEW), <i>Dunstan</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	OE <i>dūn</i> (W, E, Ma, Mi)	OE <i>stān</i> (W, E, Ma, Mi)		
631	Dunstan Hill (Nb, Embleton; NU 2320)	<i>Dunstanhill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	<i>Dunstan Hill</i> 1899 (OSCR1)	p. n. <i>Dunstan</i>	ME, ModE <i>hill</i>		For the specific, see Dunstan. D~H~ is marked on ANb simply as <i>Hill</i> .
632	Dunston (Du, Whickham; NZ 2262)	<i>Dunston</i> 1647 (W)	<i>Dunstan</i> 1769 (ANb), <i>Dunston</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)	OE <i>dūn</i> (W)	OE <i>stān</i> (W)		This name could alternatively be from OE pers. n. <i>Dunn</i> + OE <i>tūn</i> / OE <i>stān</i> (DCDP).
633	Dunston Hill (Du, Whickham; NZ 2261)	<i>Dunston Hill</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)		p. n. <i>Dunston</i>	ModE <i>hill</i>		For the specific, see Dunston.
634	Durham (Du, Durham; NZ 2742)	<i>Dunelma</i> c. 750 (Ma)	<i>Dunholm</i> c. 1000 (W, E), 1056 (Ma, Mi), <i>Durelme</i> c. 1191 (W), <i>Durham</i> 1231 (Ma), <i>Duram</i> c. 1297 (W, E, Ma), <i>Durham</i> 1334 (W)	OE <i>dūn</i> (W, E, Mi)	late OE <i>holm</i> 'island' (W) / ON <i>holmr</i> , <i>holmi</i> 'island, promontory' (E, Mi)		Mawer (1920:67) argues that the early forms of this name 'may represent an etymologising perversion of some earlier Celtic name'. This explanation seems unlikely, however, with local topography strongly supporting the interpretation of this name as OE <i>dūn</i> + ON <i>holmr</i> , <i>holmi</i> / late OE <i>holm</i> . The changes in the later form of the name are due to Norman influence (Watts 2004:200; Ekwall 1960:154).
635	Durham Hill (Du, Lanchester; NZ 1550)	<i>Durham Hill</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)		ModE surname <i>Durham</i>	ModE <i>hill</i>		The specific might alternatively be the p. n. <i>Durham</i> , but this seems less likely as D~H~ is the name of a farm located about 15 kilometres NW of Durham city. <i>Durham</i> is first recorded as a surname in England in 1163 (<i>Osbert de Dunelm'</i> , Ess), and in the 1891 Census, there are 67 Durham families in Du (A; Reaney and Wilson 1997:146).

636	Dyke Head (Nb, Corsenside; NY 8889)	<i>Dikehead</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	<i>Dyke Head</i> 1981 (OSM1)	ModE <i>dike</i> , <i>dyke</i> (< ME <i>dīch</i> (e < OE <i>dīc</i>))	ModE <i>head</i>		ModE <i>dike</i> , <i>dyke</i> is probably used here in the sense of 'wall' or 'hedge' as, according to Beckensall (2006:84), it is commonly used in Nb of 'a wall [...] with a quickset hedge planted on the up-cast' (EDD; OED). This is one of the several names in the corpus containing ModE <i>head</i> compounded with <i>dike</i> , <i>dyke</i> ; it seems unlikely that <i>head</i> is used as a hill-term in these names as the reference is probably to the 'head', or upper end of a wall or hedge rather than to a hill-feature.
637	Dyke Head (Nb, Felton; NU 1504)	<i>Dikehead</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	<i>Dyke Head</i> 1977 (OSM1)	ModE <i>dike</i> , <i>dyke</i> (< ME <i>dīch</i> (e < OE <i>dīc</i>))	ModE <i>head</i>		It seems unlikely that ModE <i>head</i> is used as a hill-term here (cf. Dyke Head (NY 8889).
638	Dyke Head (Nb, Hartburn; NZ 0291)	<i>Dyke Head</i> 1769 (ANb)	<i>Dikehead</i> 1862-67 (OSC1), <i>Dyke Head</i> 1979 (OSM1)	ModE <i>dike</i> , <i>dyke</i> (< ME <i>dīch</i> (e < OE <i>dīc</i>))	ModE <i>head</i>		Cf. Dyke Head (NY 8889).
639	Dykehead (Nb, Elsdon; NY 8398)	<i>Dyke Head</i> 1769 (ANb)	<i>Dykehead</i> 1980 (OSM1)	ModE <i>dike</i> , <i>dyke</i> (< ME <i>dīch</i> (e < OE <i>dīc</i>))	ModE <i>head</i>		Cf. Dyke Head (NY 8889).
640	Dykerow Fell (Nb, Whitfield; NY 7557)	<i>Dykerow Fell</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		p. n. <i>Dyke Row</i>	ModE <i>fell</i>		<i>D~ R~</i> is <i>Dyke Row</i> on OSC1; there are apparently no early forms.
641	Ealingham Rigg (Nb, Bellingham; NY 8381)	<i>Ealingham Rigg</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		p. n. <i>Ealingham</i>	ModE dial. <i>rig(g)</i>		<i>Ealingham</i> is first recorded in 1279 (<i>Evelingham</i> , <i>Evelingjam</i>) (Mawer 1920:68-69).
642	Eals Fell (Nb, Knaresdale; NY 6955)	<i>Eals Fell</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		p. n. <i>Eals</i>	ModE <i>fell</i>		<i>E~</i> is <i>Eals</i> on ANb; there are apparently no early forms.

643	Earle (Nb, Doddington; NT 9826)	<i>Yerdhill</i> c. 1226 (L)	<i>Yherdhill</i> 1242 (W, E, Mi), <i>Yherdhill</i> c. 1250 (Ma), <i>Yerdill</i> c. 1288 (W, E, Ma), <i>Yerle</i> 1709 (Ma), <i>Earl</i> 1769 (ANb), <i>Earle</i> 1833 (NCGEW)	OE <i>gerd</i> 'rod' (W) / OE <i>geard</i> 'fence, enclosure, yard' (E, Ma, Mi)	OE <i>hyll</i> (W, E, Ma, Mi)		
644	Earlehillhead (Nb, Doddington; NT 9726)	<i>Earlehillhead</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>hill</i>	ModE <i>head</i>	p. n. <i>Earle</i>	For the affix, see Earle.
645	Earl's Seat (Nb, Falstone; NY 7192)	<i>Earl's Seat</i> 1769 (ANb)	<i>Earl's Seat</i> 1869 (W)	ModE <i>earl</i> (< ME <i>ērl</i> < OE <i>eorl</i>) (W)	ModE <i>seat</i> (< ME <i>sete</i> < late OE <i>sæte</i> < ON <i>sæti</i>) (W)		ModE <i>seat</i> is apparently used here as a hill-term in a transferred topographical sense (cf. e.g. Blackseat Hill). ModE <i>earl</i> refers to 'the Earl of Northumberland who owned the land' (Watts 2004:202).
646	Early Knowe (Nb, Belford; NU 0833)	<i>Early Knowe</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		?	ModE dial. <i>knowe</i>, <i>know</i>		The specific of this name is obscure.
647	Earsdon (Nb, Earsdon; NZ 3272)	<i>Hertesdona</i> 1203 (W, Ma)	<i>Erdesdon</i> 1233 (E, Mi), 1363 (W, Ma), <i>Eresdon</i> 1428 (W, Ma), <i>Earsden</i> 1769 (ANb), <i>Earsdon</i> 1833 (NCGEW)	OE pers. n. <i>Ēa(n)rēd</i> (W) / OE pers. n. <i>Ēanrēd</i> (E, Mi) / OE pers. n. <i>Ēorēd</i> (W, E, Mi) / OE pers. n. <i>Eard</i> (shortened from a name in <i>Eard-</i>) (Ma)	OE <i>dūn</i> (W, E, Ma, Mi)		
648	Earsdon (Nb, Hebburn; NZ 1993)	<i>Erdisduna</i> 12th cent. (E)	<i>Erdesdona</i> 1198 (E), <i>Erdesdon</i> 1233 (Ma), <i>Erisdon</i> 1346 (Ma), <i>Eresdon</i> 1436 (Ma), <i>Earsdon</i> 1663 (Ma), <i>Ersdon</i> 1769 (ANb), <i>Earsdon</i> 1833 (NCGEW)	OE pers. n. <i>Ēanrēd</i> (E) / OE pers. n. <i>Ēorēd</i> (E) / OE pers. n. <i>Eard</i> (shortened from a name in <i>Eard-</i>) (Ma)	OE <i>dūn</i> (E, Ma)		

649	Earsdon Hill (Nb, Hebburn; NZ 1995)	<i>Earsdon Hill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		p. n. <i>Earsdon</i>	ME, ModE <i>hill</i>		For the specific, see Earsdon (NZ 1993). E~ H~ is marked on ANb simply as <i>Hill</i> .
650	East Hill (Nb, Ingram; NU 0316)	<i>East Hill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>east</i> (< ME <i>ēst</i> < OE <i>ēast</i>)	ModE <i>hill</i>		
651	East Law (Du, Ebchester; NZ 0954)	<i>East Low</i> 1833 (NCGEW)	<i>East Law</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)	ModE <i>east</i> (< ME <i>ēst</i> < OE <i>ēast</i>)	ModE dial. <i>law</i>		There is also a West L~ on the OSC, OSI and OSM series of maps.
652	Easter Tor (Nb, Kirknewton; NT 9128)	<i>Easter Tor</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE dial. <i>easter</i> 'eastern' (< ME <i>ēster</i> < OE <i>ēast(e)ra</i> , <i>ēast(e)re</i> < OE <i>ēast</i>)	ModE <i>tor</i> 'high rock, pile of rocks; rocky peak, hill' (< ME <i>tor</i> < OE <i>torr</i>)		ModE <i>tor</i> is undoubtedly used here as a hill-term in the sense of 'rocky peak' as E~ T~ is the name of the summit of a rounded hill-spur forming part of Newton Tors in the Cheviot Hills.

653	Eastside, Bingfield E~ (Nb, St John Lee; NY 9873)	<i>Bingfield Eastside</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>east</i> (< ME <i>ēst</i> < OE <i>ēast</i>)	ModE <i>side</i>	p. n. <i>Bingfield</i>	This is one of the several names in the corpus containing ModE <i>side</i> compounded with ModE <i>east</i> , ModE <i>north</i> , ModE <i>south</i> , or ModE <i>west</i> (cf. e.g. North Side (NZ 3735), Southside, West Side). In these names, it is often uncertain whether <i>side</i> is used as a hill-term as the reference could be either to a hill-feature, or to the situation of the place in relation to some other place. <i>B~ E~</i> is the name of a settlement situated on slopes overlooking the Erring Burn; as the settlement is located NNE of nearby Bingfield, and as it is on north-western rather than eastern slopes, it seems possible that <i>side</i> is not used as a hill-term here. <i>Bingfield</i> is first recorded in c. 1180 (<i>Bingefeld</i>) (Watts 2004:58; Ekwall 1960:44; Mawer 1920:22; Mills 2003:58).
654	Echo Crag (Nb, Ramshope; NT 7404)	<i>Eaker Crag</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	<i>Echo Crag</i> 1899 (OSCR1)	?	ModE <i>crag</i>		There is also an E~ Rigg (<i>Eaker Rigg</i> OSC1, <i>Echo Rigg</i> OSCR1) and an E~ Cleugh (<i>Eaker Cleugh</i> OSC1, <i>Echo Cleugh</i> OSCR1) on the OSC, OSI and OSM series of maps. The specific in these names is obscure, and it is uncertain whether they are derived from, or related to <i>Eagar</i> , the name of a hill ENE of E~ C~ on ANb.

655	Eden Hill Farm (Du, Chester-le-Street; NZ 2252)	<i>Edenhill Farm</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)	<i>Eden Hill Farm</i> 1967 (OSIR1)	ModE surname <i>Eden</i>	ModE <i>hill</i>	ModE <i>farm</i>	On the OSC, OSI and OSM series of maps, <i>Eden Hill</i> is the name of a hill-feature NNE of E~H~ F~. <i>Eden</i> is first recorded as a surname in England in 1203 (<i>Tomas filius Edon'</i> , O), and in the 1891 Census, it is the surname of 233 families in Du (A; Reaney and Wilson 1997:148).
656	Edge Hill (Nb, Haltwhistle; NY 6964)	<i>Edge Hill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>edge</i>	ModE <i>hill</i>		The specific might alternatively be the surname <i>Edge</i> , which is first recorded in England in 1221 (<i>Henry del Egge</i> , Wo) (Reaney and Wilson 1997:150). This seems less likely, however, as <i>Edge</i> is apparently rare as a surname in Nb, with only 11 families in the county bearing the name in the 1891 Census (A).
657	Edge House (Nb, Chollerton; NY 9273)	<i>Edge Hill</i> 1769 (ANb)	<i>Edge House</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	ModE <i>edge</i>	ModE <i>hill</i> (later replaced with ModE <i>house</i>)		Cf. Edge Hill.
658	Edge House (Nb, Hexham; NY 8959)	<i>Edge House</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>edge</i>	ModE <i>house</i>		Cf. Edge Hill.

659	Edge Knoll Farm (Du, Hamsterley; NZ 1331)	<i>Edisknoll</i> c. 1300 (Ma)	<i>Edenesknoll</i> 1303 (Ma), <i>Ednesknolle</i> 1382 (Ma), <i>Eddisknoll</i> c. 1400 (Ma), <i>Edgnolle</i> 1586 (DCDP), <i>Hedge Knole</i> 1768 (ADu), <i>Edge Knowl</i> 1857-67 (OSC1), <i>Edge Knoll</i> 1898 (OSCR1), <i>Edge Knoll Farm</i> 2005 (OS92)	OE pers. n. <i>Ēadwine</i> (Ma)	OE <i>cnoll</i> (Ma)		The specific could alternatively be the OE pers. n. * <i>Ēdin</i> (DCDP).
660	Edge, The E~ (Du, Hamsterley; NZ 0726)	<i>Edge</i> 1898 (OSCR1)	<i>The Edge</i> 1980 (OSM1)		ModE <i>edge</i>		<i>The Edge</i> is a 19th century settlement apparently named from a local public house (<i>Edge House</i> OSC1, <i>Edge Hotel</i> OSCR1). Cf. Edge Hill.
661	Edgehouse (Nb, Bolam; NZ 0580)	<i>Edgehouse</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>edge</i>	ModE <i>house</i>		Cf. Edge Hill.
662	Edges Green (Nb, Haltwhistle; NY 7268)	<i>Edgreen</i> 1769 (ANb)	<i>Edges Green</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	ModE <i>edge</i>	ModE <i>green</i> (< OE, ME <i>grēne</i>)		Cf. Edge Hill.
663	Edgewell House Farm (Nb, Ovingham; NZ 0861)	<i>Egewelle</i> 1381 (Ma)	<i>Edgewell House</i> 1862-67 (OSC1), <i>Edgewell House Farm</i> 1980 (OSM1)	OE <i>ecg</i> (Ma) / OE pers. n. <i>Ecga</i> (Ma)	OE <i>wella</i> , <i>well(e)</i> (Ma)	ModE <i>house</i> , ModE <i>farm</i>	The specific is perhaps more likely to be OE <i>ecg</i> than the pers. n. <i>Ecga</i> as E~ H~ F~ is situated on the 'edge' of the summit of a large hill.

664	Egglescliffe (Du, Egglescliffe; NZ 4213)	<i>Eggascliff</i> 1085 (E)	<i>Egglescliff</i> 1085 (Ma), <i>Eggascliva</i> c. 1155 (W), <i>Eggascliff</i> before 1172 (W), <i>Eggesclive</i> c. 1185 (Mi), <i>Eggleclif</i> c. 1190 (W), <i>Egglescliue</i> c. 1196 (E, Ma, Mi), <i>Ecclescliue</i> c. 1196 (E, Ma), 1294 (Ma), <i>Eglysclyff</i> 1507 (Ma), <i>Egglescliffe</i> c. 1605 (W), <i>Eglescliffe</i> 1768 (ADu), <i>Egglescliffe</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)	PrW * <i>eglēs</i> 'church, church community' (W, E, Ma) / OE pers. n. <i>Ecgwulf</i> (alternating with the hypocoristic form <i>Ecgi</i>) (Mi)	OE <i>clif</i> (W, E, Ma, Mi)		The specific of this name is problematic. According to PNDu, PrW * <i>eglēs</i> is unlikely here as E~ is 'isolated from the main area of <i>egles</i> names' and 'the majority of the early spellings lack -/-' and this name is interpreted as 'Ecgwulf's or Ecgi's cliff' in both DCDP and PNDu. There is also an Eaglescliffe nearby; the name of this place is an alteration of <i>Ecclescliffe</i> , 'due to popular etymology', and first recorded in 1639 (Watts 2004:202).
665	Eglingham Hill (Nb, Eglingham; NU 1119)	<i>Eglinghamhill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	<i>Eglingham Hill</i> 2008 (OS81)	p. n. <i>Eglingham</i>	ME, ModE <i>hill</i>		<i>Eglingham</i> is first recorded in c. 1040 (<i>Ecgwulfincham</i>) (Watts 2004:210; Ekwall 1960:162; Mawer 1920:72-73; Mills 2003:174).
666	Eighton Banks (Du, Chester-le-Street; NZ 2758)	<i>Ayton Bank</i> 1768 (ADu)	<i>Eaton Banks</i> 1793 (Ma), <i>Ayton Banks</i> 1833 (NCGEW), <i>Eighton Banks</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)	p. n. <i>Eighton</i>	ME <i>bank(e)</i> / ModE <i>bank</i>		<i>Eighton</i> is first recorded in 1127 (<i>Hectona</i>) (DCDP).

667	Eldon (Du, St Andrew Auckland; NZ 2327)	<i>Elledun</i> c. 1050 (E)	<i>Elledun</i> c. 1104 (E, Ma), <i>Eldon</i> 1250 (DCDP), <i>Eldona</i> 1335 (Ma), <i>Eldon</i> 1898-99 (OSCR1)	OE pers. n. <i>Ella</i> (E, Ma) / OE pers. n. <i>Ælla</i> (Ma)	OE <i>dūn</i> (E, Ma)		Present-day E~ is a 19th century settlement originally built to house the workers of nearby E~ Colliery, which was also known as <i>South Durham Colliery</i> , and which opened in 1829 and closed in 1932 (DMM). The original E~ was probably at, or near the settlement now known as <i>Old E~</i> (<i>Eldon</i> ADu, <i>Old Eldon</i> OSCR1). The specific of this name could alternatively be OE <i>ellern</i> , <i>ellen</i> , <i>elle</i> 'elder-tree' (DCDP).
668	Eldon Hill (Du, St Andrew Auckland; NZ 2327)	<i>Eldon Hill</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)		p. n. <i>Eldon</i>	ME, ModE <i>hill</i>		For the specific, see Eldon.
669	Elf Hills (Nb, Hartburn; NZ 0185)	<i>Elf Hills</i> 1769 (ANb)		ModE <i>elf</i> (< OE, ME <i>elf</i>)	ModE <i>hill</i>		
670	Elilaw (Nb, Alwinton; NT 9708)	<i>Ylylawe</i> c. 1290 (Ma)	<i>Ellilaw</i> 1721 (Ma), <i>Ililaw</i> 1746 (Ma), <i>Elylaw</i> 1769 (ANb), <i>Elilaw</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	OE pers. n. <i>Ilia</i> (Ma)	OE <i>hlāw</i> (Ma)		
671	Ellers Hill (Du, Hunstanworth; NY 9347)	<i>Ellers Hill</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>alder</i> (< ME <i>alder</i> < OE <i>alor</i>) / ModE <i>elder</i> (< ME <i>eller</i> (<i>n</i> < OE <i>ellern</i> , <i>ellen</i> , <i>elle</i>))	ModE <i>hill</i>		<i>Eller</i> is a dial. form of both ModE <i>elder</i> (<i>Sambucus nigra</i>) and ModE <i>alder</i> (<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>) (EDD; OED). It is given the meaning 'alder' in Heslop (1892:265); perhaps this is the usual or most frequent meaning of the word in Nb, and, thus, possibly also in Du.

672	Elliot's Pike (Nb, Falstone; NY 5987)	<i>Elliott Pike</i> 1769 (ANb)	<i>Elliot's Pike</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	ModE surname <i>Elliott</i> , <i>Elliot</i>	ModE dial. <i>pike</i>		The surname <i>Elliott</i> , <i>Elliot</i> is first recorded in England in the 12th century (<i>Heliot de Slohebi</i> , L) (Reaney and Wilson 1997:153). In the 1891 England and Wales Census, it is common especially in the northern counties, with 2,128 of the 28,422 Elliott and 339 of the 3,822 Elliot families living in Nb (A).
673	Ellis Crag (Nb, Elsdon; NT 7401)	<i>Ellis Craig</i> 1769 (ANb)	<i>Ellis Crag</i> 1833 (NCGEW), 1869 (W)	ModE surname <i>Ellis</i> (W)	ModE <i>crag</i> (W)		The surname <i>Ellis</i> is first recorded in England in c. 1150 (<i>Helias scriptor</i> , L) (Reaney and Wilson 1997:154). In the 1891 Census, it is the surname of 44,830 families, including 207 families in Nb (A).
674	Ell's Knowe (Nb, Kirknewton; NT 8727)	<i>Ells Knowe</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	<i>Ell's Knowe</i> 1899 (OSCR1)	ModE surname <i>Elles</i> , <i>Ells</i> , <i>Ell</i> / ModE forename <i>Ell</i>	ModE dial. <i>knowe</i>, <i>know</i>		The specific of this name is problematic. It could be a ModE surname or perhaps a shortened form of a forename such as <i>Eleanor</i> . <i>Ell</i> is not known as a shortened or hypocoristic form of any of the forenames in <i>El</i> -, however, and the surnames which might be possible here seem to be relatively rare in Nb, with <i>Elles</i> , borne by 14 families in the county in the 1891 Census, apparently being the commonest (A; Hanks and Hodges 2001:76-79).

675	Elly Hill House (Du, Haughton-le-Skerne; NZ 3117)	<i>Elleyhill</i> c. 1620 (DCDP)	<i>Elli Hill</i> 1768 (ADu), <i>Ellyhill House</i> 1857-67 (OSC1), <i>Ellyhill Farm</i> 1968 (OSIR1), <i>Ellyhill House</i> 1991 (OSMR2), <i>Elly Hill House</i> 2007 (OS93)	?	ModE hill	ModE <i>house</i> (alternating with ModE <i>farm</i>)	The first el. of this name is obscure. No interpretation is suggested in DCDP as 'the evidence is too late for certain explanation'.
676	Elsdon Burn (Nb, Kirknewton; NT 8728)	<i>Elsdon Burn</i> 1769 (ANb)		?	OE <i>denu</i> / ME <i>dēne</i> / OE dūn / ME doun	ModE <i>burn</i>	<i>Elsdon</i> is probably an earlier p. n. although it only appears as part of <i>E~ B~</i> , <i>Elsdonburn</i> and <i>Elsdonburn Shank</i> on the maps consulted here. It is probably of OE or ME origin despite the apparent absence of early forms, and could contain OE <i>dūn</i> or OE <i>denu</i> , or its ME reflex (cf. <i>Elsdon</i> (Nb, Elsdon) (<i>Eledene</i> 1226; OE pers. n. <i>Elli</i> / OE pers. n. <i>Ælf</i> + OE <i>denu</i>) in Watts (2004:214) and Mawer (1920:74)).
677	Elsdonburn Shank (Nb, Kirknewton; NT 8629)	<i>Elsdonburn Shank</i> 1899 (OSCR1)		r. n. <i>Elsdon Burn</i> / p. n. <i>Elsdonburn</i>	ModE shank		<i>E~ S~</i> was formerly known as <i>Butterstone Shank</i> (OSC1). For the specific, see Elsdon Burn.
678	Elstob Hill (Du, Stainton-le-Street; NZ 3423)	<i>Elstob Hill</i> 1837 (PNDu)		p. n. <i>Elstob</i>	ME, ModE hill		<i>Elstob</i> is first recorded in c. 1235 (<i>El(I)estob</i> , <i>Ellstobbe</i> , <i>Ellsstobe</i>) (DCDP; PNDu).
679	Elvet Hill (Du, St Oswald Durham; NZ 2641)	<i>Elvete (hale)</i> 1195 (E)	<i>Elvet Hall</i> 1857-67 (OSC1), <i>Elvet Hill</i> 1898 (OSCR1)	p. n. <i>Elvet</i>	OE <i>halh</i> (later replaced with ModE hill) (E)		<i>Elvet</i> is first recorded in 762 ((<i>æt</i>) <i>Ælfetee</i>) (Ekwall 1960:166; Mawer 1920:75).

680	Embleton (Nb, Embleton; NU 2322)	<i>Emlesdune</i> c. 1200 (W, Ma)	<i>Emlesdone</i> 1212 (W, E, Mi), <i>Emeldon</i> 1244 (W, Ma), <i>Embleton</i> 1507 (W), <i>Embledon</i> 1507 (Ma), <i>Embleton</i> 1769 (ANb)	OE pers. n. <i>Æmele</i> (W, E, Mi) / OE pers. n. * <i>Emel</i> (Ma) / OE <i>emel</i> 'caterpillar' (W, E, Ma, Mi)	OE <i>dūn</i> (W, E, Ma, Mi)		
681	Embley Fell (Nb, Shotley; NY 9353)	<i>Embley Fell</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		p. n. <i>Embley</i>	ME, ModE <i>fell</i>		<i>Embley</i> is first recorded in 1359 (<i>Elmeley</i>) (Mawer 1920:76).
682	Emertley Hill (Nb, Allendale; NY 8359)	<i>Emertley Hill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		p. n. <i>Emertley</i>	ModE <i>hill</i>		The specific of this name is problematic. <i>Emertley</i> could be an earlier p. n. (possibly containing OE <i>læh</i> / OE <i>hlāw</i> or its later reflex) although it only appears as part of <i>E~ H~</i> on the maps consulted here, and there are no parallels in the p. n. dictionaries or EPNS surveys of the neighbouring counties. It might alternatively be a surname, but this seems unlikely as <i>Emertley</i> , <i>Emerley</i> , or the like is not attested in the 1891 England and Wales Census (A).
683	Emmanuel Head (Nb, Holy Island; NU 1343)	<i>Manwell Head</i> 1610 (W)	<i>Emanuel Head</i> 1769 (ANb), <i>Emmanuel Head</i> 1981 (OSM1)	p. n. <i>Manwell</i> (W)	ModE <i>head</i> (W)		The specific is apparently an earlier p. n. <i>Manwell</i> , 'of unknown origin' (Watts 2004:216).
684	Emmet Law (Nb, Elsdon; NT 7806)	<i>Almond Law</i> 1769 (ANb)	<i>Emmet Law</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	ModE dial. <i>emmet</i> 'ant' (< ME <i>ēmete</i> < OE <i>æmette</i> , <i>ēmete</i>)	ModE dial. <i>law</i>		The specific appears to be ModE dial. <i>emmet</i> although the 1769 form is puzzling.

685	Emms Hill (Du, Hamsterley; NZ 0928)	<i>Emms Hill</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)		ModE surname <i>Emm</i> , <i>Emms</i>	ModE <i>hill</i>		The specific of this name is problematic. It could be the comparatively rare surname <i>Emm</i> , <i>Emms</i> , which is first recorded in England in c. 1160 (<i>Ema</i> , <i>Lei</i>) (Reaney and Wilson 1997:155). In the 1891 Census, there are 24 Emms and six Emm families in Du (A).
686	Eshottheugh (Nb, Felton; NZ 1997)	<i>Hou</i> 1278 (Ma)	<i>Hugh</i> 1769 (ANb), <i>Eshottheugh</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		OE <i>hōh</i> (Ma)	p. n. <i>Eshott</i>	<i>Eshott</i> is first recorded in c. 1186 (<i>Esseta</i>) (Watts 2004:218; Ekwall 1960:169; Mawer 1920:77; Mills 2003:180).
687	Esp Hill (Nb, Wark; NY 7979)	<i>Esp Hill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>asp</i> 'aspen' (< ME <i>aspe</i> < OE <i>æspe</i> , <i>æpse</i>)	ModE <i>hill</i>		<i>Esp</i> is a dial. form of ModE <i>asp</i> (EDD).
688	Ever Rigg (Du, Middleton-in-Teesdale; NZ 0027)	<i>Ever Rigg</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)		?	ModE dial. <i>rig(g)</i>		The specific of this name is obscure.
689	Ewartly Shank (Nb, Alnham; NT 9613)	<i>Ewartlyshank</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	<i>Shank House</i> 1899 (OSCR1), <i>Ewartly</i> 1979 (OSM1), <i>Ewartly Shank</i> 2008 (OS81)	?	ModE <i>shank</i>		E~ S~ is marked on ANb simply as <i>Shank</i> . The specific of this name is obscure.
690	Ewe Hill (Nb, Alnham; NT 9809)	<i>Ewe Hill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>ewe</i> (< ME <i>eue</i> < OE <i>eowu</i>)	ModE <i>hill</i>		
691	Ewe Hill (Nb, Alnham; NT 9913)	<i>Ewe Hill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>ewe</i> (< ME <i>eue</i> < OE <i>eowu</i>)	ModE <i>hill</i>		
692	Ewe Hill (Nb, Ancroft; NT 9649)	<i>Ewe Hill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>ewe</i> (< ME <i>eue</i> < OE <i>eowu</i>)	ModE <i>hill</i>		
693	Ewe Hill (Nb, Chillingham; NU 0424)	<i>Ewe Hill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>ewe</i> (< ME <i>eue</i> < OE <i>eowu</i>)	ModE <i>hill</i>		

694	Ewe Hill (Nb, Falstone; NY 6797)	<i>Ewhill</i> 1769 (ANb)	<i>Ewe Hill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	ModE <i>ewe</i> (< ME <i>eue</i> < OE <i>eowu</i>)	ModE <i>hill</i>		
695	Ewe Hill (Nb, Ingram; NU 0015)	<i>Ewe Hill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>ewe</i> (< ME <i>eue</i> < OE <i>eowu</i>)	ModE <i>hill</i>		
696	Ewe Hill (Nb, Ingram; NU 0016)	<i>Ewe Hill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>ewe</i> (< ME <i>eue</i> < OE <i>eowu</i>)	ModE <i>hill</i>		This E~ H~ is different from Ewe Hill (NU 0015); the distance between the two places is less than 1.5km.
697	Ewe Hill (Nb, Ponteland; NZ 1976)	<i>Ewe Hill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>ewe</i> (< ME <i>eue</i> < OE <i>eowu</i>)	ModE <i>hill</i>		
698	Ewehurst (Du, Lanchester; NZ 1455)	<i>Hewehirst</i> 1525 (DCDP)	<i>Low Ewehirst</i> 1898-99 (OSCR1)	ME <i>eu</i> 'yew' (< OE <i>īw</i> , <i>ēow</i> , <i>*īg</i>) / ME <i>eue</i> 'ewe' (< OE <i>eowu</i>)	ME <i>hirst(e)</i>		Only <i>Low E~</i> and <i>E~ Wood</i> on OS88; the Grid Ref. given here is to L~ E~. This name could, despite the apparent absence of mediaeval spellings, be of OE origin, as has been suggested in DCDP. It is uncertain whether OE <i>hyrst</i> or its reflex is used as a hill-term here.
699	Ewesley Fell (Nb, Hartburn; NZ 0592)	<i>Ewesley Fell</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		p. n. <i>Ewesley</i>	ME, ModE <i>fell</i>		<i>Ewesley</i> is first recorded in 1286 (<i>Oseley</i>) (Ekwall 1960:170; Mawer 1920:79).

700	Fadden Hill (Nb, Norham; NT 9142)	<i>Fadden Hill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		Scot surname <i>McFadden</i>	ModE <i>hill</i>		The specific of this name is problematic. It could be the Scottish surname <i>McFadden</i> although it appears to be rare in Nb, with only ten families in the county bearing it in the 1891 England and Wales Census (A). There is also the surname <i>Fadden</i> , but it seems highly unlikely here as it is unattested in Nb in the 1891 Census (A). <i>Fadden</i> might alternatively represent an earlier p. n. although it only appears as part of <i>F~ H~</i> on the maps consulted here; there are no parallels in the p. n. dictionaries or EPNS surveys of the neighbouring counties, however.
701	Fairley (Nb, Bywell St Peter; NZ 0556)	<i>Fayrhill</i> 1268 (M)	<i>Farley</i> 1278 (Ma), <i>Fairhill</i> 1322 (Ma), <i>Fayrhills</i> 1385 (Ma), <i>Farle</i> 1609 (Ma), <i>Fairle-hill</i> 1805 (Ma), <i>Farley</i> 1768 (ADu), <i>Fairley</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	OE <i>fæger</i> 'fair' (Ma)	OE <i>hyll</i> (Ma)		
702	Fairnley (Nb, Hartburn; NZ 0088)	<i>Farniley</i> c. 1200 (L)	<i>Farniley</i> 1271 (Ma), <i>Farnylaw</i> 1284 (Ma), <i>Farniley</i> 1296 (Ma), <i>Farnelawe</i> 1436 (Ma), <i>Fairnelaw</i> 1671 (Ma), <i>High Fairnley</i> 1769 (ANb), <i>Fairnley</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	OE <i>fearnig</i> 'ferny' (< OE <i>fearn</i>) (Ma)	OE <i>læh</i> (Ma) / OE <i>hlāw</i> (Ma)		

703	Fairwood Fell (Nb, Ramshope; NT 7307)	<i>Fairwood Fell</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		p. n. <i>Fairwood</i>	ModE <i>fell</i>		<i>Fairwood</i> is probably an earlier p. n. although it only appears as part of <i>F~ F~</i> and <i>F~ Knowe</i> on the maps consulted here.
704	Falcon Clints (Du, Middleton-in-Teesdale; NY 8228)	<i>Falcon Clints</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>falcon</i> (< ME <i>faucoun</i> < OFr <i>faucoun</i> , <i>falcun</i> , OE * <i>falca</i>)	ModE dial. <i>clint</i> 'rocky cliff, projecting rock or ledge on the side of a hill or river' (< ME <i>clint</i> < ODan <i>klint</i>)		
705	Fallodon (Nb, Embleton; NU 2023)	<i>Faleuedun</i> c. 1180 (Ma)	<i>Falewedune</i> 12th cent. (E), <i>Falewedon</i> 1233 (E, Ma), <i>Fauledon</i> 1255 (Ma), <i>Faleghdon</i> 1314 (Ma), <i>Falwedon</i> 1346 (Ma), <i>Fallowdoun</i> 1663 (Ma), <i>Falloden</i> 1769 (ANb), <i>Fallowdon</i> 1833 (NCGEW), <i>Fallodon Hall</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	OE <i>fealu</i> , <i>fealo</i> , <i>falū</i> 'fallow, pale brown or reddish yellow' (E, Ma) / OE <i>falh</i> , <i>falġ</i> 'ploughed land, ploughed land left uncultivated for a year or more' (Ma)	OE <i>dūn</i> (E, Ma)		Only <i>F~ Hall</i> and <i>F~ Mill</i> on OS75; the Grid Ref. given here is to <i>F~ H~</i> , which is <i>F~</i> on ANb and NCGEW.
706	Fallow Knowes (Nb, Alwinton; NT 8507)	<i>Fallow Knowes</i> 1899 (OSCR1)		ModE <i>fallow</i> (< ME <i>falwe</i> < OE <i>falh</i> , <i>falġ</i>)	ModE dial. <i>knowe</i>, <i>know</i>		
707	Farneyside (Nb, Allendale; NY 7851)	<i>Farneyside</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>ferny</i> (< ME <i>fērnī</i> < OE <i>fearnig</i> < OE <i>fearn</i>)	ModE <i>side</i>		

708	Farringdon (Du, Bishop Wearmouth; NZ 3653)	<i>Farendone</i> c. 1242 (DCDP)	<i>Pharyngton</i> c. 1432 (Ma), <i>Feryngdon</i> 1437 (Ma), <i>Farendon</i> 1479 (Ma), <i>Farnton</i> c. 1479 (Ma), <i>Farrington Hall</i> 1857-67 (OSC1), <i>Farringdon Hall</i> 1898 (OSCR1), <i>Farringdon Hall West</i> 1951 (OSI1), <i>Farringdon</i> 1967 (OSIR1)	OE pers. n. * <i>Fær</i> + - <i>ing</i> - (Ma)	OE <i>tūn</i> (Ma) / OE <i>dūn</i> (Ma)		The specific could alternatively be OE <i>fearn</i> 'fern' (DCDP).
709	Fatherley Hill (Du, Wolsingham Park Moor; NZ 0239)	<i>Fatherly Hill</i> 1768 (ADu)	<i>Fatherley Hill</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)	p. n. <i>Fatherley</i>	ME, ModE hill		<i>Fatherley</i> is first recorded in 1367 (<i>Falderley</i>); it has been lost except as part of secondary names such as <i>F~ H~</i> (DCDP).
710	Fawcett (Nb, Chollerton; NY 9676)	<i>Fawcet</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	<i>Fawcett</i> 1924-25 (OSCR2)	OE <i>fāg</i> , <i>fāh</i> 'variegated, multi-coloured, coloured' / ME <i>fou</i> 'variegated'	OE, ME side		Despite the apparent absence of early forms, this name is probably of OE or ME origin, and has the same etymology as e.g. <i>Fawcett</i> (We) (<i>Faxide</i> 1247; OE <i>fāg</i> , <i>fāh</i> + OE <i>sīde</i> (Ekwall 1960:172, 175)) (cf. also e.g. <i>Fawdon</i> (NZ 2268)).
711	Fawcett Hill Cottage (Nb, St John Lee; NY 9767)	<i>Fawcethill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	<i>Fawcett Hill Cottage</i> 2003 (OS87)	OE <i>fāg</i> , <i>fāh</i> 'variegated, multi-coloured, coloured' / ME <i>fou</i> 'variegated'	OE, ME side	ModE hill , ModE <i>cottage</i> (< ME <i>cotāge</i> < OFr * <i>cotage</i>)	<i>Fawcett</i> appears on ANb as the name of a settlement W of F~ H~ C~. It is probably of OE or ME origin despite the apparent absence of early forms (cf. <i>Fawcett</i>).

712	Fawcett Shank (Nb, Kirknewton; NT 8923)	<i>Fawcett Shank</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		OE <i>fāg</i> , <i>fāh</i> 'variegated, multi-coloured, coloured' / ME <i>fou</i> 'variegated'	OE, ME <i>side</i>	ModE <i>shank</i>	<i>Fawcett</i> is an earlier p. n. which has been lost except as part of <i>F~ S~</i> ; <i>F~</i> settlement was situated at the foot of <i>F~ S~</i> (<i>Fawcett</i> ANb, <i>Fawcett (remains of)</i> OSI1). It is probably of OE or ME origin despite the apparent absence of early forms (cf. <i>Fawcett</i>).
713	Fawdon (Nb, Gosforth; NZ 2268)	<i>Faudon</i> 1242 (E)	<i>Faughdon</i> 1309 (Ma), <i>Fawdon</i> 1340 (L), <i>Faudon</i> 1346 (Ma), <i>Farding</i> 1769 (ANb), <i>Fawdon</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	OE <i>fāg</i> , <i>fāh</i> 'variegated, multi-coloured' (E, Ma)	OE <i>dūn</i> (E, Ma)		
714	Fawdon (Nb, Ingram; NU 0315)	<i>Faudon</i> 1207 (E, Ma)	<i>Faundon</i> 1268 (E), <i>Faudon</i> 1313 (NC), <i>Fawdon</i> 1769 (ANb)	OE <i>fāg</i> , <i>fāh</i> 'multi-coloured, variegated' (E, Ma)	OE <i>dūn</i> (E, Ma)		
715	Fawdon Hill (Nb, Elsdon; NY 8994)	<i>Fawdon Hill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		OE <i>fāg</i> , <i>fāh</i> 'variegated, multi-coloured, coloured' / ME <i>fou</i> 'variegated'	OE <i>dūn</i> / ME <i>doun</i>	ModE <i>hill</i>	Despite the apparent absence of early forms, <i>Fawdon</i> is probably an earlier p. n. of OE or ME origin, with the same etymology as e.g. <i>Fawdon</i> (NZ 2268). <i>F~ H~</i> is the name of a prominent hill overlooking the valley in which the River Rede flows. There are 'remains of an Iron Age hillfort [...] defended by a ditch and a rampart, which can be seen today as earthworks' on the summit of <i>F~ H~</i> (KP).
716	Fawdon Hill, Old <i>F~ H~</i> (Nb, Ingram; NU 0214)	<i>Old Fawdon Hill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		p. n. <i>Fawdon</i>	ME, ModE <i>hill</i>	ME <i>ōld</i> (e 'old' (< OE <i>ald</i>) / ModE <i>old</i>	For the specific, see <i>Fawdon</i> (NU 0315).

717	Fawdon House (Nb, Bothal; NZ 2188)	<i>Farding</i> 1769 (ANb)	<i>Fawdon House</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	OE <i>fāg</i> , <i>fāh</i> 'variegated, multi-coloured, coloured' / ME <i>fou</i> 'variegated'	OE <i>dūn</i> / ME <i>doun</i>	ModE <i>house</i>	The p. n. <i>Fawdon</i> is probably, despite the apparent absence of early forms, of OE or ME origin, and has the same etymology as e.g. <i>Fawdon</i> (NZ 2268) (cf. <i>Fawdon Hill</i>). The 1769 form is puzzling, but cf. <i>Fawdon</i> (NZ 2268).
718	Fawns (Nb, Kirkwhelpington; NZ 0085)	<i>Faunes</i> 1256 (E)	<i>Faunes</i> 1302 (Ma), <i>Fawnes</i> 1421 (Ma), <i>Fauns</i> 1769 (ANb), <i>Fawns</i> 1833 (NCGEW)	OE <i>fāg</i> , <i>fāh</i> 'multi-coloured' (E)	OE <i>næss</i> 'headland' (E)		Mawer (1920:82) argues that this name could be 'the same as Scots <i>fawns</i> [...] used of white spots of moorish ground in Ettrick Forest [...] [t]he word can hardly be English'. This explanation seems highly unlikely both because F~ is not on moorish ground, and also because <i>fawn</i> appears to be an extremely rare word in Scots, with only one citation in the SND, and it is therefore unlikely that it would occur in a Nb p. n. about 30 kilometres from the Scottish border.
719	Feldon Carrs (Du, Muggleswick; NZ 0047)	<i>Feldon Carrs</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)		p. n. <i>Feldon</i>	ModE dial. <i>carr</i>		The specific is an earlier p. n. <i>Feldon</i> , which only appears as part of secondary names such as <i>F~ C~</i> on OS87. On the OSC, OSI and OSM series of maps, it is the name of the valley W of F~ C~ at the bottom of which the F~ Burn flows. There are apparently no early forms for this name. ModE dial. <i>carr</i> refers here to crags.
720	Felecia Crag (Nb, Wark; NY 7277)	<i>Felecia Crag</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		?	ModE <i>crag</i>		Unless it is the forename <i>Felicia</i> , the specific of this name is obscure.

721	Felkington (Nb, Norham; NT 9444)	<i>Felkindon</i> c. 1208 (W, E)	<i>Felkenden</i> 1238 (W), <i>Felkendon</i> 1238 (E, Ma), <i>Felkyngton</i> 1441 (W, Ma), <i>Felkington</i> 1769 (ANb)	OE pers. n. * <i>Feoluca</i> (W, E) / OE pers. n. * <i>Feoleca</i> (Ma)	OE <i>dūn</i> (W, E, Ma)		
722	Fell Burn (Nb, Haltwhistle; NY 7259)	<i>Fell Burn</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>fell</i>	ModE <i>burn</i>		
723	Fell Cottage (Nb, Slaley; NY 9856)	<i>Fell House</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	<i>Fell Cottages</i> 1923-24 (OSCR2), <i>Fell Cottage</i> 2003 (OS87)	ModE <i>fell</i>	ModE <i>house</i> (later replaced with ModE <i>cottage</i> (< ME <i>cotāge</i> < OFr * <i>cotage</i>))		
724	Fell Cottage (Nb, Warden; NY 8567)	<i>Allerwash Fell Cottage</i> 1972 (OSM1)	<i>Fell Cottage</i> 2003 (OS87)	ModE <i>fell</i>	ModE <i>cottage</i> (< ME <i>cotāge</i> < OFr * <i>cotage</i>)		This F~ C~ was formerly known as <i>Building Fell</i> (OSC1).
725	Fell End (Nb, Bellingham; NY 8481)	<i>Fell End</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>fell</i>	ModE <i>end</i>		
726	Fell End (Nb, Haltwhistle; NY 6765)	<i>Fellend</i> 1769 (ANb)	<i>Fell End</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	ModE <i>fell</i>	ModE <i>end</i>		
727	Fell House (Nb, Chollerton; NY 9576)	<i>Fell House</i> 2003 (OS87)		ModE <i>fell</i>	ModE <i>house</i>		F~ H~ was formerly known as <i>Colwell Fell</i> (OSC1).
728	Fell House (Nb, Ponteland; NZ 1569)	<i>Fell House</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>fell</i>	ModE <i>house</i>		
729	Fell House (Nb, Warden; NY 8466)	<i>Fell House</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>fell</i>	ModE <i>house</i>		
730	Fell House (Nb, Whitfield; NY 7759)	<i>Fell House</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>fell</i>	ModE <i>house</i>		

731	Fell House Farm (Nb, Newburn; NZ 1767)	<i>Fell House Farm</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>fell</i>	ModE <i>house</i>	ModE <i>farm</i>	F~ H~ F~ is different from Fell House (NZ 1569). The distance between the two places is about 2.75km.
732	Fell House, Newton F~ H~ (Nb, Bywell St Peter; NZ 0366)	<i>Fell House</i> 1769 (ANb)	<i>Newtonfell House</i> 1862-67 (OSC1), <i>Newton Fell House</i> 1966 (OSIR1)	ModE <i>fell</i>	ModE <i>house</i>	p. n. <i>Newton</i>	<i>Newton</i> is first recorded in 1226 (<i>Newton'</i>) (L).
733	Fell Lane Farm (Nb, Chollerton; NY 9274)	<i>Fell Lane Farm</i> 1968 (OSIR1)		ModE <i>fell</i> + ModE <i>lane</i> (< ME <i>lāne</i> < OE <i>lane</i> , <i>lone</i> , <i>lanu</i>)	ModE <i>farm</i>		F~ L~ F~ was formerly known as <i>Crag Farm</i> (OSCR2).
734	Fell Plantation (Nb, Slaley; NY 9455)	<i>Fell Plantation</i> 1898 (OSCR1)		ModE <i>fell</i>	ModE <i>plantation</i> (< ME <i>plantācioun</i> < Lat <i>plantātiōn</i> -, <i>plantātiō</i>)		
735	Fell View (Nb, Allendale; NY 8547)	<i>Fell View</i> 1979 (OSM1)		ModE <i>fell</i>	ModE <i>view</i> (< ME <i>veu</i> (e < AN <i>veve</i> , <i>veue</i> , <i>vue</i> , <i>vieue</i> , <i>view</i>)		
736	Fellgate (Du, Jarrow; NZ 3262)	<i>Fell Gate</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)	<i>East Fell Gate</i> 1967 (OSIR1), <i>East Fellgate Farm</i> 1975 (OSM1), <i>Fellgate</i> 1992 (OSMR1)	ModE <i>fell</i>	ModE <i>gate</i> (< ME <i>gāte</i> < OE <i>gæt</i>) / ModE dial. <i>gate</i> 'way, path' (< ME <i>gāte</i> < ON <i>gata</i>)		
737	Fellhouse Crags (Nb, Elsdon; NY 9189)	<i>Fellhouse Crags</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>fell</i>	ModE <i>house</i>	ModE <i>crag</i>	On OSC1, <i>Fell House</i> is the name of a house N of F~ C~.
738	Fellhouse Fell (Nb, Whitfield; NY 7559)	<i>Fellhouse Fell</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		p. n. <i>Fell House</i>	ModE <i>fell</i>		For the specific, see Fell House (NY 7759).
739	Fellside (Du, Whickham; NZ 1959)	<i>Fellside</i> 1768 (W)		ModE <i>fell</i>	ModE <i>side</i>		Cf. Sunnyside (NZ 2059).

740	Fellside (Du, Whickham; NZ 1960)	<i>Fellside</i> 1984 (OSM1)		ModE <i>fell</i>	ModE <i>side</i>		F~ is a residential area in Gateshead; it is apparently named from an earlier Fellside House, which was located NNW of present-day F~ (OSCR1). Both F~ and Fellside House are different from Fellside (NZ 1959).
741	Fendrith Hill (Du, Middleton-in-Teesdale; NY 8733)	<i>Fendrath Hill</i> 1833 (NCGEW)	<i>Fendrith Hill</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)	?	ModE <i>hill</i>		The specific of this name is obscure.
742	Fenhamhill (Nb, Ancroft; NU 0641)	<i>Fenhamhill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		p. n. <i>Fenham</i>	ME, ModE <i>hill</i>		<i>Fenham</i> is first recorded in c. 1085 (<i>Fennum</i>) (Ekwall 1960:178; Mills 2003:188).
743	Fenrother (Nb, Hebburn; NZ 1792)	<i>Finrode</i> 1189 (W, E, Ma, Mi)	<i>Finrothre</i> 1232 (W, E, Ma), <i>Fenrother</i> 1256 (W, E), <i>Fynrother</i> 1257 (Ma), <i>Fenruther</i> 1769 (ANb), <i>Fenrother</i> 1833 (NCGEW)	OE <i>fin</i> 'heap of wood, mound' (W, E, Ma, Mi) / OE <i>fīna</i> 'woodpecker' (W) / OE <i>*finn</i> 'coarse grass' (W, Ma) / Scand pers. n. <i>Finn</i> (Ma)	OE <i>*rod</i> , <i>*rodu</i> 'clearing' (W) / OE <i>*roð</i> 'clearing' (E) / OE <i>roðer</i> 'clearing' (E, Ma, Mi)		This is a problematic name. OE <i>fīn</i> had the meanings 'heap' and 'pile', and possibly in p. ns. also 'hill, mound'; thus, if the specific is <i>fīn</i> , its meaning is uncertain, and it is possible that it is not used as a hill-term in this name (EPNE). Watts (2004:228) and Ekwall (1960:178) interpret <i>fīn</i> here as 'heap of wood' while Mills' (2003:188) interpretation is 'mound or heap'.
744	Fenton Hill (Nb, Wooler; NT 9735)	<i>Fentonhill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	<i>Fenton Hill</i> 1968 (OSIR1)	p. n. <i>Fenton</i>	ME, ModE <i>hill</i>		<i>Fenton</i> is first recorded in 1242 (<i>Fenton</i>) (Ekwall 1960:178; Mills 2003:188).
745	Fern Hill Farm (Nb, St John Lee; NY 9567)	<i>Fern Hill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	<i>Fern Hill Farm</i> 1967 (OSI1)	ModE <i>fern</i> (< ME <i>fērn</i> < OE <i>fearn</i>)	ModE <i>hill</i>	ModE <i>farm</i>	

746	Ferneyrigg Burn (Nb, Kirkwhelpington; NY 9683)	<i>Farneyrigg Burn</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	<i>Ferneyrigg Burn</i> 1897-98 (OSCR1)	ModE <i>ferny</i> (< ME <i>fērnī</i> < OE <i>fearnig</i> < OE <i>fearn</i>)	ModE dial. <i>rig(g)</i>	ModE <i>burn</i>	On the OSC, OSI and OSM series of maps, <i>Ferneyrigg</i> is the name of a farm N of F~ B~ (<i>Farneyrigg</i> OSC1, <i>Ferneyrigg</i> OSCR1). The farm, which still exists although it is not named on OS81, is on the site of a 'medieval moated farm', built '[b]etween 1,000 and 500 years ago' (KP).
747	Ferny Knowe (Nb, Falstone; NY 6289)	<i>Ferny Knowe</i> 1952 (OSCR3)		ModE <i>ferny</i> (< ME <i>fērnī</i> < OE <i>fearnig</i> < OE <i>fearn</i>)	ModE dial. <i>knowe</i>, <i>know</i>		
748	Ferryhill (Du, Merrington; NZ 2932)	(<i>æt</i>) <i>Feregenne</i> c. 994 (W, E, Ma, Mi)	<i>Ferie</i> c. 1125 (Ma), c. 1154 (W, E), <i>Ferye on the Hill</i> 1316 (Ma, Mi), <i>Ferry Hill</i> 1422 (W), <i>Ferry</i> 1575 (W), <i>Ferye on ye mount</i> 1646 (Ma), <i>Ferry Hill</i> 1768 (ADu), <i>Ferryhill</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)		OE <i>fergen</i> 'wooded hill' (W, E, Ma, Mi)	ME, ModE (<i>on the</i>) <i>hill</i> (W, Ma, Mi)	In its present-day form, <i>F~</i> represents an uncommon type of p. n. as it has a former affix as its generic. Cf. Berwick Hill.
749	Field Head (Du, Middleton-in-Teesdale; NY 9128)	<i>Field Head</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>field</i>	ModE <i>head</i>		It seems unlikely that ModE <i>head</i> is used as a hill-term in this name as the reference is probably to the 'head', or upper end of a field (cf. Cavil Head).
750	Field Head (Nb, Shotley; NZ 0752)	<i>Field Head</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>field</i>	ModE <i>head</i>		Cf. Field Head (NY 9128) and Cavil Head.
751	Fieldhead (Nb, Bellingham; NY 8086)	<i>Fieldhead</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>field</i>	ModE <i>head</i>		Cf. Field Head (NY 9128) and Cavil Head.
752	Fieldhead (Nb, Longhorsley; NZ 1794)	<i>Field Head</i> 1769 (ANb)	<i>Fieldhead</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	ModE <i>field</i>	ModE <i>head</i>		Cf. Field Head (NY 9128) and Cavil Head.

753	Fieldhead, Gofton F~ (Nb, Wark; NY 8275)	<i>Gofton Fieldhead</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>field</i>	ModE head	p. n. <i>Gofton</i>	<i>Gofton</i> is first recorded in 1279 (<i>Goffedene</i>) (Mawer 1920:94-95). Cf. Field Head (NY 9128) and Cavil Head.
754	Finchale Banks (Du, Houghton-le-Spring; NZ 2947)	<i>Finchale Banks</i> 1768 (ADu)		p. n. <i>Finchale</i>	ME bank(e) / ModE bank		<i>Finchale</i> is first recorded in c. 1100 (<i>Finchale</i>) (Ekwall 1960:179; Mawer 1920:85).
755	Finney Hill (Nb, Allendale; NY 8355)	<i>Tinney Hill</i> 1769 (ANb)	<i>Finney Hill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	ModE surname <i>Finney</i>	ModE hill		This is a problematic name. It appears as <i>Finney Hill</i> on all editions of OS maps consulted here; if this is the correct form of the name, the specific might be the surname <i>Finney</i> , which is first recorded in England in 1274 (<i>John de Fyney</i> , Y), and which is the surname of 37 families in Nb in the 1891 Census (A; Reaney and Wilson 1997:169). If, on the other hand, the 1769 form in <i>T-</i> is the correct one, the specific is obscure.
756	Five Pikes (Du, Stanhope; NZ 0132)	<i>Five Pikes</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>five</i> (< ME <i>five</i> < OE <i>fif</i>)	ModE dial. pike		
757	Flesh Shank (Nb, Kidland; NT 8911)	<i>Flesh Shank</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>flesh</i> (< ME <i>flesh</i> < OE <i>flæsc</i>)	ModE shank		
758	Fletchlaw Burn (Nb, Wark; NY 7880)	<i>Fletchlaw Burn</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		?	ModE dial. law	ModE <i>burn</i>	On the OSC, OSI and OSM series of maps, <i>Fletch Law</i> is the name of a hill N of the F~ B~. The specific of this name is obscure.

759	Flint Hill (Du, Lanchester; NZ 1654)	<i>Flint Hill</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>flint</i> (< OE, ME <i>flint</i>) / ModE surname <i>Flint</i>	ModE <i>hill</i>		<i>Flint</i> is first recorded as surname in England in 1066 (<i>Flint</i> , Sf) (Reaney and Wilson 1997:172). In the 1891 England and Wales Census, it is the surname of 5,625 families, including 95 families in Du (A).
760	Flinton Hill Farm (Du, Houghton-le-Spring; NZ 3354)	<i>Flinton Hill</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)	<i>Flinton Hill Farm</i> 1898 (OSCR1)	p. n. <i>Flinton</i> / ModE surname <i>Flinton</i>	ModE <i>hill</i>	ModE <i>farm</i>	The specific of this name is problematic. It could be an earlier p. n. although it only appears as part of <i>F~ H~</i> on the maps consulted here as <i>Flinton</i> is attested elsewhere as a p. n. (cf. e.g. <i>Flinton</i> (ERY) (<i>Flintone</i> , <i>Flentun</i> 1086) in Watts (2004:233-234) and Ekwall (1960:182)). Alternatively, it could be the surname <i>Flinton</i> , which is first recorded in England in 1204 (<i>Robert de Flinton</i> ', Y) (Reaney and Wilson 1997:172). <i>Flinton</i> appears to be relatively rare as a surname, however, with only 176 Flinton families, seven of them in Du, recorded in the 1891 England and Wales Census (A).
761	Flodden (Nb, Ford; NT 9235)	<i>Floddoun</i> 1517 (W, E, Mi)	<i>Flowdown</i> 1521 (W, E), <i>Flodden</i> 1695 (W), <i>Floddon</i> 1769 (ANb), <i>South Flodden</i> 1862-67 (OSC1), <i>Flodden</i> 1899 (OSCR1)	OE <i>flōde</i> 'water-channel' (W, E) / OE <i>flōh</i> 'fragment, bit of stone' (E, Mi)	OE <i>dūn</i> (W, E, Mi)		
762	Flodden Edge (Nb, Ford; NT 9135)	<i>Flodden Edge</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		p. n. <i>Flodden</i>	ME <i>egge</i> / ModE <i>edge</i>		For the specific, see Flodden.

763	Flodden Hill (Nb, Ford; NT 9135)	<i>Flodden Hill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		p. n. <i>Flodden</i>	ME, ModE <i>hill</i>		For the specific, see Flodden.
764	Fogrigg (Nb, Haltwhistle; NY 7666)	<i>Fogerish</i> 1769 (ANb)	<i>High Fogrigg</i> 1898 (OSCR1), <i>Fogrigg</i> 2003 (OS87)	ModE <i>fog</i> 'second crop of hay, aftermath; long grass left standing in the fields during winter' (< ME <i>fogge</i>)	ModE dial. <i>rig(g)</i>		The meaning of ModE <i>fog</i> in this name is uncertain as it also has the dial. meaning of 'moss, lichen', which is attested in Nb, and which might be possible here: 'When mosses are in excess the pasture is said to be full of fog' (EDD). <i>F~</i> appears over the years as the name of several settlements on OS maps. On OSC1, there are <i>High F~</i> , which is not marked on the subsequent editions of OS maps, and <i>F~</i> , which is <i>Low F~</i> from OSCR1 to OSM1. Present-day <i>F~</i> settlement makes its first appearance on OS maps as <i>High F~</i> on OSCR1.
765	Ford Hill (Nb, Ford; NT 9537)	<i>Fordhill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	<i>Ford Hill</i> 2005 (OS75)	p. n. <i>Ford</i>	ModE <i>hill</i>		<i>Ford</i> is first recorded in c. 1224 (<i>Ford</i>) (Watts 2004:235; Ekwall 1960:184; Mawer 1920:88; Mills 2003:194). <i>F~ H~</i> is marked on ANb simply as <i>Hill</i> .
766	Forster's Hill (Nb, Haltwhistle; NY 6570)	<i>Forsters Hill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	<i>Forster's Hill</i> 1898-99 (OSCR1)	ModE surname <i>Forster</i> / ModE <i>forester</i> (< ME <i>forester</i> < OFr <i>forestier</i>)	ModE <i>hill</i>		The specific is apparently either the surname <i>Forster</i> or ModE <i>forester</i> . <i>Forster</i> is first recorded as a surname in England in 1202 (<i>John Forstar</i> , Y), and in the 1891 England and Wales Census, it is the commonest in Nb, being the surname of 1,797 families in the county (A; Reaney and Wilson 1997:174). Cf. Foster Hill.

767	Foster Hill (Du, Staindrop; NZ 0625)	<i>Foster Hill</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)		ModE surname <i>Foster</i> / ModE <i>foster</i> 'forester' (< ME <i>foster</i> < ME <i>forester</i> < OFr <i>forestier</i>)	ModE <i>hill</i>		The specific seems to be either the surname <i>Foster</i> or ModE <i>foster</i> , a variant form of ModE <i>forester</i> (cf. Forster's Hill). <i>Foster</i> is first recorded as a surname in England in 1373 (<i>John Foster</i> , Ess), and in the 1891 Census, there are 2,501 Foster families in Du (A; Reaney and Wilson 1997:175). If the specific is ModE <i>foster</i> , this name is probably older than it seems as <i>foster</i> as a possible variant of <i>forester</i> has apparently been obsolete for some time since the last citation of the word in the OED dates from 1607.
768	Foulmartlaw (Nb, Bolam; NZ 0981)	<i>Foulmart law</i> 1769 (ANb)	<i>Foulmartlaw</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	ModE <i>foumart</i> (< ME <i>fūl-mard</i> < OE * <i>fūl mearð</i> < OE <i>fūl</i> + OE <i>mearð</i>)	ModE dial. <i>law</i>		The usual meaning of ModE <i>foumart</i> is 'polecat' (OED). The word is probably used here in the Nb dial. sense of 'stoat' or 'marten': 'at Hexham, [it] means the stoat or marten, not the polecat, which is [...] extinct in Northumberland' (EDD).
769	Foulplay Knowe (Nb, Elsdon; NT 8900)	<i>Foulplay Knowe</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>fowl</i> (< ME <i>foul</i> < OE <i>fugol</i>) / ModE <i>foul</i> (< ME <i>foul</i> < OE <i>fūl</i>) + ModE <i>play</i> (< ME <i>plei</i> (e < OE <i>plæga</i> , <i>plaga</i>)	ModE dial. <i>knowe</i>, <i>know</i>		
770	Foumart Knowe (Nb, Eglingham; NU 1124)	<i>Foumart Knowe</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>foumart</i> (< ME <i>fūl-mard</i> < OE * <i>fūl mearð</i> < OE <i>fūl</i> + OE <i>mearð</i>)	ModE dial. <i>knowe</i>, <i>know</i>		Cf. Foulmartlaw.

771	Fourlawshill Top (Nb, Corsenside; NY 9083)	<i>Fourlaws</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	<i>Fourlawshill Top</i> 1898-99 (OSCR1)	ModE <i>four</i> (< ME <i>four</i> < OE <i>fēower</i>)	ModE dial. <i>law</i>	ModE <i>hill</i>, ModE <i>top</i>	There is also a Fourlaws on OS80. This place was formerly known as <i>The Dun Cow</i> (OSC1); it appears on OS maps as <i>Fourlaws</i> from OSCR1.
772	Fox Hill (Du, Long Newton; NZ 3618)	<i>Fox Hill</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>fox</i> (< OE, ME <i>fox</i>)	ModE <i>hill</i>		
773	Fox Hill (Nb, Stannington; NZ 2179)	<i>Fox Hill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>fox</i> (< OE, ME <i>fox</i>)	ModE <i>hill</i>		
774	Framhill (Nb, Felton; NU 1101)	<i>Framhill</i> 1978 (OSM1)		p. n. <i>Fram</i> (i.e. <i>Longframlington</i>)	ModE <i>hill</i>		The specific is probably a shortened form of the p. n. <i>Longframlington</i> as F~ is only about a kilometre WNW of Longframlington village. It might alternatively be the surname <i>Fram</i> although this seems less likely. While there are only 130 Fram families in the 1891 England and Wales Census, outside London the name is the commonest in Nb, where it is borne by 21 families (A). The surname <i>Fram</i> is first recorded in England in 1250 (<i>John filius Frame</i> , D) (Reaney and Wilson 1997:176). <i>Longframlington</i> is first recorded in c. 1157 (<i>Framlyngton</i>) (L).
775	Frankham Fell (Nb, Warden; NY 8869)	<i>Frankham Fell</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		p. n. <i>Frankham</i>	ModE <i>fell</i>		F~ is <i>Frankham</i> on OSC1; there are apparently no early forms.

776	Fredden Hill (Nb, Wooler; NT 9526)	<i>Fredden Hill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		?	ModE <i>hill</i>		The specific of this name is obscure. It could be the surname <i>Freden</i> , but this seems highly unlikely as there are only 19 <i>Freden</i> families in the 1891 England and Wales Census, and the name is unattested in the northeastern counties, including Nb (A). <i>Fredden</i> , <i>Freddon</i> , or the like is not attested as a surname in the 1891 Census (A).
777	Freemans Hill (Nb, Alnwick; NU 1508)	<i>Freemen's Hill</i> 1769 (ANb)	<i>Freemanshill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1), <i>Freemans Hill</i> 2008 (OS81)	ModE <i>freeman</i> (< ME <i>frē-man</i> < OE <i>frēo-mann</i> < OE <i>frēo</i> + OE <i>mann</i> , <i>monn</i>)	ModE <i>hill</i>		F~ H~ and nearby Freeman's Well are apparently named from the freemen of Alnwick: 'Every Freeman of Alnwick at his Admission is obliged to wade thro this [Freeman's Well] which Ceremony is said to have been order'd by King Iohn' (ANb).
778	Friarside (Du, Lanchester; NZ 1557)	<i>Frerejohanside</i> 1312 (Ma)	<i>Freresyde</i> 1382 (Ma), <i>Freresyd alias Frerehoussyd</i> 1471 (DCDP), <i>Fryerside</i> 1768 (Ma), <i>Low Friarside</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)	ME <i>frere</i> 'friar' (< OFr <i>frere</i>) (Ma)	ME <i>sīde</i> (Ma)		Only <i>High F~</i> and <i>Low F~</i> on OS88; the Grid Ref. given here is to L~ F~. There are 'remains of a medieval chapel, which was part of a leper hospital [...] founded in 1312, but [...] gone by the 15th century' near L~ F~ (KP). The identity of the Friar John commemorated in the 1312 form is not known (DCDP).
779	Friarside (Du, Wolsingham; NZ 0736)	<i>Friarside</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>friar</i> (< OFr, ME <i>frere</i>)	ModE <i>side</i>		The reference of ModE <i>friar</i> in this name is not known.
780	Fulhope Edge (Nb, Alwinton; NT 8209)	<i>Philip Edge</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	<i>Fulhope Edge</i> 1899 (OSCR1)	p. n. <i>Fulhope</i>	ME <i>egge</i> / ModE <i>edge</i>		<i>Fulhope</i> is first recorded in 1331 (<i>Fulhope</i>) (Mawer 1920:156).

781	Fyndoune (Du, Witton Gilbert; NZ 2445)	<i>Fyndon</i> 1315 (Ma)	<i>Fyndoune</i> 1346 (DCDP), <i>Findon Cottage</i> 1857-67 (OSC1), <i>Fyndoune</i> 1951 (OSI1)	OE <i>fin</i> 'heap' (Ma)	OE <i>dūn</i> (Ma)		The specific could alternatively be OE * <i>finn</i> 'restharrow, finweed' (DCDP). If it is OE <i>fin</i> , its meaning in this name is uncertain, and it is possible that it is not used as a hill-term here (cf. Fenrother).
782	Gains Law (Nb, Doddington; NT 9528)	<i>Gains Law</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>gain</i> (< ME <i>gein</i> < OFr <i>gain</i> , <i>gaain</i> , <i>gaigne</i> , <i>gaaigne</i>) / ModE surname <i>Gaines</i> , <i>Gain</i> , <i>Gains</i>	ModE dial. <i>law</i>		The specific of this name is problematic. It could be ModE <i>gain</i> , perhaps in the sense of 'booty, spoil' or possibly 'profit' although neither of these senses seems readily applicable to a remote hill (OED). <i>Gain</i> also appears to have been obsolete in the former sense for some time, with the latest citation in the OED dating from 1548. Alternatively, the specific could be the surname <i>Gaines</i> , <i>Gain</i> , <i>Gains</i> although it appears to be rare in Nb: in the 1891 Census, there are eight Gains and seven Gaines families in Nb, while <i>Gain</i> is borne by only one family in the county (A).
783	Gainslaw Hill (Nb, Berwick-upon-Tweed; NT 9552)	<i>Gainslawhill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	<i>Gainslaw Hill</i> 1979 (OSM1)	p. n. <i>Gainslaw</i> (i.e. <i>Gainslaw House</i>)	ModE <i>hill</i>		For the specific, see Gainslaw House.
784	Gainslaw House (Nb, Berwick-upon-Tweed; NT 9552)	<i>Gains law</i> 1769 (ANb)	<i>Gainslaw House</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	ModE <i>gain</i> (< ME <i>gein</i> < OFr <i>gain</i> , <i>gaain</i> , <i>gaigne</i> , <i>gaaigne</i>) / ModE surname <i>Gaines</i> , <i>Gain</i> , <i>Gains</i>	ModE dial. <i>law</i>	ModE <i>house</i>	Cf. Gains Law.

785	Galley Law Farm (Du, Sedgefield; NZ 3732)	<i>Callow Law Farm</i> 1786 (PNDu)	<i>Galley Law</i> 1857-67 (OSC1), <i>Galley Law Farm</i> 2007 (OS93)	ModE <i>gallows</i> (< ME <i>galwe</i> < OE <i>galga</i> , <i>gealga</i>) / p. n. <i>Galley</i>	ModE dial. <i>law</i>	ModE <i>farm</i>	The specific of this name is problematic. It could be ModE <i>gallows</i> as <i>gall(e)y</i> is attested as a 17th-19th century spelling of <i>gallow(s)</i> and OE <i>galga</i> , <i>gealga</i> and its reflexes occur elsewhere frequently in p. ns. with words for hill-features (cf. Gallow Hill) (OED). If trustworthy, the 1786 form does not seem to support this interpretation, however, and the specific might alternatively be an earlier p. n., possibly containing OE <i>hlāw</i> or its later reflex (cf. Catley Hill House and Catlow Hall).
786	Gallow Hill (Nb, Elsdon; NY 9392)	<i>Gallow Hill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>gallows</i> (< ME <i>galwe</i> < OE <i>galga</i> , <i>gealga</i>)	ModE <i>hill</i>		This is one of the several names in the corpus containing OE <i>galga</i> , <i>gealga</i> or its later reflex compounded with a hill-term (cf. e.g. Gallow Law (NU 0618) and Gallowhill (NZ 0065)). The reference of <i>galga</i> , <i>gealga</i> or its reflex in these names is often, as in here, not known as no visible remains of a gallows or gibbet can be seen on these sites today.
787	Gallow Law (Nb, Eglingham; NU 0618)	<i>Gallowlaw</i> 1769 (ANb)	<i>Gallow Law</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	ModE <i>gallows</i> (< ME <i>galwe</i> < OE <i>galga</i> , <i>gealga</i>)	ModE dial. <i>law</i>		The barons of Beanley are said to have used G~ L~ as a place of execution (GBI).
788	Gallow Law (Nb, Greystead; NY 7582)	<i>Gallow Law</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>gallows</i> (< ME <i>galwe</i> < OE <i>galga</i> , <i>gealga</i>)	ModE dial. <i>law</i>		The reference of ModE <i>gallows</i> in this name is not known (cf. Gallow Hill).

789	Gallowhill (Nb, Bolam; NZ 1081)	<i>Gallow Hill</i> 1769 (ANb)	<i>Gallowhill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	ModE <i>gallows</i> (< ME <i>galwe</i> < OE <i>galga</i> , <i>gealga</i>)	ModE hill		ModE <i>gallows</i> apparently referred here to a post-mediaeval gallows, with a 'low mound' about a kilometre WNW of G~ settlement 'probably mark[ing] the location of the gibbet' (KP). According to Watson (1970:138), G~ is '[...] where the Barons of Bolam executed the malefactors'.
790	Gallowhill (Nb, Corbridge; NZ 0065)	<i>Galueside</i> c. 1290 (Ma)	<i>Gallowhill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	OE <i>galga</i> , <i>gealga</i> 'gallows' (Ma)	OE sīde (Ma)		OE <i>sīde</i> has been later replaced with ME, ModE hill . The reference of OE <i>galga</i> , <i>gealga</i> in this name is not known (cf. Gallow Hill).
791	Gallows Hill (Nb, Carham; NT 8138)	<i>Gallow Hill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	<i>Gallows Hill</i> 1899 (OSCR1)	ModE <i>gallows</i> (< ME <i>galwe</i> < OE <i>galga</i> , <i>gealga</i>)	ModE hill		The reference of ModE <i>gallows</i> is not known here (cf. Gallow Hill).
792	Gallows Hill (Nb, Hartburn; NZ 0289)	<i>Gallow Hill</i> 1769 (ANb)	<i>Gallows Hill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	ME <i>galwe</i> 'gallows' (< OE <i>galga</i> , <i>gealga</i>) / ModE <i>gallows</i>	ME, ModE hill		This G~ H~ is 'said to be the spot where the barons of Bolam erected a gallows' (NG).
793	Gallowshieldrigg (Nb, Haltwhistle; NY 7568)	<i>Gallashawrigg</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	<i>Gallowshieldrigg</i> 1898 (OSCR1)	ModE <i>gallows</i> (< ME <i>galwe</i> < OE <i>galga</i> , <i>gealga</i>) + ModE dial. <i>shaw</i> 'small wood, copse, grove' (< ME <i>shau</i> (e < OE <i>sceaga</i> , <i>scaga</i>) (later replaced with ModE dial. <i>shiel</i>)	ModE dial. rig(g)		<i>Gallowshield</i> could be an earlier p. n. although it only appears as part of <i>Gallowshieldrigg</i> on the maps consulted here. The reference of ModE <i>gallows</i> in this name is not known (cf. Gallow Hill).

794	Garbutt Hill (Nb, Haltwhistle; NY 7158)	<i>West Garbutt Hill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	<i>Garbutt Hill</i> 2003 (OS87)	p. n. <i>Garbutt</i>	ModE <i>hill</i>		The specific is an earlier p. n. On ANb and NCGEW, <i>Garbutt</i> is the name of a settlement at, or near present-day G~ H~ (<i>Gorbett</i> ANb). There is also an East G~ H~ on the OSC, OSI and OSM series of maps; on OS87, <i>G~ H~</i> refers collectively to the two places.
795	Garret's Hill (Nb, Allendale; NY 8452)	<i>West Garrett's Hill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	<i>Garret's Hill</i> 2003 (OS87)	ModE surname <i>Garrett</i>	ModE <i>hill</i>		There is also an East G~ H~ on the OSC, OSI and OSM series of maps; on OS87, <i>G~ H~</i> refers collectively to the two places. The surname <i>Garrett</i> is first recorded in England in 1242 (<i>Geraddus filius Simonis</i> , L), and in the 1891 Census, there are 107 Garrett families in Nb (A; Reaney and Wilson 1997:184-185).
796	Gaterley Hill (Nb, Allendale; NY 8458)	<i>Gaterley Hill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		p. n. <i>Gaterley</i>	ModE <i>hill</i>		The specific of this name is problematic. <i>Gaterley</i> could be an earlier p. n. (possibly containing OE <i>læh</i> / OE <i>hlāw</i> or its reflex) although it only appears as part of <i>G~ H~</i> on the maps consulted here, and there are no parallels in the p. n. dictionaries or EPNS surveys of the neighbouring counties. Another possibility might be that it represents a surname, but this seems unlikely as <i>Gaterley</i> is not attested in the 1891 England and Wales Census while names such as <i>Gateley</i> or <i>Gately</i> are relatively rare in general and unattested in Nb (A).

797	Gateshead (Du, Gateshead; NZ 2563)	<i>Ad Caprae Caput</i> c. 730 (W, E)	<i>Gateshevet</i> c. 1144 (W, Mi), <i>Gatesheued</i> 1183 (W, Mi), c. 1190 (Ma), 1196 (E), <i>Gateshed(e)</i> 1385 (W), <i>Gateshevid</i> 1507 (Ma), <i>Gateshead</i> 1598 (W)	OE <i>gāt</i> 'goat' (W, E, Ma, Mi)	OE <i>hēafod</i> (W, E, Ma, Mi)		Mawer (1920:92-93) believes that this is '[p]robably a name in which an original Celtic name has been transformed by folk-etymology', tentatively suggesting that '[i]f we have no connection with an earlier Celtic name to explain, this place-name may be an example of [...] places named after animals' heads'. Local topography suggests that the generic is OE <i>hēafod</i> in the sense of 'headland' or 'hill'.
798	Geordy's Pike (Nb, Falstone; NY 5985)	<i>Geordy's Pike</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE forename <i>Geordy</i> (hypocoristic from of <i>George</i>)	ModE dial. <i>pike</i>		<i>Geordy</i> is an old hypocoristic form of <i>George</i> , 'still used in Scotland and the north of England' (Hanks and Hodges 2001:97).
799	Ghyllheugh (Nb, Longhorsley; NZ 1397)	<i>Ghyllheugh</i> 1925-26 (OSCR2)		ModE dial. <i>gill</i> 'ravine, small stream' (< OWScand, ME <i>gil</i>)	ModE dial. <i>hoe</i> , <i>heugh</i>		
800	Gibbet Hills (Du, Witton-le-Wear; NZ 1433)	<i>Gibbet Hills</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>gibbet</i> (< ME <i>gibet</i> (e < OFr <i>gibet</i>)	ModE <i>hill</i>		ME <i>gibēt</i> (e, ModE <i>gibbet</i> was 'originally synonymous with <i>gallows</i> ', but has later been used of 'an upright post with projecting arm from which the bodies of criminals were hung in chains or irons after execution'; the exact reference and meaning of the word in this name are not known (cf. Gallow Hill) (OED).
801	Gibbies Knowe (Nb, Falstone; NY 6495)	<i>Gibbie's Knowe</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	<i>Gibbies Knowe</i> 2007 (OS80)	ModE forename <i>Gibby</i> (hypocoristic form of <i>Gilbert</i>)	ModE dial. <i>knowe</i> , <i>know</i>		

802	Gibbs Hill (Nb, Haltwhistle; NY 7469)	<i>Gibs Hill</i> 1769 (ANb)	<i>Gibbs Hill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	ModE forename <i>Gib</i> , <i>Gibb</i> (shortened from <i>Gilbert</i>) / ModE surname <i>Gibb</i>	ModE <i>hill</i>		<i>Gibb</i> is first recorded as a surname in England in 1179 (<i>Gibbe de Huckenhale</i> , Nf) (Reaney and Wilson 1997:189). In the 1891 England and Wales Census, there are 1,462 <i>Gibb</i> families, and outside London the name is the commonest in Nb and Du, where it is the surname of 162 and 129 families, respectively (A).
803	Gibb's Hill (Nb, Ingram; NU 0314)	<i>Gibb's Hill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE forename <i>Gib</i> , <i>Gibb</i> (shortened from <i>Gilbert</i>) / ModE surname <i>Gibb</i>	ModE <i>hill</i>		Cf. Gibbs Hill.
804	Gibbsneese (Du, Staindrop; NZ 0923)	<i>Gibsknees</i> 1768 (ADu)	<i>Gibbs Knees</i> 1833 (NCGEW), <i>Gibbsneese</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)	ModE forename <i>Gib</i> , <i>Gibb</i> (shortened from <i>Gilbert</i>) / ModE surname <i>Gibb</i>	ModE <i>knee</i> (< ME <i>knē</i> < OE <i>cnēo</i> (w)) / ModE dial. <i>nese</i> 'nose; headland' (< ME <i>nese</i> < OE * <i>nesu</i> , * <i>neosu</i>)		The generic of this name is problematic. It could be ModE <i>knee</i> , used here in the sense of '[p]art of a hill [...] regarded as corresponding to the knee', or perhaps alternatively ModE dial. <i>nese</i> ; according to the OED, <i>nese</i> is only attested in the sense of 'headland' in Scots, and there are no examples from Du or Nb in the EDD, but cf. Naisberry and Sharpness Point. Cf. Gibbs Hill.

805	Gibside (Du, Whickham; NZ 1758)	<i>Gypsethe</i> c. 1269 (DCDP)	<i>Gipsete</i> 1323 (DCDP), <i>Gippeset</i> 1339 (Ma), <i>Gibside</i> 1768 (ADu)	OE pers. n. * <i>Gyppi</i> (E) / ME pers. n. <i>Gibb</i> (e) (hypocoristic form of <i>Gilbert</i>) (Ma)	OE (ge) <i>set</i> 'fold' (E) / ME <i>sete</i> 'seat' (< late OE <i>sæte</i> < ON <i>sæti</i>) (Ma)		Only G~ <i>Hall</i> and G~ <i>Hillhead</i> on OS88. The Grid Ref. given here is to G~ Hall, which is <i>Gibside</i> on ADu, as well as on the OSC and OSI series of maps. If the generic is ME <i>sete</i> , its meaning in this name is uncertain, and it is possible that it is not used as a hill-term here (cf. Corsenside, Simonside) (Mawer 1920:93, 237). This name is interpreted as 'Gipp or Gibb's fold' (ME pers. n. <i>Gibb</i> / <i>Gipp</i> (shortened from <i>Gilbert</i>) + ME <i>set</i> 'fold') in DCDP.
806	Gill Pike (Nb, Falstone; NY 6183)	<i>Gill Pike</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE dial. <i>gill</i> 'ravine, small stream' (< OWScand, ME <i>gil</i>) / ModE surname <i>Gill</i>	ModE dial. <i>pike</i>		The crags on top of G~ P~ are marked on ANb as <i>Geel Craig</i> , and there is also a G~ Sike, as well as a G~ Hassock, on the OSC, OSI and OSM series of maps. <i>Gill</i> is first recorded as a surname in England in 1066 (<i>Ghille</i> , <i>Ghile</i> , <i>Ghil</i> , Y), and in the 1891 England and Wales Census, it is the surname of 21,225 families, including 280 families in Nb (A; Reaney and Wilson 1997:190).

807	Gilliehill Clints (Nb, Thorneyburn; NY 7790)	<i>Gilliehill Clints</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		Scot surname <i>Gillie</i>	ModE <i>hill</i>	ModE dial. <i>clint</i> 'rocky cliff, projecting rock or ledge on the side of a hill or river' (< ME <i>clint</i> < ODan <i>klint</i>)	The specific appears to be the surname <i>Gillie</i> , a variant form of <i>Gillis</i> (A). Both <i>Gillis</i> and <i>Gillie</i> are of Scottish origin, and in the 1891 England and Wales Census, <i>Gillie</i> is the commonest in Nb, where it is the surname of 62 families (A; Reaney and Wilson 1997:191). <i>Gillie Hill</i> appears on the OSC, OSCI and OSM series of maps as the name of a hill-feature NNW of G~ C~.
808	Gills Law (Nb, Alwinton; NT 9409)	<i>Gills Law</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE surname <i>Gill</i> / ModE forename <i>Gill</i> (shortened from <i>Gillian</i>)	ModE dial. <i>law</i>		Cf. Gill Pike.
809	Girdle Fell (Nb, Elsdon; NT 7001)	<i>Girdle Fell</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	<i>Girdle Fell</i> 1869 (W)	ModE <i>girdle</i> (< ME <i>girdel</i> < OE <i>gyrdel</i>) / ModE dial. <i>girdle</i> 'circular iron plate which is suspended over the fire and upon which cakes are baked or toasted' (< late ME <i>girdul</i> , <i>gurdel</i> < ME <i>gridel</i> < OFr * <i>gredil</i> , <i>greil</i> , <i>grail</i> , * <i>gredille</i> , <i>gradille</i> , <i>greille</i>)	ModE <i>fell</i>		There is also a G~ Stone on ANb, as well as on the OSC, OSI and OSM series of maps. The specific in these names is problematic. It could be ModE <i>girdle</i> , used here in the dial. sense of 'thin layer or sheet of stone; very thin, compact band or stratum', or possibly ModE dial. <i>girdle</i> , which is attested in Yorkshire in the compound <i>girdle-stone</i> 'stone on which to bake oaten cakes' (EDD; OED). No interpretation is suggested in Watts (2004:250).

810	Glantlees (Nb, Felton; NU 1405)	<i>Glanteley</i> c. 1138 (L)	<i>Glanteleia</i> 1200 (Ma), <i>Glendeleya</i> 1201 (E), <i>Glanteley</i> 1242 (E), <i>Glanteley alias Glanteley</i> c. 1250 (Ma), <i>Glantly</i> 1346 (Ma), <i>Glantlees</i> 1428 (Ma)	OE <i>*glente</i> 'look-out hill' (E) / ON pers. n. <i>*Glante</i> , <i>*Glente</i> (Ma)	OE <i>læh</i> (E, Ma)		This is a problematic name. The specific is apparently a common noun or pers. n. related to ME <i>glenten</i> 'to shine, to look, to move quickly' and Dan <i>glente</i> , Sw <i>glänta</i> 'hawk, kite' (Ekwall 1960:197; Mawer 1920:93-94; EPNE). OE <i>*glente</i> in the sense of 'look-out hill' would fit local topography here as G~ farm is situated at the foot of a prominent hill.
811	Glantlees Hill (Nb, Alnwick; NU 1206)	<i>Glantlees Hill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		p. n. <i>Glantlees</i>	ME, ModE hill		For the specific, see Glantlees.
812	Glanton (Nb, Whittingham; NU 0714)	<i>Glentendon</i> 1186 (W, E, Mi)	<i>Glantedon</i> 1200 (W, E), <i>Glantendon</i> 1219 (W, E, Ma), <i>Glanton</i> c. 1258 (L), <i>Glentendon</i> 1278 (Ma), <i>Glanton</i> 1346 (Ma), <i>Glaunton</i> 1399 (Ma), <i>Glanton</i> 1769 (ANb)	OE <i>*glente</i> 'look-out hill' (W, Mi) / OE <i>*glente</i> 'look-out hill' (E) / OE <i>*glente</i> 'hawk' (W, Mi) / ON pers. n. <i>*Glante</i> , <i>*Glente</i> (Ma)	OE <i>dūn</i> (W, E, Ma, Mi)		The specific of this name is problematic (cf. Glantlees). OE <i>*glente</i> in the sense of 'look-out (hill)' would fit local topography as G~ village 'lies beside a prominent hill offering extensive views N and S along the Roman road from Corbridge to Berwick' (Watts 2004:251).
813	Glanton Hill (Nb, Whittingham; NU 0614)	<i>Glanton Hill</i> 1926 (OSCR2)		p. n. <i>Glanton</i>	ModE hill		For the specific, see Glanton. G~ H~ is the name of the higher of the two summits of the prominent hill which OE <i>dūn</i> , and the possible OE <i>*glente</i> in <i>Glanton</i> refer to. G~ H~ was formerly known as <i>Hopper's Hill</i> (OSC1).
814	Glanton Pyke (Nb, Whittingham; NU 0514)	<i>Glanton Pike</i> 1769 (ANb)	<i>Glanton Pyke</i> 1862-67 (OSC1), 1868 (W)	p. n. <i>Glanton</i> (W)	ModE dial. pike (W)		For the specific, see Glanton.

815	Glen Hill (Nb, Allendale; NY 8555)	<i>Glen Hill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>glen</i> 'valley' (< ME <i>glen</i> < Gaelic <i>gleann</i>)	ModE <i>hill</i>		
816	Glendhu Hill (Nb, Falstone; NY 5686)	<i>Glendhu Hill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	<i>Glendhu Hill</i> 1868 (W)	p. n. <i>Glen Dhu</i> (W)	ModE <i>hill</i>		<i>Glen Dhu</i> is first recorded in 1339 (<i>Glendeu</i>) (Watts 2004:252-253).
817	Glendue Fell (Nb, Knaresdale; NY 6455)	<i>Glendue Fell</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		p. n. <i>Glendue</i>	ME, ModE <i>fell</i>		On the OSC, OSI and OSM series of maps, <i>G~ (Glen Due</i> OSC1) is the name of the valley in which the <i>G~ Burn</i> flows N of <i>G~ F~</i> . There are apparently no early forms for this name.
818	Gloster Hill (Nb, Warkworth; NU 2504)	<i>Gloucester-hill</i> 1637 (Ma)	<i>Glowster-hill</i> 1637 (W, Ma), <i>Gloster Hill</i> 1769 (ANb)	p. n. <i>Gloster</i> (W)	ModE <i>hill</i> (W)		<i>Gloster</i> is first recorded in c. 1178 (<i>Gloucestre</i>) (Watts 2004:253; Ekwall 1960:199; Mawer 1920:94). It only appears as part of <i>G~ H~</i> on the maps consulted here, and it is uncertain whether it referred to the same place as the apparently later <i>G~ H~</i> , or whether these were two separate places.
819	Goatscrag Hill (Nb, Ford; NT 9737)	<i>Goatscrag Hill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>goat</i> (< ME <i>gōt</i> < OE <i>gāt</i>)	ModE <i>crag</i>	ModE <i>hill</i>	<i>Goats Crag</i> appears on the OSC, OSI and OSM series of maps as the name of the rock formations on the southwestern slopes of <i>G~ H~</i> .
820	Gold Hill (Du, Stanhope; NY 8342)	<i>Gold Hill</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>gold</i> (< ME <i>gōld</i> < OE <i>gold</i>)	ModE <i>hill</i>		The exact meaning of ModE <i>gold</i> in this name is uncertain (cf. Silverhill).
821	Goldenhill (Nb, Bamburgh; NU 1532)	<i>Golden Hill</i> 1769 (ANb)	<i>Goldenhill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	ModE <i>golden</i> (< ME <i>gōlden</i> < ME <i>gōld</i> < OE <i>gold</i>)	ModE <i>hill</i>		The exact meaning of ModE <i>golden</i> is uncertain here (cf. Gold Hill and Silverhill). On the OSC, OSI and OSM series of maps, <i>Golden Hill</i> is the name of a hill SE of <i>G~ settlement (Golden Hill</i> OSC1, <i>Bradford Goldenhill</i> OSCR1).

822	Goldhill (Du, Muggleswick; NZ 0547)	<i>Gold Hill</i> 1768 (ADu)	<i>East Goldhill</i> 1857-67 (OSC1), <i>Goldhill</i> 1981 (OSM1)	ModE <i>gold</i> (< ME <i>gōld</i> < OE <i>gold</i>)	ModE <i>hill</i>		There is also a West G~ on OSC1. The exact meaning of ModE <i>gold</i> is uncertain here (cf. Gold Hill and Silverhill).
823	Gowk Hill (Nb, Rothbury; NU 0804)	<i>Gowk Hill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE dial. <i>gowk</i> 'cuckoo' (< ME <i>gōk</i> < ON <i>gaukr</i>)	ModE <i>hill</i>		
824	Granary Point (Nb, Ancroft; NU 0841)	<i>Granary Point</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>granary</i> (< Lat <i>grānārium</i>)	ModE <i>point</i>		ModE <i>granary</i> probably refers here to the site of 'Fenham monastic grange [...] owned by Lindisfarne Priory', about 500 metres S of G~ P~ (KP). There is a <i>Granery Mill</i> near G~ P~ on ANb. The earliest citation of ModE <i>granary</i> in the OED dates from 1570.
825	Grandy's Knowe (Nb, Haltwhistle; NY 7867)	<i>Grandy Know</i> 1769 (ANb)	<i>Grandy's Knowe</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	ModE surname <i>Grandy</i>	ModE dial. <i>knowe</i>, <i>know</i>		The specific seems to be the surname <i>Grandy</i> , which is apparently otherwise rare in Nb, with only five of the 350 <i>Grandy</i> families in the 1891 England and Wales Census recorded in the county (A).
826	Grange Hill (Du, St Andrew Auckland; NZ 2329)	<i>Grange Hill</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>grange</i> 'country house with farm buildings attached, out-lying farm-house' (< OFr, ME <i>grange</i> , <i>graunge</i>)	ModE <i>hill</i>		
827	Grass Hill Farm (Du, Middleton-in-Teesdale; NY 8135)	<i>Grass Hill</i> 1768 (ADu)	<i>Grasshill House</i> 1857-67 (OSC1), <i>Grass Hill Farm</i> 1953 (OSI1)	ModE <i>grass</i> (< ME <i>gras</i> < OE <i>gærs</i> , <i>græs</i> , <i>gres</i>)	ModE <i>hill</i>	ModE <i>house</i> (later replaced with ModE <i>farm</i>)	

828	Gray Mare's Crag (Nb, Falstone; NY 6182)	<i>Gray Mare Crag</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	<i>Gray Mare's Crag</i> 1898-99 (OSCR1)	ModE <i>grey</i> (< ME <i>grei</i> < OE <i>græg</i>) + ModE dial. <i>mere</i> , <i>mear</i> 'boundary, object indicating boundary, landmark' (< ME <i>mēre</i> < OE (<i>ge</i>) <i>mære</i>)	ModE <i>crag</i>		<i>Gray Mare</i> could be an earlier p. n. although it only appears as part of G~ M~ C~ on the maps consulted here as <i>Gray Mare</i> and <i>Grey Mare</i> occur frequently elsewhere in Nb as names of boundary stones (cf. e.g. Greymare Hill and Greymare Rigg).
829	Great Dodd (Nb, Thorneyburn; NY 7992)	<i>Great Dodd</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>great</i> (< ME <i>grēt</i> < OE <i>grēat</i>)	ModE dial. <i>dod</i>		There is also a Little D~ on the OSC, OSI and OSM series of maps.
830	Greatlaw (Nb, Kirkharle; NZ 0180)	<i>Great law</i> 1769 (ANb)	<i>Greatlaw</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	ModE <i>great</i> (< ME <i>grēt</i> < OE <i>grēat</i>)	ModE dial. <i>law</i>		
831	Green Combs (Du, Middleton-in-Teesdale; NY 7934)	<i>Green Combs</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>green</i> (< OE, ME <i>grēne</i>)	ModE <i>comb</i>		
832	Green Eyes Crag (Nb, Falstone; NY 7388)	<i>Green Knees</i> 1769 (ANb)	<i>Green Eyes Crag</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	ModE <i>green</i> (< OE, ME <i>grēne</i>)	ModE <i>knee</i> (< ME <i>knē</i> < OE <i>cnēo</i> (w)) / ModE dial. <i>nese</i> 'nose; headland' (< ME <i>nese</i> < OE * <i>nesu</i> , * <i>neosu</i>)	ModE <i>crag</i>	G~ E~ appears on ANb, as well as on the OSC, OSI and OSM series of maps, as the name of a hill-feature SSW of G~ E~ C~ (<i>Green Knees</i> ANb, <i>Green Eyes</i> OSC1). The generic of this name is problematic. It could be ModE <i>knee</i> , used here in the sense of '[p]art of a hill [...] regarded as corresponding to the knee', or perhaps alternatively ModE dial. <i>nese</i> (cf. Gibbsneese) (OED).
833	Green Head (Du, Stanhope; NY 9739)	<i>Greneheade</i> 1605 (DCDP)	<i>Greenhead</i> 1768 (ADu), <i>Green Head</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)	ModE <i>green</i> (< OE, ME <i>grēne</i>) (DCDP)	ModE <i>head</i> (DCDP)		
834	Green Head (Du, Witton-le-Wear; NZ 1434)	<i>Greenhead</i> 1768 (ADu)	<i>Green Head</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)	ModE <i>green</i> (< OE, ME <i>grēne</i>)	ModE <i>head</i>		

835	Green Hill (Du, Sedgefield; NZ 3728)	<i>Greene Hill</i> 1647 (DCDP, PNDu)	<i>Green Hill</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)	ModE <i>green</i> (< OE, ME <i>grēne</i>) (DCDP)	ModE <i>hill</i> (DCDP)		
836	Green Hill (Nb, Allendale; NY 8553)	<i>Green Hill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>green</i> (< OE, ME <i>grēne</i>)	ModE <i>hill</i>		
837	Green Hill (Nb, Allendale; NY 8647)	<i>Green Hill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>green</i> (< OE, ME <i>grēne</i>) (W)	ModE <i>hill</i> (W)		No early forms are given in Watts (2004:261).
838	Green Hill (Nb, Knaresdale; NY 6449)	<i>Green Hill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>green</i> (< OE, ME <i>grēne</i>)	ModE <i>hill</i>		
839	Green Hill (Nb, Norham; NT 9149)	<i>Green Hill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>green</i> (< OE, ME <i>grēne</i>)	ModE <i>hill</i>		
840	Green Hills (Du, Kelloe; NZ 3939)	<i>Green Hill</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)	<i>Green Hills</i> 1898 (OSCR1)	ModE <i>green</i> (< OE, ME <i>grēne</i>)	ModE <i>hill</i>		
841	Green Hills (Nb, Allendale; NY 8347)	<i>Green Hills</i> 2003 (OS87)		ModE <i>green</i> (< OE, ME <i>grēne</i>)	ModE <i>hill</i>		
842	Green Knowe (Nb, Alnham; NT 9513)	<i>Green Knowe</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>green</i> (< OE, ME <i>grēne</i>)	ModE dial. <i>knowe</i>, <i>know</i>		
843	Green Knowles (Du, Sedgefield; NZ 3429)	<i>Green Knowles</i> c. 1838 (PNDu)		ModE <i>green</i> (< OE, ME <i>grēne</i>) (PNDu)	ModE <i>knoll</i> (PNDu)		
844	Green Law (Nb, Alwinton; NT 8011)	<i>Green Law</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>green</i> (< OE, ME <i>grēne</i>)	ModE dial. <i>law</i>		
845	Green Laws (Du, Stanhope; NY 8239)	<i>Green Laws</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>green</i> (< OE, ME <i>grēne</i>)	ModE dial. <i>law</i>		
846	Green Rigg (Nb, Thockrington; NY 9182)	<i>Green Rigg</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>green</i> (< OE, ME <i>grēne</i>)	ModE dial. <i>rig(g)</i>		
847	Greenhead (Nb, Bellingham; NY 8383)	<i>Greenhead</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>green</i> (< OE, ME <i>grēne</i>)	ModE <i>head</i>		

848	Greenhead (Nb, Haltwhistle; NY 6665)	<i>le Greneheued</i> c. 1289 (W, E, Ma)	<i>Le Greneheued</i> 1290 (Mi), <i>Greenhead</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	OE <i>grēne</i> 'green' (W, E, Ma, Mi)	OE <i>hēafod</i> (W, E, Ma, Mi)		
849	Greenhead (Nb, Shotley; NZ 0551)	<i>Greenheud</i> 1769 (ANb)	<i>Greenhead</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	ModE <i>green</i> (< OE, ME <i>grēne</i>)	ModE <i>head</i>		
850	Greenhill (Du, Dalton-le-Dale; NZ 4047)	<i>Greenhill</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>green</i> (< OE, ME <i>grēne</i>)	ModE <i>hill</i>		
851	Greenhill Farm (Nb, Bamburgh; NU 1933)	<i>Greenhill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	<i>Greenhill Farm</i> 2005 (OS75)	ModE <i>green</i> (< OE, ME <i>grēne</i>)	ModE <i>hill</i>	ModE <i>farm</i>	
852	Greenhills (Du, Middleton-in-Teesdale; NY 8331)	<i>Greenhills</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>green</i> (< OE, ME <i>grēne</i>)	ModE <i>hill</i>		
853	Greenlaw Walls (Nb, Norham; NT 9341)	<i>Greenlaw Walls</i> 1769 (ANb)	<i>Greenlaw-walls</i> 1862-67 (OSC1), <i>Greenlaw Walls</i> 1899 (OSCR1)	ModE <i>green</i> (< OE, ME <i>grēne</i>)	ModE dial. <i>law</i>	ModE <i>wall</i> (< ME <i>wal</i> < OE <i>wall</i>)	<i>Greenlaw</i> is probably an earlier p. n. although it only appears as part of <i>G~ W~</i> and <i>Old G~ W~</i> on the maps consulted here (cf. e.g. <i>Green Law</i>).
854	Greenlaws Hush (Du, Stanhope; NY 8836)	<i>Greenlaws Hush</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>green</i> (< OE, ME <i>grēne</i>)	ModE dial. <i>law</i>	ModE dial. <i>hush</i> 'gush or rush of water, sound made by rushing water'	ModE dial. <i>hush</i> is used especially of an artificial rush of water 'used to wash away earth from the surface of rock or mineral', and this is apparently also the meaning of the word here as there are old lead mines in the area (<i>Greenlaws Mine Lead</i> , <i>Greenlaws Vein</i> , <i>Old Lead Workings</i> OSC1) (DMM; EDD; KP; OED). On the OSC, OSI and OSM series of maps, <i>Green Laws</i> is the name of a hill-feature, or features by <i>G~ H~</i> .

855	Greenleighton (Nb, Hartburn; NZ 0292)	<i>Lytedon</i> 1242 (E)	<i>Lythedun</i> c. 1250 (Ma), <i>Lyhtedon</i> 1272 (E), <i>Grenelighton</i> 1360 (Ma), <i>Greenleighton</i> 1663 (Ma), <i>Green Leighton</i> 1769 (ANb), <i>Greenleighton</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	OE <i>lēht</i> , <i>līht</i> 'light, bright' (E) / OE pers. n. <i>Lihtwine</i> (Ma)	OE <i>dūn</i> (E, Ma)	ME <i>grēne</i> 'green' (< OE <i>grēne</i>)	
856	Greenridge (Nb, Hexham; NY 8860)	<i>Grenerig</i> 1304 (Ma)	<i>West Grundridge</i> 1769 (ANb), <i>West Greenridge</i> 1833 (NCGEW), <i>Greenridge</i> 2003 (OS87)	OE <i>grēne</i> 'green' (Ma)	OE <i>hrycg</i> (Ma)		There is also an East G~ on the OSC, OSI and OSM series of maps; on OS81, G~ refers collectively to both places.
857	Greenrigg (Nb, Lesbury; NU 2111)	<i>Greenrig</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	<i>Greenrig Kennels</i> 1899 (OSCR1), <i>Greenrigg Kennels</i> 1977 (OSM1), <i>Greenrigg</i> 2008 (OS81)	ModE <i>green</i> (< OE, ME <i>grēne</i>)	ModE dial. <i>rig(g)</i>		
858	Greenriggs (Nb, Lambley; NY 6659)	<i>Greenriggs</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>green</i> (< OE, ME <i>grēne</i>)	ModE dial. <i>rig(g)</i>		
859	Green's Fell (Nb, Chollerton; NY 9175)	<i>Green's Fell</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE surname <i>Green</i>	ModE <i>fell</i>		<i>Green</i> is first recorded as a surname in England in 1188 (<i>Geoffrey de Grene</i> , K), and in the 1891 Census, there are 927 Green families in Nb (A; Reaney and Wilson 1997:204).

860	Greensheen Hill (Nb, Lowick; NU 0535)	<i>Greensheen Hill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>green</i> (< OE, ME <i>grēne</i>) + ModE <i>sheen</i> 'brightness, gleam' (< ModE <i>sheen</i> (adj.) < ME <i>shēne</i> < OE <i>scēne</i>) / ModE <i>shin</i> (< ME <i>shin</i> (e < OE <i>scinu</i>)	ModE <i>hill</i>		The second el. of this name is problematic. It could be ModE <i>shin</i> in the Scottish and northern dial. sense of 'slope of a hill, prominent or ridgy part of a declivity' although there is no evidence for <i>sheen</i> -spellings of this word in the dictionaries (EDD; OED; SND). Alternatively, it might be ModE <i>sheen</i> , here presumably referring to the appearance of rocks or vegetation.
861	Greenside (Du, Ryton; NZ 1462)	<i>Green(e)side</i> 1647 (W)	<i>Greenside</i> 1768 (ADu)	ModE <i>green</i> (< OE, ME <i>grēne</i>)	ModE <i>side</i>		This name could be of OE or ME origin, as has been suggested by Watts (2004:261).
862	Greenside (Nb, Falstone; NY 6487)	<i>Greenside</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>green</i> (< OE, ME <i>grēne</i>)	ModE <i>side</i>		
863	Greenside (Nb, Hartburn; NZ 0686)	<i>Greenside</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>green</i> (< OE, ME <i>grēne</i>)	ModE <i>side</i>		
864	Greenside Farm (Du, Trimdon; NZ 3534)	<i>Green Side</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)	<i>Greenside Farm</i> 1966 (OSIR1)	ModE <i>green</i> (< OE, ME <i>grēne</i>)	ModE <i>side</i>	ModE <i>farm</i>	
865	Greensidehill (Nb, Ingram; NT 9816)	<i>Green Side</i> 1769 (ANb)	<i>Greensidehill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1), <i>Greenside Hill</i> 1869 (W), <i>Greensidehill</i> 1899 (OSCR1)	ModE <i>green</i> (< OE, ME <i>grēne</i>) (W)	ModE <i>side</i> (W)	ModE <i>hill</i> (W)	

866	Greenwood Law (Nb, Elsdon; NY 8999)	<i>Greenwood Law</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>green</i> (< OE, ME <i>grēne</i>) + ModE <i>wood</i>	ModE dial. <i>law</i>		<i>Greenwood</i> could be an earlier p. n. although it only appears as part of G~ L~ on the maps consulted here. It might alternatively be a surname although this is perhaps less likely; the surname <i>Greenwood</i> is first recorded in England in 1275 (<i>John del Grenewode</i> , Y), and in the 1891 Census, there are 46 Greenwood families in Nb (A; Reaney and Wilson 1997:205).
867	Grey Mares Knowe (Nb, Falstone; NT 6600)	<i>Grey Mares Knowe</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>grey</i> (< ME <i>grei</i> < OE <i>græg</i>) + ModE dial. <i>mere</i> , <i>mear</i> 'boundary, object indicating boundary, landmark' (< ME <i>mēre</i> < OE (<i>ge</i>) <i>mære</i>)	ModE dial. <i>knowe</i>, <i>know</i>		<i>Grey Mare</i> could be an earlier p. n. although it only appears as part of G~ M~ K~ on the maps consulted here (cf. Gray Mare's Crag).
868	Greyhound Law (Nb, Elsdon; NT 7606)	<i>Greyhound Law</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>greyhound</i> (< ME <i>grē-hound</i> < OE <i>grīghund</i> , * <i>grīeghund</i> < OE * <i>grīeg</i> + OE <i>hund</i>)	ModE dial. <i>law</i>		<i>Greyhound</i> could be an earlier hill-name (cf. Greyhound Law (NY 6497)).
869	Greyhound Law (Nb, Falstone; NY 6497)	<i>Greyhound Law</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>greyhound</i> (< ME <i>grē-hound</i> < OE <i>grīghund</i> , * <i>grīeghund</i> < OE * <i>grīeg</i> + OE <i>hund</i>)	ModE dial. <i>law</i>		The specific could be an earlier, simplex hill-name as <i>Greyhound</i> appears on ANb as the name of a hill NNE of G~ L~.

870	Greymare Hill (Nb, Bywell St Peter; NZ 0455)	<i>Greymare Hill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		p. n. <i>Greymare</i>	ME, ModE <i>hill</i>		<i>Greymare</i> is first recorded in 1307 (<i>Graymere</i>) (Mawer 1920:96). It only appears as part of <i>G~ H~</i> and secondary names derived from it on the maps consulted here, and it is uncertain whether it referred to the same place as the apparently later <i>G~ H~</i> , or whether these were two different places.
871	Greymare Rigg (Nb, Elsdon; NY 8998)	<i>Greymare Rigg</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		p. n. <i>Grey Mare</i>	ModE dial. <i>rig(g)</i>		<i>G~ M~</i> is <i>Grey Mare</i> on OSC1; there are apparently no early forms. It is the name of a stone on OSC1 and OSC1 while on OSC2, as well as on the OSI and OSM series of maps, it is the name of the area around the stone. <i>G~ M~</i> stone was probably a boundary marker (cf. Gray Mare's Crag and Grey Mares Knowe).
872	Greys Pike (Nb, Falstone; NY 6594)	<i>Grey's Pike</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	<i>Greys Pike</i> 2007 (OS80)	ModE surname <i>Grey</i> , <i>Gray</i>	ModE dial. <i>pike</i>		<i>Grey</i> , <i>Gray</i> is first recorded as a surname in England in 1086 (<i>Anschitill Grai</i> , <i>de Grai</i> , O), and in the 1891 England and Wales Census, there are 670 Grey and 1,815 Gray families in Nb (A; Reaney and Wilson 1997:203).
873	Greyside (Nb, Warden; NY 8668)	<i>le Graysyd</i> 1479 (Ma)	<i>Greyside</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	ME <i>grei</i> 'grey' (< OE <i>græg</i>) (Ma)	ME <i>sīde</i> (Ma)		<i>G~</i> is marked on ANb simply as <i>Side</i> .

874	Grindon (Du, Bishop Wearmouth; NZ 3555)	<i>Grendune</i> c. 1190 (PNDu)	<i>Grendon</i> 1291 (E), <i>Grynden</i> 1507 (Ma), <i>Grindon</i> 1561 (DCDP), <i>Grundon</i> 1768 (ADu), <i>Grindon</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)	OE <i>grēne</i> 'green' (E, Ma)	OE <i>dūn</i> (E, Ma)		
875	Grindon (Du, Grindon; NZ 3925)	<i>Grendon'</i> 1183 (PNDu)	<i>Grendona</i> 12th cent. (DCDP, PNDu), <i>Grendune</i> c. 1208 (E), <i>Gryndone</i> 1539 (E), <i>Grindon</i> 1675 (PNDu)	OE <i>grēne</i> 'green' (E)	OE <i>dūn</i> (E)		
876	Grindon (Nb, Norham; NT 9144)	<i>Grendona</i> 1183 (W, Ma)	<i>Grandon</i> c. 1208 (W, E, Mi), <i>Gryndone</i> 1539 (W, Ma), <i>Grindon</i> 1769 (ANb)	OE <i>grēne</i> 'green' (W, E, Ma, Mi)	OE <i>dūn</i> (W, E, Ma, Mi)		
877	Grindon (Nb, Warden; NY 8269)	<i>Grendon</i> 1279 (Ma)	<i>Grindon</i> 1403 (Ma)	OE <i>grēne</i> 'green' (Ma)	OE <i>dūn</i> (Ma)		
878	Grindon Green (Nb, Haltwhistle; NY 7273)	<i>Grindon Green</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		OE, ME <i>grēne</i> 'green'	OE <i>dūn</i> / ME <i>doun</i>	ModE <i>green</i> (< OE, ME <i>grēne</i>)	<i>Grindon</i> appears on ANb as the name of a settlement SW of present-day G~ G~. Despite the apparent absence of early forms, it is probably of OE or ME origin, and has the same etymology as e.g. Grindon (NZ 3555).
879	Grindon Hill (Nb, Warden; NY 8268)	<i>Grindon Hill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		p. n. <i>Grindon</i>	ME, ModE <i>hill</i>		For the specific, see Grindon (NY 8269).

880	Grindon, High G~ (Du, Aycliffe; NZ 3224)	<i>Westgrendon</i> 1319 (DCDP, PNDu)	<i>Gryndon next Preston on Skyrne</i> 1426 (DCDP), <i>Gryndon next Mordon</i> 1498 (DCDP), <i>High Grindon</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)	OE <i>grēne</i> 'green' (DCDP, PNDu)	OE <i>dūn</i> (DCDP, PNDu)	ModE <i>high</i> (< ME <i>heg</i> , <i>heig</i> , <i>hig</i> , <i>high</i> < OE * <i>hæh</i> , <i>hēh</i>) (DCDP)	
881	Grindonrigg (Nb, Norham; NT 9243)	<i>Grindon rigg</i> 1769 (ANb)	<i>Grindonridge</i> 1862- 67(OSC1), <i>Grindonrigg</i> 1899 (OSCR1)	p. n. <i>Grindon</i>	ME <i>rigge</i> / ModE dial. <i>rig(g)</i> / ModE <i>ridge</i>		On the OSC, OSI and OSM series of maps, <i>Grindon Rigg</i> is the name of the hill on the southeastern slopes of which G~ settlement is situated. For the specific, see Grindon (NT 9144).
882	Grindstonelaw (Nb, St John Lee; NZ 0073)	<i>Gryndstanlaw</i> 1479 (Ma)	<i>Grind stone law</i> 1769 (ANb), <i>Grindstone Law</i> 1862-67 (OSC1), <i>Grindstonelaw</i> 1898 (OSCR1)	ME <i>grīnd-stōn</i> 'grindstone' (< ME <i>grīnden</i> (< OE <i>grindan</i> , <i>grinden</i>) + ME <i>stōn</i>) (Ma)	ME <i>loue</i> (Ma)		
883	Grottington Farm (Nb, St John Lee; NY 9769)	<i>Grottendun</i> c. 1160 (Ma)	<i>Grotinton</i> 1298 (Ma), <i>Grotynghon</i> 1479 (Ma), <i>Groatington</i> 1676 (Ma), <i>Grottington</i> 1769 (ANb), <i>Grottington Farm</i> 1967 (OSIR1)	OE pers. n. * <i>Grot(t)a</i> (Ma)	OE <i>dūn</i> (Ma)	ModE <i>farm</i>	

884	Guile Point (Nb, Belford; NU 1340)	<i>Guile Point</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	<i>Guile Point</i> 1866 (W)	ModE <i>guile</i> (< ME <i>gīle</i> < OFr <i>guile</i>) (W)	ModE <i>point</i> (W)		Watts (2004:265) interprets G~P~ as 'treacherous headland'. The specific might, however, alternatively be ModE dial. <i>guile</i> 'channel on the beach which the tide fills, leaving a small island within; island of sand, quick-sand'; according to the EDD, this word is only attested in Yorkshire, but it would fit local topography here.
885	Gunnerton Fell (Nb, Chollerton; NY 9077)	<i>Gunnerton Fell</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		p. n. <i>Gunnerton</i>	ME, ModE <i>fell</i>		<i>Gunnerton</i> is first recorded in c. 1169 (<i>Gunwarton</i>) (Watts 2004:266; Ekwall 1960:208; Mawer 1920:97; Mills 2003:218). G~ F~ is marked on ANb as <i>Fell</i> .
886	Haber, Low H~ (Nb, Allendale; NY 7855)	<i>Low Haber</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		OE <i>hēg</i> 'hay, mowing grass' / ME <i>hei</i>	OE <i>berg</i> / ME <i>bergh</i>	ModE <i>low</i> (< ME <i>loue</i> < ON <i>lágr</i>)	This is a problematic name. It could, despite the apparent absence of early forms, be of OE or ME origin and have the same etymology as e.g. <i>Haber Hill</i> (We) (<i>Hauberg</i> 13th cent.) and <i>Haber</i> (We) (<i>Heyberkelde</i> c. 1270), which are both from OE <i>hēg</i> + OE <i>berg</i> (PNWe).
887	Hag Bank (Nb, Warden; NY 7961)	<i>Hag Bank</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE dial. <i>hag</i> (< ME <i>hag</i> < ON <i>hogg</i>)	ModE <i>bank</i>		The meaning of ModE dial. <i>hag</i> in this name is uncertain as it has several meanings which might be possible here, including 'portion of a wood marked off for cutting', 'brushwood' and 'piece of soft bog' (EDD; OED).

888	Hagdon (Nb, Eglingham; NU 1122)	<i>Hagdon</i> 1833 (NCGEW)		?	OE <i>denu</i> / ME <i>dēne</i> / OE <i>dūn</i> / ME <i>doun</i>		This is a problematic name. It is probably of OE or ME origin despite the apparent absence of early forms. The generic could be OE <i>denu</i> / ME <i>dēne</i> or OE <i>dūn</i> / ME <i>doun</i> although neither would fit local topography particularly well. The specific is obscure; if <i>H~</i> is of ME origin, it might be the surname <i>Hagg</i> or ME <i>hag</i> 'portion of woodland marked off for cutting'.
889	Hagg Bank Bridge (Nb, Ovingham; NZ 1063)	<i>Hagg Bank Bridge</i> 2005 (OS88)		p. n. <i>Hagg</i> (i.e. <i>Hagg Farm</i>)	ModE <i>bank</i>	ModE <i>bridge</i> (< ME <i>brigge</i> < OE <i>brycg</i>)	<i>Hagg Farm</i> is <i>Hagg</i> on ANb; there are apparently no early forms. <i>Hagg Bank</i> appears on the OSC, OSI and OSM series of maps as the name of a steep hill-side WNW of H~ B~ B~ (<i>Hag Bank</i> OSC1, <i>Hagg Bank</i> OSCR1).
890	Hagg Hill (Du, Ryton; NZ 1861)	<i>Hag Hill</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)	<i>Hagg Hill</i> 1974 (OSM1)	ModE dial. <i>hag</i> (< ME <i>hag</i> < ON <i>hōgg</i>)	ModE <i>hill</i>		The meaning of ModE dial. <i>hag</i> in this name is uncertain (cf. <i>Hag Bank</i>).
891	Haggle Rigg (Nb, Simonburn; NY 8374)	<i>Highalrigg</i> 1769 (ANb)	<i>Haggle Rigg</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	ModE <i>haggle</i> (< ModE <i>to haggle</i>)	ModE dial. <i>rig(g)</i>		The specific of this name is problematic. It could be ModE <i>haggle</i> 'action of haggling, wrangling or dispute about terms' although, if trustworthy, the 1769 form does not seem to support this interpretation (OED). The earliest citation of <i>haggle</i> as a noun in the OED dates from 1858.

892	Haining Head (Nb, Elsdon; NY 9292)	<i>Haining Head</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		p. n. <i>Haining</i>	ME <i>heved</i>, <i>haved</i>, <i>hede</i> / ModE <i>head</i>		<i>Haining</i> is first recorded in 1304 (<i>Hayning</i>) (Mawer 1920:98). On ANb, as well as on the OSC, OSI and OSM series of maps, it is the name of a house NNE of H~ H~. As H~ is derived from ON <i>hegning</i> , ME <i>heining</i> which had the meaning 'enclosed piece of land', and ModE dial. <i>haining</i> has the senses 'preserving of grass for cattle, protected grass', 'any fenced field or enclosure' and 'separate place for cattle', it is uncertain whether ME <i>heved</i> , <i>haved</i> , <i>hede</i> or its reflex is used as a hill-term in this name as the reference could be to the 'head', or upper end of an enclosure or piece of land rather than to a hill-feature (cf. Closehead and also Cavil Head) (EDD; EPNE; MED; OED).
893	Hainingrigg (Nb, Bellingham; NY 8484)	<i>Hainingrigg</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE dial. <i>haining</i> 'preserving of grass for cattle, fenced field or enclosure, separate place for cattle' (< ME <i>heining</i> < ON <i>hegning</i>)	ModE dial. <i>rig(g)</i>		

894	Hairy Side (Nb, Bywell St Peter; NZ 0054)	<i>Hairy Side</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>hairy</i> (< ME <i>hēri</i> < ME <i>hēr</i> < OE <i>hæri</i> , <i>hēr</i>)	ModE <i>side</i>		The specific is apparently ModE <i>hairy</i> , here presumably referring to rough vegetation (cf. e.g. <i>Hairyholes Plantation</i> in Taylor and Márkus (2008:374): '[t]he adjective <i>hairy</i> presumably referred to the presence of rough vegetation [...] [t]here is a place with a similar name <i>Hairies Hole</i> [...] at NO 405087 (<i>Hairies Hole</i> [c. 1900])').
895	Halidon Hill (Nb, Berwick-upon-Tweed; NT 9654)	<i>Halydon</i> 1338 (W)	<i>Haly(ng)doun</i> c. 1390 (W), <i>Halidone hill</i> c. 1535 (W), <i>Hallydown Hill</i> 1769 (ANb), <i>Halidon Hill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	OE <i>hālig</i> 'holy' (W)	OE <i>dūn</i> (W)	ModE <i>hill</i> (W)	
896	Hall Heads (Du, Merrington; NZ 2531)	<i>Hall Head</i> 1768 (ADu)	<i>Hall Heads</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)	ModE <i>hall</i>	ModE <i>head</i>		
897	Hall Hill Farm (Du, Lanchester; NZ 1244)	<i>Halhill</i> 1488 (DCDP)	<i>Hall Hill</i> 1857-67 (OSC1), <i>Hall Hill Farm</i> 2005 (OS88)	ME <i>hal(le)</i>	ME <i>hill</i>	ModE <i>farm</i>	

898	Halleypike Lough (Nb, Simonburn; NY 8071)	<i>Halleypike Lough</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>holy</i> (< ME <i>hōlī</i> < OE <i>hālig</i>) / ModE surname <i>Halley</i>	ModE dial. <i>pike</i>	ModE dial. <i>loch</i> , <i>lough</i> 'lake' (< ME <i>lough</i> < OE <i>luh</i> , Gaelic <i>loch</i>)	<i>Halleypike</i> is probably an earlier p. n. although it only appears as part of <i>H~ L~</i> on the maps consulted here. The first el. of this name is problematic. It could be ModE <i>holy</i> as p. ns. containing OE <i>hālig</i> 'holy' or its reflex are attested elsewhere with present-day forms in <i>Halli-</i> , <i>Halley-</i> (cf. e.g. <i>Hallikeld</i> (NRY) (<i>Halikeld</i> 1226) in Ekwall (1960:212)). It might alternatively be the surname <i>Halley</i> although this is perhaps less likely as <i>Halley</i> seems to be rare in Nb, with only nine of the 546 Halley families in the 1891 England and Wales Census recorded in the county (A). The surname <i>Halley</i> is first recorded in England in 1166 (<i>Robert de Hallai</i> , Y) (Reaney and Wilson 1997:213).
899	Halleywell Fell (Nb, Hexham; NY 8848)	<i>Halleywell Fell</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		p. n. <i>Halleywell</i>	ModE <i>fell</i>		<i>H~</i> is <i>Hollowell</i> on ANb; there are apparently no early forms.
900	Halls Hill (Nb, Elsdon; NY 8988)	<i>Hallshill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	<i>Halls Hill</i> 1981 (OSM1)	ModE <i>hall</i> / ModE surname <i>Hall</i>	ModE <i>hill</i>		<i>Hall</i> is first recorded as a surname in England in 1178 (<i>Warin de Halla</i> , Ess), and in the 1891 Census, there are 3,873 Hall families in Nb (A; Reaney and Wilson 1997:213)

901	Halton (Nb, Corbridge; NY 9967)	<i>Haulton</i> 1161 (E, Mi)	<i>Haultone</i> 1161 (Ma), <i>Hawelton</i> 1177 (Ma), 1212 (E), <i>Hawilton</i> 1242 (E), c. 1250 (Ma), <i>Halton</i> 1254 (Ma), <i>Ha(u)lghton</i> 1318 (Ma), <i>Halton</i> 1769 (ANb)	OE * <i>hāw</i> 'look-out' + OE <i>hyll</i> (E, Mi) / OE <i>halh</i> (Ma) / OE <i>hālig</i> 'holy' (Ma)	OE <i>tūn</i> (E, Ma, Mi)		Ekwall (1960:213) thinks that OE * <i>hāw-hyll</i> is an earlier hill-name.
902	Haltonlea Fell (Nb, Haltwhistle; NY 6457)	<i>Haltonlee Fell</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	<i>Haltonlea Fell</i> 1898-99 (OSCR1)	p. n. <i>Halton Lea</i>	ModE <i>fell</i>		<i>H~ L~</i> is <i>Halton Lee</i> on ANb; there are apparently no early forms.
903	Haltwhistle (Nb, Haltwhistle; NY 7064)	<i>Hautwysel</i> 1240 (W, E, Ma, Mi)	<i>Hawtewysill</i> 1279 (E), <i>Hautetwysel</i> 1340 (Ma), <i>Haltewesyll</i> 1479 (Ma), <i>Hautewysle</i> 1542 (Ma), <i>Haltwhistle</i> 1769 (ANb)	OFr <i>haut</i> 'high' (W, Ma, Mi) / OE <i>hēafod</i> (E)	OE <i>twisla</i> 'fork of a river, junction of two streams' (W, E, Ma, Mi) / ME <i>twisel</i> 'fork of a river' (< OE <i>twisla</i>) (Ma)		Ekwall (1959:64) believes that the specific is OE <i>hēafod</i> , arguing that it is 'extremely improbable that an early English place-name like <i>Haltwhistle</i> [...] can have as first element [O]Fr <i>haut</i> '. According to Ekwall (1959:64), '[i]n the long name <i>Hēafodtwisla</i> the diphthong <i>ēa</i> would be shortened early, and <i>haved-</i> [would become] <i>havd-</i> and <i>haud-</i> in the same way as OE [...] <i>hafoc</i> became [...] <i>havek</i> , <i>hauk</i> '.

904	Hamilton, Black H~ (Du, Brancepeth; NZ 1736)	<i>Black Hambleton</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)	<i>Black Hamilton</i> 2005 (OS92)	OE <i>*hamol</i> , <i>*hamel</i> 'mutilated'	OE <i>dūn</i>	ModE <i>black</i> (< ME <i>blak</i> < OE <i>blæc</i>)	Despite the apparent absence of early forms, this name is probably of OE origin and has the same etymology as e.g. Humbledon. There are several certain or probable <i>*hamol</i> -, <i>*hamel-dūns</i> in Nb and Du, and this p. n. type is also well attested elsewhere (cf. e.g. Humbledon, and also e.g. <i>Hambleton</i> (Sr) (<i>Hameledune</i> 1086) and <i>Hambleton</i> (La) (<i>Hameltune</i> 1086) in Watts (2004:274) and Ekwall (1960:214)). B~ H~ farm is situated at the foot of a prominent hill.
905	Hamsteels (Du, Lanchester; NZ 1744)	<i>Hamstele</i> 1242 (E, Ma)	<i>Hamstels</i> 1382 (Ma), <i>Hamstell</i> 1479 (Ma), <i>Hamsteels</i> 1833 (NCGEW)	OE <i>hām</i> (E, Ma)	OE <i>stigel</i>, -ol (E) / OE <i>steall</i> 'shed' (Ma)		Only H~ <i>Hall</i> on OS88. The Grid Ref. given here is to H~ H~, which is <i>Hamsteels</i> on the OSC and OSI series of maps. Local topography suggests that the generic is OE <i>stigel</i> , -ol in the sense of 'steep ascent' as H~ H~ is situated at the top of a steep slope.

906	Handwell Hill (Du, Lanchester; NZ 1350)	<i>Handwell Hill</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>hand</i> (< ME <i>hond</i> (e < OE <i>hand</i> , <i>hond</i>) / ModE dial. <i>handy</i> 'small tub for baling or laving water from a well' (< ModE <i>hand</i>) / ModE surname <i>Hand</i> + ModE <i>well</i>	ModE <i>hill</i>		The first el. of this name is problematic. The present-day form of the name seems to suggest ModE <i>hand</i> , but, if so, its meaning here is uncertain. Another possibility could be ModE dial. <i>handy</i> ; according to the EDD, this word is only attested in Nb, Cu and Scotland, but it would be semantically appropriate with a word for a well or spring. There is also the surname <i>Hand</i> , which is first recorded in England in 1288 (<i>Honde</i> , Ch) (Reaney and Wilson 1997:215). In the 1891 England and Wales Census, it is the surname of 3,722 families, including 105 families in Du (A). <i>Handwell</i> could be an earlier p. n. although it only appears as part of <i>H~ H~</i> on the maps consulted here.
907	Hangingshields Rigg (Nb, Haltwhistle; NY 6867)	<i>Hangingshields Rigg</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>hanging</i> (< ME <i>hōnging</i> (e < OE <i>hangende</i> < OE <i>hōn</i> , <i>hangian</i> , ON <i>hęngjan</i>) + ModE dial. <i>shiel</i>	ModE dial. <i>rig(g)</i>		ModE <i>hanging</i> is probably used here as an adj. in the sense of 'overhanging' or 'situated on a steep slope' (OED). The noun <i>hanging</i> in the dial. sense of 'steep slope' would also fit local topography, but it seems less likely here as this sense of the word is apparently otherwise unattested in Nb (EDD; OED). <i>Hangingshields</i> could be an earlier p. n. although it only appears as part of <i>H~ R~</i> on the maps consulted here.

908	Hangman Hill (Nb, Hexham; NY 8952)	<i>Hangman Hill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>hangman</i> (< ME <i>hang-man</i> < ME <i>hōngen</i> (< OE <i>hōn</i> , <i>hangian</i> , ON <i>hęngjan</i>) + ME <i>man</i> (< OE <i>mann</i> , <i>monn</i>))	ModE <i>hill</i>		
909	Hangwell Law (Nb, Eglington; NU 1224)	<i>Hangwell Law</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		p. n. <i>Hangwell</i>	ME <i>loue</i> / ModE dial. <i>law</i>		<i>Hangwell</i> is first recorded in 1266 (<i>le Hengandewelle</i>) (Mawer 1920:100). It has been lost except as part of <i>H~ L~</i> .
910	Harbottle Crag (Nb, Alwinton; NT 9202)	<i>Harbottle Crag</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		p. n. <i>Harbottle</i>	ModE <i>crag</i>		<i>Harbottle</i> is first recorded in c. 1220 (<i>Hirbotle</i>) (Watts 2004:278; Ekwall 1960:218; Mawer 1920:101; Mills 2003:226).
911	Harbottle Hills (Nb, Alwinton; NT 9204)	<i>Harbottle Hills</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		p. n. <i>Harbottle</i>	ME, ModE <i>hill</i>		For the specific, see Harbottle Crag.
912	Hard Heugh (Nb, Whittingham; NU 0506)	<i>Hard Heugh</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>hard</i> (< ME <i>hard</i> < OE <i>heard</i>)	ModE dial. <i>hoe</i>, <i>heugh</i>		
913	Hard Nab (Nb, Whittingham; NU 0508)	<i>Hard Nab</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>hard</i> (< ME <i>hard</i> < OE <i>heard</i>)	ModE dial. <i>nab</i> 'projecting or jutting out part of a hill or rock, rocky hill or summit, headland, promontory' (< ME <i>nab</i> (<i>be</i> < ON <i>nabbi</i> , <i>nabbr</i>))		
914	Hardberry Hill (Du, Middleton-in-Teesdale; NY 9328)	<i>Hardberry Hill</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>hard</i> (< ME <i>hard</i> < OE <i>heard</i>) + ModE dial. <i>berry</i>	ModE <i>hill</i>		This is a problematic name. The second el. appears to be ModE dial. <i>berry</i> 'mound, hillock, barrow', a variant of ModE <i>barrow</i> and a reflex of OE <i>berg</i> , but cf. Coldberry. <i>Hardberry</i> could be an earlier p. n. although it only appears as part of <i>H~ H~</i> on the maps consulted here.

915	Harden Edge (Nb, Elsdon; NT 7807)	<i>Harden Edge</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		p. n. <i>Harden</i> / ModE surname <i>Harden</i>	ModE <i>edge</i>		<p>The specific of this name is problematic. It could be an earlier p. n. or possibly a surname. <i>Harden</i> is first recorded as a surname in England in 1214 (<i>Adam de Hardene</i>, Nb) (Reaney and Wilson 1997:216). Although <i>H~</i> only appears as part of <i>H~E~</i> on the maps consulted here, its early occurrence as a surname in Nb seems to suggest that there has been in the past at least one place thus named in the county, and <i>Harden</i> is also attested elsewhere as a p. n. (cf. e.g. <i>Harden</i> (WRY) (<i>Hareden</i> c. 1166) in Watts (2004:278) and Ekwall (1960:218)). If the specific is a p. n. <i>Harden</i>, it could contain OE <i>dūn</i> or its reflex although OE <i>denu</i> would fit local topography equally well. The surname <i>Harden</i> is perhaps less likely here than a p. n. since, although first attested in the 13th century, it is apparently rare in Nb, with only six of the 1,326 Harden families in the 1891 Census living in the county (A).</p>
916	Harden Hill (Nb, Alnham; NT 9709)	<i>Harden Hill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		p. n. <i>Harden</i> / ModE surname <i>Harden</i>	ModE <i>hill</i>		<p>The specific of this name is problematic (cf. Harden Edge). If <i>Harden</i> is an earlier p. n., it could contain OE <i>dūn</i> or its reflex, but OE <i>denu</i> / ME <i>dēne</i> would also fit local topography here.</p>

917	Hardriggs (Nb, Haltwhistle; NY 6865)	<i>Hardriggs</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>hard</i> (< ME <i>hard</i> < OE <i>heard</i>)	ModE dial. <i>rig(g)</i>		
918	Hare Crag (Nb, Eglingham; NU 1022)	<i>Hare Crag</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>hare</i> (< ME <i>hāre</i> < OE <i>hara</i>)	ModE <i>crag</i>		The specific is probably ModE <i>hare</i> , but cf. Hare Law (NY 9738) and Hare Law (NT 9819).
919	Hare Law (Du, Stanhope; NY 9738)	<i>Harlaugh</i> 1382 (Ma)	<i>Harelaw</i> 1717 (DCDP), <i>Hare Law</i> 1898 (OSCR1)	OE <i>hār</i> 'boundary' (Ma) / OE <i>hara</i> 'hare' (Ma)	OE <i>hlāw</i> (Ma)		This name represents a p. n. type which occurs frequently in Nb and Du (cf. e.g. Hare Law (NT 9026) and Harelaw (NZ 1652)). These names are problematic as they could have either OE <i>hara</i> 'hara' (ModE <i>hare</i>) or OE <i>hār</i> 'grey, hoar, boundary' (ModE <i>hoar</i>) as their specific, and both interpretations are usually possible (DCDP; EPNE). Here the specific is perhaps more likely to be <i>hara</i> than <i>hār</i> as the place is not on a parish boundary (OS92; OSID; PAI).
920	Hare Law (Du, Wolsingham; NZ 0537)	<i>Harelaw</i> 1382 (Ma)	<i>Hare Law</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)	OE <i>hār</i> 'boundary' (Ma) / OE <i>hara</i> 'hare' (Ma)	OE <i>hlāw</i> (Ma)		The specific is perhaps more likely to be <i>hara</i> than <i>hār</i> as H~L~ is not on a parish boundary (OS92; OSID; PAI). Cf. Hare Law (NY 9738).

921	Hare Law (Nb, Ilderton; NT 9819)	<i>Hare Law</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>hare</i> (< ME <i>hāre</i> < OE <i>hara</i>) / ModE <i>hoar</i> (< ME <i>hōr</i> < OE <i>hār</i>)	ModE dial. <i>law</i>		This is one of the several <i>Harelaw</i> -names in the corpus for which there are apparently no early forms (cf. e.g. Hare Law (NT 9026), Harelaw (NZ 1652)). At least some of these names could be of OE or ME origin as early examples of this p. n. type can be found in both Nb and Du (cf. Hare Law (NY 9738), Harelaw (NZ 0082)). Very recent examples are probably more likely to have <i>hare</i> than <i>hoar</i> as their specific as there is no evidence for <i>har</i> , <i>hare</i> -spellings of <i>hoar</i> after the 16th century (OED).
922	Hare Law (Nb, Kirknewton; NT 9026)	<i>Harrow laws</i> 1769 (ANb)	<i>Hare Law</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	ModE <i>hare</i> (< ME <i>hāre</i> < OE <i>hara</i>) / ModE <i>hoar</i> (< ME <i>hōr</i> < OE <i>hār</i>)	ModE dial. <i>law</i>		This name probably has the same etymology as Hare Law (NT 9819) although the 1769 form is puzzling.
923	Harehaugh Hill (Nb, Alwinton; NY 9699)	<i>Harehaugh Hill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		p. n. <i>Harehaugh</i>	ModE <i>hill</i>		<i>H~</i> is <i>Harehaugh</i> on ANb; there are apparently no early forms.
924	Harehill Farm (Du, Pittington; NZ 3741)	<i>Hare Hill</i> 1768 (ADu)	<i>Harehill Farm</i> 1898 (OSCR1)	ModE <i>hare</i> (< ME <i>hāre</i> < OE <i>hara</i>)	ModE <i>hill</i>	ModE <i>farm</i>	The specific is probably ModE <i>hare</i> , but cf. Hare Law (NY 9738) and Hare Law (NT 9819).
925	Harehope Hill (Du, Muggleswick; NZ 0147)	<i>Harehope Hill</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)		p. n. <i>Harehope</i>	ModE <i>hill</i>		<i>Harehope</i> is probably an earlier p. n. although it only appears as part of secondary names such as <i>H~ Hill</i> and <i>H~ Burn</i> on the maps consulted here as it is well attested as a p. n. elsewhere (cf. Harehope Hill (NU 0820) and also e.g. <i>Harehope</i> (Du, Wolsingham) (<i>Harrope</i> 1243) in DCDP).

926	Harehope Hill (Nb, Eglingham; NU 0820)	<i>Harehope Hill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		p. n. <i>Harehope</i>	ME, ModE <i>hill</i>		<i>Harehope</i> is first recorded in 1139 (<i>Harop</i>) (L).
927	Harehope Hill (Nb, Kirknewton; NT 9528)	<i>Harehope Hill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		p. n. <i>Harehope</i>	ModE <i>hill</i>		<i>Harehope</i> is probably an earlier p. n. although it only appears as part of <i>H~ Hill</i> on the maps consulted here (cf. Harehope Hill (NZ 0147) and Harehope Hill (NU 0820)).
928	Harelaw (Du, Lanchester; NZ 1652)	<i>Harlaw</i> 1768 (ADu)	<i>Harelaw</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)	ModE <i>hare</i> (< ME <i>hāre</i> < OE <i>hara</i>) / ModE <i>hoar</i> (< ME <i>hōr</i> < OE <i>hār</i>)	ModE dial. <i>law</i>		This name could be of OE or ME origin despite the apparent absence of early forms (cf. Hare Law (NT 9819)).
929	Harelaw (Nb, Kirkharle; NZ 0082)	<i>Harelaw</i> 1358 (Ma)	<i>Hare law</i> 1769 (ANb), <i>Harelaw</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	OE <i>hār</i> 'boundary' (Ma)	OE <i>hlāw</i> (Ma)		This H~ is on the parish boundary between Kirkharle and Kirkwhelpington (cf. Hare Law (NY 9738) (Mawer 1920:101-102; MCN; PAI).
930	Harelaw (Nb, Kirknewton; NT 8430)	<i>Heyreslaw</i> 1296 (Ma)	<i>Harlaw</i> 1769 (ANb), <i>Harelaw</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	OE pers. n. <i>Hegær</i> (Ma)	OE <i>hlāw</i> (Ma)		Despite its present-day form, this name apparently has an origin different from the other <i>Harelaw</i> -names in the corpus (cf. Hare Law (NY 9738)).
931	Harelaw (Nb, Longhorsley; NZ 1591)	<i>Harelaw</i> 1769 (ANb)		ModE <i>hare</i> (< ME <i>hāre</i> < OE <i>hara</i>) / ModE <i>hoar</i> (< ME <i>hōr</i> < OE <i>hār</i>)	ModE dial. <i>law</i>		This name could be of OE or ME origin despite the apparent absence of early forms (cf. Hare Law (NT 9819)).
932	Harelaw (Nb, Wark; NY 7677)	<i>Harelaw</i> 1980 (OSM1)		ModE <i>hare</i> (< ME <i>hāre</i> < OE <i>hara</i>) / ModE <i>hoar</i> (< ME <i>hōr</i> < OE <i>hār</i>)	ModE dial. <i>law</i>		On ANb, as well as on the OSC, OSI and OSM series of maps, <i>Hare Law</i> is the name of a hill-feature S of H~ house (<i>Harlaws</i> ANb, <i>Hare Law</i> OSC1). This name could be of OE or ME origin despite the apparent absence of early forms (cf. Hare Law (NT 9819)).

933	Hareshaw Head (Nb, Bellingham; NY 8588)	<i>Hareshaw Head</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		p. n. <i>Hareshaw</i>	ModE <i>head</i>		<i>Hareshaw</i> is probably an earlier p. n. although it only appears as part of secondary names such as <i>H~ Head</i> and <i>H~ Burn</i> on the maps consulted here (OSC1). This is one of the several names in the corpus containing ModE <i>head</i> compounded with an earlier name of a woodland feature or a word for a wood, copse, or the like (cf. e.g. Shawhead (NY 7564), Wood Head Farm, Beaufront W~ H~ F~). It is uncertain whether <i>head</i> is used as a hill-term in these names as while the places are typically, as in here, situated on high ground in relation to the surrounding area, <i>head</i> could refer, at least primarily, to the 'head', or upper end of a wood rather than to a hill-feature.
934	Hargill Hill (Du, Witton-le-Wear; NZ 1532)	<i>Hargill Hill</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)		p. n. <i>Hargill</i>	ModE <i>hill</i>		<i>Hargill</i> is first recorded in 1647 (<i>colepitts called Hargill</i>) (DCDP). It has been lost except as part of <i>H~ H~</i> .

935	Harlaw Hill (Nb, Alnwick; NU 2115)	<i>Harlow Hill</i> 1769 (ANb)	<i>Harlaw Hill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	OE <i>hār</i> 'grey, boundary' / ME <i>hōr</i> / OE <i>hara</i> 'hare' / ME <i>hāre</i>	OE <i>hlāw</i> / ME <i>loue</i>	ModE <i>hill</i>	<i>Harlaw</i> is probably, despite the apparent absence of early forms, an earlier p. n. of OE or ME origin containing either OE <i>hār</i> / ME <i>hōr</i> or OE <i>hara</i> / ME <i>hāre</i> and OE <i>hlāw</i> / ME <i>loue</i> (cf. Harlow, and also Hare Law (NY 9738) and Hare Law (NT 9819)). The specific is here perhaps more likely to be <i>hār</i> or its reflex than <i>hara</i> as <i>H~</i> <i>H~</i> is on the parish boundary between Alnwick and Long Houghton (MCN; PAI).
936	Harlow (Du, Chester-le-Street; NZ 2658)	<i>Harelawe</i> 1382 (DCDP)	<i>Harlow Green</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)	OE <i>hār</i> 'grey' (DCDP) / OE <i>hara</i> 'hare' (DCDP)	OE <i>hlāw</i> (DCDP)		Only <i>H~ Green</i> on OS88; the Grid Ref. given here is to <i>H~ G~</i> . Cf. Hare Law (NY 9738).
937	Harlow Field (Nb, Warden; NY 8161)	<i>Harlow Field</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		OE <i>hār</i> 'grey, boundary' / ME <i>hōr</i> / OE <i>hara</i> 'hare' / ME <i>hāre</i>	OE <i>hlāw</i> / ME <i>loue</i>	ModE <i>field</i>	<i>Harlow</i> is probably an earlier p. n. despite the apparent absence of early forms (cf. Harlaw Hill, and also Hare Law (NY 9738) and Hare Law (NT 9819)). If so, it is uncertain whether this <i>H~</i> is different from the one which apparently occurs in Harlowbank; the distance between <i>H~ Field</i> and Harlowbank is less than four kilometres. <i>Harlow</i> could alternatively be a surname, but this seems less likely as the surname <i>Harlow</i> is apparently comparatively rare in Nb, with only 15 families in the county bearing it in the 1891 Census (A). <i>Harlow</i> is first recorded as a surname in England in c. 1121 (<i>Osbern de Herlaue</i>) (Reaney and Wilson 1997:217).

938	Harlow Hill (Nb, Ovingham; NZ 0768)	<i>Hirlawe</i> 1242 (W, E, Mi)	<i>Hyrlawe</i> 1245 (E), <i>Hirlawe</i> 1278 (Ma), <i>Harlawe</i> 1538 (W, Ma), <i>Harlow Hill</i> 1769 (ANb)	OE <i>higera</i> , <i>higre</i> 'magpie' (W) / OE <i>hyra</i> 'hireling' (W) / OE <i>hyr</i> 'hire, wages' (W) / OE <i>here</i> 'army' (E, Ma, Mi)	OE <i>hlāw</i> (W, E, Ma, Mi)	ModE <i>hill</i> (W)	If the specific is OE <i>here</i> , its meaning here is uncertain; Mills (2003:227) suggests that the reference could be to a Viking army while Ekwall (1960:220) interprets <i>Harlow</i> as 'mound of the people'.
939	Harlowbank (Nb, Allendale; NY 7857)	<i>Harlowbank</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		OE <i>hār</i> 'grey, boundary' / ME <i>hōr</i> / OE <i>hara</i> 'hare' / ME <i>hāre</i>	OE <i>hlāw</i> / ME <i>loue</i>	ModE <i>bank</i>	There is also a H~ Bower about 500 metres SSE of H~ on all editions of OS maps consulted here. <i>Harlow</i> is probably an earlier p. n., but cf. Harlow Field.
940	Harnisha Hill (Du, Middleton-in-Teesdale; NY 9632)	<i>Harnisha Hill</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)		p. n. <i>Harnisha</i>	ModE <i>hill</i>		<i>Harnisha</i> is first recorded in 1647 (<i>Harringshawe</i>) (DCDP). It has been lost except as part of secondary names such as H~.
941	Harper Crag (Nb, Falstone; NY 7093)	<i>Harper Crag</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE surname <i>Harper</i>	ModE <i>crag</i>		<i>Harper</i> is first recorded as a surname in England in 1186 (<i>Robert le Harpur</i> , Ha), and in the 1891 Census, there are 196 Harper families in Nb (A; Reaney and Wilson 1997:218).
942	Harper Ridge (Nb, Norham; NT 8741)	<i>Harperridge</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	<i>Harperrigg</i> 1899 (OSCR1), <i>Harper Ridge</i> 1970 (OSIR1)	ModE surname <i>Harper</i>	ModE <i>ridge</i> / ModE dial. <i>rig(g)</i>		Cf. Harper Crag.
943	Harpington Hill (Du, Sedgfield; NZ 3326)	<i>Harpington Hill Farm Homestall</i> 1838 (PNDu)	<i>Harpington Hill</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)	ME surname <i>Harpin</i> (DCDP)	ME <i>doun</i> (DCDP)	ModE <i>hill</i> (DCDP)	According to DCDP, 'John Harpyn held two parts of the vill of Mordon in 1349'. <i>Harpin</i> is first recorded as a surname in England in 1185 (<i>William Harepin</i> , Wa) (Reaney and Wilson 1997:218).

944	Harrowgate Hill (Du, Darlington; NZ 2917)	<i>Harrowgate Hill</i> 1898-99 (OSCR1)		p. n. <i>Harrowgate</i>	ModE <i>hill</i>		H~ H~ and nearby H~ Village are residential areas on the outskirts of Darlington. H~ V~ is <i>Harrow Gate</i> on ADu; there are apparently no early forms for this name.
945	Harry's Pike (Nb, Elsdon; NT 7404)	<i>Harry's Pike</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE forename <i>Harry</i> (hypocoristic form of <i>Henry</i>)	ModE dial. <i>pike</i>		
946	Hart Heugh (Nb, Doddington; NT 9625)	<i>Hart Heugh</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>hart</i> (< ME <i>hert</i> < OE <i>heorot</i> , <i>heort</i>)	ModE dial. <i>hoe</i>, <i>heugh</i>		
947	Hart Law (Nb, Alnham; NT 9812)	<i>Hart Law</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>hart</i> (< ME <i>hert</i> < OE <i>heorot</i> , <i>heort</i>)	ModE dial. <i>law</i>		
948	Hart Law (Nb, Shilbottle; NU 2005)	<i>Hartlaw</i> 1769 (ANb)	<i>Hart Law</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	ModE <i>hart</i> (< ME <i>hert</i> < OE <i>heorot</i> , <i>heort</i>)	ModE dial. <i>law</i>		
949	Hart on the Hill (Du, Hart; NZ 4631)	<i>Harton Hill</i> 1839 (PNDu)	<i>Hart on Hill</i> 1898 (OSCR1), <i>Hart on the Hill</i> 1993 (OSMR1)		p. n. <i>Hart</i> (i.e. <i>Hart</i> or <i>Hartlepool</i>)	ModE <i>on (the) hill</i>	It is uncertain whether <i>Hart</i> refers to Hart (NZ 4534) or Hartlepool as Hart on the Hill is about 3km S of Hart and 1.5km W of the outskirts of Hartlepool. <i>Hartlepool</i> is first recorded in c. 730 as <i>Heruteu</i> , which may have originally referred to both Hart and Hartlepool (Ekwall 1960:222; Mawer 1920:104). <i>Hart</i> is otherwise first recorded in c. 1135 (<i>Hert</i>) (Watts 2004:282).
950	Hartchyside (Nb, Knaresdale; NY 6351)	<i>Hartchyside</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		?	ModE <i>side</i>		The specific of this name is obscure.

951	Hartley (Nb, Earsdon; NZ 3475)	<i>Hertelawa</i> c. 1166 (W, E, Ma, Mi)	<i>Hertlaw</i> 1296 (W), <i>Hartley</i> 1573 (W, Ma)	OE <i>heorot</i> , <i>heort</i> 'hart, stag' (E, Ma, Mi)	OE <i>hlāw</i> (E, Ma, Mi)		In Watts (2004:283-284), <i>H~</i> is included in an entry listing several <i>Hartleys</i> , all of which are said to be from OE <i>heorot</i> , <i>heort</i> + OE <i>læh</i> . This is almost certainly a mistake as the early forms clearly suggest <i>hlāw</i> here.
952	Hartley Moor (Nb, Allendale; NY 8148)	<i>Hartley Moor</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>hart</i> (< ME <i>hert</i> < OE <i>heorot</i> , <i>heort</i>)	ModE dial. <i>law</i>	ModE <i>moor</i>	On ANb, <i>H~</i> (<i>Hartlaw</i>) is the name of a prominent hill on H~M~.
953	Harton (Du, Jarrow; NZ 3764)	<i>Heortedun</i> c. 1104 (W, E, Ma, Mi)	<i>Herton</i> c. 1196 (W), 1296 (Ma), <i>Harton</i> 1356 (W), 1446 (Ma)	OE <i>heorot</i> , <i>heort</i> 'hart, stag' (W, E, Mi) / OE pers. n. <i>Heorta</i> (Ma)	OE <i>dūn</i> (W, E, Ma, Mi)		
954	Hartside (Nb, Corsenside; NY 9287)	<i>Hartside</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>hart</i> (< ME <i>hert</i> < OE <i>heorot</i> , <i>heort</i>)	ModE <i>side</i>		There is also a hill-feature named <i>Hart Side</i> about 850 metres NNE of H~ farm on all editions of OS maps consulted here.
955	Hartside (Nb, Ingram; NT 9716)	<i>Hertishevid</i> c. 1226 (L)	<i>Hertesheved</i> 1255 (Ma), <i>Hartside</i> 1663 (Ma)	OE <i>heorot</i> , <i>heort</i> 'hart, stag' (Ma)	OE <i>hēafod</i> (Ma)		
956	Hartside (Nb, Thockrington; NY 9182)	<i>Hart Side</i> 1769 (ANb)	<i>Hartside</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	ModE <i>hart</i> (< ME <i>hert</i> < OE <i>heorot</i> , <i>heort</i>)	ModE <i>side</i>		
957	Hartside Farm (Du, Witton Gilbert; NZ 2545)	<i>Hartside</i> 1647 (DCDP)	<i>Hartside Farm</i> 1951 (OSI1)	ModE <i>hart</i> (< ME <i>hert</i> < OE <i>heorot</i> , <i>heort</i>) (DCDP)	ModE <i>side</i> (DCDP)	ModE <i>farm</i>	
958	Hartside Hill (Nb, Ingram; NT 9815)	<i>Hartside Hill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		p. n. <i>Hartside</i>	ME, ModE <i>hill</i>		For the specific, see Hartside (NT 9716).

959	Harvey Hill (Du, Wolsingham; NZ 0335)	<i>Harvey Hill</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)		p. n. <i>Harvey</i>	ME, ModE <i>hill</i>		<i>Harvey</i> is first recorded in 1382 (<i>Horbe</i>) (Mawer 1920:105). It only appears as part of <i>H~ H~</i> on the maps consulted here, and it is uncertain whether it referred to the same place as the apparently later <i>H~ H~</i> , or whether these were two separate places.
960	Harwoodshield Fell (Nb, Hexham; NY 8950)	<i>Harwoodshield Fell</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		p. n. <i>Harwood Shield</i>	ModE <i>fell</i>		<i>Harwood Shield</i> is first recorded in 1565 (<i>Harwood Sheele</i>) (L).
961	Hasting Hill (Du, Houghton-le-Spring; NZ 3554)	<i>Hasting Hill</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)		ModE surname <i>Hasting</i>	ModE <i>hill</i>		The specific appears to be the relatively rare surname <i>Hasting</i> , which is first recorded in England in 1190 (<i>Walter Hastinc</i> , Cu) (Reaney and Wilson 1997:220). In the 1891 England and Wales Census, it is the surname of 155 families, including seven families in Du (A).
962	Haughterslaw (Nb, Ellingham; NU 1223)	<i>Houghterslaw</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	<i>Haughterslaw</i> 1978 (OSM1)	?	ModE dial. <i>law</i>		The specific of this name is obscure.
963	Hauxley (Nb, Warkworth; NU 2703)	<i>Haukeslaw</i> c. 1203 (W, E, Ma, Mi)	<i>Haukeslawe</i> 1347 (L), <i>Hawkeslawe</i> 1428 (W, Ma), <i>Hauxley</i> 1638 (W, Ma), <i>Haxlee</i> 1697 (W, Ma), <i>Hawxley</i> 1769 (ANb), <i>Hauxley</i> 1833 (NCGEW)	OE <i>hafoc</i> 'hawk' (W, E, Ma, Mi) / OE pers. n. <i>Hafoc</i> (W, E, Ma, Mi)	OE <i>hlāw</i> (W, E, Ma, Mi)		Only <i>High H~</i> , <i>Low H~</i> and <i>H~ Haven</i> on OS81. The Grid Ref. given here is to <i>H~ H~</i> , which is <i>Hawxley</i> on ANb.

964	Haverton Hill (Du, Billingham; NZ 4822)	<i>Hoverden Hill</i> 1580 (DCDP)	<i>Hove'den Hill</i> 1580 (PNDu), <i>Hawferton hille</i> 1608 (DCDP, PNDu), <i>haufertonhill</i> 1608 (PNDu), <i>Haverton Hill</i> c. 1728 (DCDP), 1768 (PNDu)	ME <i>höver</i> 'hump, swelling' (< OE <i>hofer</i>)	ME <i>doun</i>	ME, ModE <i>hill</i>	This name could be of OE origin, as has been suggested in DCDP and PNDu. The meaning of OE <i>hofer</i> , ME <i>höver</i> in p. ns. is probably 'hump-shaped rise in the ground' (EPNE).
965	Hawick Crag (Nb, Kirkharle; NY 9682)	<i>Hawick Crag</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		p. n. <i>Hawick</i>	ModE <i>crag</i>		<i>Hawick</i> is first recorded in 1242 (<i>Hawic</i>) (Ekwall 1960:226).
966	Hawk Knowe (Nb, Thorneyburn; NY 7294)	<i>Hawk Knowe</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>hawk</i> (< ME <i>hawk</i> < OE <i>hafoc</i>)	ModE dial. <i>knowe</i>, <i>know</i>		
967	Hawk Side (Nb, Simonburn; NY 7972)	<i>Hawk Side</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>hawk</i> (< ME <i>hawk</i> < OE <i>hafoc</i>)	ModE <i>side</i>		
968	Hawkesley Hill (Du, Gainford; NZ 0321)	<i>Haucslave</i> c. 1228 (DCDP)	<i>Hauxley Hill</i> 1833 (NCGEW), <i>Hawksley Hill House</i> 1857-67 (OSC1), <i>Hawkesley Hill</i> 1980 (OSM1)	OE pers. n. <i>Hafoc</i> (DCDP) / ON pers. n. <i>Haukr</i> (DCDP) / OE <i>hafoc</i> 'hawk' (DCDP)	OE <i>hlāw</i> (DCDP)	ME, ModE <i>hill</i> (DCDP)	
969	Hawkhill (Nb, Lesbury; NU 2212)	<i>Hauechil</i> c. 1177 (W, E, Ma, Mi)	<i>Hawkehille</i> c. 1210 (L), <i>Haukehill</i> 1242 (W), <i>Hawkill</i> 1346 (W, Ma), <i>Hawkell</i> 1538 (Ma), <i>Hawkhill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	OE <i>hafoc</i> 'hawk' (W, E, Ma, Mi) / OE pers. n. <i>Hafoc</i> (Ma)	OE <i>hyll</i> (W, E, Ma, Mi)		There is also an Old H~ on all maps consulted here (<i>Hawk Hill</i> ANb, <i>Old Hawkhill</i> OSC1).

970	Hawkhurst (Nb, Falstone; NY 6589)	<i>Hawk Hirst</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	<i>Hawkhurst</i> 2007 (OS80)	ModE <i>hawk</i> (< ME <i>hauk</i> < OE <i>hafoc</i>)	ModE <i>hurst</i>		<i>H~</i> is the name of a peninsula which was formed when Kielder Water reservoir was built in the late 1970s (KP). On the OSC and OSI series of maps, <i>Hawk Hirst</i> is the name of a topographical feature on the southern edge of the area which later became the peninsula; it is uncertain whether ModE <i>hurst</i> is a hill-term in this name. <i>Hirst</i> is a common dial. form of ModE <i>hurst</i> (EDD).
971	Hawkhurst (Nb, Wark; NY 8079)	<i>Hawkhurst</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>hawk</i> (< ME <i>hauk</i> < OE <i>hafoc</i>)	ModE <i>hurst</i>		It is uncertain whether ModE <i>hurst</i> is a hill-term in this name. Cf. <i>Hawkhurst</i> (NY 6589).
972	Hawkhope Hill (Nb, Falstone; NY 7287)	<i>Hawkhope Hill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		p. n. <i>Hawkhope</i>	ME, ModE <i>hill</i>		<i>Hawkhope</i> is first recorded in 1325 (<i>Haucop</i>) (Watts 2004:288; Mawer 1920:106).
973	Hawksteel (Nb, Allendale; NY 8055)	<i>Hoaksteel</i> 1679 (WGH)	<i>Hawk Steel</i> 1769 (ANb), <i>Hawksteel</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	ModE <i>hawk</i> (< ME <i>hauk</i> < OE <i>hafoc</i>)	ModE dial. <i>steel</i>		
974	Hawkwell Head (Du, Stanhope; NY 8637)	<i>Hawk Well</i> 1768 (ADu)	<i>Hawkwell Head</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)	ModE <i>hawk</i> (< ME <i>hauk</i> < OE <i>hafoc</i>)	ModE <i>well</i>	ModE <i>head</i>	
975	Hawkwood Head (Du, Stanhope; NZ 0032)	<i>Hawkwood Head</i> 1647 (DCDP)		ModE <i>hawk</i> (< ME <i>hauk</i> < OE <i>hafoc</i>) + ModE <i>wood</i> (DCDP)	ModE <i>head</i> (DCDP)		It is uncertain whether ModE <i>head</i> is used as a hill-term in this name as while <i>H~</i> <i>H~</i> is at the top of a slope, <i>head</i> could refer, at least primarily, to the 'head', or upper end of a wood rather than to a hill-feature (cf. Hareshaw Hill). <i>Hawkwood</i> could be an earlier p. n. although it only appears as part of <i>H~</i> <i>H~</i> on the maps consulted here.

976	Haydon Fell (Nb, Warden; NY 8466)	<i>Haydon Fell</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		p. n. <i>Haydon</i>	ME, ModE <i>fell</i>		<i>Haydon</i> is first recorded in 1236 (<i>Hayden</i>) (Watts 2004:289-290; Ekwall 1960:228; Mills 2003:233).
977	Hazelrigg (Nb, Chatton; NU 0533)	<i>Hesilrig</i> c. 1226 (L)	<i>Hesilrig'</i> 1242 (W), <i>Heselrig</i> 1288 (W, Ma), <i>Hesilryge</i> 1428 (W, Ma), <i>Heslerig</i> 1663 (W, Ma), <i>Hazel rigg</i> 1769 (ANb), <i>Hazelrig</i> 1833 (NCGEW), <i>Old Hazelrigg</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	OE <i>hæsel</i> 'hazel' (W, Ma)	OE <i>hrycg</i> (W, Ma)		Only <i>Old H~</i> , <i>North H~</i> , <i>South H~</i> and <i>H~ Mill</i> on OS75; the Grid Ref. given here is to O~ H~, which is <i>H~</i> on ANb and NCGEW.
978	Hazeltonrig (Nb, Alnham; NT 9810)	<i>Hestleton Ridge Farm</i> 1843 (B)	<i>Hazeltonrig</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	p. n. <i>Hazelton</i>	ModE dial. <i>rig(g)</i>		The specific of this name is problematic. <i>Hazelton</i> could be an earlier p. n. although it only occurs as part of <i>Hazeltonrig</i> in the sources consulted here. There is also the surname <i>Hazelton</i> , but it seems unlikely here as it appears to be extremely rare in Nb, with only one family in the county bearing it in the 1891 England and Wales Census (A). <i>Heselton</i> , a variant of <i>Hazelton</i> , is apparently equally rare in Nb, with only one of the 187 Heselton families in the Census recorded in the county, while <i>Hestleton</i> or the like is unattested (A). The surname <i>Hazelton</i> is first recorded in England in 1274 (<i>Robert de Haselton</i> , Gl) (Reaney and Wilson 1997:224).

979	Hazeltonrig Hill (Nb, Alnham; NT 9611)	<i>Hazeltonrig Hill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		p. n. <i>Hazeltonrig</i>	ModE <i>hill</i>		For the specific, see Hazeltonrig.
980	Hazely Hill (Nb, Ford; NT 9640)	<i>Hazely Hill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>hazelly</i> 'abounding in or clad with hazel bushes' (< ModE <i>hazel</i> < ME <i>hāsel</i> < OE <i>hæsel</i>) / ModE <i>hazelly</i> 'consisting of a mixture of sand, clay, and earth'	ModE <i>hill</i>		The earliest citations of ModE <i>hazelly</i> 'abounding in or clad with hazel bushes' and ModE <i>hazelly</i> 'consisting of a mixture of sand, clay and earth' in the OED date from 1793 and 1587, respectively (OED Online 02/12/2011).
981	Hazely Law (Nb, Kidland; NT 8714)	<i>Hazely Law</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>hazelly</i> 'abounding in or clad with hazel bushes' (< ModE <i>hazel</i> < ME <i>hāsel</i> < OE <i>hæsel</i>) / ModE <i>hazelly</i> 'consisting of a mixture of sand, clay, and earth'	ModE dial. <i>law</i>		Cf. Hazely Hill.

982	Hazlerigg (Nb, Ponteland; NZ 2371)	<i>Hazlerigg</i> 1951 (OS11)		ModE <i>hazel</i> (< ME <i>hāsel</i> < OE <i>hæsel</i>) (W)	ModE dial. <i>rig(g)</i> (W)		<i>H~</i> is a relatively recent example of a transferred place-name as it was originally the name of the area now known as <i>Camperdown</i> (BC). It is apparently ultimately derived from the surname of the Heslerigg family, who owned land in Weetslade in the 13th century (BC). <i>H~</i> is a 20th century settlement, which grew around Hazlerigg Colliery, which was in operation from 1892 until 1964 (BC; DMM). When it was transferred, <i>Hazlerigg</i> was first adopted as the name of the colliery, which is first marked on OS maps on the 1898 revision of OSC1 (<i>Hazlerigge Colliery</i> OSCR1), before later becoming the name of the settlement.
983	Headland, The H~ (Du, Stranton; NZ 5233)	<i>The Headland</i> 2007 (OS93)		ModE <i>head</i>	ModE <i>land</i> (< ME <i>lōnd</i> < OE <i>land</i> , <i>lond</i>)		<i>T~ H~</i> is the name of a promontory projecting into the North Sea at Hartlepool. It is uncertain whether ModE <i>head</i> is used as a hill-term in this name.

984	Heaplaw, Great H~ (Nb, Kirkhaugh; NY 6848)	<i>Great Heaplaw</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>heap</i> (< ME <i>hēp</i> < OE <i>hēap</i>)	ModE dial. <i>law</i>	ModE <i>great</i> (< ME <i>grēt</i> < OE <i>grēat</i>)	There is also a Little H~ on the OSC, OSI and OSM series of maps. The meaning of ModE <i>heap</i> in this name is uncertain; while OE <i>hēap</i> 'appears to have developed a topographical meaning such as 'hill'', there is no evidence in the dictionaries consulted here for the use of the ModE word in a topographical sense, and it is possible that <i>heap</i> is not used as a hill-term here (cf. Stony Heap) (DOST; EDD; EPNE; OED; SND).
985	Heather Law (Nb, Belford; NU 1038)	<i>Heathers Law</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	<i>Heather Law</i> 1899 (OSCR1)	ModE <i>heather</i> (< ME <i>hather</i> < OE <i>*hæddre</i>)	ModE dial. <i>law</i>		
986	Heatheridge (Nb, Simonburn; NY 9072)	<i>Hoderish</i> 1769 (ANb)	<i>Hatheridge</i> 1862-67 (OSC1), <i>Halkridge</i> 1925 (OSCR2), <i>Heatheridge</i> 1957 (OSI1)	ModE <i>heather</i> (< ME <i>hather</i> < OE <i>*hæddre</i>)	ModE <i>ridge</i>		The specific appears to be ModE <i>heather</i> although the 1925 form is puzzling.
987	Heatherslaw (Nb, Ford; NT 9338)	<i>Hedereslaw</i> c. 1175 (E, Ma)	<i>Hedereslau</i> c. 1254 (E, Ma), <i>Herdeslawe</i> 1255 (Ma), <i>Haddreslawe</i> 1314 (Ma), <i>Hederslawe</i> 1428 (Ma), <i>Heytherslaw</i> 1579 (Ma), <i>Hethers law</i> 1769 (ANb), <i>Heatherslaw</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	OE <i>hēah-dēor</i> 'stag, deer' (E) / OE pers. n. <i>*Hæðhere</i> (Ma)	OE <i>hlāw</i> (E, Ma)		

988	Heatherslaw (Nb, Stamfordham; NZ 0874)	<i>Hethreslaw</i> 1479 (Ma)	<i>Hedderslaw</i> 1479 (Ma), <i>Hetherslaw</i> 1862-67 (OSC1), <i>Heatherslaw</i> 2005 (OS88)	OE pers. n. * <i>Hæðhere</i> (Ma)	OE <i>hlāw</i> (Ma)		
989	Heathery Edge (Nb, Bywell St Peter; NZ 0366)	<i>Heathery Edge</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>heathery</i> (< ModE <i>heather</i> < ME <i>hather</i> < OE * <i>hæddre</i>)	ModE <i>edge</i>		The earliest citation of the adj. <i>heathery</i> 'covered with or abounding in heather' in the OED dates from 1535.
990	Heatherytops (Nb, Ancroft; NT 9950)	<i>Heatherytops</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>heathery</i> (< ModE <i>heather</i> < ME <i>hather</i> < OE * <i>hæddre</i>)	ModE <i>top</i>		Cf. Heathery Edge.
991	Hebburn (Du, Jarrow; NZ 3164)	<i>Heabyrm</i> c. 1104 (W, E, Ma, Mi)	<i>Heabyrine</i> , <i>Heberine</i> c. 1125 (Ma), <i>Heberin(e)</i> c. 1154 (W, E), <i>Heburn(e)</i> 1256 (W), <i>Hebburn</i> 1381 (W), <i>Hebron</i> 1768 (W), <i>Heburn</i> 1833 (NCGEW), <i>Hebburn</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)	OE * <i>hæh</i> , <i>hēh</i> 'high' (W, E, Mi)	OE <i>byrgen</i> 'burial place, tumulus' (W, E, Mi)		No interpretation of this name is offered by Mawer (1920:108), who argues that it is '[c]learly not of English origin'.
992	Hebron (Nb, Hebburn; NZ 1989)	<i>Hebre</i> 1137 (NC)	<i>Hebr'</i> c. 1138 (L), <i>Heburn</i> 1242 (W, E), <i>Heburn</i> 1251 (Ma), <i>Heborin</i> c. 1262 (W, E, Ma), <i>Heburn</i> 1414 (L), <i>Hebron</i> 1769 (ANb), <i>Hebburn</i> 1833 (NCGEW), <i>Hebron</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	OE * <i>hæh</i> , <i>hēh</i> 'high' (W, E, Ma, Mi)	OE <i>byrgen</i> 'burial place, tumulus' (W, E, Mi) / OE <i>burna</i> (Ma)		
993	Hebron Hill (Nb, Hebburn; NZ 1890)	<i>Hebron Hill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		p. n. <i>Hebron</i>	ModE <i>hill</i>		H~ H~ is marked on ANb simply as <i>Hill</i> . For the specific, see Hebron.

994	Heckley (Nb, Alnwick; NU 1816)	<i>Hecclive</i> 1242 (E)	<i>Hecclive</i> c. 1250 (Ma), <i>Hecclif</i> c. 1283 (E, Ma), <i>Hetcliffe</i> c. 1353 (E, Ma), <i>Heckley</i> 1663 (Ma)	OE * <i>hæh</i> , <i>hēh</i> 'high' (E, Ma) / OE <i>hæð</i> 'heather' (E)	OE <i>clif</i> (E, Ma)		Only <i>H~ House</i> , <i>H~ High House</i> and <i>H~ Fence</i> on OS81. The Grid Ref. given here is to <i>H~ H~</i> , which is <i>Heckley</i> on ANb.
995	Hedchester Law (Nb, Bolam; NZ 1079)	<i>Hetchester Law</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	<i>Hedchester Law</i> 1897-98 (OSCR1)	p. n. <i>Hedchester</i>	ModE dial. <i>law</i>		<i>H~</i> is <i>Hetchester</i> on ANb; there are apparently no early forms for this name, and it has been lost except as part of <i>H~ L~</i> .
996	Heddon (Nb, Ingram; NU 0317)	<i>Heddon</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		OE <i>hæð</i> 'heath, heather' / ME <i>hēth</i> 'heath, heather'	OE <i>dūn</i> / ME <i>doun</i>		Despite the apparent absence of early forms, this name is probably of OE or ME origin, and has the same etymology as e.g. Heddon, Black <i>H~</i> (NZ 0776).
997	Heddon Banks Farm (Nb, Heddon on the Wall; NZ 1366)	<i>Heddon Banks</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	<i>Heddon Banks Farm</i> 1967 (OSIR1)	p. n. <i>Heddon</i> (i.e. <i>Heddon-on-the-Wall</i>)	ME <i>bank(e)</i> / ModE <i>bank</i>	ModE <i>farm</i>	For the specific, see Heddon-on-the-Wall.
998	Heddon Hill (Nb, Ilderton; NU 0020)	<i>Heddon Hill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		OE <i>hæð</i> 'heath, heather' / ME <i>hēth</i> 'heath, heather'	OE <i>dūn</i> / ME <i>doun</i>	ModE <i>hill</i>	This name is probably, despite the apparent absence of early forms, of OE or ME origin, and has the same etymology as e.g. Heddon, Black <i>H~</i> (NZ 0776). <i>H~ H~</i> is the name of a prominent hill on the eastern edge of the Cheviot Hills.
999	Heddon Laws Farm (Nb, Heddon on the Wall; NZ 1469)	<i>Heddon law</i> 1769 (ANb)	<i>Heddon Laws</i> 1862-67 (OSC1), <i>Heddon Laws Farm</i> 1967 (OSIR1)	p. n. <i>Heddon</i> (i.e. <i>East Heddon</i>)	ME <i>loue</i> / ModE dial. <i>law</i>	ModE <i>farm</i>	<i>Heddon</i> is first recorded in 1178 (<i>Hidewine</i>) (Ekwall 1960:231). This <i>H~</i> is different from Heddon-on-the-Wall.

1000	Heddon, Black H~ (Nb, Lowick; NU 0340)	<i>Black Heddon Smallholdings</i> 1968 (OSIR1)	<i>Black Heddon</i> 2005 (OS75)	OE <i>hæð</i> 'heath, heather' / ME <i>hēth</i> 'heath, heather'	OE <i>dūn</i> / ME <i>doun</i>	ModE <i>black</i> (< ME <i>blak</i> < OE <i>blæc</i>)	B~ H~ appears on ANb, as well as on the OSC, OSI and OSM series of maps, as the name of a hill SSE of present-day B~ H~ settlement (<i>Heddon</i> ANb, <i>Black Heddon</i> OSC1). There is also a settlement named <i>Black Heddon</i> S of present-day B~ H~ on ANb. Despite the apparent absence of early forms, this name is probably of OE or ME origin, and has the same etymology as e.g. Heddon, Black H~ (NZ 0776).
1001	Heddon, Black H~ (Nb, Stamfordham; NZ 0776)	<i>Nigra Heddon</i> 1242 (E)	<i>Nigram Heddon</i> c. 1250 (Ma), <i>Hedon</i> 1271 (E, Mi), <i>Black Heddon</i> 1769 (ANb)	OE <i>hæð</i> 'heather' (E, Mi) / OE <i>hæð</i> 'heath' (Ma)	OE <i>dūn</i> (E, Ma, Mi)	Lat <i>niger</i> 'black' (later replaced with ModE <i>black</i> (< ME <i>blak</i> < OE <i>blæc</i>))	
1002	Heddon-on-the-Wall (Nb, Heddon on the Wall; NZ 1366)	<i>Hedun</i> 1175 (W, E, Ma, Mi)	<i>Hedon super murum</i> 1242 (W, E), c. 1250 (Ma), <i>Heddon</i> 1291 (W, Ma), <i>Heddon on the Wall</i> 1768 (ADu), <i>Heddon-on-the-Wall</i> 1967 (OSIR1)	OE <i>hæð</i> 'heather' (W, E, Mi) / OE <i>hæð</i> 'heath' (Ma)	OE <i>dūn</i> (W, E, Ma, Mi)	Lat <i>super murum</i> 'on the wall' (later replaced with ModE <i>on the wall</i>) (W, E, Ma, Mi)	H~ village is situated on Hadrian's Wall, hence Lat <i>super murum</i> , and later ModE <i>on the wall</i> .
1003	Hedgehope Hill (Nb, Kirknewton; NT 9419)	<i>Hedgehope Hill</i> 1769 (ANbC)	<i>Hedgehope Hill</i> 1869 (W)	p. n. <i>Hedgehope</i> (W)	ModE <i>hill</i> (W)		H~ is <i>Hedgehope</i> on ANb; there are apparently no early forms for this name, and it has been lost except as part of H~ H~.
1004	Hedley Hill (Du, Lanchester; NZ 1541)	<i>Hedley Hill</i> 1768 (ADu)		p. n. <i>Hedley</i>	ME, ModE <i>hill</i>		<i>Hedley</i> is first recorded in 1183 (<i>Hedley</i>) (Ekwall 1960:231; Mawer 1920:109).

1005	Hedley on the Hill (Nb, Ovingham; NZ 0759)	<i>Hedley</i> 1242 (W, E, Mi)	<i>Hedley</i> 1255 (Ma), <i>Karlhedley</i> 1275 (W, Ma), <i>Heddeley</i> 1307 (W, Ma), <i>Hedley on the Hill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	OE <i>hæð</i> 'heather' (W, E, Mi) / OE <i>hæð</i> 'heath' (Ma)	OE <i>læh</i> (W, E, Ma, Mi)	ModE on the hill (W)	
1006	Hedley, Low H~ (Nb, Longhorsley; NZ 1498)	<i>Headlawe</i> 1585 (B)	<i>Hedlywood</i> 1769 (ANb), <i>Low Hedley</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	ModE head	ModE dial. law	ModE <i>low</i> (< ME <i>loue</i> < ON <i>lág</i>)	There is also a H~ Wood on OS81 (<i>High Wood</i> ANb, <i>High Hedley</i> OSC1, <i>High Hedley Wood</i> OSM1). The location of the original H~ is not known. This name could be of OE or ME origin despite the apparent absence of mediaeval spellings; if so, the specific might be OE <i>hæð</i> 'heath, heather' / ME <i>hēth</i> rather than OE hēafod or its reflex.

1007	Hedrick Rigg (Du, Gainford; NZ 0521)	<i>Hedrick Rigg</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>heathery</i> (< ModE <i>heather</i> < ME <i>hather</i> < OE <i>*hæddre</i>) / ModE surname <i>Haddrick</i> , <i>Hadrick</i>	ModE dial. <i>rig(g)</i>		There is also a Heatherick Grange nearby on all editions of OS maps consulted here (<i>Hedrick Grange</i> OSC1, <i>Hetherick Grange</i> OSM1, <i>Heatherick Grange</i> OS92). The specific in these names is problematic. It could be the ModE adj. <i>heathery</i> as <i>hedder</i> is attested as a northern dial. form of ModE <i>heather</i> (EDD). Alternatively, it could, despite the absence of spellings in -a-, be the surname <i>Haddrick</i> , <i>Hadrick</i> ; in the 1891 England and Wales Census, there are 39 Haddrick and 18 Hadrick families in Du (A). There is also the rare surname <i>Hedrick</i> , which might be possible here as one of the eight Hedrick families in the 1891 Census is recorded in the county (A). Another possibility could be that <i>Hedrick</i> represents an earlier p. n. although it only appears as part <i>H~ R~</i> and <i>H~ G~</i> on the maps consulted here; there are no parallels in the p. n. dictionaries, PNDu, or the EPNS surveys of the neighbouring counties, however.
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1008	Heely Dod (Nb, Elsdon; NY 9298)	<i>Holy Dod</i> 1833 (NCGEW)	<i>Heely Dod</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	ModE <i>holy</i> (< ME <i>hōlī</i> < OE <i>hālig</i>) / p. n. <i>Heely</i>	ModE dial. <i>dod</i>		The specific of this name is problematic. If the 1833 form is trustworthy, it appears to be ModE <i>holy</i> , but if so, the later development of the name is puzzling. Another possibility might be that <i>Heely</i> represents an earlier p. n. (possibly containing OE <i>hlāw</i> / OE <i>læh</i> or their reflex) although it only appears as part of <i>H~ D~</i> on the maps consulted here as <i>Heeley</i> and <i>Healey</i> are well attested as p. ns. elsewhere (cf. e.g. <i>Heeley</i> (WRY) (<i>Helegh</i> (e) 1277) in PNYW and <i>Healey</i> (Nb) (<i>Heley</i> 1268) in Watts (2004:291) and Ekwall (1960:229), both from <i>læh</i>).
1009	Heiferlaw (Nb, Alnwick; NU 1817)	<i>Heforside</i> 1283 (Ma)	<i>Heffordlawe</i> 1346 (Ma), <i>Heforthlawe</i> 1353 (Ma), <i>Heffordlawe</i> 1649 (Ma), <i>Heiferlaw Tower</i> 1769 (ANb)	OE * <i>hæh</i> , <i>hēh</i> 'high' + OE <i>ford</i> 'ford' (Ma)	OE <i>hlāw</i> (Ma)		Only <i>H~ Tower</i> and <i>H~ Bank</i> on OS81; the Grid Ref. given here is to H~ T~. H~ T~ was 'built in the late 15th century by Alnwick Abbey and was probably used as a look out tower for the monks' (KP). Unless it is a mistake, the 1283 form seems to suggest that the generic may have originally been OE <i>sīde</i> or possibly OE <i>hēafod</i> , which would have then later been replaced with ME <i>loue</i> . On the OSC, OSI and OSM series of maps, <i>Heifer Law</i> is the name of the prominent hill on top which H~ T~ is situated.

1010	Heiferlaw Bank (Nb, Alnwick; NU 1818)	<i>Heiferlaw Bank</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		p. n. <i>Heiferlaw</i>	ME bank(e) / ModE bank		For the specific, see Heiferlaw.
1011	Heigh (Nb, Kidland; NT 9111)	<i>Heigh</i> 1769 (ANb)			ModE high 'height, eminence, hill, knoll' (< ME <i>heg</i> , <i>heig</i> , <i>hig</i> , <i>high</i> < OE * <i>hæh</i> , <i>hēh</i>)		This name appears to contain ModE <i>high</i> , here presumably used as a noun in the sense of 'height, eminence, hill, knoll' (EDD; OED). According to the EDD and the OED, this use of <i>high</i> is only attested in Scots in ModE, but it seems possible here as H~ is only about six kilometres from the Scottish border. H~ might alternatively contain ModE height , but if so, the absence of spellings in -t is surprising. Cf. Heigh, The H~ and Hythe.
1012	Heigh, The H~ (Nb, Hexham; NY 9057)	<i>Winter House Heigh</i> 1769 (ANb)	<i>The Heigh</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE high 'height, eminence, hill, knoll' (< ME <i>heg</i> , <i>heig</i> , <i>hig</i> , <i>high</i> < OE * <i>hæh</i> , <i>hēh</i>)		This is problematic name. It appears to contain ModE <i>high</i> in the sense of 'height, eminence, hill, knoll'; this interpretation is problematic, however, as this use of <i>high</i> is apparently only attested in Scots in ModE, and, situated about seven kilometres SSW of Hexham, The H~ is not near the Scottish border (EDD; OED). This name could alternatively contain ModE height , but if so, the absence of spellings in -t is surprising. Cf. Heigh and Hythe.

1013	Heighington (Du, Heighington; NZ 2422)	<i>Heghyngtona</i> 1183 (W, E, Ma, Mi)	<i>Hekenton</i> 1195 (E), <i>He(h)ington</i> 1228 (W, Ma), <i>Heighington</i> 1313 (W), <i>Heynton</i> 1362 (Ma), <i>Highington</i> 1599 (Ma), <i>Heighington</i> 1768 (ADu)	OE *hēahing 'high ground' (< OE <i>*hæh</i> , <i>hēh</i> + <i>ing</i>) (W, Mi) / OE pers. n. <i>Heca</i> + <i>-ing-</i> (E) / OE pers. n. <i>Hēaha</i> + <i>-ing-</i> (Ma)	OE <i>tūn</i> (W, E, Ma, Mi)		OE <i>*hēahing</i> would fit local topography here as H~ village is on high ground in relation to the surrounding area, but the possibility that the specific is an OE pers. n. cannot be discounted altogether.
1014	Heighley (Nb, Mitford; NZ 1789)	<i>Heithlau</i> c. 1157 (L)	<i>Hechelaw</i> c. 1157 (L), <i>Heghelawe</i> c. 1160 (L), 1292 (Ma), <i>Heghlawe</i> 1489 (Ma), <i>Highley</i> 1637 (Ma), <i>Highlaws</i> 1862-67 (OSC1), <i>Heighley Gate Farm Nurseries</i> 1977 (OSM1), <i>Heighley Gate</i> 2008 (OS81)	OE <i>*hæh</i> , <i>hēh</i> 'high' (Ma)	OE <i>hlāw</i> (Ma)		Only <i>H~ Gate</i> , <i>Low H~</i> and <i>High Highlaws</i> on OS81; the Grid Ref. given here is to H~ G~, which is <i>Highlaws</i> on the OSC and OSI series of maps.
1015	Heights Quarry (Du, Stanhope; NY 9239)	<i>Heights Quarry</i> 1898-99 (OSCR1)		p. n. <i>Heights</i> (i.e. <i>Cuthbert's Heights</i>) (< ModE height < ME <i>height</i> (e < OE <i>hēhōu</i> < OE <i>*hæh</i> , <i>hēh</i>))	ModE <i>quarry</i> (< ME <i>quarrei</i>)		On the OSC, OSI and OSM series of maps, <i>Cuthbert's Heights</i> is the name of the area NNW of H~ Q~. In addition to <i>H~ Q~</i> , it also appears in several other secondary names on earlier editions of OS maps (e.g. <i>Heights Pasture</i> , <i>Heights Cut</i> OSC1).

1016	Helm (Nb, Felton; NZ 1896)	<i>Helm</i> 1255 (Ma)	<i>Helme</i> 1390 (Ma), <i>Helm-on-ye-Hill</i> 1663 (Ma), <i>Helm</i> 1769 (ANb)		OE <i>helm</i> 'helmet, summit of a hill' (Ma)		OE <i>helm</i> had the meanings 'helmet' and 'summit of a hill', and in the NCy, it also 'developed the sense 'cattle shelter' (EPNE). Its meaning in p. ns. is often, as in here, elusive (cf. Bensham). According to Mawer (1920:110), H~ settlement 'stands on a well-marked rounded hill, and is probably so called from its resemblance to a helmet [...] or from its being on the top of the hill'. There is also a tumulus on top of the hill on OSM1 and OS81, and another possibility might therefore be that <i>helm</i> refers to the shape or situation of the tumulus rather than that of the hill or the settlement.
1017	Helme Park (Du, Wolsingham; NZ 1236)	<i>le Helme park</i> 1382 (Ma)	<i>Helm Park</i> 1768 (ADu), <i>Helme Park</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)		OE <i>helm</i> 'helmet' (Ma)	ME <i>park</i>	Mawer (1920:110) believes that this is the same place as earlier <i>Healme</i> c. 1040, <i>Helme</i> c. 1104; according to DCDP, however, these forms refer to Helmington. The meaning of OE <i>helm</i> in this name is uncertain, and it is possible that it is not a hill-term here (cf. Bensham and Helm).

1018	Helmington (Du, Brancepeth; NZ 1835)	<i>Helmyden</i> 1357 (DCDP)	<i>Helmeraw</i> 1384 (Mi), <i>Helmynden</i> 1397 (DCDP), <i>Elmedenrawe</i> 1522 (Mi), <i>Hemlington</i> 1768 (ADu), <i>Helmington Row</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)	OE <i>helm</i> 'helmet, helmet-shaped hill' (Mi)	OE <i>denu</i> (Mi)		Only <i>H~ Hall</i> and <i>H~ Row</i> on OS92. The Grid Ref. given here is to <i>H~ R~</i> ; the location of the original <i>H~</i> is uncertain. The specific could alternatively be OE *<i>helming</i> 'helmet-shaped hill', an <i>ing</i> -derivative of OE <i>helm</i> (DCDP). If it is OE <i>helm</i> , its meaning here is uncertain, and it is possible that it is not used as a hill-term (cf. Bensham and Helm). <i>Helmington</i> could be identical with earlier <i>Healme</i> c. 1040, <i>Helme</i> c. 1104, but cf. Helme Park (Mawer 1920:110; DCDP).
1019	Hemmel Hill (Nb, Hartburn; NY 9994)	<i>Hemmel Hill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE dial. <i>hemel</i> , <i>hemmel</i> 'cow-shed, covering for cattle'	ModE <i>hill</i>		
1020	Hemmel Rigg (Nb, Simonburn; NY 8170)	<i>Hemmel Rigg</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE dial. <i>hemel</i> , <i>hemmel</i> 'cow-shed, covering for cattle'	ModE dial. <i>rig(g)</i>		
1021	Hemscott Hill (Nb, Woodhorn; NZ 2795)	<i>Hemscote Hill</i> 1769 (ANb)	<i>Hemscott Hill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	?	ModE <i>hill</i>		The specific of this name is obscure.
1022	Hendon (Du, Bishop Wearmouth; NZ 4055)	<i>Hendon</i> (') 1197 (W)	<i>Hendon</i> (') 1379 (W), <i>Hynden</i> 1382 (W), <i>Hynden</i> 1382 (E, Ma, Mi), <i>Hendon</i> 1768 (W)	OE * <i>hæh</i> , <i>hēh</i> 'high' (W) / OE <i>hind</i> 'hind, female of the deer' (W, E, Ma, Mi) / OE <i>hīwan</i> , <i>hīgan</i> 'monks' (W, Ma)	OE <i>dūn</i> (W) / OE <i>denu</i> (W, E, Ma, Mi)		The early forms suggesting OE <i>dūn</i> occur in surnames (Watts 2004:297).
1023	Henhill (Nb, Bamburgh; NU 1628)	<i>Henhill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>hen</i> (< ME <i>hen</i> < OE <i>henn</i>)	ModE <i>hill</i>		
1024	Henlaw Farm (Nb, Chatton; NU 0529)	<i>Henlaws</i> 1833 (NCGEW)	<i>Henlaw</i> 1862-67 (OSC1), <i>Henlaw Farm</i> 2005 (OS75)	ModE <i>hen</i> (< ME <i>hen</i> < OE <i>henn</i>)	ModE dial. <i>law</i>	ModE <i>farm</i>	On the OSC, OSI and OSM series of maps, <i>Hen Law</i> is the name of a hill-feature N of <i>H~ F~</i> .

1025	Hepburn (Nb, Chillingham; NU 0624)	<i>Hybberndune</i> c. 1040 (W, E, Ma, Mi)	<i>Hibburn</i> 1242 (W, E), c. 1250 (Ma), <i>Hibbirt</i> 1377 (Ma), <i>Hebburne</i> 1542 (W, Ma), <i>Hebron</i> 1769 (ANb), <i>Hibburn</i> 1833 (NCGEW), <i>Hepburn</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	OE * <i>hæh</i> , <i>hēh</i> 'high' (W, E, Mi)	OE <i>byrgen</i> 'burial place, tumulus' (W, E, Mi)	No interpretation of this name is offered by Mawer (1920:111), who argues that the earliest form 'suggests that the later ones are corruptions of an original Celtic name'.
1026	Hepburn Bell (Nb, Chillingham; NU 0523)	<i>Hepburn Bell</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		p. n. <i>Hepburn</i>	ME <i>belle</i> / ModE <i>bell</i>	For the specific, see Hepburn.
1027	Hepple Heugh (Nb, Corsenside; NY 9284)	<i>Hepple Heugh</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE surname <i>Hepple</i> , <i>Heppel</i> , <i>Heppell</i> / p. n. <i>Hepple</i>	ModE dial. <i>hoe</i> , <i>heugh</i>	The specific of this name is problematic. It could be the surname <i>Hepple</i> , <i>Heppel</i> , <i>Heppell</i> , which is first recorded in England in 1354 (<i>Henry de Heppal</i> , Ch) (Reaney and Wilson 1997:227). In the 1891 England and Wales Census, <i>Hepple</i> , <i>Heppel</i> , <i>Heppell</i> is a characteristically north-eastern name, with <i>Hepple</i> being the commonest variant, borne by 206 families in Nb (A). <i>Hepple</i> might alternatively be an earlier p. n. as it is attested elsewhere as a p. n. (cf. Hepplewoodside).

1028	Hepplewoodside (Nb, Rothbury; NY 9798)	<i>Hepplewoodside</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ME <i>wōde</i> / ModE <i>wood</i>	ME <i>sīde</i> / ModE <i>side</i>	p. n. <i>Hepple</i>	This is one of the several names in the corpus containing OE, ME <i>sīde</i> or ModE <i>side</i> compounded with OE <i>wudu</i> or its later reflex (cf. e.g. Woodside (NZ 1729)). In these names, it is often uncertain whether OE <i>sīde</i> or its reflex is used as a hill-term as the reference could be either to a slope or hill-side, or to the situation of the place by a wood. Here local topography suggests that ME <i>sīde</i> or its reflex is used as a hill-term as H~ farm is situated on a wooded slope overlooking the valley in which the Grasslees Burn flows. <i>Hepple</i> is first recorded in 1205 (<i>Hephal</i>) (Watts 2004:298; Ekwall 1960:235; Mills 2003:238).
1029	Herding Hill (Nb, Haltwhistle; NY 7065)	<i>Irden Hill</i> 1769 (ANb)	<i>Herding Hill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	ModE <i>herding</i> (< ModE <i>to herd</i> < ME <i>hērden</i> < ME <i>hērd</i> (e < OE <i>hirde</i> , <i>hierde</i> , <i>hyrde</i> , <i>heorde</i>)	ModE <i>hill</i>		The specific of this name is problematic. It could be ModE <i>herding</i> although the 1769 form does not seem to support this interpretation.
1030	Herdlaw (Nb, Elsdon; NY 9498)	<i>Herdlaw</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>herd</i> 'shepherd' (< ME <i>hērd</i> (e < OE <i>hirde</i> , <i>hierde</i> , <i>hyrde</i> , <i>heorde</i>) / ModE <i>herd</i> 'company of domestic animals of one kind' (< ME <i>hērd</i> (e < OE <i>heord</i>)	ModE dial. <i>law</i>		If the specific is ModE <i>herd</i> 'shepherd', this name represents a p. n. type which seems to have once been common in Nb although most examples have now been lost (cf. Herds Law and also e.g. the lost <i>Herd's House</i> NW of Sewing Shields on ANb).

1031	Herds Law (Nb, Allendale; NY 8654)	<i>Herds Law</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>herd</i> 'shepherd' (< ME <i>hērd</i> (e < OE <i>hirde</i> , <i>hierde</i> , <i>hyrde</i> , <i>heorde</i>)	ModE dial. <i>law</i>		Cf. Herdlaw.
1032	Herdship Fell (Du, Middleton-in-Teesdale; NY 7933)	<i>Herdship Fell</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)		p. n. <i>Herdship</i>	ModE <i>fell</i>		<i>H~</i> is <i>Hirdship</i> on ADu; there are apparently no early forms.
1033	Hesleyhurst (Nb, Rothbury; NZ 0997)	<i>Hesilherst</i> c. 1247 (NC)	<i>Heselyhyrst</i> 1268 (W, Ma), <i>Hesilhurst</i> 1296 (W), <i>Heslihirst</i> 1296 (L), <i>Low Hirst</i> 1769 (ANb), <i>Hesley Hirst</i> 1833 (NCGEW), <i>Low Hesleyhurst</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	OE * <i>hæsling</i> 'place growing with hazels' (< OE <i>hæsel</i>) (W) / OE <i>hæslen</i> 'growing with hazels' (< OE <i>hæsel</i>) (Ma)	OE <i>hyrst</i> (W, Ma)		Only <i>Low H~</i> on OS81; the Grid Ref. given here is to L~ H~. There is also a High H~ SW of L~ H~ on ANb and OSC1; this settlement has later been known as <i>Wardshill Cottage</i> (Wards Hill Cottage OSCR1, <i>Wardshill Cottage</i> OSCR2), and on OS81, it is marked, but not named. Local topography suggests that OE <i>hyrst</i> is used as a hill-term here as the two settlements are situated on an extensive ridge.
1034	Hesleyside (Nb, Bellingham; NY 8183)	<i>Hesleyside</i> 1279 (W)	<i>Heselyside</i> 1279 (Ma), <i>Hazelyside</i> 1769 (ANb), <i>Hesleyside</i> 1833 (NCGEW)	p. n. <i>Hesley</i> (W) / OE * <i>hæsling</i> 'place where hazels grow' (< OE <i>hæsel</i>) (W) / OE <i>hæslen</i> 'growing with hazels' (< OE <i>hæsel</i>) (Ma)	OE <i>sīde</i> (W, Ma)		Watts (2004:300) suggests that the specific could be an earlier p. n. derived from OE <i>hæsel</i> 'hazel' + OE <i>læh</i> .

1035	Het Burn (Nb, Ingram; NT 9517)	<i>Het Burn</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)			OE <i>hæt(t)</i> 'hat' / ME <i>hat</i>	ModE <i>burn</i>	This is a highly problematic name. <i>Het</i> could, despite the apparent absence of early forms, be an earlier, simplex p. n. containing OE <i>hæt(t)</i> or its reflex (cf. Hett). There are, however, several other <i>Het(t)</i> -names in Nb and Du, and it is doubtful whether the simplex name <i>Het(t)</i> would have been common enough a p. n. formation to give rise to Het Burn and Het Hill in Nb, and Hett Hills in Du.
1036	Het Hill (Nb, Alnham; NT 9614)	<i>Het Hill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		p. n. <i>Het</i> (< OE <i>hæt(t)</i> 'hat' / ME <i>hat</i>)	ModE <i>hill</i>		This is a problematic name. The specific might, despite the apparent absence of early forms, be an earlier p. n. containing OE <i>hæt(t)</i> or its reflex (cf. Het Burn, Hett).
1037	Hett (Du, Merrington; NZ 2836)	<i>Het</i> c. 1168 (E, Ma, Mi)	<i>Hett</i> 1185 (W), <i>Het</i> c. 1200 (W), <i>Hett</i> 1335 (E)		OE <i>hæt(t)</i> 'hat' (W, E, Ma, Mi) / ON <i>hǫttr</i> 'hat' (Ma, Mi) / ON <i>hetta</i> 'hood' (Ma)		If this name contains OE <i>hæt(t)</i> , its reference here is uncertain, and it is possible that it is not used as a hill-term. According to Watts (2004:300), <i>hæt(t)</i> refers to the location of H~ village which 'sits hat-like on top of a prominent hill' while Ekwall (1960:237) believes that it is 'here used of a marked hill'. H~ village is situated on top of a rounded hill-spur.

1038	Hett Hills (Du, Chester-le-Street; NZ 2351)	<i>Het Hill</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)	<i>Het Hills</i> 1898 (OSCR1), <i>Hett Hills</i> 1951 (OSI1)		OE <i>hæt(t)</i> 'hat' (DCDP)	ModE <i>hill</i>	According to DCDP, <i>Hett</i> is, despite the apparent absence of early forms, an earlier, simplex p. n. containing OE <i>hæt(t)</i> . If this interpretation is correct, the reference is perhaps more likely to be to a hat-shaped hill, or hills, than to a settlement sitting hat-like on top of a hill as present-day H~ H~ settlement is not on a hill-top. Cf. Hett.
1039	Hetton Downs (Du, Houghton-le-Spring; NZ 3548)	<i>Hetton Downs</i> 1898 (OSCR1)		p. n. <i>Hetton</i> (i.e. <i>Hetton-le-Hole</i>)	ModE <i>down</i>		H~ D~ apparently refers collectively to earlier High Downs and Low Downs (ADu; OSC1; OSCR1). For the specific, see Hetton-le-Hole.
1040	Hetton Law (Nb, Chatton; NU 0234)	<i>Hettonlaw</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	<i>Hetton Law</i> 1969 (OSIR1)	p. n. <i>Hetton</i>	ME <i>loue</i> / ModE dial. <i>law</i>		<i>Hetton</i> is first recorded in c. 1162 (<i>Hetton</i>) (Ekwall 1960:237; Mawer 1920:113).
1041	Hetton le Hill (Du, Pitlington; NZ 3545)	<i>Heppedun</i> 1180 (E, Ma)	<i>Hepedon</i> c. 1230 (E, Ma), <i>Hetton</i> 1315 (Ma), <i>Hepton</i> 1438 (DCDP), <i>Hepton on the Hill</i> 1516 (DCDP), <i>Helton on the Hill</i> 1768 (ADu), <i>Hetton-le-Hill</i> 1857-67 (OSC1), <i>Hetton le Hill</i> 1898 (OSCR1)	OE <i>hēope</i> 'dog-rose, rosehip' (E, Ma)	OE <i>dūn</i> (E, Ma)	ModE prep. <i>on</i> (< OE, ME <i>on</i>) (later replaced with Fr def. art. <i>le</i> (short for <i>en le</i>)) + ModE <i>hill</i>	

1042	Hetton-le-Hole (Du, Houghton-le-Spring; NZ 3547)	<i>hettun</i> c. 1170 (W)	<i>Heppedun</i> 1180 (E, Ma, Mi), <i>heppedun</i> c. 1180 (W), <i>Hepedon</i> c. 1230 (E, Ma), <i>Hetton</i> 1315 (Ma), <i>Hetton in le Hole</i> c. 1507 (W), <i>Helton le Hale</i> 1768 (ADu), <i>Hetton le Hole</i> 1833 (NCGEW), <i>Hetton-le-Hole</i> 1967 (OSIR1)	OE <i>hēope</i> 'dog-rose, rosehip' (W, E, Ma, Mi) / OE <i>hēopa</i> 'bramble' (Mi)	OE <i>dūn</i> (W, E, Ma, Mi)	Fr def. art. <i>le</i> (short for <i>en le</i>) + ModE <i>hole</i> (< ME <i>hōl</i> (e < OE <i>hol</i>) (W)	
1043	Heugh (Du, Kelloe; NZ 3138)	<i>Le Hough</i> 1350 (DCDP)	<i>le Hough</i> 1382 (Ma), <i>Hugh Hall</i> 1768 (ADu), <i>Heugh Hall</i> 1857-67 (OSC1), <i>Heugh Hall Farm</i> 1967 (OSIR1)		OE <i>hōh</i> (Ma)		Only <i>H~ Hall Farm</i> on OS93; the Grid Ref. given here is to H~ H~ F~.
1044	Heugh (Du, Lanchester; NZ 1842)	<i>Le hough</i> 1361 (DCDP)	<i>le Hough</i> c. 1411 (E, Ma), <i>Heugh</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)		OE <i>hōh</i> (E, Ma)		
1045	Heugh (Nb, Chollerton; NY 8780)	<i>Heugh</i> 1769 (ANb)			ModE dial. <i>hoe</i>, <i>heugh</i>		
1046	Heugh (Nb, Stamfordham; NZ 0873)	<i>Hough</i> 1276 (W, Ma)	<i>Hou</i> 1279 (E, Mi), <i>le Hogh</i> 1298 (W, Ma), <i>Hughe</i> 1425 (NC), <i>Heugh</i> 1628 (W, Ma)		OE <i>hōh</i> (W, E, Ma, Mi)		
1047	Heugh, North H~ (Nb, Thockrington, NY 9580)	<i>Heugh</i> 1769 (ANb)	<i>North Heugh</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE dial. <i>hoe</i>, <i>heugh</i>	ModE <i>north</i> (< ME <i>north</i> < OE <i>norð</i>)	There is not another H~ nearby on the maps consulted here although the later addition of the affix <i>North</i> seems to suggest the existence of another place sharing the same name.

1048	Heughs, The H~ (Nb, Embleton; NU 2520)	<i>The Heughs</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)			ModE dial. <i>hoe</i>, <i>heugh</i>		
1049	High Cantle (Nb, Whittingham; NT 9216)	<i>High Cantle</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>high</i> (< ME <i>heg</i> , <i>heig</i> , <i>hig</i> , <i>high</i> < OE * <i>hæh</i> , <i>hēh</i>)	ModE <i>cantle</i> 'section, part' (< ONFr, ME <i>cantel</i>)		The generic appears to be ModE <i>cantle</i> , presumably used here as as a hill-term in the sense of 'top or summit of a hill; crown of the head' (EDD; OED; SND). According to the OED and the SND, this sense of <i>cantle</i> is otherwise only attested in Scots; H~ C~ is one of the peaks in the Cheviot Hills, less than five kilometres from the Scottish border.
1050	High Crag (Nb, Bellingham; NY 8186)	<i>High Crag</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>high</i> (< ME <i>heg</i> , <i>heig</i> , <i>hig</i> , <i>high</i> < OE * <i>hæh</i> , <i>hēh</i>)	ModE <i>crag</i>		
1051	High Craggs, Murton H~ C~ (Nb, Ancroft; NT 9649)	<i>Murton High Craggs</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>high</i> (< ME <i>heg</i> , <i>heig</i> , <i>hig</i> , <i>high</i> < OE * <i>hæh</i> , <i>hēh</i>)	ModE <i>crag</i>	p. n. <i>Murton</i>	<i>Murton</i> is first recorded in 1312 (<i>Morton</i>) (Watts 2004:426; Mawer 1920:146).
1052	High Hill (Nb, Bamburgh; NU 1628)	<i>High Hill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>high</i> (< ME <i>heg</i> , <i>heig</i> , <i>hig</i> , <i>high</i> < OE * <i>hæh</i> , <i>hēh</i>)	ModE <i>hill</i>		
1053	High Knowes (Nb, Alnham; NT 9612)	<i>High Knowes</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	<i>High Knowes</i> 1869 (W)	ModE <i>high</i> (< ME <i>heg</i> , <i>heig</i> , <i>hig</i> , <i>high</i> < OE * <i>hæh</i> , <i>hēh</i>) (W)	ModE dial. <i>knowe</i>, <i>know</i> (W)		
1054	High Pike (Du, Stanhope; NY 8835)	<i>High Pike</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>high</i> (< ME <i>heg</i> , <i>heig</i> , <i>hig</i> , <i>high</i> < OE * <i>hæh</i> , <i>hēh</i>)	ModE dial. <i>pike</i>		
1055	High Rigg (Du, Stanhope; NY 8538)	<i>High Rigg</i> 1768 (ADu)		ModE <i>high</i> (< ME <i>heg</i> , <i>heig</i> , <i>hig</i> , <i>high</i> < OE * <i>hæh</i> , <i>hēh</i>)	ModE dial. <i>rig(g)</i>		There is also a Middle R~ on all editions of OS maps consulted here, as well as a Low R~ on ADu and the OSC, OSI and OSM series of maps.

1056	High Rigg (Du, Stanhope; NY 8737)	<i>High Rigg</i> 1953 (OS1)		ModE <i>high</i> (< ME <i>heg</i> , <i>heig</i> , <i>hig</i> , <i>high</i> < OE * <i>hæh</i> , <i>hēh</i>)	ModE dial. <i>rig(g)</i>		This H~ R~ is different from High Rigg (NY 8538); the distance between the two places is about 2.25km. It has also been known as <i>Hawkwellhead Rigg</i> (<i>Hawkwell Head Rigg</i> OSC1).
1057	High Rigg (Nb, Rothbury; NY 9796)	<i>High Rigg</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>high</i> (< ME <i>heg</i> , <i>heig</i> , <i>hig</i> , <i>high</i> < OE * <i>hæh</i> , <i>hēh</i>)	ModE dial. <i>rig(g)</i>		
1058	High Side Bank (Du, Heighington; NZ 2422)	<i>Highside</i> 1768 (ADu)	<i>High Side Bank</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)	ModE <i>high</i> (< ME <i>heg</i> , <i>heig</i> , <i>hig</i> , <i>high</i> < OE * <i>hæh</i> , <i>hēh</i>)	ModE <i>side</i>	ModE <i>bank</i>	
1059	Highcliffe (Nb, Tweedmouth; NU 0051)	<i>Highcliffe</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>high</i> (< ME <i>heg</i> , <i>heig</i> , <i>hig</i> , <i>high</i> < OE * <i>hæh</i> , <i>hēh</i>)	ModE <i>cliff</i>		
1060	Highhill, Eslington H~ (Nb, Whittingham; NU 0311)	<i>Eslington Highhill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ME <i>heg</i> , <i>heig</i> , <i>hig</i> , <i>high</i> 'high' (< OE * <i>hæh</i> , <i>hēh</i>) / ModE <i>high</i>	ME, ModE <i>hill</i>	p. n. <i>Eslington</i>	There is also an E~ Lowhill on all editions of OS maps consulted here. <i>Eslington</i> is first recorded in c. 1160 (<i>Esselington</i>) (L).
1061	Highlaws (Nb, Hartburn; NZ 0784)	<i>Heylaw</i> c.1250 (Ma)	<i>High laws</i> 1769 (ANb), <i>Highlaws</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	OE * <i>hæh</i> , <i>hēh</i> 'high' (Ma)	OE <i>hlāw</i> (Ma)		
1062	Highridge, West H~ (Nb, Wark; NY 8181)	<i>High Riggs</i> 1769 (ANb)	<i>Highriggs</i> 1862-67 (OSC1), <i>West Highridge</i> 1982 (OSM1)	ModE <i>high</i> (< ME <i>heg</i> , <i>heig</i> , <i>hig</i> , <i>high</i> < OE * <i>hæh</i> , <i>hēh</i>)	ModE dial. <i>rig(g)</i> / ModE <i>ridge</i>	ModE <i>west</i> (< OE, ME <i>west</i>)	There is also an East H~ (<i>Low Highriggs</i> OSC1, <i>East Highridge</i> OSM1) on all editions of OS maps consulted here.
1063	Highside (Nb, Haltwhistle; NY 6561)	<i>Highside</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>high</i> (< ME <i>heg</i> , <i>heig</i> , <i>hig</i> , <i>high</i> < OE * <i>hæh</i> , <i>hēh</i>)	ModE <i>side</i>		
1064	Highside (Nb, Hexham; NY 9064)	<i>Highside</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>high</i> (< ME <i>heg</i> , <i>heig</i> , <i>hig</i> , <i>high</i> < OE * <i>hæh</i> , <i>hēh</i>)	ModE <i>side</i>		
1065	Highspoon Hill (Nb, Alwinton; NT 9001)	<i>Highspoon Hill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		?	ModE <i>hill</i>		The specific of this name is obscure.

1066	Highstead Hill (Nb, Bellingham; NY 8585)	<i>Highstead Hill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		p. n. <i>Highstead</i>	ModE hill		<i>H~</i> is <i>High Steeds</i> on ANb; there are apparently no early forms, and this name has been lost except as part of <i>H~ H~</i> .
1067	Hill Crest (Du, Stanhope; NZ 0039)	<i>Hill Crest</i> 1982 (OSM1)		ModE hill	ModE crest (< OFr, ME <i>creste</i>)		<i>H~ C~</i> was formerly known as <i>Bond Leazes</i> (OSC1).
1068	Hill Crest (Nb, Bamburgh; NU 1929)	<i>Hill Crest</i> 1957 (OSI1)		ModE hill	ModE crest (< OFr, ME <i>creste</i>)		This <i>H~ C~</i> was formerly known as <i>Herd's House</i> (OSC1).
1069	Hill End (Du, Middleton-in-Teesdale; NY 8629)	<i>Hill End</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)		ModE hill	ModE <i>end</i>		
1070	Hill End (Du, Stanhope; NZ 0135)	<i>Hill End</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)	<i>Hill End</i> 1862 (W)	ModE hill (W)	ModE <i>end</i> (W)		
1071	Hill End (Nb, Hartburn; NZ 0689)	<i>Hillend</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	<i>Hillend House</i> 1897-98 (OSCR1), <i>Hill End</i> 1978 (OSM1)	ModE hill	ModE <i>end</i>		
1072	Hill Head (Nb, Chollerton; NY 8976)	<i>Hill Head</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE hill	ModE head		
1073	Hill Head (Nb, Edlingham; NU 1010)	<i>Hillhead</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	<i>Hill Head</i> 1977 (OSM1)	ModE hill	ModE head		
1074	Hill Head (Nb, Haltwhistle; NY 6163)	<i>Hill Head</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE hill	ModE head		
1075	Hill Head (Nb, Heddon on the Wall; NZ 1266)	<i>Hill Head</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE hill	ModE head		
1076	Hill Head (Nb, Mitford; NZ 1482)	<i>Hill Head</i> 1769 (ANb)	<i>Whalton Hill Head</i> 1924 (OSCR2), <i>Hill Head</i> 2008 (OS81)	ModE hill	ModE head		This <i>H~ H~</i> is about 1.5km ENE of Whalton, hence <i>Whalton H~ H~</i> .
1077	Hill Head (Nb, St John Lee; NY 9369)	<i>Hill Head</i> 1769 (ANb)		ModE hill	ModE head		

1078	Hill Head Farm (Du, Chester-le-Street; NZ 2258)	<i>Hill Head</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)	<i>Hill Head Farm</i> 2055 (OS88)	ModE hill	ModE head	ModE farm	
1079	Hill Head, Bavington H~ H~ (Nb, Thockrington; NY 9979)	<i>Hill Head</i> 1769 (ANb)	<i>Hillhead</i> 1862-67 (OSC1), <i>Bavington Hill Head</i> 1967 (OSIR1)	ModE hill	ModE head	p. n. <i>Bavington</i>	<i>Bavington</i> is first recorded in c. 1200 (<i>Babington</i>) (L).
1080	Hill Head, Beaufront H~ H~ (Nb, St John Lee; NY 9666)	<i>Beaufront Hill Head</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE hill	ModE head	p. n. <i>Beaufront</i>	For the affix, see Beaufront.
1081	Hill Head, Errington H~ H~ (Nb, St John Lee; NY 9669)	<i>Errington Hill Head</i> 1924-25 (OSCR2)		ModE hill	ModE head	p. n. <i>Errington</i>	E~ H~ H~ was formerly known as <i>Hazeldean</i> (OSC1). On OSC1 and OSCR1, <i>E~ H~ H~</i> is the name of a house about 950m NE of the settlement then known as <i>Hazeldean</i> . <i>Errington</i> is first recorded in c. 1160 (<i>Herintun</i>) (Mawer 1920:76).
1082	Hill Head, Linden H~ H~ (Nb, Longhorsley; NZ 1496)	<i>Hillhead</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	<i>Linden Hill Head</i> 1978 (OSM1)	ModE hill	ModE head	p. n. <i>Linden</i> (i.e. <i>Linden Hall</i>)	<i>Linden Hall</i> is <i>Linden</i> on OSC1; there are apparently no early forms.
1083	Hill Head, Nesbitt H~ H~ (Nb, Stamfordham; NZ 0769)	<i>Hill Head</i> 1769 (ANb)	<i>Nesbitt Hill Head</i> 1966 (OSIR1)	ModE hill	ModE head	p. n. <i>Nesbitt</i>	<i>Nesbitt</i> is first recorded in 1242 (<i>Nesebite</i>) (Ekwall 1960:338). It has been lost except as part of <i>N~ H~ H~</i> ; the name apparently disappeared together with the place it referred to as on the OSC series of maps, as well as on OS11, <i>N~</i> is the name of a settlement located in the area now occupied by the disused RAF Ouston airfield and British Army barracks.

1084	Hill Head, Ogle H~ H~ (Nb, Whalton; NZ 1178)	<i>Hill Head</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	<i>Ogle Hill Head</i> 1920-24 (OSCR2)	ModE <i>hill</i>	ModE <i>head</i>	p. n. <i>Ogle</i>	For the affix, see Ogle.
1085	Hill House (Du, Brancepeth; NZ 2041)	<i>le Hill</i> 1416 (DCDP)	<i>Hill House</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)		ME <i>hill</i>	ModE <i>house</i>	
1086	Hill House (Du, Gainford; NZ 1817)	<i>Hill House</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>hill</i>	ModE <i>house</i>		
1087	Hill House (Du, Pittington; NZ 3441)	<i>Hill House</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>hill</i>	ModE <i>house</i>		
1088	Hill House (Du, Staindrop; NZ 0624)	<i>Hill House</i> 1768 (ADu)		ModE <i>hill</i>	ModE <i>house</i>		
1089	Hill House (Nb, Warden; NY 8264)	<i>Hill House</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>hill</i>	ModE <i>house</i>		
1090	Hill House Farm (Du, Aycliffe; NZ 2821)	<i>Hill House</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)	<i>Hill House Farm</i> 1983 (OSMR1)	ModE <i>hill</i>	ModE <i>house</i>	ModE <i>farm</i>	
1091	Hill House Farm (Du, Gainford; NZ 0816)	<i>Hill House</i> 1954 (OSI1)	<i>Hill House Farm</i> 1982 (OSM1)	ModE <i>hill</i>	ModE <i>house</i>	ModE <i>farm</i>	
1092	Hill House Farm (Du, Haughton-le-Skerne; NZ 3418)	<i>Hill House</i> 1768 (ADu)	<i>Hill House Farm</i> 1991 (OSMR1)	ModE <i>hill</i>	ModE <i>house</i>	ModE <i>farm</i>	
1093	Hill House Farm (Du, Redmarshall; NZ 3920)	<i>Hill House</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)	<i>Hill House Farm</i> 1969 (OSIR1)	ModE <i>hill</i>	ModE <i>house</i>	ModE <i>farm</i>	This H~ H~ F~ was formerly known as <i>Calf Garth</i> (1840 PNDu).
1094	Hill House, Herrington H~ H~ (Du, Houghton-le-Spring; NZ 3452)	<i>Herrington Hill House</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>hill</i>	ModE <i>house</i>	p. n. <i>Herrington</i>	<i>Herrington</i> is first recorded in c. 1114 (<i>Herintune</i>) (Watts 2004:299; Mills 2003:239).

1095	Hill House, High H~ H~ (Du, Merrington; NZ 2732)	<i>High Hill House</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>hill</i>	ModE <i>house</i>	ModE <i>high</i> (< ME <i>heg</i> , <i>heig</i> , <i>hig</i> , <i>high</i> < OE * <i>hæh</i> , <i>hēh</i>)	There is also a Low H~ H~ on the OSC, OSI and OSM series of maps.
1096	Hill House, Raby H~ H~ (Du, Staindrop; NZ 1222)	<i>Raby Hill House</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>hill</i>	ModE <i>house</i>	p. n. <i>Raby</i>	<i>Raby</i> is first recorded in c. 1040 (<i>Raby</i>) (Watts 2004:489; Ekwall 1960:378; Mawer 1920:161).
1097	Hill Houses (Du, Stanhope; NY 9037)	<i>Hill Houses</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>hill</i>	ModE <i>house</i>		
1098	Hill Top (Du, Heighington; NZ 2124)	<i>Hill Top</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>hill</i>	ModE <i>top</i>		
1099	Hill Top (Du, Lanchester; NZ 1654)	<i>Hill Top</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>hill</i>	ModE <i>top</i>		
1100	Hill Top (Du, Lanchester; NZ 2144)	<i>Hill Top</i> 1768 (ADu)		ModE <i>hill</i>	ModE <i>top</i>		
1101	Hill Top (Du, Middleton-in-Teesdale; NY 8233)	<i>Hill Top</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>hill</i>	ModE <i>top</i>		
1102	Hill Top (Du, Middleton-in-Teesdale; NY 9924)	<i>Hill Top</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>hill</i>	ModE <i>top</i>		
1103	Hill Top (Du, Stanhope; NY 8837)	<i>Hill Top</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>hill</i>	ModE <i>top</i>		
1104	Hill Top (Nb, Haltwhistle; NY 7365)	<i>Hill Top</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>hill</i>	ModE <i>top</i>		

1105	Hill Top (Nb, Hartburn; NZ 0689)	<i>Hill Top</i> 2008 (OS81)		ModE <i>hill</i>	ModE <i>top</i>		This H~ T~ has also been known as <i>Heugh</i> (ANb), <i>Heugh House</i> (OSC1) and <i>North Heugh House</i> (OSCR1), and <i>H~ T~</i> was apparently originally the name of the plantation adjacent to it as it appears as <i>Hilltop Plantation</i> on OSCR1, as well as on the OSI and OSM series of maps.
1106	Hill Top (Nb, Shotley; NY 9957)	<i>Hill Top</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>hill</i>	ModE <i>top</i>		
1107	Hill Top (Nb, Tynemouth; NZ 3269)	<i>Hill Top</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>hill</i>	ModE <i>top</i>		
1108	Hill Top Farm (Du, Hurworth; NZ 2910)	<i>Hill Top Farm</i> 1938-48 (OSCR3)		ModE <i>hill</i>	ModE <i>top</i>	ModE <i>farm</i>	H~ T~ F~ has also been known as <i>Black Bank</i> (OSC1) and <i>Blackbanks Farm</i> (OSCR1); it is about 1.25km S of Black Banks.
1109	Hill Top Farm, Black H~ T~ F~ (Du, Hamsterley; NZ 0930)	<i>Black Hill Top</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)	<i>Black Hill Top Farm</i> 1982 (OSM1)	ModE <i>hill</i>	ModE <i>top</i>	ModE <i>black</i> (< ME <i>blak</i> < OE <i>blæc</i>), ModE <i>farm</i>	There is also a White H~ T~ and Red H~ T~ on the OSC, OSI and OSM series of maps.
1110	Hill, The H~ (Nb, Knaresdale; NY 6653)	<i>The Hill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)			ModE <i>hill</i>		
1111	Hillhead (Nb, Kirkwhelpington; NZ 0479)	<i>Hill Head</i> 1769 (ANb)	<i>Hillhead</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	ModE <i>hill</i>	ModE <i>head</i>		
1112	Hillhead (Nb, Shilbottle; NU 1908)	<i>Hillhead</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>hill</i>	ModE <i>head</i>		
1113	Hillhead Cottage (Nb, Elsdon; NY 9391)	<i>Hillhead</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	<i>Hillhead Cottage</i> 2007 (OS80)	ModE <i>hill</i>	ModE <i>head</i>	ModE <i>cottage</i> (< ME <i>cotāge</i> < OFr * <i>cotage</i>)	

1114	Hillhead, Brandon H~ (Nb, Eglingham; NU 0517)	<i>Brandon Hillhead</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>hill</i>	ModE <i>head</i>	p. n. <i>Brandon</i>	For the affix, see Brandon (NU 0417).
1115	Hillhead, Dalton H~ (Nb, Newburn; NZ 1072)	<i>Hill Head</i> 1769 (ANb)	<i>Dalton Hillhead</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	ModE <i>hill</i>	ModE <i>head</i>	p. n. <i>Dalton</i>	<i>Dalton</i> is first recorded in 1201 (<i>Dalton</i>) (Watts 2004:178).
1116	Hillhead, Gibside H~ (Du, Whickham; NZ 1858)	<i>Gibside Hill Head</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)	<i>Gibside Hillhead</i> 1966 (OSIR1)	ModE <i>hill</i>	ModE <i>head</i>	p. n. <i>Gibside</i>	For the affix, see Gibside.
1117	Hillhead, Whitton H~ (Nb, Rothbury; NZ 0499)	<i>Whitton Hillhead</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>hill</i>	ModE <i>head</i>	p. n. <i>Whitton</i>	<i>Whitton</i> is first recorded in 1228 (<i>Witton</i>) (Watts 2004:676; Ekwall 1960:515; Mawer 1920:213).
1118	Hillhouse Close (Nb, Haltwhistle; NY 6859)	<i>Hillhouse Close</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>hill</i> + ModE <i>house</i>	ModE <i>close</i> (< ME <i>clos(e)</i> < OFr <i>clos</i>)		ModE <i>close</i> is apparently used here in the sense of 'enclosed place, enclosure' (EDD; OED). <i>Hillhouse</i> could be an earlier p. n. although it only appears as part of <i>H~ C~</i> on the maps consulted here.
1119	Hillock (Nb, Elsdon; NY 8399)	<i>Hillocks</i> 1769 (ANb)	<i>Hillock</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>hillock</i> (< ME <i>hillok</i> , <i>hullok</i> < OE * <i>hylloc</i>)		
1120	Hillside (Nb, Haltwhistle; NY 7462)	<i>Hillside</i> 1982 (OSM1)		ModE <i>hill</i>	ModE <i>side</i>		H~ was formerly known as <i>Wagtail Hall</i> (<i>Wagtail Hall</i> OSC1, <i>Wagtail House</i> OSCR2, <i>Wagtail</i> <i>Hall</i> OSI1).
1121	Hillside Farm (Du, Pittington; NZ 3444)	<i>Hillside</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)	<i>Hillside Farm</i> 1992 (OSMR1)	ModE <i>hill</i>	ModE <i>side</i>	ModE <i>farm</i>	

1122	Hillview (Du, Bishop Wearmouth; NZ 3954)	<i>Hillview</i> 1989 (OSMR1)		ModE <i>hill</i>	ModE <i>view</i> (< ME <i>veu</i> (e < AN <i>veve</i> , <i>veue</i> , <i>vue</i> , <i>vieue</i> , <i>view</i>)		<i>H~</i> is the name of a residential area in Sunderland. It first appears on the maps consulted here in the names of two schools located in the area (<i>Hill View Infants' School</i> , <i>Hill View Junior School</i> OSIR1).
1123	Hillview (Nb, Longhorsley; NZ 1394)	<i>Hillview</i> 1978 (OSM1)		ModE <i>hill</i>	ModE <i>view</i> (< ME <i>veu</i> (e < AN <i>veve</i> , <i>veue</i> , <i>vue</i> , <i>vieue</i> , <i>view</i>)		<i>H~</i> is less than 500 metres from Viewlaw, and this relatively recent example of modern place-naming is probably at least partly due to the influence of the earlier p. n. in <i>View-</i> .
1124	Hilton (Du, Staindrop; NZ 1621)	<i>Helton</i> 1180 (W, Mi)	<i>Hilton</i> early 13th cent. (W), <i>Helton Mundevyle</i> 1301 (DCDP), <i>Hilton</i> 1397 (DCDP)	OE <i>helde</i> 'slope' (W, Mi)	OE <i>tūn</i> (W, Mi)		The affix in the 1301 form 'refers to the Amundaville family which came from Émondeville in Normandy' (DCDP).

1125	Hindberries (Du, Staindrop; NZ 1822)	<i>Hinbury</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)	<i>Hindberries</i> 1898-99 (OSCR1)	?	ModE dial. <i>berry</i>		This is a problematic name, which could, despite the apparent absence of early forms, be of OE or ME origin. The generic appears be OE <i>berg</i> or its later reflex, but cf. Coldberry. It might alternatively be OE <i>burh</i> , <i>burg</i> or its reflex, but this seems less likely as there is apparently no evidence for the existence of a structure which could have been referred to as a <i>burh</i> , <i>burg</i> at H~ (cf. Brough Law) (KP). The specific is highly uncertain: it might be OE <i>hind</i> 'hind, female of the deer' or its reflex, or, if this name is of OE origin, possibly OE <i>*hæh</i> , <i>hēh</i> 'high' (cf. Hendon, Hindon). The present-day form of the name could be due to popular association of the name with ModE dial. <i>hindberry</i> '(wild) raspberry' (EDD; OED).
1126	Hindhope Law (Nb, Elsdon; NY 7697)	<i>Hindhope Law</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	<i>Hindhope Law</i> 1869 (W)	p. n. <i>Hindhope</i> (W)	ModE dial. <i>law</i> (W)		The p. n. <i>Hindhope</i> has been lost except as part of <i>H~ L~</i> and <i>H~ Burn</i> ; there are apparently no early forms for this name (Watts 2004:305).

1127	Hindley Hill (Nb, Allendale; NY 8057)	<i>Hindlaw Hill</i> 1769 (ANb)	<i>Hindleyhill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1), <i>Hindley Hill</i> 2003 (OS87)	p. n. <i>Hindley</i>	ModE <i>hill</i>		<i>Hindley</i> is probably an earlier p. n. (possibly containing OE <i>hind</i> 'hind, female of the deer' + OE <i>læh</i> / OE <i>hlāw</i> or their later reflexes) although it only appears as part of secondary names such as <i>H~ H~</i> and <i>H~ Wrae</i> on the maps consulted here as it is well evidenced as a p. n. elsewhere (cf. e.g. <i>Hindley</i> (La) (<i>Hindele</i> 1212) in Watts (2004:305) and Ekwall (1960:240), and the now lost <i>Hindley</i> (Nb, Haltwhistle) (<i>Hyndley</i> 1328) in Mawer (1920:115), both from OE <i>hind</i> + OE <i>læh</i>).
1128	Hindleysteel (Nb, Haltwhistle; NY 7472)	<i>Hindlaw steell</i> 1769 (ANb)	<i>Hindleysteel</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	p. n. <i>Hindley</i>	ModE dial. <i>steel</i>		<i>Hindley</i> is first recorded in 1328 (<i>Hyndley</i>) (Mawer 1920:115). It has been lost except as part of <i>Hindleysteel</i> .
1129	Hindon (Du, Staindrop; NZ 0525)	<i>Hyndon</i> 1768 (ADu)	<i>West Hindon</i> 1857-67 (OSC1), <i>Hindon</i> 2005 (OS92)	OE * <i>hæh</i> , <i>hēh</i> 'high' (DCDP)	OE <i>dūn</i> (DCDP)		There is also an East <i>H~</i> on the OSC, OSI and OSM series of maps; on OS92, <i>H~</i> refers collectively to both places. The generic could alternatively be OE <i>denu</i> , with the reference being to the valley at the bottom of which the Hindon Beck flows, while the specific might alternatively be OE <i>hind</i> 'hind, female of the deer' (cf. Hendon).
1130	Hindrigg (Nb, Wark; NY 8180)	<i>Hindrigg</i> 1769 (ANb)		ModE <i>hind</i> 'female of the deer' (< ME <i>hīnd</i> (e < OE <i>hind</i>))	ModE dial. <i>rig(g)</i>		
1131	Hindside Knowe (Nb, Alwinton; NT 8412)	<i>Hindside Knowe</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>hind</i> 'female of the deer' (< ME <i>hīnd</i> (e < OE <i>hind</i>)) + ModE <i>side</i>	ModE dial. <i>knowe</i>, <i>know</i>		<i>Hindside</i> could be an earlier p. n. although it only appears as part of <i>H~ K~</i> on the maps consulted here.

1132	Hindsike Hill (Nb, Alwinton; NT 8504)	<i>Hindsike Hill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		r. n. <i>Hind Sike</i>	ModE <i>hill</i>		<i>H~ S~</i> is <i>Hind Sike</i> on OSC1; there are apparently no early forms.
1133	Hinedon Edge (Du, Staindrop; NZ 0524)	<i>Hindon Edge</i> 1923-24 (OSCR2)	<i>Hinedon Edge</i> 2005 (OS92)	p. n. <i>Hindon</i>	ModE <i>edge</i>		H~ E~ was formerly known as <i>Watcher's Cottage</i> (<i>Watchers Cottage</i> OSC1). For the specific, see Hindon.
1134	Hips Heugh (Nb, Embleton; NU 2518)	<i>Hips Heugh</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>hip</i> , <i>hep</i> 'fruit of the (wild) rose' (< ME <i>hēpe</i> < OE <i>hēope</i>) / ModE <i>hip</i> (< ME <i>hipe</i> < OE <i>hype</i>)	ModE dial. <i>hoe</i>, <i>heugh</i>		The specific of this name is problematic. It could be ModE <i>hip</i> , used here in the transferred topographical sense of 'round eminence situated towards the extremity or in the lower part of a hill; shoulder or corner of a hill'; according to the EDD, however, this sense of <i>hip</i> is otherwise only attested in Scotland.
1135	Hirst (Nb, Allendale; NY 7849)	<i>Hirst</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)			ModE <i>hurst</i>		Local topography suggests that ModE <i>hurst</i> is used as a hill-term in this name as H~ farm is on the slopes of a prominent ridge. <i>Hirst</i> is a common dial. form of ModE <i>hurst</i> (EDD).
1136	Hirst (Nb, Woodhorn; NZ 2887)	<i>Hirst</i> 1242 (W, E)	<i>Hyrst</i> 1268 (W, Ma), <i>Hurst</i> 1769 (ANb), <i>Hirst</i> 1924 (OSCR2)		OE <i>hyrst</i> (W, E, Ma)		It is uncertain whether OE <i>hyrst</i> is used as a hill-term in this name.
1137	Hirst Hill (Nb, Slaley; NY 9658)	<i>Hirst Hill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)			ModE <i>hurst</i>	ModE <i>hill</i>	<i>Hirst</i> is an earlier, simplex p. n. which has been lost except as part of H~ H~. It appears on OSC1 as <i>The Hirst</i> , and it seems to have been the name of the area E of H~ H~; there are apparently no early forms for this name. It is uncertain whether ModE <i>hurst</i> is a hill-term in this name. Cf. <i>Hirst</i> (NY 7849).

1138	Hirst Top (Nb, Haltwhistle; NY 7162)	<i>Hirst Top</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>hurst</i>	ModE <i>top</i>		It is uncertain whether ModE <i>hurst</i> is a hill-term here. Cf. Hirst (NY 7849).
1139	Hisehope Head (Du, Muggleswick; NZ 0045)	<i>Hisehope Head</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)		p. n. <i>Hisehope</i>	ME <i>heved</i> , <i>haved</i> , <i>hede</i> / ModE <i>head</i>		It seems unlikely that ME <i>heved</i> , <i>haved</i> , <i>hede</i> or its reflex is used as a hill-term in this name as the reference is probably to the 'head' of a valley (cf. Ashgill Head). <i>Hisehope</i> is first recorded in c. 1153 (<i>Histeshope</i>) (Mawer 1920:115).
1140	Hobberlaw (Nb, Alnwick; NU 1711)	<i>Uberlow</i> 1569 (Ma)	<i>Hobberlaw</i> 1769 (ANb)	?	ModE dial. <i>law</i>		The specific of this name is obscure; the generic appears to be ModE dial. <i>law</i> . H~ was formerly known as <i>Birtwell</i> (<i>Bertewelle</i> 1296, <i>Bartewell</i> 1454, <i>Byrtwell</i> 1569; OE <i>berht</i> , <i>breht</i> 'bright, clear' + OE <i>wella</i> , <i>well(e)</i>); no interpretation of the later name is suggested in Mawer (1920:115).
1141	Hog Knowe (Nb, Alwinton; NT 8308)	<i>Hog Knowe</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>hog</i> (< ME <i>hog</i> (<i>ge</i> < OE <i>hogg</i>)	ModE dial. <i>knowe</i> , <i>know</i>		The specific is probably ModE <i>hog</i> , used here in the dial. sense of 'young sheep from the time it ceases to be a lamb till its first shearing' (cf. Ogre Hill) (EDD; OED). It might alternatively be the surname <i>Hogg</i> , which is first recorded in England in 1079 (<i>Ailmer</i> , <i>William Hog</i> , Hu); in the 1891 England and Wales Census, it is a characteristically northern name, with 915 of the 6,407 Hogg families recorded in Nb (A; Reaney and Wilson 1997:234).

1142	Hogdon Law (Nb, Alnham; NT 9412)	<i>Hogdon law</i> 1769 (ANb)	<i>Hogden Law</i> 1862-67 (OSC1), <i>Hogdon Law</i> 1899 (OSCR1)	OE <i>hogg</i> 'hog' / ME <i>hog</i> (<i>ge</i> 'hog' / ME surname <i>Hogg</i>	OE <i>dūn</i> / ME <i>doun</i> / OE <i>denu</i> / ME <i>dēne</i>	ModE dial. <i>law</i>	This is a problematic name. <i>Hogdon</i> is probably an earlier p. n. containing OE <i>dūn</i> / OE <i>denu</i> or its reflex although it only appears as part of <i>H~ L~</i> on the maps consulted here. OE <i>dūn</i> or its reflex would fit local topography here as <i>H~ L~</i> is the name of a prominent hill-spur on the eastern edge of the Cheviot Hills, but the possibility of OE <i>denu</i> cannot be discounted altogether. <i>Hogdon</i> might alternatively represent a surname such as <i>Ogden</i> or <i>Oakden</i> although this seems less likely. In the 1891 England and Wales Census, <i>Ogden</i> is the surname of 25 families in Nb while <i>Oakden</i> is unattested in the county (A).
1143	Holburn (Nb, Lowick; NU 0436)	<i>Ho(u)burn'</i> 1242 (W)	<i>Hoburn'</i> c. 1250 (Ma), <i>Houburne</i> 1278 (W, Ma), <i>Hulbourne</i> 1361 (W, Ma), <i>Howbourn</i> 1663 (Ma), <i>Howburn</i> 1769 (ANb), <i>Holburn</i> 1833 (NCGEW)	OE <i>hōh</i> (W) / OE <i>hol</i> 'hollow' (Ma)	OE <i>burna</i>		H~ settlement is situated on a triangular hill-spur overlooking the valley in which the Hetton Burn flows, and both OE <i>hōh</i> and the OE adj. <i>hol</i> , here referring to the H~ B~, would fit local topography.
1144	Hollin Crag (Nb, Haltwhistle; NY 7164)	<i>Hollincrag</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	<i>Hollin Crag</i> 2003 (OS87)	ModE dial. <i>hollin</i> 'holly' (< ME <i>holin</i> < OE <i>holegn</i>)	ModE <i>crag</i>		H~ C~ is one of the several places in the corpus named from the holly (<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>) (cf. e.g. Hollin Hill, Hollinside (NZ 1446).
1145	Hollin Hill (Du, Staindrop; NZ 0623)	<i>Hollin Hill</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)		ModE dial. <i>hollin</i> 'holly' (< ME <i>holin</i> < OE <i>holegn</i>)	ModE <i>hill</i>		Cf. Hollin Crag.

1146	Hollin Hill Farm (Du, Ryton; NZ 1759)	<i>Hollin Hill</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)	<i>Hollin Hill Farm</i> 1966 (OSIR1)	ModE dial. <i>hollin</i> 'holly' (< ME <i>holin</i> < OE <i>holegn</i>)	ModE <i>hill</i>	ModE <i>farm</i>	Cf. Hollin Crag.
1147	Hollin Side Wood (Du, Staindrop; NZ 0322)	<i>Holling Side Wood</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)	<i>Hollin Side Wood</i> 1898-99 (OSCR1)	ModE dial. <i>hollin</i> 'holly' (< ME <i>holin</i> < OE <i>holegn</i>) + ModE <i>side</i>	ModE <i>wood</i>		<i>Hollin Side</i> could be an earlier p. n. although it only appears as part of <i>H~ S~ W~</i> on the maps consulted here (cf. e.g. Hollinside (NZ 1446)). Cf. Hollin Crag.
1148	Holling Hill (Nb, Rothbury; NZ 0696)	<i>Holling Hill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE dial. <i>hollin</i> 'holly' (< ME <i>holin</i> < OE <i>holegn</i>)	ModE <i>hill</i>		This could be the same place as the earlier <i>Holling Hall</i> on ANb. Cf. Hollin Crag.
1149	Hollings Hill (Nb, Ovingham; NZ 0957)	<i>Hollins Hill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	<i>Hollings Hill</i> 1898-99 (OSCR1)	p. n. <i>Hollings</i>	ModE <i>hill</i>		<i>H~</i> is <i>Hollands</i> on ANb; there are apparently no early forms.
1150	Hollinside (Du, Lanchester; NZ 1446)	<i>Hollinside Hall</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)	<i>Hollinside</i> 2005 (OS88)	ModE dial. <i>hollin</i> 'holly' (< ME <i>holin</i> < OE <i>holegn</i>)	ModE <i>side</i>		Cf. Hollin Crag.
1151	Hollinside (Du, Whickham; NZ 1859)	<i>Holingside</i> c. 1200 (DCDP)	<i>Holynesyde</i> 1361 (DCDP), <i>Holynsyde</i> 1382 (Ma), <i>Hollenside Hall</i> 1768 (ADu), <i>Hollinside</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)	OE <i>holegn</i> 'holly' (Ma)	OE <i>sīde</i> (Ma)		Only <i>Old Hollinside</i> (remains of) on OS88; the Grid Ref. given here is to O~ H~. On the OSC, OSI and OSM series of maps, <i>H~</i> is the name of a settlement ENE of O~ H~; this settlement is marked, but not named on OS88. Cf. Hollin Crag.
1152	Holly Hill (Nb, Slaley; NY 9556)	<i>Holly Hill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>holly</i> (< ME <i>holin</i> < OE <i>holegn</i>)	ModE <i>hill</i>		Cf. Hollin Crag.

1153	Holme Hill Farm (Du, Easington; NZ 4244)	<i>Holm Hill</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)	<i>Holme Hill Farm</i> 2005 (OS88)	ModE dial. <i>holm</i> 'holly' (< ME <i>hōlm</i> (e < ME <i>holin</i> < OE <i>holegn</i>) / ModE <i>holm</i> , <i>holme</i> (< ME <i>hōlm</i> (e < ON <i>holmr</i> , <i>holmi</i> , late OE <i>holm</i>))	ModE <i>hill</i>	ModE <i>farm</i>	The specific is perhaps more likely to be ModE dial. <i>holm</i> 'holly' than ModE <i>holm</i> , <i>holme</i> as while the latter has several meanings, including 'piece of flat low-lying ground by a river or stream' and 'depression, hollow', none of them would fit local topography particularly well here (cf. Dunslaw Holm, North D~ H~) (EDD; OED). Cf. Hollin Crag.
1154	Holmside (Du, Lanchester; NZ 2149)	<i>Holneset</i> 1183 (Ma)	<i>Holmside</i> c. 1200 (DCDP), <i>Holneside</i> 1214 (Ma), <i>Hollingside</i> 1284 (DCDP), <i>Holmsyde</i> 1297 (Ma), <i>Holmeset</i> 1382 (Ma), <i>Holmesyd</i> 1562 (DCDP), <i>Holmsett</i> alias <i>Holside</i> 1717 (DCDP), <i>Humside Hall</i> 1768 (ADu), <i>Holmside Hall</i> 1857-67 (OSC1), <i>Holmside</i> 1898 (OSCR1)	OE <i>holegn</i> 'holly' (Ma)	OE <i>sīde</i> (Ma)		Present-day H~ is a late 19th century settlement situated about 1.3km ESE of H~ Hall; the location of the original H~ is not known (OSC1; OSCR1). The early forms show 'the usual confusion of <i>sīde</i> and <i>set</i> ', and the generic could alternatively be OE (<i>ge</i>) <i>set</i> 'fold, stable' (DCDP). Cf. Hollin Crag.
1155	Homilton (Nb, Thockrington; NY 9778)	<i>Homilton</i> 1769 (ANb)		OE <i>*hamol</i> , <i>*hamel</i> 'mutilated'	OE <i>dūn</i>		Despite the apparent absence of early forms, this name is probably of OE origin and has the same etymology as e.g. Humbledon (cf. Hamilton, Black H~). H~ farm is situated at the foot of a prominent hill.

1156	Homilton Hill (Nb, Kirknewton; NT 8932)	<i>Homilton Hill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		OE * <i>hamol</i> , * <i>hamel</i> 'mutilated'	OE <i>dūn</i>	ModE <i>hill</i>	<i>Homilton</i> is probably, despite the apparent absence of early forms, an earlier p. n. with the same etymology as e.g. Humbledon (cf. Hamilton, Black H~). <i>H~ H~</i> is the name of a prominent hill-spur on the northern edge of the Cheviot Hills.
1157	Honey Hill (Du, Muggleswick; NZ 0546)	<i>Honey Hill</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>honey</i> (< ME <i>honī</i> < OE <i>hunig</i>)	ModE <i>hill</i>		The meaning of ModE <i>honey</i> in this name is uncertain. OE <i>hunig</i> was used in p. ns. of 'places where honey was found or produced but possibly also of 'sweet land" (EPNE).
1158	Hope Fell (Nb, Shotley; NY 9251)	<i>Hope Fell</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		p. n. <i>Hope</i> (i.e. <i>Low Hope</i> or <i>High Hope</i>)	ModE <i>fell</i>		The specific is apparently an earlier p. n. as there is a Low Hope N of H~ F~ on all editions of OS maps consulted here, as well as a High Hope on OSC1.
1159	Hope Head (Nb, Allendale; NY 8347)	<i>Hopehead</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	<i>Hope Head</i> 2003 (OS87)	ModE <i>hope</i>	ModE <i>head</i>		It seems unlikely that ModE <i>head</i> is used as a hill-term in this name as the reference is probably to the 'head', or upper end of a valley rather than to a hill-feature (cf. Ashgill Head).
1160	Hopehead (Nb, Elsdon; NY 8996)	<i>Hope Head</i> 1769 (ANb)	<i>Hopehead</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	ModE <i>hope</i>	ModE <i>head</i>		There is also a Hopefoot on all maps consulted here, and it seems unlikely that ModE <i>head</i> is used as a hill-term in this name as the reference is probably to the 'head', or upper end of a valley (cf. Hope Head and Ashgill Head).
1161	Horden Point (Du, Easington; NZ 4443)	<i>Horden Point</i> 1768 (ADu)		p. n. <i>Horden</i>	ModE <i>point</i>		<i>Horden</i> is first recorded in c.1040 (<i>Horeden</i>) (Mills 2003:249).

1162	Horncliffe (Nb, Norham; NT 9249)	<i>Hornecliff</i> 1183 (W)	<i>Hornecliffe</i> 1183 (Ma), <i>Hornecliff</i> c. 1208 (W, E, Mi), c. 1250 (Ma), <i>Horncliffe</i> 1560 (W), <i>Horn Cliff</i> 1769 (ANb), <i>Horncliffe</i> 1833 (NCGEW)	OE <i>horn</i>, *<i>horna</i> 'horn' (W) / OE *<i>horna</i> 'horn' (E, Mi) / OE <i>horn</i> 'horn' (Ma) / ON pers. n. <i>Horni</i> (Ma)	OE <i>clif</i> (W, E, Ma, Mi)	The reference and meaning of OE <i>horn</i> , * <i>horna</i> in this name are highly uncertain, and it is possible that it is not used as a hill-term here. Both <i>horn</i> and * <i>horna</i> are used in p. ns. of 'something shaped like a horn' and it is uncertain whether they 'can in fact be distinguished in meaning' (EPNE). Here Watts (2004:316) interprets <i>horn</i> , * <i>horna</i> as 'projecting horn of land' while Ekwall (1960:250) argues that unlike <i>horn</i> , * <i>horna</i> 'seems also to have been used in the same sense as <i>hyrne</i> [...] 'corner, bend' [and from] this easily developed the sense 'tongue of land', found in this name. Mawer (1920:117) and Mills (2003:249) suggest 'horn-shaped cliff, horn of land' and 'horn-shaped hill or piece of land', respectively. The ON pers. n. <i>Horni</i> suggested by Mawer (1920:117) seems highly unlikely here as Scandinavian elements are in general rare in Nb p. ns. Cf. Woodhorn.
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1163	Horsdon (Nb, Wooler; NT 9827)	<i>Horsdon</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		OE, ME <i>hors</i> 'horse'	OE <i>dūn</i> / ME <i>doun</i>		This name is probably of OE or ME origin despite the apparent absence of early forms. The present-day form of the name suggests that the generic is OE <i>dūn</i> , and local topography supports this interpretation as <i>H~</i> is the name of a prominent hill on the northeastern edge of the Cheviot Hills. The specific could be OE <i>hors</i> or its reflex although this is less certain.
1164	Horse Rigg (Nb, Carham; NT 8233)	<i>Horse rigg</i> 1769 (ANb)	<i>Horse Ridge</i> 1862-67 (OSC1), <i>Horse Rigg</i> 1899 (OSCR1)	ModE <i>horse</i> (< OE, ME <i>hors</i>)	ModE dial. <i>rig(g)</i> / ModE <i>ridge</i>		
1165	Horseshoe Hill (Du, Muggleswick; NY 9844)	<i>Horseshoe Hill</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>horseshoe</i> (< ME <i>hors-shō</i> < ME <i>hors</i> (< OE <i>hors</i>) + ME <i>shō</i> (< OE <i>scōh</i>))	ModE <i>hill</i>		
1166	Horsley Head (Du, Stanhope; NY 9637)	<i>Horsley Head</i> 1647 (DCDP)	<i>Horsely Head</i> 1768 (ADu), <i>Horsley Head</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)	p. n. <i>Horsley</i> (DCDP)	ModE <i>head</i> (DCDP)		<i>Horsley</i> only appears in secondary names such as <i>H~ Head</i> and <i>H~ Burn</i> on the maps consulted here, and it is apparently also first recorded as part of a secondary name (<i>Horsleyburnfeld</i> 1382) (DCDP). It seems unlikely that ModE <i>head</i> is used as a hill-term in this name as the reference is probably to the 'head', or upper part of the valley at the bottom of which the H~ B~ flows (cf. Ashgill Head).

1167	Horsley Hill (Du, Jarrow; NZ 3865)	<i>Horsely Hill</i> 1768 (ADu)	<i>Horsley Hill</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)	p. n. <i>Horsley</i> / ModE surname <i>Horsley</i>	ModE <i>hill</i>		The specific of this name is problematic. <i>Horsley</i> could be an earlier p. n. although it only appears as part of <i>H~ H~</i> on the maps consulted here as it is well evidenced as a p. n. elsewhere, '[f]requently [referring] to a place where wild horses were corralled' (OE <i>hors</i> + OE <i>læh</i>) (cf. e.g. Horsley Head) (Watts 2004:718). The specific could alternatively be the surname <i>Horsley</i> , which is first recorded in England in 1170 (<i>Fulcho de Horselega</i> , Wo), and which is the surname of 271 families in Du in the 1891 Census (A; Reaney and Wilson 1997:239).
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1168	Hosedon Burn (Nb, Alwinton; NT 9106)	<i>Hosedon Burn</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		?	OE <i>dūn</i> / ME <i>doun</i> / OE <i>denu</i> / ME <i>dēne</i>	ModE <i>burn</i>	This is a problematic name. <i>Hosedon</i> is probably an earlier p. n. of OE or ME origin although it only appears as part of <i>H~ B~</i> on the maps consulted here (cf. Housedon Hill). OE <i>dūn</i> or its reflex would fit local topography here, with the reference possibly being to a prominent hill E of the <i>H~ B~</i> , which is also the site of 'a defenced Iron Age hillfort [...] [with] [t]wo large ramparts surround[ing] a large area around the top of the hill' (KP). The generic could, however, alternatively be OE <i>denu</i> or its reflex, referring to the valley at the bottom of which the <i>H~ B~</i> flows. The specific of this name is obscure.
1169	Hotbank (Nb, Haltwhistle; NY 7768)	<i>Hodbank</i> 1769 (ANb)	<i>Hotbank</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	ModE <i>holt</i> 'wood, wooded hill' (< OE, ME <i>holt</i>)	ModE <i>bank</i>		The specific appears to be ModE <i>holt</i> , which is pronounced as [hot] in Nb (Heslop 1892:383) (cf. Birkhot). If this interpretation is correct, local topography seems to suggest that it is used as a hill-term here as <i>H~ farm</i> is situated at the foot of a prominent hill. The specific might alternatively be ModE dial. <i>hot</i> , <i>hott</i> , which has the meanings 'basket or pannier for carrying earth, sand, lime, manure, etc.' and 'small heap (e.g. of dung, dust, sand, etc.)', although this seems less likely (EDD; OED).

1170	Hotbank Crag (Nb, Haltwhistle; NY 7768)	<i>Hotbank Crag</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		p. n. <i>Hotbank</i>	ModE <i>crag</i>		For the specific, see Hotbank.
1171	Hotburn Hill (Nb, Shotley; NY 9751)	<i>Hotburn Hill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>holt</i> 'wood, wooded hill' (< OE, ME <i>holt</i>)	ModE <i>burn</i>	ModE <i>hill</i>	On the OSC, OSI and OSM series of maps, <i>Hot Burn</i> is the name of a small stream S of H~ H~. The specific of this name is problematic; if it is ModE <i>holt</i> , it is uncertain whether it is used as a hill-term here (cf. Hotbank and also Birkhot).
1172	Houghall (Du, St Oswald Durham; NZ 2740)	<i>Hochale</i> c. 1115 (DCDP)	<i>Hocchale</i> c. 1226 (E, Ma), <i>Howhal(e)</i> 1291 (Ma), <i>Howhale</i> 1292 (E), <i>Houghalle</i> 1539 (Ma), <i>Low Hovell</i> 1768 (ADu), <i>Houghall</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)	OE <i>hōh</i> (E, Ma)	OE <i>halh</i> (E, Ma)		Only <i>High H~</i> , <i>H~ Farm</i> and <i>H~ College</i> on OS88/93; the Grid Ref. given here is to H~ F~.
1173	Houghton (Nb, Heddon on the Wall; NZ 1266)	<i>Houghton'</i> 1226 (NC)	<i>Houceton</i> 1242 (E), <i>Hocton</i> 1256 (E), <i>Hochton</i> 1279 (Ma), <i>Houghton</i> 1295 (L), 1663 (Ma)	OE <i>hōh</i> (E, Ma)	OE <i>tūn</i> (E, Ma)		
1174	Houghton Bank (Du, Gainford; NZ 2222)	<i>Houghton Bank</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)		p. n. <i>Houghton</i> (i.e. <i>Houghton-le-Side</i>)	ME <i>bank(e)</i> / ModE <i>bank</i>		For the specific, see Houghton-le-Side.

1175	Houghton-le-Side (Du, Gainford; NZ 2221)	<i>Hoctona</i> 1200 (E, Ma, Mi)	<i>Hoghton</i> n. d. (Ma), <i>Houghton</i> 1484 (DCDP), <i>Houghton-in-the-Syde</i> c. 1583 (Ma), <i>Houghton le Side</i> 1768 (ADu), <i>Houghton</i> 1833 (NCGEW), <i>Houghton le Side</i> 1857-67 (OSC1), <i>Houghton-le-Side</i> 1975 (OSM1)	OE <i>hōh</i> (E, Ma, Mi)	OE <i>tūn</i> (E, Ma, Mi)	Fr def. art. <i>le</i> + ModE <i>side</i>	
1176	Houghton-le-Spring (Du, Houghton-le-Spring; NZ 3450)	<i>Hoht'</i> 1147 (W)	<i>Hoctun</i> c. 1149 (W), c. 1170 (Mi), c. 1220 (E), <i>Hoghton Springes</i> c. 1220 (E), <i>Houghton</i> 1307 (Ma), 1349 (W), <i>Houghton in le Spryng</i> 1410 (W, Mi), <i>Houghton le Spring</i> 1647 (W), <i>Houghton-le-Spring</i> 1967 (OSIR1)	OE <i>hōh</i> (W, E, Ma, Mi)	OE <i>tūn</i> (W, E, Ma, Mi)	OFr def. art. <i>le</i> (short for <i>en le</i>) + ME <i>spring</i> 'young shoot, young plantation, copse' (< OE <i>spring</i> , <i>spryng</i>) (W, E) / ME surname <i>le Spring</i> (W, Ma, Mi)	The affix <i>-le-Spring</i> was apparently originally manorial, but it was later 'misunderstood as if topographical [...] at the time when such additions became fashionable' (DCDP). Houghton was held in the 14th century by <i>Albreda relicta domini Henrici Spring</i> , 'Albreda widow of lord Henry Spring' (Mawer 1920:118; DCDP).
1177	Hound Hill (Nb, Haltwhistle; NY 7468)	<i>Hound Hill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>hound</i> (< ME <i>hound</i> < OE <i>hund</i>)	ModE <i>hill</i>		

1178	Housedon Hill (Nb, Ford; NT 9032)	<i>Housedon Hill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		p. n. <i>Housedon</i> (W)	ModE <i>hill</i> (W)		This is a problematic name. There are apparently no early forms, and the p. n. <i>Housedon</i> is 'unexplained' (Watts 2004:319). It could contain OE <i>dūn</i> or its reflex, especially since <i>H~ H~</i> is the name of a prominent hill on the northern edge of the Cheviot Hills, but OE <i>denu</i> or its reflex would also fit local topography, with the reference being to a deep valley at the foot of <i>H~ H~</i> (cf. Hosedon Burn).
1179	Housey Crag (Nb, Kirknewton; NT 9521)	<i>Housey Crag</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		?	ModE <i>crag</i>		The specific of this name is obscure.
1180	Houx Hill (Nb, Elsdon; NT 7704)	<i>Houx Hill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>hawk</i> (< ME <i>hawk</i> < OE <i>hafoc</i>)	ModE <i>hill</i>		The specific of this name is problematic. It could be ModE <i>hawk</i> ; if so, the present-day form of the name is surprising, but cf. Hauxley and Hawkesley Hill for 19th-20th century <i>-ux-</i> spellings of names containing OE <i>hafoc</i> or its reflex. <i>Houx</i> might alternatively represent a surname, but this seems less likely as surnames such as <i>Hawk</i> , <i>Hawks</i> , <i>Hawke</i> or <i>Hawkes</i> are apparently either rare or unattested in Nb, with <i>Hawkes</i> being the most common variant in the 1891 Census, borne by 15 families in the county (A).

1181	Howden Hill (Nb, Warden; NY 8369)	<i>Howden Hill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		p. n. <i>Howden</i> / ModE surname <i>Howden</i>	ModE hill		The specific of this name is problematic. It could be an earlier p. n. containing OE <i>denu</i> or its reflex as although <i>Howden</i> only appears as part of <i>H~ H~</i> on the maps consulted here, it is attested as a p. n. elsewhere (cf. e.g. <i>Howden Dene</i> (Nb) (<i>Holden</i> c. 1290; OE <i>hol</i> 'hollow, deep' + OE <i>denu</i>) in Ekwall (1960:254) and Mawer (1920:119)), and 'deep valley' would fit local topography here, with the reference being to the valley in which the Settlingstones Burn flows. Alternatively, the specific could be the surname <i>Howden</i> , which is first recorded in England in 1173 (<i>Robert de Hauedona</i> , Y) (Reaney and Wilson 1997:241). In the 1891 Census, there are 28 Howden families in Nb (A).
1182	Howe Hills (Du, Aycliffe; NZ 3324)	<i>Howe Hills</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)		ModE dial. <i>how</i>, <i>howe</i> 'hill, tumulus' (< ME <i>how</i> < ON <i>haugr</i>) / ModE surname <i>Howe</i>	ModE hill		On the OSC, OSI and OSM series of maps, <i>H~ H~</i> is the name a farm about 800 metres WSW of present-day <i>H~ H~</i> , which is not marked on OS maps until OS93. The surname <i>Howe</i> is first recorded in England in c.1121 (<i>William de Ho</i> , Ess), and in the 1891 Census, there are 1,025 Howe families in Du (A; Reaney and Wilson 1997:240).

1183	Howick Scar (Nb, Embleton; NU 2519)	<i>Howick Scar</i> 1926 (OSCR2)		p. n. <i>Howick</i>	ModE <i>scar</i> 'precipice, cliff, steep face of rock, ridge of a hill, bare place on a hill-side' (< ME <i>scārre</i> < ON <i>sker</i>)		H~ S~ was formerly known as <i>The Star</i> (OSC1). <i>Howick</i> is first recorded in c. 1100 (<i>Hewic</i>) (Ekwall 1960:254; Mawer 1920:119; Mills 2003:252).
1184	Howl John (Du, Stanhope; NY 9638)	<i>Le Howe John</i> 1528 (DCDP)	<i>Howle John</i> c. 1619 (DCDP), <i>Hold John</i> 1768 (ADu), <i>Howl John</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)		ME <i>hough</i> (DCDP)	ME pers. n. <i>John</i> (DCDP)	
1185	Huckhoe (Nb, Bolam; NZ 0782)	<i>Huckhoe</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE dial. <i>huck</i> 'hip, haunch'	ModE dial. <i>hoe</i>, <i>heugh</i>		The specific of this name is problematic. It could be ModE dial. <i>huck</i> , used here in a transferred topographical sense of a feature resembling a hip or haunch. There is an ancient settlement site on top H~, and remains of four different phases of settlement, the earliest of which is thought to date from the sixth century BC, have been found on the site (KP).
1186	Hudes Hope (Du, Middleton-in-Teesdale; NY 9428)	<i>Hodeshope</i> c. 1160 (DCDP)	<i>Hudes Hope</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)	OE <i>hōd</i> 'hood, hood-shaped hill' (DCDP) / OE * <i>hōd</i> 'shelter, fortification' (DCDP)	OE <i>hop</i> (DCDP)		Only <i>Hudeshope Beck</i> on OS92; the Grid Ref. given here is to H~ B~. On the OSC, OSI and OSM series of maps, <i>Hudes Hope</i> is the name of the valley at the bottom of which the H~ B~ flows. The specific could be an earlier, simplex p. n. as there has also been a place named <i>The Hude</i> at NY 9425 (<i>Hod</i> 1333), and 'the relationship of these two names is slightly obscure' (DCDP).

1187	Huel Crag (Nb, Elsdon; NY 8299)	<i>Huel Crag</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE dial. <i>hull</i> 'husk, pod, shell of a nut' (< ME <i>hol</i> (e < OE <i>hulu</i>) / ModE surname <i>Hewell</i> , <i>Huel</i>	ModE <i>crag</i>		The specific of this name is problematic. It could be ModE dial. <i>hull</i> , possibly referring to the shape or appearance of H~ C~, as <i>hull</i> is also spelt <i>heul</i> , <i>hule</i> in the NCy (EDD). Another possibility might be the surname <i>Hewell</i> , which is first recorded in England in 1260 (<i>Thomas Huhel</i> , C); <i>Hewell</i> appears to be comparatively rare in Nb, however, with only 13 families in the county bearing the name in the 1891 England and Wales Census (A; Reaney and Wilson 1997:230). There is also the surname <i>Huel</i> , which is apparently extremely rare, but which might nonetheless be possible here as three of the five Huel families in the 1891 Census are recorded in Nb (A).
1188	Hugh's Hill (Nb, Haltwhistle; NY 6971)	<i>Hugh's Hill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE forename <i>Hugh</i>	ModE <i>hill</i>		
1189	Humble Dodd (Nb, Haltwhistle; NY 7256)	<i>Humble Dodd</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE dial. <i>hummel</i> , <i>humble</i> 'hornless, dodded' / ModE <i>humble</i> (< ME <i>humble</i> < OFr <i>umbl</i> , <i>humbl</i>)	ModE dial. <i>dod</i>		

1190	Humble Hill (Nb, Falstone; NY 6481)	<i>Humbledon Hills</i> 1769 (ANb)	<i>Humbles Hill</i> 1833 (NCGEW), <i>Humble Hill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	OE * <i>hamol</i> , * <i>hamel</i> 'mutilated' (Ma)	OE <i>dūn</i> (Ma)	ModE <i>hill</i>	There is also a H~ Burn on all editions of OS maps consulted here. It is recorded as <i>Suthumbleburne</i> in 1302, and '[p]robably so named from Humble Hill' (Mawer 1920:120). This name is probably, as suggested by Mawer (1920:120), of OE origin, and has the same etymology as e.g. Humbledon.
1191	Humble Knowle Farm (Du, Sedgefield; NZ 3832)	<i>Humble Knowle</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)	<i>Humble Knowle Farm</i> 2007 (OS93)	ModE dial. <i>hummel</i> , <i>humble</i> 'hornless, dodded' / ModE <i>humble</i> (< ME <i>humble</i> < OFr <i>umbl</i> , <i>humble</i>)	ModE <i>knoll</i>	ModE <i>farm</i>	
1192	Humble Law (Nb, Rothbury; NY 9697)	<i>Humble Law</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE dial. <i>hummel</i> , <i>humble</i> 'hornless, dodded' / ModE <i>humble</i> (< ME <i>humble</i> < OFr <i>umbl</i> , <i>humble</i>)	ModE dial. <i>law</i>		
1193	Humbledon (Du, Bishop Wearmouth; NZ 3755)	<i>Hamald</i> ' c. 1170 (DCDP)	<i>Homeldon</i> ' 1320 (DCDP), <i>Hameldon</i> 1382 (Ma), <i>Homildon</i> c. 1408 (Ma), <i>Humbledon</i> 1987 (OSMR1)	OE * <i>hamol</i> , * <i>hamel</i> 'mutilated' (Ma)	OE <i>dūn</i> (Ma)		This name represents a p. n. type which is well attested in both Nb and Du, and also elsewhere in the country (cf. Hamilton, Black H~). Present-day H~ is a residential area in Sunderland. <i>H~</i> appears on the OSC, OSI and OSM series of maps as part of <i>H~ Hill</i> , the name of a prominent hill in the H~ area (<i>Humbleton Hill</i> OSC1, <i>Humbledon Hill</i> OSC1).

1194	Humbleheugh (Nb, Alnwick; NU 1718)	<i>Humble heugh</i> 1769 (ANb)	<i>Humbleheugh</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	ModE dial. <i>hummel</i> , <i>humble</i> 'hornless, dodded' / ModE <i>humble</i> (< ME <i>humble</i> < OFr <i>umble</i> , <i>humble</i>)	ModE dial. <i>hoe</i>, <i>heugh</i>		
1195	Humbleton (Du, Gainford; NZ 0917)	<i>Homeldona</i> n. d. (Ma)	<i>Homelton</i> 1620 (DCDP), <i>Humbleton</i> 1768 (ADu)	OE <i>*hamol</i> , <i>*hamel</i> 'mutilated' (Ma)	OE <i>dūn</i> (Ma)		The 'mutilated hill' is apparently a prominent rounded hill about 500 metres NNE of H~ farm. Cf. Humbledon and Hamilton, Black H~.
1196	Humbleton (Nb, Doddington; NT 9728)	<i>Hameldun</i> c. 1169 (W, E, Ma, Mi)	<i>Humbledon</i> 1403 (W, Ma), <i>Homledon</i> 1542 (L), <i>Humbleton</i> 1580 (W, Ma), <i>Homildon</i> 1769 (ANb), <i>Humbleton</i> 1833 (NCGEW)	OE <i>*hamol</i> , <i>*hamel</i> 'mutilated' (W, E, Ma, Mi)	OE <i>dūn</i> (W, E, Ma, Mi)		The reference is apparently to Humbleton Hill (NT 9628). According to Watts (2004:323), there is 'a well marked cleft in the hill which has also been terraced for crop growing'. Cf. Hamilton, Black H~ and Humbledon.
1197	Humbleton (Nb, Warden, NY 8361)	<i>Homilton</i> 1769 (ANb)	<i>Humbleton</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	OE <i>*hamol</i> , <i>*hamel</i> 'mutilated'	OE <i>dūn</i>		Despite the apparent absence of early forms, this name is probably of OE origin, and has the same etymology as e.g. Humbledon (cf. Hamilton, Black H~).
1198	Humbleton Farm (Du, Houghton-le-Skerne; NZ 2519)	<i>Humbleton Field</i> 1600 (PNDu)	<i>Hambleton</i> 1768 (ADu), <i>Humbleton Farme</i> 1788 (PNDu), <i>Humbleton</i> 1854 (DCDP), <i>Humbleton Farm</i> 1968 (OSIR2)	OE <i>*hamol</i> , <i>*hamel</i> 'mutilated' (DCDP, PNDu)	OE <i>dūn</i> (DCDP, PNDu)	ModE <i>farm</i>	Cf. Humbledon and Hamilton, Black H~.
1199	Humbleton Hill (Nb, Bamburgh; NU 1732)	<i>Humbleton Hill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		OE <i>*hamol</i> , <i>*hamel</i> 'mutilated'	OE <i>dūn</i>	ModE <i>hill</i>	<i>Humbleton</i> is probably, despite the apparent absence of early forms, an earlier p. n. of OE origin, and has the same etymology as e.g. Humbledon (cf. Hamilton, Black H~).

1200	Humbleton Hill (Nb, Doddington; NT 9628)	<i>Humbleton Hill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		p. n. <i>Humbleton</i>	ME, ModE <i>hill</i>		For the specific, see Humbleton (NT 9728).
1201	Humbleton Hill (Nb, Whittingham; NU 0610)	<i>Humbleton Hill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		OE <i>*hamol</i> , <i>*hamel</i> 'mutilated'	OE <i>dūn</i>	ModE <i>hill</i>	<i>Humbleton</i> is probably an earlier p. n. with the same etymology as e.g. Humbledon (cf. Hamilton, Black H~). <i>H~ H~</i> is the name of a prominent hill on the edge of Thrunton Wood.
1202	Hummell Knowe (Nb, Haltwhistle; NY 7071)	<i>Homell</i> 1769 (ANb)	<i>Hummell Knowe</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		OE <i>*hamol</i>, <i>*hamel</i> 'mutilated (hill)' / ModE dial. <i>hummel</i>, <i>humble</i> 'hornless, dodged (hill)'	ModE dial. <i>knowe</i>, <i>know</i>	This is a highly problematic name. <i>Hummell</i> is apparently an earlier p. n. It could be a simplex name containing either OE <i>*hamol</i> , <i>*hamel</i> or ModE <i>hummel</i> , <i>humble</i> , presumably used here as a noun. There are no direct parallels for this type of formation in the p. n. dictionaries or EPNS surveys of the neighbouring counties, however, and <i>Hummell</i> could alternatively have the same origin as the p. n. <i>Humble</i> (OE <i>*hamol</i> , <i>*hamel</i> + OE <i>dūn</i>) in Humble Hill. Another possibility might be that it is a simplex name containing OE <i>*humol</i> 'rounded hillock'.
1203	Hummersknott (Du, Darlington; NZ 2614)	<i>Hamersnott field</i> 1647 (DCDP)	<i>Hummersknott</i> 1899 (OSCR1)	ME <i>hamer</i> 'hammer, hammer-shaped hill' (< OE <i>hamor</i>) (DCDP) / ME surname <i>Hamer</i> (DCDP)	ME <i>knot</i> 'hillock' (< OE <i>cnotta</i> , ON <i>knōttr</i>) (DCDP)		<i>Hamer</i> is first recorded as a surname in England in 1296 (<i>Richard Hamer</i> , Sx) (Reaney and Wilson 1997:214).

1204	Hunger Hill Farm (Du, Hurworth; NZ 3312)	<i>Hugerell</i> 1583 (PNDu)	<i>Hungerell</i> or <i>Hugerell</i> 1602 (PNDu), <i>Hungerhill</i> 1672 (PNDu), <i>Hungerhill Farm</i> 1757 (PNDu), <i>Hungeral</i> 1768 (ADu), <i>Hunger Hill</i> 1857-67 (OSC1), <i>Hunger Hill Farm</i> 1991 (OSMR2)	ME <i>hunger</i> 'hunger' (< OE <i>hungor</i>)	ME <i>hill</i>	ModE <i>farm</i>	OE <i>hungor</i> and its reflexes are commonly used in p. ns. as 'pejorative term[s] for infertile land needing much manure' (PNDu). This name could, as has been suggested in PNDu, be of OE origin as early examples of this common p. n. type can be found elsewhere in the northern counties (cf. e.g. <i>Hunger Hill</i> (ERY) (<i>Hungerhil</i> , - <i>hyll</i> 12th cent.) in PNYE and <i>Hunger Hill</i> (NRY) (<i>Hunggerhill</i> c. 1250) in PNYN).
1205	Hungry Law (Nb, Ramshope; NT 7406)	<i>Hungrylaw</i> 1769 (ANb)	<i>Hungry Law</i> 1862-67 (OSC1), 1869 (W)	ModE <i>hungry</i> (< ME <i>hungri</i> (e < OE <i>hungrig</i> < OE <i>hungor</i>) (W)	ModE dial. <i>law</i> (W)		Cf. Hunger Hill Farm.
1206	Hunterheugh Crag (Nb, Eglington; NU 1116)	<i>Hunterheugh Crag</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>hunter</i> (< ME <i>hunter</i> (e < OE * <i>huntere</i>) / ModE surname <i>Hunter</i> + ModE dial. <i>hoe</i>, <i>heugh</i>	ModE <i>crag</i>		<i>Hunter</i> is first recorded as a surname in England in 1220 (<i>Simon Huntere</i> , Bd), and in the 1891 England and Wales Census, it is the commonest in the northern counties, including Nb where it is the surname of 1,735 families (A; Reaney and Wilson 1997:244). <i>Hunterheugh</i> could be an earlier p. n. although it only appears as part of <i>H~ C~</i> on the maps consulted here.
1207	Hunterlee Hill (Nb, Elsdon; NY 9390)	<i>Hunterlee Hill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE surname <i>Hunter</i> / ModE <i>hunter</i> (< ME <i>hunter</i> (e < OE * <i>huntere</i>) + ModE <i>lea</i> / ModE dial. <i>law</i>	ModE <i>hill</i>		<i>Hunterlee</i> could be an earlier p. n. although it only appears as part of <i>H~ H~</i> on the maps consulted here. Cf. Hunterheugh Crag.

1208	Huntlaw (Nb, Whalton; NZ 0975)	<i>Huntelaw</i> 1279 (Ma)	<i>Huntlaw</i> 1769 (ANb)	OE <i>hunta</i> 'hunter' (Ma) / OE <i>*hunte</i> 'hunting' (Ma)	OE <i>hlāw</i> (Ma)		The specific is perhaps more likely to be OE <i>hunta</i> than OE <i>*hunte</i> as while '[<i>hunta</i>]' is a common first el. [...] an OE <i>*hunte</i> or the like 'hunting' or 'hunting-ground' is unrecorded' (Ekwall 1960:257).
1209	Hutton Henry (Du, Monk Hesledon; NZ 4236)	<i>Hotun</i> c. 1040 (W, E, Ma, Mi)	<i>Huton</i> 1430 (Ma), <i>Huton Henrie</i> 1611 (W, Mi), <i>Hutton Henry</i> 1768 (ADu)	OE <i>hōh</i> (W, E, Mi) / OWScand <i>hór</i> 'high' (Ma)	OE <i>tūn</i> (W, E, Mi) / OWScand <i>tún</i> 'farm' (Ma)	ME pers. n. <i>Henry</i> (W, E, Ma, Mi)	The affix apparently refers to Henry de Essh, a 14th century owner of H~ H~ (Ekwall 1960:259; Mawer 1920:122; Mills 2003:255). An alternative interpretation has, however, been suggested by Watts (2004:326) who thinks that it 'commemorates the grant of 30 acres to Finchale Priory by Henricus de Hotone in [c. 1196]'
1210	Hylton (Du, Bishop Wearmouth; NZ 3556)	<i>Heltun</i> c. 1153 (W)	<i>Helton</i> c. 1170 (E, Mi), <i>Hylton</i> early 13th cent. (W), <i>Hilton</i> 1291 (E), 1312 (Ma), <i>Helton</i> 1335 (Ma), <i>Hylton</i> 1539 (Ma)	OE <i>helde</i> 'slope' (W, E, Mi) / OE <i>helde</i> 'tansy' (E) / OE <i>hyll</i> (E, Ma)	OE <i>tūn</i> (W, E, Ma, Mi)		Only <i>South H~</i> , <i>North H~</i> , <i>H~ Castle</i> , <i>H~ Red Farm</i> and <i>H~ Grove Farm</i> on OS88. The Grid Ref. given here is to S~ H~; the location of the original H~ is not known. The specific of this name is problematic. It has been suggested in DCDP that the specific might have originally been OE <i>helde</i> , which would have then later been replaced with OE <i>hyll</i> .

1211	Hythe (Du, Lanchester; NZ 1244)	<i>Heigh</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)	<i>Height</i> 1898 (OSCR1), <i>Hythe</i> 1982 (OSM1)		ModE <i>high</i> 'height, eminence, hill, knoll' (< ME <i>heg</i> , <i>heig</i> , <i>hig</i> , <i>high</i> < OE * <i>hæh</i> , <i>hēh</i>) (later possibly replaced with ModE <i>hithe</i> , <i>hythe</i> 'landing-place' (< ME <i>hīth</i> (e < OE <i>hyð</i>)) / ModE <i>height</i> (< ME <i>height</i> (e < OE <i>hēhōu</i> < OE * <i>hæh</i> , <i>hēh</i>) (later possibly replaced with ModE <i>hithe</i> , <i>hythe</i> 'landing-place'))		This is a problematic name. It seems to contain either ModE <i>high</i> , presumably used here as a noun, or ModE <i>height</i> (Cf. <i>Heigh</i> and <i>Heigh</i> , The H~). Of these two possibilities, <i>height</i> is perhaps the more likely one here as <i>high</i> in the sense of 'height, eminence, hill, knoll' is apparently only attested in Scots in ModE (EDD; OED). The 1982 form suggests that <i>high</i> or <i>height</i> may have relatively recently been replaced with ModE <i>hithe</i> , <i>hythe</i> . H~ is the name of a small farm situated on the slopes of a ridge between the Steeley Burn and the River Browney, and, thus, both <i>high</i> / <i>height</i> and <i>hythe</i> would fit the local topography, although the place would have hardly qualified for an OE <i>hyð</i> .
1212	Ingoe (Nb, Stamfordham; NZ 0374)	<i>Hinghou</i> 1229 (W, E, Ma, Mi)	<i>Ingou</i> 1242 (W), <i>Inghou</i> 1242 (E), <i>Inghow</i> 1324 (W, Ma), <i>Yengew</i> 1346 (W, Ma), <i>Ingoe</i> 1769 (ANb)	OE *<i>ing</i> 'hill, peak' (W, E) / p. n. * <i>Ing</i> (< OE *<i>ing</i>) (Mi) / OE pers. n. <i>Inga</i> (E, Ma)	OE <i>hōh</i> (W, E, Ma, Mi)		
1213	Inner Dodd (Nb, Haltwhistle; NY 6868)	<i>Inner Dodd</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>inner</i> (< ME <i>inner</i> (e < OE <i>inne(r)ra</i> , <i>in(n)ra</i> , e)	ModE dial. <i>dod</i>		There is also an Outer D~ on the OSC, OSI and OSM series of maps.
1214	Inner Hill (Nb, Alwinton; NT 8707)	<i>Inner Hill</i> 1899 (OSCR1)		ModE <i>inner</i> (< ME <i>inner</i> (e < OE <i>inne(r)ra</i> , <i>in(n)ra</i> , e)	ModE <i>hill</i>		

1215	Inner Hill (Nb, Alwinton; NT 8708)	<i>Inner Hill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>inner</i> (< ME <i>inner</i> (e < OE <i>inne</i> (r) <i>ra</i> , <i>in</i> (n) <i>ra</i> , e)	ModE <i>hill</i>		This I~ H~ is different from Inner Hill (NT 8707); the distance between these two hills is about 1.75km.
1216	Inner Hill (Nb, Kidland; NT 9111)	<i>Inner Hill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>inner</i> (< ME <i>inner</i> (e < OE <i>inne</i> (r) <i>ra</i> , <i>in</i> (n) <i>ra</i> , e)	ModE <i>hill</i>		
1217	Inner Hill (Nb, Kidland; NT 9210)	<i>Inner Hill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>inner</i> (< ME <i>inner</i> (e < OE <i>inne</i> (r) <i>ra</i> , <i>in</i> (n) <i>ra</i> , e)	ModE <i>hill</i>		This I~ H~ is different from Inner Hill (NT 9111); the distance between these two peaks in Kidland Forest in the Cheviot Hills is about 1.25km.
1218	Islington Hill (Du, Middleton-in-Teesdale; NZ 0029)	<i>Islington Hill</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)		p. n. <i>Islington</i>	ModE <i>hill</i>		<i>Islington</i> is first recorded in 1647 (<i>Islestone</i>) (DCDP). It only appears as part of I~ H~ on the maps consulted here, and it is uncertain whether it referred to the same place as the apparently later I~ H~, or whether these were two separate places. While no interpretation of the p. n. <i>Islington</i> is offered in DCDP, local topography seems to suggest that the generic could be OE <i>dūn</i> or its reflex as I~ H~ is the name of a prominent hill.
1219	Jacks Law (Nb, Lowick; NT 9542)	<i>Jack's Law</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	<i>Jacks Law</i> 1968 (OSIR1)	ModE forename <i>Jack</i>	ModE dial. <i>law</i>		

1220	Jesmond (Nb, Newcastle St Andrew; NZ 2566)	<i>Gesemue</i> c. 1204 (W, E, Ma)	<i>Jesemuth</i> 1242 (W, Ma), <i>Jesmuth alias Jesmund</i> 1428 (W, Ma), <i>Jesmound</i> 1514 (W, Ma), <i>Jesmond</i> 1769 (ANb)	r. n. <i>Ouse</i> (i.e. <i>Ouse Burn</i>) (W, E, Ma)	OE <i>mūða</i> 'mouth' (later replaced with OFr <i>mont</i>) (W, Ma) / OE <i>mūða</i> 'mouth' (E) / OE <i>mūða</i> 'mouth' (later replaced with OFr <i>mond</i> 'mouth of a river') (Ma)		<i>Ouse Burn</i> is first recorded in 1292 (<i>Yese</i>) (Mawer 1920:153).
1221	Job's Hill House (Du, Brancepeth; NZ 1734)	<i>Jobs Hill</i> 1768 (ADu)	<i>Job's Hill</i> 1840 (DCDP), <i>Job's Hill House</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)	ModE forename <i>Job</i> (DCDP) / ModE surname <i>Job</i> (DCDP)	ModE <i>hill</i> (DCDP)	ModE <i>house</i>	According to DCDP, <i>Job's Hill</i> could be similar to e.g. <i>Job's Balk</i> and <i>Job's Piece</i> which are 'derogatory names for intractable land demanding much patience in its management', with <i>Job</i> referring to the Biblical character. <i>Job</i> was, however, 'also a popular [sur]name' (DCDP). The relationship between <i>J~ H~ H~</i> and the earlier f. n. <i>le Willie Jobbs</i> (1607) is unclear; if these names are related, the specific might alternatively be ME <i>jobbe</i> 'block, stump' (DCDP).
1222	Jock's Crag (Nb, Elsdon; NT 7502)	<i>Jock's Crag</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE forename <i>Jock</i>	ModE <i>crag</i>		<i>Jock</i> is a Scottish variant of <i>Jack</i> (Hanks and Hodges 2001:129).
1223	Jock's Pike (Nb, Falstone; NY 6784)	<i>Jocks Pike</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	<i>Jock's Pike</i> 1898 (OSCR1)	ModE forename <i>Jock</i>	ModE dial. <i>pike</i>		Cf. <i>Jock's Crag</i> .

1224	John Side (Nb, Bellingham; NY 8088)	<i>John Side</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE forename <i>John</i> / ModE surname <i>John</i>	ModE side		The specific appears to be either the forename or surname <i>John</i> . <i>John</i> is first recorded as a surname in England in c. 1140 (<i>Johannes</i> , L), and in the 1891 Census, there are 28 John families in Nb (A; Reaney and Wilson 1997:256).
1225	Johnny's Crag (Nb, Greystead; NY 6577)	<i>Johnny's Crag</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE forename <i>Johnny</i> (hypocoristic form of <i>John</i>)	ModE crag		
1226	Juniper Banks (Du, Stanhope; NY 9934)	<i>Juniper Banks</i> 1976 (OSM1)		ModE <i>juniper</i> (< ME <i>jūniper</i> < Lat <i>jūniperus</i>)	ModE bank		
1227	Kateshaw Hill (Nb, Falstone; NY 6586)	<i>Kateshaw Hill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		? + ModE dial. <i>shaw</i> 'small wood, copse, grove' (< ME <i>shau</i> (e < OE <i>sceaga</i> , <i>scaga</i>)	ModE hill		Unless it is the hypocoristic forename <i>Kate</i> , <i>Katie</i> , the first el. of this name is obscure. <i>Kateshaw</i> could be an earlier p. n. although it only appears as part of <i>K~ H~</i> on the maps consulted here.
1228	Kay Hill (Nb, Chatton; NU 0727)	<i>Kay Hill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE dial. <i>kae</i> 'jackdaw' (< ME <i>cā</i> , <i>cō</i> < OE * <i>cā</i> , ON * <i>ká</i>) / ModE surname <i>Kay</i>	ModE hill		The specific appears to be either ModE dial. <i>kae</i> or the surname <i>Kay</i> . In the 1891 England and Wales Census, <i>Kay</i> is the surname of 12,752 families, including 174 families in Nb and 554 in Du (A).
1229	Kay's Hill (Du, Merrington; NZ 2929)	<i>Kay's Hill</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)		ModE surname <i>Kay</i> / ModE dial. <i>kae</i> 'jackdaw' (< ME <i>cā</i> , <i>cō</i> < OE * <i>cā</i> , ON * <i>ká</i>)	ModE hill		Cf. Kay Hill.

1230	Kearsley (Nb, Stamfordham; NZ 0275)	<i>Kerneslawe</i> 1244 (W, E, Ma)	<i>Kirneslawe</i> 1278 (Ma), <i>Kereslaw</i> 1346 (E), <i>Kereslaw</i> 1361 (Ma), <i>Kareslaw</i> 1361 (W), <i>Kearsley</i> 1638 (Ma)	OWScand pers. n. <i>Kjarní</i> (W, Ma) / OE pers. n. <i>Cynehere</i> (E) / OE pers. n. <i>Cēnhere</i> (E) / OE pers. n. <i>Crin</i> (Ma)	OE <i>hlāw</i> (W, E, Ma)		
1231	Kearsley Fell (Nb, Stamfordham; NZ 0276)	<i>Kearsley Fell</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		p. n. <i>Kearsley</i>	ME, ModE <i>fell</i>		For the specific, see Kearsley.
1232	Keenley Fell (Nb, Allendale; NY 7955)	<i>Keenley Fell</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		p. n. <i>Keenley</i>	ME, ModE <i>fell</i>		<i>Keenley</i> is first recorded in 1230 (<i>Kenleya</i>) (Mawer 1920).
1233	Keenleyside Hill (Nb, Allendale; NY 7855)	<i>Kinleyside</i> 1608 (Ma)	<i>Kineleyside</i> 1637 (Ma), <i>Kenlawside</i> 1769 (ANb), <i>Keenleyside Hill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	p. n. <i>Keenley</i> (Ma)	ME <i>sīde</i> (Ma)	ModE <i>hill</i>	For the specific, see Keenley Fell.
1234	Keepwick Fell (Nb, St John Lee; NY 9569)	<i>Keepwick Fell</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		p. n. <i>Keepwick</i>	ME, ModE <i>fell</i>		<i>Keepwick</i> is first recorded in 1279 (<i>Kepwike</i>) (Watts 2004:337; Mawer 1920:125).
1235	Kellah (Nb, Haltwhistle; NY 6661)	<i>Kellaw</i> 1279 (Ma)	<i>Kelloue</i> 1479 (Ma), <i>Kellah</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	OE <i>celf</i> 'calf' (Ma)	OE <i>hlāw</i> (Ma)		<i>Celf</i> is an <i>i</i> -mutated variant of OE <i>calf</i> (EPNE; VEPN).
1236	Kelloe (Du, Kelloe; NZ 3436)	<i>Kelflaw</i> c. 1133 (W, Mi)	<i>Kelflau</i> c. 1170 (W, E, Ma), <i>Kellawe</i> 1225 (W, E), 1312 (Ma), <i>Kelloe</i> c. 1605 (W), <i>Kellow Church</i> 1768 (ADu), <i>Church Kelloe</i> 1833 (NCGEW), <i>Kelloe</i> 1952 (OSI1)	OE <i>celf</i> 'calf' (W, E, Ma, Mi)	OE <i>hlāw</i> (W, E, Ma, Mi)		There is also a Town K~ (<i>Kellow</i> ADu, <i>Town Kelloe</i> NCGEW) on all maps consulted here, hence <i>Kellow Church</i> and <i>Church Kelloe</i> . Cf. Kellah.
1237	Kelloe Law (Du, Kelloe; NZ 3637)	<i>Kellow Hill</i> 1768 (ADu)	<i>Kelloe Law</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)	p. n. <i>Kelloe</i>	ME, ModE <i>hill</i> (later replaced with ModE dial. <i>law</i>)		For the specific, see Kelloe.

1238	Kellyburn Hill (Nb, Elsdon; NY 8395)	<i>Kellyburn Hill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		p. n. <i>Kellyburn</i>	ModE <i>hill</i>		<i>K~</i> is <i>Kellyburn</i> on ANb; there are apparently no early forms, and the name has been lost except as part of <i>K~ H~</i> . On ANb and OSC1, it is the name of a house NE of K~ H~.
1239	Kelly's Pike (Nb, Elsdon; NY 8195)	<i>Kelly's Pike</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE surname <i>Kelly</i> , <i>Kelley</i>	ModE dial. <i>pike</i>		The surname <i>Kelly</i> , <i>Kelley</i> is first recorded in England in 1194 (<i>Warin de Kelly</i> , D), and in the 1891 Census, there are 678 Kelly and 63 Kelley families in Nb (A; Reaney and Wilson 1997:262).
1240	Kelsoe Hill (Nb, Embleton; NU 2323)	<i>Kelsoe Hill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		p. n. <i>Kelso</i> / ModE surname <i>Kelso</i>	ModE <i>hill</i>		The specific of this name is problematic. <i>Kelso</i> could be an earlier p. n. (possibly containing OE <i>hōh</i> or its reflex) as it is attested elsewhere as a p. n. (cf. <i>Kelso</i> (Roxburghshire) (<i>Calkou</i> 1126, <i>Kelsowe</i> c. 1420; OE <i>calc</i> 'chalk, lime, limestone' + OE <i>hōh</i>) in Johnston (1934:214) and Mills (2003:267)). Another possibility could be the comparatively rare surname <i>Kelso</i> ; in the 1891 England and Wales Census, <i>Kelso</i> is the surname of 161 families, including 28 families in Nb (A).
1241	Kidlaw (Nb, Kirkharle; NZ 0181)	<i>Kidlaw</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>kid</i> 'young of a goat' (< ME <i>kide</i> < ON <i>kið</i>)	ModE dial. <i>law</i>		
1242	Kilham Hill (Nb, Kirknewton; NT 8831)	<i>Kilham Hills</i> 1769 (ANb)	<i>Kilham Hill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	p. n. <i>Kilham</i>	ME, ModE <i>hill</i>		<i>Kilham</i> is first recorded in c. 1176 (<i>Killum</i>) (Watts 2004:344; Ekwall 1960:275; Mawer 1920:127; Mills 2003:273).

1243	Killhope Law (Nb, Allendale; NY 8144)	<i>Killhope Law</i> 1768 (ADu)	<i>Killhope Law</i> 1769 (ANb)	p. n. <i>Kill Hope</i>	ModE dial. law		<i>Kill Hope</i> is first recorded in 1647 (<i>Killhope</i>) (DCDP). It only appears in secondary names such as <i>K~ L~</i> and <i>K~ Burn</i> on OS87. On the OSC, OSI and OSM series of maps, it is the name of the valley S of <i>K~ L~</i> at the bottom of which the <i>K~ B~</i> flows.
1244	Kiln Pit Hill (Nb, Shotley; NZ 0355)	<i>Kilnpit Hill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	<i>Kiln Pit Hill</i> 1966 (OSIR1)	ModE <i>kiln</i> (< ME <i>kilne</i> < OE <i>cyln</i> , <i>cylen</i>) + ModE <i>pit</i> (< ME <i>pit</i> < OE <i>pytt</i>)	ModE hill		
1245	Kiln Point (Nb, Bamburgh; NU 1535)	<i>Kiln Point</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>kiln</i> (< ME <i>kilne</i> < OE <i>cyln</i> , <i>cylen</i>)	ModE point		There are remains of a post-mediaeval lime kiln at <i>K~ P~</i> (KP).
1246	Kimmer Crag (Nb, Eglingham; NU 1117)	<i>Kimmer Crag</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		?	ModE crag		There is also a <i>K~ Lough</i> (<i>Kemmer Lough</i> ANb, <i>Kimmer Lough</i> OSC1) nearby on all maps consulted here; the specific in these two names is obscure.
1247	King's Crag (Nb, Simonburn; NY 7971)	<i>Kings Crag</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	<i>King's Crag</i> 1898 (OSCR1)	ModE <i>king</i> (< ME <i>king</i> < OE <i>cyning</i> , <i>cyng</i> , <i>cing</i>)	ModE crag		There are also Queen's Crag nearby. The distance between <i>K~ C~</i> and <i>Q~ C~</i> is about 500 metres.
1248	King's Dod (Nb, Elsdon; NY 9694)	<i>Kings Dod</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	<i>King's Dod</i> 1898 (OSCR1)	ModE <i>king</i> (< ME <i>king</i> < OE <i>cyning</i> , <i>cyng</i> , <i>cing</i>) / ModE surname <i>King</i>	ModE dial. dod		<i>King</i> is first recorded as a surname in England in 1201 (<i>King'</i> , C) (Reaney and Wilson 1997:265). In the 1891 Census, it is the surname of 63,751 families, including 423 families in Nb (A).
1249	King's Law (Nb, Hexham; NY 8954)	<i>King's Law</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>king</i> (< ME <i>king</i> < OE <i>cyning</i> , <i>cyng</i> , <i>cing</i>) / ModE surname <i>King</i>	ModE dial. law		Cf. King's Dod.

1250	Kingswood Rigg (Nb, Haltwhistle; NY 7660)	<i>Kingswood Rigg</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		p. n. <i>Kingswood</i>	ME <i>rigge</i> / ModE dial. <i>rig(g)</i>		<i>Kingswood</i> is first recorded in 1135 (<i>Kingeswood</i>) (Mawer 1920:128).
1251	Kinley Hill (Du, Dalton-le-Dale; NZ 4346)	<i>Kinley Hill</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)		p. n. <i>Kinley</i> / ModE surname <i>Kinley</i>	ModE <i>hill</i>		This is a highly problematic name. <i>K~ H~</i> could be identical with the earlier <i>Kingly House</i> on ADu. The specific of the latter is apparently an earlier p. n. as there is also a place named <i>Kingly</i> on ADu, and the same p. n. could conceivably also occur in <i>Kinley Hill</i> even if it is different from <i>K~ House</i> . The etymology of the p. n. <i>Kingly</i> is obscure. If the identification of <i>Kinley Hill</i> with <i>Kingly House</i> is not correct, the specific could alternatively be the surname <i>Kinley</i> . This is perhaps less likely, however, as <i>Kinley</i> appears to be a relatively rare surname: in the 1891 England and Wales Census, there are 367 <i>Kinley</i> families, with only 10 families recorded in Du (A). <i>Kinley</i> is first recorded as a surname in England in 1220 (<i>Thorold de Kynely</i> , Ess) (Reaney and Wilson 1997:266).

1252	Kinninvie (Du, Gainford; NZ 0521)	<i>Kinninvie</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)		Gaelic <i>fionn</i> 'white' (W)	Gaelic <i>ceann</i> 'head, headland' (W)		This is apparently a name 'transferred from a Gaelic p. n. area [...] [c]f. <i>Kininvie House</i> [Grampian, NJ 3144], Gaelic <i>Cinn Fhion Mhuighe</i> '(at the) headland of the white plain' (Watts 2004:349). 'Headland' fits local topography here as K~ farm is situated on the slopes of a triangular hill-spur or ridge. No early forms are given in Watts (2004:349).
1253	Kip Hill (Du, Chester-le-Street; NZ 2054)	<i>Kip Hills</i> 1768 (ADu)	<i>Kip Hill</i> 1833 (NCGEW)	ModE dial. <i>kip(p)</i> 'sharp-pointed hill, jutting point or crag'	ModE <i>hill</i>		Cf. Blackkip.
1254	Kip Hill (Nb, Corbridge; NZ 0267)	<i>Kip Hills</i> 1769 (ANb)	<i>Kip Hill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	ModE dial. <i>kip(p)</i> 'sharp-pointed hill, jutting point or crag'	ModE <i>hill</i>		Cf. Blackkip.
1255	Kip Law (Nb, Kirkhaugh; NY 7150)	<i>Kip Law</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE dial. <i>kip(p)</i> 'sharp-pointed hill, jutting point or crag'	ModE dial. <i>law</i>		Cf. Blackkip.
1256	Kiplaw (Nb, Whalton; NZ 1181)	<i>Kiplaw</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE dial. <i>kip(p)</i> 'sharp-pointed hill, jutting point or crag'	ModE dial. <i>law</i>		Cf. Blackkip.
1257	Kirkhill (Nb, Hartburn; NZ 0287)	<i>Kirk Hill</i> 1769 (ANb)	<i>Kirkhill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	ModE <i>church</i> (< ME <i>chirche</i> , <i>churche</i> < OE <i>cirice</i> , <i>cyrice</i>)	ModE <i>hill</i>		K~ is named from 'the Chapel at Hartington, which stood nearby' (KP). <i>Kirk</i> is a Scottish and northern dial. form of ModE <i>church</i> (OED).
1258	Kirkley (Nb, Ponteland; NZ 1577)	<i>Crikelawa</i> 1176 (E)	<i>Crickelawe</i> 1257 (Ma), <i>Crekellawe</i> 1267 (E, Ma), <i>Kirkelawe</i> 1275 (Ma), <i>Kirkley</i> 1638 (Ma)	PrW *<i>crūg</i> 'hill' (E, Ma)	OE <i>hyll</i> (E) / OE <i>hlāw</i> (Ma)	OE <i>hlāw</i> (E)	Only <i>K~ West Farm</i> , <i>K~ March</i> , <i>K~ Hall College</i> and <i>K~ Dam House</i> on OS88; the Grid Ref. given here is to K~ H~ C~. The location of the original K~ is uncertain; on ANb, <i>Kirkley</i> is the name of a settlement located at, and around the present-day K~ H~ C~ site.

1259	Kirkside Wood (Nb, Kirkhaugh; NY 7049)	<i>Kirkside Wood</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>church</i> (< ME <i>chirche</i> , <i>churche</i> < OE <i>cirice</i> , <i>cyrice</i>) + ModE side	ModE <i>wood</i>		ModE <i>church</i> refers to the nearby Church of Holy Paraclete (KP). The present-day church was built in 1868-69 to replace an earlier church which dated from the 13th century (KP). <i>Kirkside</i> could be an earlier p. n. although it only appears as part of <i>K~ W~</i> on the maps consulted here. Cf. Kirkhill.
1260	Kitty Crag, High K~ C~ (Du, Stanhope; NY 9038)	<i>Kitty Crag</i> 1768 (ADu)	<i>High Kitty Crag</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)	ModE dial. <i>kitty</i> 'little' / ModE forename <i>Kitty</i> (hypocoristic form of <i>Catherine</i>)	ModE crag	ModE <i>high</i> (< ME <i>heg</i> , <i>heig</i> , <i>hig</i> , <i>high</i> < OE * <i>hæh</i> , <i>hēh</i>)	The specific of this name is problematic. It could be ModE dial. <i>kitty</i> or the hypocoristic forename <i>Kitty</i> . There is also a Low K~ C~ on the OSC and OSI series of maps.
1261	Knitsley Fell (Du, Wolsingham; NZ 0934)	<i>Nitsley Fell</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)	<i>Knitsley Fell</i> 1898-99 (OSCR1)	p. n. <i>Knitsley</i>	ModE fell		<i>Knitsley</i> is first recorded in 1647 (<i>Knitchley</i>) (DCDP).

1262	Knock Hill (Nb, Ingram; NT 9916)	<i>Knock Hill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE dial. <i>knock</i> 'hill, hillock, knoll' (< Gaelic <i>cnoc</i>)	ModE <i>hill</i>		This is one of the three names in <i>Knock</i> - in the corpus. The specific in these names appears to be ModE dial. <i>knock</i> ; this interpretation is problematic, however, as <i>knock</i> is apparently otherwise only attested in Scots and Irish English, and possibly in Cu, and of the three places only K~ Hill is relatively close to the Scottish border (EDD; OED). Moreover, <i>knock</i> is in Scottish place-names 'widespread in areas where Gaelic was spoken [...] with very few [instances] in the south-east' (Drummond 2007a:41). The relationship between <i>knock</i> , OE <i>*cnocc</i> , and OIr <i>cnocc</i> is unclear; <i>knock</i> or the like is apparently not attested in ME, and the ModE word is thought to be a borrowing from Gaelic (EPNE; MED; OED). These names could be of OE origin and contain <i>*cnocc</i> , but this is doubtful as there are apparently no early forms (cf. Nookton). The specific might alternatively be the surname <i>Knock</i> , but this seems unlikely as there are only 13 Knocks in Nb in the 1891 Census (A).
1263	Knock Shield (Nb, Allendale; NY 8350)	<i>Knackshield</i> 1769 (ANb)	<i>Knock Shield</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	ModE dial. <i>knock</i> 'hill, hillock, knoll' (< Gaelic <i>cnoc</i>)	ModE dial. <i>shiel</i>		Cf. Knock Hill.
1264	Knocklaw (Nb, Rothbury; NU 0601)	<i>Knock law</i> 1769 (ANb)	<i>Knocklaw</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	ModE dial. <i>knock</i> 'hill, hillock, knoll' (< Gaelic <i>cnoc</i>)	ModE dial. <i>law</i>		Cf. Knock Hill.

1265	Knott Hill (Du, Middleton-in-Teesdale; NY 8529)	<i>Knot Hill</i> 1768 (ADu)	<i>Knott Hill</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)	ModE <i>knot</i> (< ME <i>knot</i> < OE <i>cnotta</i> , ON <i>knōttr</i>)	ModE <i>hill</i>		The specific appears to be ModE <i>knot</i> , here apparently used in the sense of 'hill; rocky, peaked hill or summit' (EDD; OED). According to the EDD, this sense of <i>knot</i> is otherwise only attested in the Lake District and West Yorkshire.
1266	Knotts (Du, Middleton-in-Teesdale; NY 9925)	<i>Grai-</i> , <i>Gragetenottes</i> c. 1180 (DCDP)	<i>Knotts</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)	?	OE <i>cnotta</i> 'hillock' (DCDP)		Only <i>K~ Plantation</i> on OS92; the Grid Ref. given here is to K~ P~. On the OSC, OSI and OSM series of maps, <i>Knotts</i> is the name of a hill-feature NE of K~ P~. The specific of this name is obscure (DCDP).
1267	Knotty Hill (Du, Sedgefield; NZ 3430)	<i>Knotty Hills</i> 1660 (PNDu)	<i>Knotty Hill Homestead</i> c. 1838 (PNDu), <i>Knotty Hill</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)	ME <i>knot</i> 'hillock, rocky hill, cairn' (< OE <i>cnotta</i> , ON <i>knōttr</i>) (PNDu)	ME <i>hill</i> (PNDu)		
1268	Knoutberry Hill (Du, Stanhope; NY 8042)	<i>Knoutberry Hill</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)		ModE dial. <i>knoutberry</i> , <i>knoutberry</i> 'cloudberry' (< ModE <i>knot</i> (< ME <i>knot</i> < OE <i>cnotta</i> , ON <i>knōttr</i>) + ModE <i>berry</i> (< ME <i>berie</i> < OE <i>berige</i>))	ModE <i>hill</i>		The earliest citation of ModE dial. <i>knoutberry</i> , <i>knoutberry</i> in the OED is from 1633.
1269	Knowe Head (Nb, Knaresdale; NY 6855)	<i>Knowhead</i> 1769 (ANb)	<i>Know Head</i> 1862-67 (OSC1), <i>Knowe Head</i> 1982 (OSM1)	ModE dial. <i>knowe</i>, <i>know</i>	ModE <i>head</i>		

1270	Knowesgate (Nb, Kirkwhelpington; NY 9885)	<i>Know</i> 1769 (ANb)	<i>Knowes</i> 1862-67 (OSC1), 1867 (W), <i>Knowesgate</i> 2008 (OS81)		ModE dial. <i>knowe</i>, <i>know</i> (W)	ModE <i>gate</i> (< ME <i>gāte</i> < OE <i>gæt</i>) (W)	<i>Knowes</i> is an earlier, simplex p. n. (Watts 2004:354). On ANb, as well as on the OSC, OSI and OSM series of maps, it is the name of a house which now forms part of the settlement known as <i>Knowesgate</i> . <i>Knowesgate</i> was originally the name of '[the] gate on the turnpike road from Newcastle to Jedburgh' (Watts 2004:354).
1271	Kyloe Crag (Nb, Falstone; NY 6883)	<i>Kyloe Crag</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE dial. <i>kyloe</i> 'one of a small breed of Highland cattle'	ModE <i>crag</i>		The specific might alternatively be an earlier p. n. (possibly containing OE <i>cū</i> 'cow' + OE <i>læh</i> / OE <i>hlāw</i> or their reflexes) although it only appears as part <i>K~ C~</i> and <i>Kyloe Crag</i> (NY 6983) on the maps consulted here as <i>Kyloe</i> is attested elsewhere as a p. n. (cf. e.g. <i>Kyloe</i> (Nb, Ancroft) (<i>Culei</i> c.1170; OE <i>cū</i> + OE <i>læh</i>) in Watts (2004:355) and Ekwall (1960:283)). ModE dial. <i>kyloe</i> is of Scottish origin and first attested there, with the earliest citation in the SND dating from 1751.
1272	Kyloe Crag (Nb, Falstone; NY 6983)	<i>Kyloe Crag</i> 2007 (OS80)		ModE dial. <i>kyloe</i> 'one of a small breed of Highland cattle'	ModE <i>crag</i>		Cf. <i>Kyloe Crag</i> (NY 6883).
1273	Kyloe Hills (Nb, Ancroft; NU 0439)	<i>Kyloe Hills</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		p. n. <i>Kyloe</i>	ME, ModE <i>hill</i>		<i>Kyloe</i> is first recorded in c. 1170 (<i>Culei</i>) (Watts 2004:355; Mawer 1920:130).

1274	Kyo (Du, Lanchester; NZ 1752)	<i>Kyhou</i> c. 1200 (Ma)	<i>Kyhow</i> c. 1240 (E, Ma), <i>Kyowe</i> 1382 (Ma), <i>Kia</i> 1673 (Ma), <i>Kyo</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)	OE <i>cū</i> 'cow' (E, Ma)	OE <i>hōh</i> (E, Ma)		Only <i>East K~</i> , <i>West K~</i> and <i>New K~</i> on OS88. The Grid Ref. given here is to E~ K~, which is <i>Kyo</i> on OSC1.
1275	Kyo Hall (Du, Ryton; NZ 1261)	<i>Kyo</i> 1768 (ADu)	<i>Kyoe</i> 1769 (ANb), <i>Kyo</i> 1857-67 (OSC1), <i>Kyo Hall</i> 1951 (OSI1)	ModE <i>cow</i> (< ME <i>cou</i> < OE <i>cū</i>)	ModE dial. <i>hoe</i>, <i>heugh</i>	ModE <i>hall</i>	<i>Ky</i> (e is a Scottish and northern dial. pl. form of ModE <i>cow</i> (EDD; OED).
1276	Kypie (Nb, Kirknewton; NT 9134)	<i>Kippie</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	<i>Kypie</i> 1899 (OSCR1)		ModE dial. <i>kip(p)</i> 'sharp-pointed hill, jutting point or crag'		This name apparently contains ModE dial. <i>kip(p)</i> in its southern Scottish diminutive form <i>kippie</i> (cf. Blackkip) (SND). K~ is only about eight kilometres from the Scottish border.
1277	Kypie Hill (Nb, Kirknewton; NT 9033)	<i>Kippie Hill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	<i>Kypie Hill</i> 1899 (OSCR1)	p. n. <i>Kypie</i>	ModE <i>hill</i>		For the specific, see Kypie.
1278	Labourn's Fell (Du, Ryton; NZ 0958)	<i>Labourn's Fell</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)		ModE surname <i>Labourn</i>	ModE <i>fell</i>		The specific appears to be the relatively rare surname <i>Labourn</i> , which is first recorded in England in 1192 (<i>Robert de Leburn'</i> , K) (Reaney and Wilson 1997:273). In the 1891 England and Wales Census, <i>Labourn</i> is the surname of 55 families, including five families in Du (A).
1279	Ladyhill (Nb, Wark; NY 8075)	<i>Ladyhill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>lady</i> (< ME <i>levedi</i> , <i>lavedi</i> , <i>ladi</i> < OE <i>hlæfdige</i>)	ModE <i>hill</i>		The reference of ModE <i>lady</i> in this name is not known.

1280	Laingshill (Nb, Elsdon; NY 9396)	<i>Lang Hill</i> 1769 (ANb)	<i>Laingshill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	ModE <i>long</i> (< ME <i>long</i> < OE <i>lang</i>) / ModE surname <i>Lang</i> , <i>Laing</i>	ModE <i>hill</i>		The surname <i>Lang</i> is first recorded in England in 1070 (<i>Leofwine Lange</i>); <i>Laing</i> is a Scottish variant of <i>Lang</i> , and first recorded there in 1357 (<i>Thomas Laing</i> , Dumfries) (Reaney and Wilson 1997:269, 271). In the 1891 Census, <i>Laing</i> is the surname of 272 families in Nb while <i>Lang</i> is also attested, but less common, with 22 families in the county bearing the name (A).
1281	Lamb Crag (Nb, Rothbury; NU 1003)	<i>Lamb Crag</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>lamb</i> (< ME <i>lomb</i> < OE <i>lamb</i>)	ModE <i>crag</i>		
1282	Lamb Hill (Nb, Alwinton; NT 8113)	<i>Lamb Hill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>lamb</i> (< ME <i>lomb</i> < OE <i>lamb</i>)	ModE <i>hill</i>		
1283	Lamb Knowe (Nb, Carham; NT 8337)	<i>Lamb Knowe</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>lamb</i> (< ME <i>lomb</i> < OE <i>lamb</i>)	ModE dial. <i>knowe</i>, <i>know</i>		
1284	Lamb's Head (Du, Stanhope; NY 8040)	<i>Lamb's Head</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)	<i>Lamb's Head</i> 1898-99 (OSCR1)	ModE <i>lamb</i> (< ME <i>lomb</i> < OE <i>lamb</i>) / ModE surname <i>Lamb</i>	ModE <i>head</i>		If the specific is the common noun <i>lamb</i> , this could be either 'the hill of the lamb(s)' or possibly 'the hill resembling a lamb's head' (cf. Buck Head Farm). The surname <i>Lamb</i> is first recorded in England in 1161 (<i>Lamb dispensator</i>), and in the 1891 Census, it is the commonest in the northern counties, including Du and Nb, where it is the surname of 1,448 and 772 families, respectively (A; Reaney and Wilson 1997:269).

1285	Lambs Rigg (Nb, Hexham; NY 8756)	<i>Lamb's Rigg</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	<i>Lambs Rigg</i> 1898 (OSCR1)	ModE surname <i>Lamb</i> / ModE <i>lamb</i> (< ME <i>lomb</i> < OE <i>lamb</i>)	ModE dial. <i>rig(g)</i>		Cf. Lamb's Head.
1286	Landshot Hill (Nb, Elsdon; NY 9593)	<i>Landshot Hill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		p. n. <i>Landshot</i>	ModE <i>hill</i>		<i>L~</i> is <i>Landshott</i> on ANb; there are apparently no early forms.
1287	Lane Head (Du, Hamsterley; NZ 0725)	<i>Lane Head</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>lane</i> (< ME <i>lāne</i> < OE <i>lane</i> , <i>lone</i> , <i>lanu</i>)	ModE <i>head</i>		It seems unlikely that ModE <i>head</i> is used as a hill-term in this name as the reference is probably to the 'head', or upper end of a lane rather than to a hill-feature. Cf. Avenue Head Farm.
1288	Lane Head (Du, Muggleswick; NZ 0449)	<i>Lane Head</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>lane</i> (< ME <i>lāne</i> < OE <i>lane</i> , <i>lone</i> , <i>lanu</i>)	ModE <i>head</i>		Cf. Lane Head (NZ 0725) and Avenue Head Farm.
1289	Lane Head Farm (Nb, Felton; NU 1702)	<i>Lanehead</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	<i>Lane Head Farm</i> 2008 (OS81)	ModE <i>lane</i> (< ME <i>lāne</i> < OE <i>lane</i> , <i>lone</i> , <i>lanu</i>)	ModE <i>head</i>	ModE <i>farm</i>	Cf. Lane Head (NZ 0725) and Avenue Head Farm.
1290	Lanehead (Du, Stanhope; NY 8441)	<i>Lanehead</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>lane</i> (< ME <i>lāne</i> < OE <i>lane</i> , <i>lone</i> , <i>lanu</i>)	ModE <i>head</i>		Cf. Lane Head (NZ 0725) and Avenue Head Farm.
1291	Lanehead (Nb, Allendale, NY 7957)	<i>Loanhead</i> 1769 (ANb)	<i>Lanehead</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	ModE <i>lane</i> (< ME <i>lāne</i> < OE <i>lane</i> , <i>lone</i> , <i>lanu</i>)	ModE <i>head</i>		Cf. Lane Head (NZ 0725) and Avenue Head Farm.
1292	Lanehead (Nb, Bellingham; NY 7985)	<i>Lanehead</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>lane</i> (< ME <i>lāne</i> < OE <i>lane</i> , <i>lone</i> , <i>lanu</i>)	ModE <i>head</i>		Cf. Lane Head (NZ 0725) and Avenue Head Farm.
1293	Lanehead (Nb, Haltwhistle; NY 6859)	<i>Lanehead</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>lane</i> (< ME <i>lāne</i> < OE <i>lane</i> , <i>lone</i> , <i>lanu</i>)	ModE <i>head</i>		Cf. Lane Head (NZ 0725) and Avenue Head Farm.

1294	Langdon Fell (Du, Middleton-in-Teesdale; NY 8633)	<i>Langdon Fell</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)		p. n. <i>Langdon</i>	ModE <i>fell</i>		Watts (2004:359) interprets <i>Langdon</i> as OE <i>lang</i> 'long' + OE <i>dūn</i> , arguing that the reference is to 'Chapel Fell which stretches from Noon Hill [NY 8535] [...] to Swinhope Head [NY 8933]'. There are apparently no early forms to support this interpretation, however, and it seems unlikely as on ADu, <i>Langdon</i> is the name of a house situated in the valley at the bottom of which the Langdon Beck flows while on the OSC, OSI and OSM series of maps, it is the name of the valley itself (cf. also Langdon Head).
1295	Langdon Head (Du, Middleton-in-Teesdale; NY 8434)	<i>Langdon Head</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)		p. n. <i>Langdon</i>	ModE <i>head</i>		It seems unlikely that ModE <i>head</i> is used as a hill-term in this name as the reference is probably to the 'head' of the valley in which the L~Beck flows (cf. Ashgill Head). Cf. Langdon Fell.
1296	Langlee Crag (Nb, Ilderton; NT 9622)	<i>Langlee Crag</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	<i>Langlee Crag</i> 1869 (W)	p. n. <i>Langlee</i> (W)	ModE <i>crag</i> (W)		L~ is <i>Langlees</i> on ANb; there are apparently no early forms.
1297	Langton (Du, Gainford; NZ 1619)	<i>Langadun</i> c. 1040 (W, E, Mi)	<i>Langadun</i> c. 1104 (W, E, Ma), <i>Langeton</i> (e) c. 1242 (W), <i>Langeton</i> 1313 (E, Ma), <i>Langton</i> 1336 (W)	OE <i>lang</i> 'long' (W, E, Ma, Mi)	OE <i>dūn</i> (later replaced with OE <i>tūn</i>) (W) / OE <i>dūn</i> (E, Ma, Mi) / OE <i>tūn</i> (Ma)		

1298	Langton Bank Wood (Du, Gainford; NZ 1519)	<i>Langton Bank Plantation</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)	<i>Langton Bank Wood</i> 1898-99 (OSCR1)	p. n. <i>Langton</i> + ModE bank	ModE <i>plantation</i> (< ME <i>plantācioun</i> < Lat <i>plantātiōn</i> -, <i>plantātiō</i>) (later replaced with ModE <i>wood</i>)		<i>Langton Bank</i> could be an earlier p. n. although it only appears as part of <i>L~ B~ W~</i> on the maps consulted here. For the first el., see <i>Langton</i> .
1299	Larberry Pastures (Du, Long Newton; NZ 3717)	<i>Lareberrys</i> c. 1616 (DCDP)	<i>Larberry Pasture</i> 1857-67 (OSC1), <i>Larberry Pastures</i> 1970 (OSIR1)	ModE <i>lair</i> (< ME <i>leir</i> < OE <i>leger</i>) / ModE dial. <i>lair</i> 'muddy place; mud, clay' (< ME <i>leir</i> < ON <i>leirr</i>)	ModE dial. berry	ModE <i>pasture</i> (< OFr, ME <i>pasture</i>)	This is a highly problematic name. The generic appears to be ModE dial. <i>berry</i> 'mound, hillock, barrow', a variant of ModE <i>barrow</i> and a reflex of OE <i>berg</i> , but cf. Coldberry. The specific could be ModE <i>lair</i> , possibly used here in the sense of 'place where cattle lie, land on which sheep are folded', or maybe ModE dial. <i>lair</i> 'muddy place; mud, clay'; both words are attested in the form <i>lare</i> in the 15th-18th century (EDD; OED).
1300	Larchet Hill (Nb, Knaresdale; NY 6555)	<i>Larchet Hill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		?	ModE hill		The specific of this name is obscure.
1301	Laverock Law (Nb, Lowick; NU 0336)	<i>Laverick law</i> 1769 (ANb)	<i>Laverocklaw</i> 1862-67 (OSC1), <i>Laverock Law</i> 1970 (OSIR1)	ModE dial. <i>laverock</i> 'lark' (< ME <i>laverok</i> (< OE <i>lāwerce</i> , <i>læwerce</i> , <i>lāferce</i>))	ModE dial. law		
1302	Lawe, The L~ (Du, Jarrow; NZ 3667)	<i>The Lawe</i> 1967 (OSIR1)			ModE dial. law		
1303	Lawn Top (Nb, Haltwhistle; NY 6365)	<i>Loanhead</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	<i>Lawn Top</i> 1957 (OSI1)	ModE dial. <i>loan</i> 'lane, by-road' (< ME <i>lāne</i> , <i>lone</i> < OE <i>lane</i> , <i>lone</i> , <i>lane</i>)	ModE head (later replaced with ModE top)		It seems unlikely that ModE <i>head</i> / ModE <i>top</i> is used as a hill-term in this name as the reference is apparently to the upper end of a lane. Cf. Avenue Head Farm.

1304	Laws Fell (Nb, Whitfield; NY 7457)	<i>Laws Fell</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		p. n. <i>The Laws</i>	ModE <i>fell</i>		For the specific, see Laws, The L~.
1305	Laws, The L~ (Nb, Whitfield; NY 7757)	<i>The Laws</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)			ModE dial. <i>law</i>		
1306	Layside (Nb, Haltwhistle; NY 7565)	<i>Layside</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>lea</i>	ModE <i>side</i>		The specific of this name is problematic. It could be ModE <i>lea</i> as <i>lay</i> is attested as a 16th-17th century spelling of the word (OED).
1307	Leadpipe Hill (Nb, Slaley; NY 9456)	<i>Leadpipe Hill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>leadpipe</i> (< ModE <i>lead</i> (< ME <i>lēd</i> < OE <i>lēad</i>) + ModE <i>pipe</i> (< OE, ME <i>pīpe</i>))	ModE <i>hill</i>		The reference of ModE <i>leadpipe</i> in this name is uncertain, but it could be to lead smelting as, according to KP, there was an 'old smelt mill' about 1.5km NNW of L~ H~. The mill, which was built in the late 18th century, was 'demolished in 1836, and now there is nothing to be seen [at the site] apart from the arches of the flue' (KP). The lead ore for the mill came from the mines in Allendale owned by the Beaumont family (KP).
1308	Leafield Edge (Nb, Alnham; NT 9813)	<i>Leafield Hill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	<i>Leafield Edge</i> 1899 (OSCR1)	ModE <i>lea</i> + ModE <i>field</i>	ModE <i>hill</i> (later replaced with ModE <i>edge</i>)		<i>Leafield</i> could be an earlier p. n. although it only appears as part of L~ E~ and L~ <i>Burn</i> on the maps consulted here.

1309	Leamside (Du, Houghton-le-Spring; NZ 3146)	<i>le Lemside</i> 1380 (E, Ma)	<i>Leamsyde</i> 1666 (DCDP), <i>Lamesyde</i> 1666 (DCDP), <i>Lame Side</i> 1706 (DCDP), <i>Leamside</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)	p. n. <i>Leam</i> (E, Ma)	ME <i>sīde</i> (E, Ma)		The specific is apparently an earlier p. n. which is not recorded independently, and which has been lost except as part of <i>L~</i> . There is, however, some confusion between <i>L~</i> and The Leam (NZ 2959): the distance between these places is about 13 kilometres, and yet, according to Ekwall (1960:292), '[a]t Leam Du is Leamside'. Despite the confusion, the 1380 form cited in Ekwall (1960:292) and Mawer (1920:132) seems to belong to this name as it is also included in the DCDP entry on Leamside (NZ 3146). The reference and meaning of ME <i>sīde</i> in this name are uncertain, and it is possible that it is not used as a hill-term here.
1310	Leap Hill (Nb, Ramshope; NT 7207)	<i>Leap Hill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	<i>Leap Hill</i> 1869 (W)	ModE <i>leap</i> (< ME <i>lēp</i> < OE * <i>hlēp</i>)	ModE <i>hill</i>		The specific of this name is problematic. It could be ModE <i>leap</i> , possibly used here in the sense of 'leaping-place' (OED). No interpretation is suggested by Watts (2004:365).

1311	Learchild (Nb, Edlingham; NU 0910)	<i>Leuerchild</i> c. 1161 (NC)	<i>Levericheheld</i> 1242 (E), <i>Leverilcheld</i> 1247 (E, Ma), <i>Levercheheld</i> c. 1335 (L), <i>Leverchyld</i> 1428 (Ma), <i>Lurchild</i> 1586 (Ma), <i>Leerchild</i> 1628 (Ma), <i>High Learchild</i> 1769 (ANb)	OE pers. n. <i>Lēofric</i> (E) / OE pers. n. <i>Lēofhere</i> (Ma)	OE <i>helde</i> 'slope' (E) / OE <i>celde</i> 'spring' (Ma)		Only <i>High L~</i> and <i>Low L~</i> on OS81. The Grid Ref. given here is to H~ L~; the location of the original L~ is not known.
1312	Leaside (Du, Staindrop; NZ 1722)	<i>Leeside</i> 1768 (ADu)	<i>West Leaside</i> 1857-67 (OSC1), <i>Leaside</i> 2005 (OS92)	ModE <i>lea</i>	ModE <i>side</i>		There is also an East L~ on the OSC, OSI and OSM series of maps; on OS92, L~ refers collectively to the two places.
1313	Leazes Head (Nb, Simonburn; NY 9071)	<i>Lees Head</i> 1769 (ANb)	<i>Leazes Head</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	ModE <i>lea</i> (later replaced with ModE dial. <i>lease</i> , <i>leaze</i> 'pasture, common' (< ME <i>lēse</i> < OE <i>læs</i>))	ModE <i>head</i>		It seems unlikely that ModE <i>head</i> is a hill-term in this name as the reference is probably to the 'head', or upper end of a pasture or meadow.
1314	Leech-hope Crag (Nb, Elsdon; NY 9595)	<i>Leechhope Crag</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	<i>Leech-hope Crag</i> 1898-99 (OSCR1)	ModE dial. <i>lache</i> , <i>letch</i> 'stream flowing through boggy ground, bog' (< ME <i>lache</i> , <i>leche</i> < OE * <i>læc</i> (c), * <i>læce</i> , * <i>lec</i> (c), * <i>lece</i>) + ModE <i>hope</i>	ModE <i>crag</i>		<i>Leech-hope</i> could be an earlier p. n. although it only appears as part of L~ C~ on the maps consulted here.
1315	Lees Heugh (Nb, Warden; NY 8163)	<i>Lees Heugh</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		p. n. <i>Lees</i>	ME <i>hough</i> / ModE dial. <i>hoe</i>, <i>heugh</i>		<i>Lees</i> is first recorded in 1368 (<i>Leghes</i>) (Mawer 1920:133).

1316	Leighton Hill (Nb, Elsdon; NY 9095)	<i>Leighton Hill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		p. n. <i>Leighton</i> / ModE surname <i>Leighton</i>	ModE <i>hill</i>		<p>The specific of this name is problematic. <i>Leighton</i> could be an earlier p. n. although it only appears as part of <i>L~H~</i> on the maps consulted here as it is well evidenced as a p. n. elsewhere (cf. Greenleighton and also e.g. <i>Leighton</i> (Sa) (<i>Lestone</i> 1086; OE <i>lēac</i> 'leek, garlic' + OE <i>tūn</i>) in Watts (2004:368-369) and Ekwall (1960:294)). If so, it could have the same etymology as Greenleighton and contain OE <i>dūn</i> or its reflex as <i>L~H~</i> is the name of an extensive hill.</p> <p>Alternatively, the specific could be the surname <i>Leighton</i>, which is first recorded in England in 1201 (<i>Richard de Lecton</i>, Sa) (Reaney and Wilson 1997:274). In the 1891 Census, there are 195 Leighton families in Nb (A).</p>
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1317	Leonard's Hill (Nb, Bellingham; NY 8088)	<i>Leonard's Hill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE forename <i>Leonard</i> / ModE surname <i>Leonard</i>	ModE <i>hill</i>		The specific is apparently either the forename or surname <i>Leonard</i> . Although 'introduced into Britain by the Normans, <i>Leonard</i> was an uncommon name during the Middle Ages [...] [i]t was revived in some areas towards the end of the 1400s, and in the 19th century became very popular' (Hanks and Hodges 2001:148). It is first recorded as a surname in England in 1219 (<i>Leonardus de Berhedon</i> , R), and in the 1891 Census, there are 104 Leonard families in Nb (A; Reaney and Wilson 1997:276).
1318	Letham Hill (Nb, Ford; NT 9338)	<i>Lethamhill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	<i>Letham Hill</i> 2005 (OS75)	p. n. <i>Letham</i>	ModE <i>hill</i>		<i>L~</i> appears on ANb (<i>Leatham</i>) as the name of a settlement at, or near present-day <i>L~ H~</i> . It is uncertain whether this name referred to the same settlement as the apparently later <i>L~ H~</i> . Despite the apparent absence of early forms, <i>Letham</i> could be of OE origin, possibly containing OE <i>hlið</i> 'slope' in the dat. pl. (cf. <i>Kirkleatham</i> (NRY) (<i>Weslide</i> 1086, <i>Kyrkelidun</i> c. 1180; OE <i>hlið</i> / ON <i>hlíð</i> 'slope') in Watts (2004:351-352) and Ekwall (1960:280)).
1319	Letham Shank (Nb, Berwick-upon-Tweed; NT 9753)	<i>Letham Shank</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		p. n. <i>Letham</i> (i.e. <i>High Letham</i>)	ModE <i>shank</i>		<i>High Letham</i> is <i>Latham</i> on ANb. It could, despite the apparent absence of early forms, be of OE origin, possibly containing OE <i>hlið</i> 'slope' (cf. Letham Hill).

1320	Lilburn Hill (Nb, Eglingham; NU 0125)	<i>Lilburn Hill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		p. n. <i>Lilburn</i>	ME, ModE hill		<i>Lilburn</i> is first recorded in 1170 (<i>Lilleburn</i>) (Ekwall 1960:298; Mills 2003:298).
1321	Limestone Brae (Nb, Allendale; NY 7950)	<i>Limeston Bray</i> 1769 (ANb)	<i>Limestone Brae</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	ModE <i>limestone</i> (< ModE <i>lime</i> (< OE, ME <i>līm</i>) + ModE <i>stone</i>)	ModE dial. brae		The earliest citation of ModE <i>limestone</i> in the OED dates from 1523.
1322	Limestone Knowe (Nb, Falstone; NT 6701)	<i>Limestone Knowe</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>limestone</i> (< ModE <i>lime</i> (< OE, ME <i>līm</i>) + ModE <i>stone</i>)	ModE dial. knowe, know		Cf. Limestone Brae.
1323	Lincoln Hill (Nb, Simonburn; NY 9071)	<i>Lincoln Hill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>lime-kiln</i> (< ME <i>līm-kilne</i> < ME <i>līm</i> (< OE <i>līm</i>) + ME <i>kilne</i> (< OE <i>cyln</i> , <i>cylen</i>))	ModE hill		The specific is probably ModE <i>lime-kiln</i> as lime is known to have been manufactured in the area, and there are remains of 19th century lime-kilns on two sites near L~ H~ (KP). It might alternatively be the surname <i>Lincoln</i> , which is first recorded in England in 1086 (<i>Aluredus (de) Lincolia</i>) (Reaney and Wilson 1997:280). In the 1891 England and Wales Census, <i>Lincoln</i> is the surname of 2,425 families, including 23 families in Nb (A).
1324	Lingy Hill (Du, Middleton-in-Teesdale; NY 8232)	<i>Lingy Hall</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)	<i>Lingy Hill</i> 1898-99 (OSCR1)	ModE <i>lingy</i> (< ME, ModE <i>ling</i> < ON <i>lyng</i>)	ModE <i>hall</i> (later replaced with ModE hill)		The earliest citation of the adj. <i>lingy</i> 'abounding in or covered with ling or heather' in the OED is from 1649.

1325	Link House (Nb, Earsdon; NZ 3179)	<i>Link House</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)		ModE dial. <i>link</i> (< ME <i>link</i> < OE <i>hlinc</i>)	ModE <i>house</i>		ModE dial. <i>link</i> has several possible meanings, including 'rising ground, ridge, bank', 'sandy knolls near the sea-shore', and 'stretch of sandy, barren ground' (EDD; OED). Here it is probably used of coastal sand dunes as L~ H~ is on the Nb coast (cf. e.g. Druridge Links). On formal grounds, the specific might alternatively be ModE <i>ling</i> 'heather', but this seems unlikely because of the location of L~ H~ (cf. Linkhall, West L~).
1326	Linkeylaw (Nb, Chatton; NU 0829)	<i>Linkeylaw</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE dial. <i>linky</i> 'having the character or appearance of links; flat and grassy' (< ME, ModE dial. <i>link</i> < OE <i>hlinc</i>)	ModE dial. <i>law</i>		The specific seems to be the ModE dial. adj. <i>linky</i> , which is derived from ModE dial. <i>link</i> in the sense of 'level or gently undulating sandy ground near the sea-shore, covered with turf or coarse grass', and which is apparently otherwise comparatively rare as there are only two citations in the EDD and the OED, both from Scotland and dating from 1859 and 1893, respectively.
1327	Linkhall, West L~ (Nb, Ellingham; NU 1721)	<i>Link Hall</i> 1769 (ANb)	<i>West Linkhall</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	ModE dial. <i>link</i> (< ME <i>link</i> < OE <i>hlinc</i>) / ModE <i>ling</i> 'heather' (< ME <i>ling</i> < ON <i>lyng</i>)	ModE <i>hall</i>	ModE <i>west</i> (< OE, ME <i>west</i>)	There is also an East L~ on all editions of OS maps consulted here. If the specific is ModE dial. <i>link</i> , it is apparently used here in the sense 'ridge, bank' (cf. Link House).
1328	Linkhouse (Nb, Bamburgh; NU 2230)	<i>Linkhouse</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE dial. <i>link</i> (< ME <i>link</i> < OE <i>hlinc</i>)	ModE <i>house</i>		ModE dial. <i>link</i> refers here to coastal sand dunes (cf. Link House).

1329	Links, The L~ (Nb, Holy Island; NU 1243)	<i>The Links</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)			ModE dial. <i>link</i> (< ME <i>link</i> < OE <i>hlinc</i>)		T~ L~ are on Holy Island, and ModE dial. <i>link</i> refers to coastal sand dunes (cf. Link House).
1330	Linnel Hill (Nb, Sleafy; NY 9559)	<i>Linnel Hill</i> 1957 (OSI1)		p. n. <i>Linnels</i>	ModE <i>hill</i>		L~ H~ was formerly known as <i>Wooley</i> (<i>Wool Lee</i> ANb, <i>Wooley</i> OSC1). <i>Linnels</i> is first recorded in 1251 (<i>Linelis</i>) (Mawer 1920:135).
1331	Linnheads (Nb, Corsenside; NY 9386)	<i>Line Heads</i> 1769 (ANb)	<i>Linnheads</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	ModE dial. <i>linn</i> 'waterfall, pool at the base of a waterfall' (< Gaelic <i>linne</i>)	ModE <i>head</i>		L~ farm is situated on a slope overlooking the Lises Burn, and ModE dial. <i>linn</i> refers to a waterfall in the L~ B~ below the farm. It is uncertain whether ModE <i>head</i> is used as a hill-term in this name as the reference could be either the 'head', or upper end of the waterfall or to a hill-feature.
1332	Lintz (Du, Lanchester; NZ 1656)	<i>Lince</i> c. 1155 (E)	<i>Linz</i> c. 1190 (DCDP), <i>Lyns</i> 1389 (Ma), <i>Lyntz</i> 1619 (DCDP), <i>Lintz</i> 1898-99 (OSCR1)		OE <i>hlinc</i> 'hill' (E) / OE <i>hlinc</i> 'ridge, bank' (Ma)		The present-day form of this name is 'maybe partly due to the settlement of a colony of German sword-cutlers in the Derwent valley at Shotley Bridge in the late 17th [century]' (DCDP).
1333	Lintzgarth (Du, Stanhope; NY 9242)	<i>Lintzgarth</i> 1647 (DCDP)			OE <i>hlinc</i> 'bank, ledge' (DCDP)	ModE dial. <i>garth</i> 'enclosure' (< ME <i>garth</i> < ON <i>garðr</i>) (DCDP)	<i>Lintz</i> is probably an earlier p. n. 'identical with Lintz [NZ 1656]' (DCDP).

1334	Lishaw Rigg (Nb, Falstone; NY 6086)	<i>Lishaw Rigg</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		p. n. <i>Lishaw</i>	ModE dial. <i>rig(g)</i>		<i>Lishaw</i> is probably an earlier p. n. as it also appears as part of <i>L~ Burn</i> on all editions of OS maps consulted here, as well as several other names, including <i>L~ Combs</i> and <i>L~ Linn</i> , on the OSC, OSI and OSM series of maps.
1335	Little Dod (Nb, Alnham; NT 9514)	<i>Little Dod</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>little</i> (< ME <i>litel</i> < OE <i>lytel</i> , <i>lītel</i>)	ModE dial. <i>dod</i>		
1336	Loaf Hill (Nb, Elsdon; NY 7698)	<i>Loaf Hill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>loaf</i> (< ME <i>lōf</i> < OE <i>hlāf</i>)	ModE <i>hill</i>		
1337	Loan Edge (Nb, Elsdon; NT 8005)	<i>Loan Edge</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE dial. <i>loan</i> 'lane, by-road' (< ME <i>lāne</i> , <i>lone</i> < OE <i>lane</i> , <i>lone</i> , <i>lane</i>)	ModE <i>edge</i>		ModE dial. <i>loan</i> is also used in the sense of 'open uncultivated piece of ground near a farmhouse or village, on which the cows are milked', and its meaning in this name is uncertain (EDD; OED).
1338	Loaning Head (Nb, Alnwick; NU 1815)	<i>Loaning Head</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE dial. <i>loaning</i> 'lane, by-road' (< ME <i>laning</i> , <i>loning</i> < ME <i>lāne</i> , <i>lone</i> < OE <i>lane</i> , <i>lone</i> , <i>lanu</i>)	ModE <i>head</i>		It seems unlikely that ModE <i>head</i> is a hill-term in this name as the reference is probably to the 'head', or upper end of a lane (cf. Avenue Head Farm).
1339	Loaning Side (Nb, Allendale; NY 8353)	<i>Laneside</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	<i>Loaning Side</i> 1924 (OSCR2)	ModE <i>lane</i> (< ME <i>lāne</i> < OE <i>lane</i> , <i>lone</i> , <i>lanu</i>) (later replaced with ModE dial. <i>loaning</i> 'lane, by-road' (< ME <i>laning</i> , <i>loning</i> < ME <i>lāne</i> , <i>lone</i> < OE <i>lane</i> , <i>lone</i> , <i>lanu</i>))	ModE <i>side</i>		It is uncertain whether ModE <i>side</i> is used as a hill-term in this name as while L~ S~ farm is situated on sloping ground, <i>side</i> could refer to the situation of the farm by a lane rather than to a hill-feature.

1340	Lobley Hill (Du, Whickham; NZ 2360)	<i>Lobley Hill</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)		ModE surname <i>Lobley</i> / p. n. <i>Lobley</i>	ModE <i>hill</i>		The specific of this name is problematic. It could be the surname <i>Lobley</i> , which is first recorded in England in 1493 (<i>Adam Lobley</i> , Y) (Reaney and Wilson 1997:282). In the 1891 England and Wales Census, <i>Lobley</i> is the surname of 679 families, including 28 families in Du (A). Alternatively, <i>Lobley</i> could be an earlier p. n. (possibly containing OE <i>læh</i> / OE <i>hlāw</i> or its later reflex) although it only appears as part of <i>L~ H~</i> on the maps consulted here (cf. <i>Lobley Gate</i> (WRY) (<i>Lobleypiece</i> 1764; OE <i>*lobb</i> 'something heavy or clumsy' + OE <i>læh</i>) in PNYW).
1341	Loft Hill (Nb, Kidland; NT 8513)	<i>Loft Hill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	<i>Loft Hill</i> 1869 (W)	ModE <i>loft</i> (< late OE, ME <i>loft</i> < ON <i>lopt</i>) (W)	ModE <i>hill</i> (W)		
1342	Loft Hill (Nb, Kirknewton; NT 8725)	<i>Loft Hill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>loft</i> (< late OE, ME <i>loft</i> < ON <i>lopt</i>)	ModE <i>hill</i>		

1343	Lonbrough, Great L~ (Nb, Simonburn; NY 8273)	<i>Lonbrough</i> 1769 (ANb)	<i>Great Longbrough</i> 1833 (NCGEW), <i>Lonbrough</i> 1857-67 (OSC1), <i>Great Lonbrough</i> 1972 (OSM1)	ModE <i>long</i> (< ME <i>long</i> < OE <i>lang</i>)	ModE <i>brow</i> / ModE dial. <i>brae</i>	ModE <i>great</i> (< ME <i>grēt</i> < OE <i>grēat</i>)	There is also a Little L~ on the OSC series of maps. This is a highly problematic name. The generic could, despite the consistent spellings in <i>-gh</i> on the maps consulted here, be ModE <i>brow</i> or ModE dial. <i>brae</i> . Neither word would fit the local topography particularly well here, however, and the generic could, especially since there are 'remains of a large oval enclosure [...] marked by by a low bank and an external ditch' at G~ L~, alternatively be a reflex of OE <i>burh</i> , <i>burg</i> , but cf. Brough Law (KP).
1344	Long Crag (Nb, Alwinton; NT 8904)	<i>Long Crag</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>long</i> (< ME <i>long</i> < OE <i>lang</i>)	ModE <i>crag</i>		
1345	Long Crag (Nb, Elsdon; NY 7299)	<i>Long Crag</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>long</i> (< ME <i>long</i> < OE <i>lang</i>)	ModE <i>crag</i>		
1346	Long Crag (Nb, Ingram; NT 9617)	<i>Long Crag</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>long</i> (< ME <i>long</i> < OE <i>lang</i>)	ModE <i>crag</i>		
1347	Long Crag (Nb, Simonburn; NY 8371)	<i>Long Crag</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>long</i> (< ME <i>long</i> < OE <i>lang</i>)	ModE <i>crag</i>		
1348	Long Crag (Nb, Thorneyburn; NY 7296)	<i>Long Crag</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>long</i> (< ME <i>long</i> < OE <i>lang</i>)	ModE <i>crag</i>		
1349	Long Crag (Nb, Whittingham; NU 0606)	<i>Long Crag</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	<i>Long Crag</i> 1868 (W)	ModE <i>long</i> (< ME <i>long</i> < OE <i>lang</i>) (W)	ModE <i>crag</i> (W)		
1350	Long Crag (Nb, Falstone; NY 6582)	<i>Long Crag</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>long</i> (< ME <i>long</i> < OE <i>lang</i>)	ModE <i>crag</i>		
1351	Long Crag (Nb, Greystead; NY 6380)	<i>Long Crag</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>long</i> (< ME <i>long</i> < OE <i>lang</i>)	ModE <i>crag</i>		

1352	Long Crag (Nb, Kirknewton; NT 9521)	<i>Long Crag</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>long</i> (< ME <i>long</i> < OE <i>lang</i>)	ModE <i>crag</i>		
1353	Long Edge (Nb, Wark; NY 7673)	<i>Long Edge</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>long</i> (< ME <i>long</i> < OE <i>lang</i>)	ModE <i>edge</i>		
1354	Long Fell (Nb, Corsenside; NY 9388)	<i>Long Fell</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>long</i> (< ME <i>long</i> < OE <i>lang</i>)	ModE <i>fell</i>		
1355	Long Hill (Du, Haughton-le-Skerne; NZ 2618)	<i>Long Hill</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>long</i> (< ME <i>long</i> < OE <i>lang</i>)	ModE <i>hill</i>		
1356	Long Hill (Du, Stanhope; NY 9542)	<i>Long Hill</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>long</i> (< ME <i>long</i> < OE <i>lang</i>)	ModE <i>hill</i>		
1357	Long Hill (Du, Whickham; NZ 1959)	<i>Long Hill</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>long</i> (< ME <i>long</i> < OE <i>lang</i>)	ModE <i>hill</i>		
1358	Long Hill (Nb, Alwinton; NT 8507)	<i>Lang Hill</i> 1769 (ANb)	<i>Long Hill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	ModE <i>long</i> (< ME <i>long</i> < OE <i>lang</i>)	ModE <i>hill</i>		
1359	Long Hill (Nb, Alwinton; NY 9099)	<i>Long Hill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>long</i> (< ME <i>long</i> < OE <i>lang</i>)	ModE <i>hill</i>		
1360	Long Ridge (Nb, Belford; NU 1341)	<i>Long Ridge</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>long</i> (< ME <i>long</i> < OE <i>lang</i>)	ModE <i>ridge</i>		This name is exceptional in that it contains an instance of ModE <i>ridge</i> not being used as a hill-term as L~ R~ is a formation of coastal rocks off Holy Island (cf. Crab Law). L~ R~ is marked on ANb simply as <i>Ridge</i> .
1361	Long Rigg (Nb, Falstone; NY 5885)	<i>Long Rigg</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>long</i> (< ME <i>long</i> < OE <i>lang</i>)	ModE dial. <i>rig(g)</i>		
1362	Long Rigg (Nb, Simonburn; NY 8172)	<i>Long Rigg</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>long</i> (< ME <i>long</i> < OE <i>lang</i>)	ModE dial. <i>rig(g)</i>		
1363	Long Rigg (Nb, Wark; NY 7176)	<i>Long Rigg</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>long</i> (< ME <i>long</i> < OE <i>lang</i>)	ModE dial. <i>rig(g)</i>		

1364	Longbank (Nb, Long Houghton; NU 2414)	<i>Longbank</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>long</i> (< ME <i>long</i> < OE <i>lang</i>)	ModE <i>bank</i>		
1365	Longheughshields (Nb, Bellingham; NY 8284)	<i>Longhaugh Shield</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	<i>Longhaugh Sheel</i> 1898 (OSCR1), <i>Longheughshields</i> 1925 (OSCR2)	ModE <i>long</i> (< ME <i>long</i> < OE <i>lang</i>) + ModE dial. <i>haugh</i> / ModE dial. <i>hoe</i>, <i>heugh</i>	ModE dial. <i>shiel</i>		L~ cottage is situated at the foot of a steep slope overlooking the valley in which the River North Tyne flows, and both ModE dial. <i>haugh</i> and ModE dial. <i>hoe</i> , <i>heugh</i> would fit local topography here. <i>Longheugh</i> could be an earlier p. n. although it only appears as part of <i>L~</i> on the maps consulted here.
1366	Longhirst (Nb, Bothal; NZ 2289)	<i>Langherst</i> 1200 (W, E, Mi)	<i>Langhirst</i> 1242 (W), <i>Langhurst</i> 1242 (W), 1297 (W, Ma), <i>Longhurst</i> 1769 (ANb), <i>Longhirst</i> 1833 (NCGEW)	OE <i>lang</i> 'long' (W, E, Ma, Mi)	OE <i>hyrst</i> (W, E, Ma, Mi)		It is uncertain whether OE <i>hyrst</i> is used as a hill-term in this name.
1367	Longhoughton (Nb, Long Houghton; NU 2415)	<i>Houton Magna</i> c. 1226 (L)	<i>Houceton Magna</i> 1242 (W, E, Mi), <i>Hoghton</i> 1280 (L), <i>Howton</i> 1281 (W, Ma), <i>Hoghton</i> c. 1325 (W, Ma), <i>Longhoughton</i> 1769 (ANb), <i>Long Houghton</i> 1833 (NCGEW), 1868 (W), <i>Longhoughton</i> 1899 (OSCR1)	OE <i>hōh</i> (W, E, Ma, Mi)	OE <i>tūn</i> (W, E, Ma, Mi)	Lat <i>magna</i> 'great' (later replaced with ModE <i>long</i> (< ME <i>long</i> < OE <i>lang</i>)) (W) / Lat <i>magna</i> 'great' (Mi)	There is also a Littlehoughton (<i>Parva Houceton</i> 1242 W) on all maps consulted here.
1368	Longknowe (Nb, Kirknewton; NT 8630)	<i>Long know</i> 1769 (ANb)	<i>Longknowe</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	ModE <i>long</i> (< ME <i>long</i> < OE <i>lang</i>)	ModE dial. <i>knowe</i>, <i>know</i>		
1369	Longknowe Hill (Nb, Kirknewton; NT 8730)	<i>Longknowe Hill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		p. n. <i>Longknowe</i>	ModE <i>hill</i>		For the specific, see Longknowe.

1370	Longridge (Nb, Norham; NT 9549)	<i>Lungridg</i> 1695 (W)	<i>Longridge</i> 1769 (ANb)	ModE <i>long</i> (< ME <i>long</i> < OE <i>lang</i>) (W)	ModE <i>ridge</i> (W)		Only <i>L~ Towers</i> and <i>West L~</i> on OS75. The Grid Ref. given here is to <i>L~ T~</i> ; on ANb, <i>L~</i> is the name of a settlement near <i>L~ T~</i> .
1371	Longside (Nb, Eglingham; NU 0921)	<i>Longside</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>long</i> (< ME <i>long</i> < OE <i>lang</i>)	ModE <i>side</i>		
1372	Loom (Du, Easington; NZ 4444)	<i>Loom</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)			ModE dial. <i>lum</i> 'chimney'		<i>L~</i> is the name of a headland projecting into the North Sea E of Easington Colliery. It seems to contain ModE dial. <i>lum</i> , presumably used as a hill-term in a transferred topographical sense (EDD; OED). <i>Lum</i> is also spelt <i>loom</i> in Du (EDD).
1373	Lord's Rigg (Nb, Whitfield; NY 7454)	<i>Lord's Rigg</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>lord</i> (< ME <i>laverd</i> , <i>loverd</i> < OE <i>hlāford</i>) / ModE surname <i>Lord</i>	ModE dial. <i>rig(g)</i>		The surname <i>Lord</i> is first recorded in England in 1198 (<i>William le Luerd</i> , Sf), and in the 1891 Census, there are 70 Lord families in Nb (A; Reaney and Wilson 1997:284).
1374	Lords Seat (Nb, Alwinton; NT 9107)	<i>Lordseat</i> 1769 (ANb)	<i>Lords Seat</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	ModE <i>lord</i> (< ME <i>laverd</i> , <i>loverd</i> < OE <i>hlāford</i>) / ModE surname <i>Lord</i>	ModE <i>seat</i> (< ME <i>sete</i> < late OE <i>sæte</i> < ON <i>sæti</i>)		The generic is apparently ModE <i>seat</i> , presumably used here as a hill-term in a transferred topographical sense (cf. e.g. Blackseat Hill). Cf. Lord's Rigg.

1375	Loudside (Nb, Heddon on the Wall; NZ 1069)	<i>Laudside</i> 1769 (ANb)	<i>Loudside</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	ModE <i>loud</i> (< ME <i>loud</i> < OE <i>hlūd</i>) / ModE <i>lord</i> (< ME <i>laverd</i> , <i>loverd</i> < OE <i>hlāford</i>)	ModE <i>side</i>		The specific of this name is problematic. The present-day form of the name seems to suggest ModE <i>loud</i> , but if so, its meaning here is obscure. Watson's (1970:194) interpretation of <i>Loudside</i> as 'hillside that belonged to the lord of the manor or was allotted to him' would make better sense semantically, but there is no evidence in the dictionaries for <i>laud-</i> or <i>loud-</i> spellings of ModE <i>lord</i> apart from one citation from 1740 in the OED ('Laud, madam, I wonder you so much disturb yourself') (DOST; EDD; SND).
1376	Lough Hill (Nb, Allendale; NY 8557)	<i>Lough Hill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE surname <i>Lough</i>	ModE <i>hill</i>		The specific of this name is problematic. ModE dial. <i>loch</i> , <i>lough</i> 'lake' seems highly unlikely here since there is not a feature which it could refer to at, or near L~ H~ on the maps consulted here. It could be the surname <i>Lough</i> , which is apparently a characteristically north-eastern surname, with 187 of the 592 Lough families in the 1891 England and Wales Census recorded in Nb (A). Another possibility might be ModE dial. <i>low</i> (e 'hollow in marsh land, pond, standing pool' or maybe ModE <i>low</i> , but if so, the consistent spellings in <i>-gh</i> on the maps consulted here are surprising (EDD). Cf. Loughbrow.

1377	Lough Hill (Nb, Rothbury; NZ 0194)	<i>Lough Hill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE dial. <i>loch</i> , <i>lough</i> 'lake' (< ME <i>lough</i> < OE <i>luh</i> , Gaelic <i>loch</i>)	ModE <i>hill</i>		ModE dial. <i>loch</i> , <i>lough</i> refers to Fallowlees Lough.
1378	Lough Hill (Nb, Thockrington; NY 9382)	<i>Lough Hill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE dial. <i>loch</i> , <i>lough</i> 'lake' (< ME <i>lough</i> < OE <i>luh</i> , Gaelic <i>loch</i>)	ModE <i>hill</i>		The reference is to Sweethope Loughs.
1379	Loughbrow (Nb, Hexham; NY 9362)	<i>Loughbrow</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE surname <i>Lough</i>	ModE <i>brow</i>		The specific of this name is problematic. It could be the surname <i>Lough</i> as ModE dial. <i>loch</i> , <i>lough</i> 'lake' seems highly unlikely here on the grounds of local topography (cf. Lough Hill (NY 8557)).
1380	Loundon Hill (Nb, Alwinton; NT 9408)	<i>Loundon Hill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		p. n. <i>Loundon</i>	ModE <i>hill</i>		The specific of this name is problematic. <i>Loundon</i> could be an earlier p. n., possibly identical with <i>Loudon</i> 1296 in L, although it only appears as part of <i>L~ H~</i> on the maps consulted here. If so, it could contain OE <i>dūn</i> or its reflex as <i>L~ H~</i> is the name of a prominent hill-spur on the eastern edge of the Cheviot Hills.
1381	Lounges Knowe (Nb, Alwinton; NT 8710)	<i>Lounges know</i> 1769 (ANb)	<i>Lounges Knowe</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	?	ModE dial. <i>knowe</i>, <i>know</i>		The specific of this name is obscure.
1382	Lousey Law (Nb, Chollerton; NY 9378)	<i>Lousey Law</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>lousy</i> (< ME <i>lousī</i> < ME <i>lous</i> (e < OE <i>lūs</i>))	ModE dial. <i>law</i>		The specific appears to be ModE <i>lousy</i> , used here either in the literal sense of 'full of lice, infested with lice' or in the figurative sense of 'dirty, filthy' or 'inferior, poor' (OED). <i>L~ L~</i> appears on ANb as the name of a settlement W of <i>L~ L~</i> hill (<i>Lowsey law</i>).

1383	Lovesome Hill Farm (Du, Aycliffe; NZ 3021)	<i>Lovesome Hall</i> 1768 (ADu)	<i>Lovesome Hill</i> 1857-67 (OSC1), <i>Lovesome Hill Farm</i> 1989 (OSM1)	ModE <i>lovesome</i> 'attractive, beautiful, lovely' (< ME <i>lofsom</i> < OE <i>lufsum</i> < OE <i>lufu</i> + OE <i>sum</i>)	ModE <i>hall</i> (later replaced with ModE hill)	ModE <i>farm</i>	
1384	Low Fell (Du, Gateshead Fell; NZ 2559)	<i>Low Fell</i> 1833 (NCGEW)		ModE <i>low</i> (< ME <i>loue</i> < ON <i>lágr</i>)	ModE fell		<i>L~ F~</i> is 'short for <i>Gateshead Low Fell</i> 1863 ... from <i>Gateshead Fell</i> 1647' (DCDP). There is also a High F~ on the OSC, OSI and OSM series of maps.
1385	Low Hills (Du, Easington; NZ 4141)	<i>Low Hills</i> 1768 (ADu)		ModE <i>low</i> (< ME <i>loue</i> < ON <i>lágr</i>)	ModE hill		
1386	Lowe's Fell (Nb, Hexham; NY 8764)	<i>Lowe's Fell</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE surname <i>Lowe</i>	ModE fell		<i>Lowe</i> is first recorded as a surname in England in 1066 (<i>Turgot Lag</i> , Y, L) (Reaney and Wilson 1997:286). In the 1891 England and Wales Census, it is the surname of 22,164 families, including 85 families in Nb (A).
1387	Lowfell Plantations (Nb, Stamfordham; NZ 1070)	<i>Lowfell Plantations</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>low</i> (< ME <i>loue</i> < ON <i>lágr</i>) + ModE fell	ModE <i>plantation</i> (< ME <i>plantācioun</i> < Lat <i>plantātiōn</i> -, <i>plantātiō</i>)		<i>Lowfell</i> could be an earlier p. n. although it only appears as part of <i>L~ P~</i> on the maps consulted here.
1388	Lowmoor Point (Nb, Ancroft; NU 0939)	<i>Lowmoor Point</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		p. n. <i>Lowmoor</i> (i.e. <i>Fenham-le-Moor</i>)	ModE point		<i>Fenham-le-Moor</i> is <i>Fenham Lowmoor</i> on OSC1; there are apparently no early forms for this name. For <i>Fenham</i> , see <i>Fenhamhill</i> .

1389	Lumby Law (Nb, Edlingham; NU 1109)	<i>Lumby Law</i> 1926 (OSCR2)		ModE surname <i>Lumby</i>	ModE dial. <i>law</i>		The surname <i>Lumby</i> is first recorded in England in 1219 (<i>Robert de Lumby</i> , Y) (Reaney and Wilson 1997:287). In the 1891 England and Wales Census, it is rare outside Yorkshire, with only nine of the 449 Lumby families recorded in Nb (A). L~ L~ was formerly known as <i>Castle Farm</i> (OSC1).
1390	Lumsden Hill (Nb, Alnham; NU 0013)	<i>Lumsden Hill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		Scot surname <i>Lumsden</i> / p. n. <i>Lumsden</i>	ModE <i>hill</i>		The specific of this name is problematic. It could be the surname <i>Lumsden</i> , which is of Scottish origin, and first attested there in c. 1166 (<i>William de Lumisden</i>) (Reaney and Wilson 1997:288). It is first attested as a surname in England in 1212 (<i>Adam de Lumesdene</i> , Du), and in the 1891 Census, there 211 Lumsden families in Nb (A, Reaney and Wilson 1997:288). Alternatively, <i>Lumsden</i> could be an earlier p. n (possibly containing OE <i>dūn</i> / OE <i>denu</i> or its reflex) although it only appears as part of L~ H~ on the maps consulted here (cf. Lumsdon Law).

1391	Lumsdon Law (Nb, Ramshope; NT 7205)	<i>Lumsden Hill</i> 1769 (ANb)	<i>Lumsdon Law</i> 1862- 67 (OSC1)	?	OE <i>dūn</i> / ME <i>doun</i> / OE <i>denu</i> / ME <i>dēne</i>	ModE <i>hill</i> (later replaced with ModE dial. <i>law</i>)	<i>Lumsdon</i> is apparently an earlier p. n. which has been lost except as part of <i>L~ L~</i> as on ANb, there are two settlements named <i>High</i> <i>Lumsden</i> and <i>Low Lumsden</i> at the foot of <i>L~ L~</i> . Local topography seems to suggest that the generic in <i>L~</i> is OE <i>dūn</i> or its reflex as <i>L~ L~</i> is the name of a prominent hill in the Cheviot Hills, but the possibility of OE <i>denu</i> or its reflex cannot be discounted altogether. The specific of this name is obscure.
1392	Lunga Crags (Nb, Kirkharle; NY 9582)	<i>Lunga Crags</i> 1862- 67 (OSC1)		?	ModE <i>crag</i>		The specific of this name is obscure.

1393	Lunton Hill (Du, Cockfield; NZ 0527)	<i>Lunton Hill</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)		?	ModE hill		There is another L~ H~ at (NZ 0826); the distance between the two places is less than three kilometres. The specific in these names is obscure. <i>Lunton</i> could be an earlier p. n. although it only appears as part of the two <i>Lunton Hills</i> on the maps consulted here; except for <i>Lonton</i> NRY (<i>Lontun</i> (e), - <i>ton</i> (e) 1086; r. n. <i>Lune</i> (< OE * <i>Lōn</i> < PrW * <i>lōn</i>) + OE <i>tūn</i>), there are no parallels in the p. n. dictionaries, PNDu, or the EPNS surveys of the neighbouring counties, however, and the etymology suggested for <i>Lonton</i> seems highly unlikely here (Watts 2004:382, 387). Another possibility might be the surname <i>Lunton</i> , <i>Lonton</i> , but it seems highly unlikely here as there are only 19 Lunton and 12 Lonton families in the 1891 England and Wales Census, and the name is unattested in the north-eastern counties (A).
1394	Lunton Hill (Du, Hamsterley; NZ 0826)	<i>Lonton Hill</i> 1768 (ADu)	<i>Lunton Hill</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)	?	ModE hill		Cf. Lunton Hill (NZ 0527).
1395	Lyham Hill (Nb, Chatton; NU 0731)	<i>Lyam Hills</i> 1769 (ANb)	<i>Lyham Hill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	p. n. <i>Lyham</i>	ME, ModE hill		<i>Lyham</i> is first recorded in 1242 (<i>Leum</i>) (Ekwall 1960:309).
1396	Lyndhurst (Nb, Simonburn; NY 8675)	<i>Linhurst</i> 1769 (ANb)	<i>Linn Hirst</i> 1862-67 (OSC1), <i>Lynhurst</i> 1925 (OSCR2), <i>Lyndhurst</i> 1975 (OSM1)	ModE dial. <i>linn</i> 'waterfall, pool at the base of a waterfall' (< Gaelic <i>linne</i>)	ModE hurst		It is uncertain whether ModE <i>hurst</i> is used as a hill-term in this name. The specific might alternatively be ModE <i>lind</i> 'lime, linden'.

1397	Lynup Hill (Nb, Stamfordham; NZ 0375)	<i>Lineup Hill</i> 1769 (ANb)	<i>Linap Hill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1), <i>Linup Hill</i> 1897-98 (OSCR1), <i>Lynup Hill</i> 1968 (OSIR1)	ModE dial. <i>line</i> , <i>lin</i> 'flax' (< OE, ME <i>līn</i>) + ModE <i>hope</i>	ModE hill		This is a problematic name. <i>Lynup</i> could represent a compound containing ModE <i>hope</i> , which would fit local topography here, and possibly ModE dial. <i>line</i> , <i>lin</i> , although this is less certain (cf. Milkup Bank). If this interpretation is correct, <i>Lynup</i> could be an earlier p. n. although it only appears as part of <i>L~ H~</i> on the maps consulted here. There is also the surname <i>Lynup</i> , but it seems highly unlikely here as it appears to be extremely rare: in the 1891 England and Wales Census, it is only attested in Du where it is the surname of six families (A).
1398	Madam Law (Nb, Kirknewton; NT 8626)	<i>Madam Law</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		?	ModE dial. law		The specific of this name is obscure.
1399	Maiden Law (Du, Lanchester; NZ 1749)	<i>Maiden Law</i> 1768 (ADu)		p. n. <i>Maidenstan</i> (DCDP)	ModE dial. law (DCDP)		The specific of this name is apparently an earlier p. n. <i>Maidenstan</i> 'maiden stone' (DCDP). The nearby Manor House (NZ 1747) was formerly known as <i>Maidenstanhall</i> 1385, <i>Maidensteadhall</i> 1600 and, according to DCDP, '[t]he earliest part of the name [i.e. <i>Maidenstan</i>] is probably preserved in the neighbouring <i>Maiden Law</i> and <i>Maiden Hall</i> (NZ 1749)'.

1400	Mainsbank (Nb, Stamfordham; NZ 0772)	<i>lez mayns de Stanfordham</i> 1479 (Ma)	<i>Mains</i> 1769 (ANb), <i>Mainsbank</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ME <i>main</i> , <i>mesne</i> 'demesne land' (< ME <i>dēmeine</i> < AN <i>demeyne</i> , -eine, -eigne, -ene) (Ma)	ModE bank	
1401	Mainsrigg (Nb, Whitfield; NY 7655)	<i>Mainsrigg</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE dial. <i>mains</i> 'demesne lands; farm attached to a mansion house, home farm' (< ME <i>main</i> , <i>mesne</i> < ME <i>dēmeine</i> < AN <i>demeyne</i> , -eine, -eigne, -ene)	ModE dial. rig(g)		The specific appears to be ModE dial. <i>mains</i> . Perhaps M~ was once, as has been suggested by Watson (1970:70), attached to nearby Whitfield Hall, which is about a kilometre NE of M~ farm.
1402	Mainsrigg Fell (Nb, Whitfield; NY 7454)	<i>Mainsrigg Fell</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		p. n. <i>Mainsrigg</i>	ModE fell		For the specific, see Mainsrigg.
1403	Mally's Crag (Nb, Elsdon; NT 7900)	<i>Mally's Crag</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE forename <i>Mally</i> (hypocoristic form of <i>Mary</i>)	ModE crag		
1404	Manside Cross (Nb, Elsdon; NY 9892)	<i>Manside Cross</i> 1769 (ANb)		ModE <i>man</i> (< ME <i>man</i> < OE <i>mann</i> , <i>monn</i>) + ModE side	ModE <i>cross</i> (< late OE, ME <i>cros</i> < ON <i>kross</i> < Olr <i>cros</i> < Lat <i>crux</i>)		This is a puzzling name. There is also a M~ Flow on all editions of OS maps consulted here. The first el. in these names appears to be ModE <i>man</i> , but if so, its meaning is obscure. <i>Manside</i> could be an earlier p. n. although it only appears as part of <i>M~ C~</i> and <i>M~ F~</i> on the maps consulted here.
1405	Mantle Hill (Nb, Bellingham; NY 8184)	<i>Mantle Hill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>mantle</i> (< ME <i>mantel</i> < AN <i>mantel</i> , <i>mantelle</i> , <i>mantle</i> , OE <i>mentel</i>)	ModE hill		

1406	Mardon (Nb, Branxton; NT 9037)	<i>Mardon</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		OE (<i>ge</i>) <i>mære</i> 'boundary, border' / ME <i>mēre</i> / OE, ME <i>mōr</i>	OE <i>dūn</i> / ME <i>doun</i> / OE <i>denu</i> / ME <i>dēne</i>		This name is probably of OE or ME origin despite the apparent absence of early forms. The present-day form of the name seems to suggest that the generic is either OE <i>dūn</i> / ME <i>doun</i> or OE <i>denu</i> / ME <i>dēne</i> ; the specific might be OE (<i>ge</i>) <i>mære</i> / ME <i>mēre</i> or maybe OE, ME <i>mōr</i> although this is less certain.
1407	Marldown (Nb, Norham; NT 8739)	<i>Marldown</i> 1769 (ANb)		ModE <i>marl</i> 'earthy deposit consisting chiefly of clay mixed with calcium carbonate' (< OFr, ME <i>marle</i>) / ModE dial. <i>marled</i> , <i>marly</i> 'spotted, variegated, streaky, marbled' (< ModE dial. <i>marl</i> < ME, ModE <i>marble</i> < AN <i>marbre</i>)	ModE <i>down</i>		
1408	Marley Hill (Du, Whickham; NZ 2058)	<i>Marley Hill</i> 1898-99 (OSCR1)		p. n. <i>Marley</i>	ME, ModE <i>hill</i>		<i>Marley</i> is an earlier p. n. which has been lost except as part of <i>M~ H~</i> . It is first recorded in 1183 (<i>Merleia</i>) (Ekwall 1960:315; Mawer 1920:139). <i>M~ H~</i> is a former pit village which developed in the 19th century around M~ H~ Colliery which opened in 1841 (DMM; OSC1; OSCR1). On OSC1, <i>M~ H~</i> is the name of a prominent hill WSW of the present-day village.

1409	Marleyknowe (Nb, Kirknewton; NT 9332)	<i>Marleyknowe</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>marly</i> 'resembling or composed of marl, containing or characterised by marl' (< ME <i>marlī</i> < OFr, ME <i>marle</i>) / ModE dial. <i>marled</i> , <i>marly</i> 'spotted, variegated, streaky, marbled' (< ModE dial. <i>marl</i> < ME, ModE <i>marble</i> < AN <i>marbre</i>) / ModE surname Marley / p. n. Marley	ModE dial. <i>knowe</i>, <i>know</i>		The specific of this name is problematic. It could be ModE <i>marly</i> or ModE dial. <i>marled</i> , <i>marly</i> (cf. Marldown). Alternatively, it could be the surname <i>Marley</i> , which is first recorded in England in c. 1145 (<i>William de Merlai</i>), and which is the surname of 126 families in Nb in the 1891 Census (A; Reaney and Wilson 1997:299). Another possibility might be that <i>Marley</i> is an earlier p. n. although it only appears as part of <i>Marleyknowe</i> on the maps consulted here as it is well evidenced as a p. n. elsewhere (cf. Marley Hill and also e.g. the three other <i>Marleys</i> in Ekwall (1960:35), all from OE <i>læh</i>).
1410	Martin's Rigg (Nb, Whitfield; NY 7551)	<i>Martin's Rigg</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE forename <i>Martin</i> / ModE surname <i>Martin</i>	ModE dial. <i>rig(g)</i>		<i>Martin</i> is first recorded as a surname in England in 1066 (<i>Martinus</i> , Ha), and in the 1891 Census, there are 934 Martin families in Nb (A; Reaney and Wilson 1997:300).

1411	Marven's Pike (Nb, Falstone; NY 5787)	<i>Mervin's Pike</i> 1769 (ANb)	<i>Marven's Pike</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	ModE surname <i>Marvin</i> / ModE forename <i>Mervyn</i> , <i>Mervin</i>	ModE dial. <i>pike</i>		The specific is apparently either the surname <i>Marvin</i> , <i>Marven</i> , <i>Mervin</i> , <i>Mervyn</i> or the forename <i>Mervyn</i> , <i>Mervin</i> . The surname <i>Marvin</i> , <i>Marven</i> , <i>Mervin</i> , <i>Mervyn</i> is first recorded in England in c. 1060 (<i>Ælfwine Merefinnes sune</i> , Nth) (Reaney and Wilson 1997:300-301). If the specific is the surname, it is probably <i>Marvin</i> as it is the only variant attested in Nb in the 1891 Census, with 14 <i>Marvin</i> families recorded in the county (A).
1412	Maryside Hill (Du, Ryton; NZ 1365)	<i>Maryside Hill</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>merry</i> (< ME <i>mirī</i> (e < OE <i>myrig</i>) / ModE forename <i>Mary</i> + ModE <i>side</i>	ModE <i>hill</i>		The first el. of this name is problematic. It could be the ModE adj. <i>merry</i> or perhaps the forename <i>Mary</i> . <i>Maryside</i> could be an earlier p. n. although it only occurs as part of <i>M~ H~</i> on the maps consulted here.
1413	Mattilees Hill (Nb, Norham; NT 9443)	<i>Mattilees Hill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		p. n. <i>Mattilees</i> (i.e. <i>Mattilees Cottage</i>)	ModE <i>hill</i>		<i>Mattilees Cottage</i> is <i>Mattilees</i> on OSC1; there are apparently no early forms.
1414	Maul Rigg (Nb, Haltwhistle; NY 7161)	<i>Maul Rigg</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>mallow</i> (< ME <i>malwe</i> < OE <i>mealuwe</i> < Lat <i>malva</i>)	ModE dial. <i>rig(g)</i>		The specific is apparently ModE <i>mallow</i> in its northern dial. form <i>maul</i> (EDD).
1415	Meadow Hill House (Nb, Berwick-upon-Tweed; NT 9854)	<i>Meadow House</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	<i>Meadowhill</i> 1899 (OSCR1), <i>Meadow Hill House</i> 1979 (OSM1)	ModE <i>meadow</i> (< OE, ME <i>mēdwe</i> < OE <i>mēd</i>)	ModE <i>house</i> (later replaced with ModE <i>hill</i>)	ModE <i>house</i>	
1416	Meggrim's Knowe (Nb, Alnham; NT 9615)	<i>Megrim's Knowe</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	<i>Meggrim's Knowe</i> 1899 (OSCR1)	?	ModE dial. <i>knowe</i>, <i>know</i>		The specific of this name is obscure.

1417	Meldon (Nb, Meldon; NZ 1183)	<i>Meldon</i> 1242 (W, E, Mi)	<i>Meldon</i> 1255 (Ma), <i>Meldun</i> c. 1296 (NC), <i>Meldon</i> 1769 (ANb)	OE <i>mēl</i> 'cross, crucifix' (W, E, Ma, Mi)	OE <i>dūn</i> (W, E, Ma, Mi)		
1418	Melkington (Nb, Norham; NT 8741)	<i>Milkindune</i> 1425 (Ma)	<i>Millonden</i> 1425 (Ma), <i>Melkington</i> 1636 (Ma), <i>West Melkington</i> 1862-67 (OSC1), <i>Melkington</i> 1970 (OSIR1)	OE pers. n. * <i>Miloc</i> (Ma)	OE <i>dūn</i> / OE <i>tūn</i>		The generic of this name is problematic. Local topography suggests that it is OE <i>dūn</i> as M~settlement is situated on a hill, but the possibility of OE <i>tūn</i> cannot be discounted altogether. OE <i>denu</i> , which would also be possible on formal grounds, seems less likely here on the grounds of local topography. No interpretation of the generic is offered by Mawer (1920:140) as '[n]o certainty is possible'.
1419	Melkridge (Nb, Haltwhistle; NY 7363)	<i>Melkrige</i> 1279 (W, E, Ma, Mi)	<i>Milkrigg</i> 1479 (W, Ma), <i>Milkridge</i> 1663 (W, Ma), <i>Melkridge</i> 1833 (NCGEW)	OE <i>meoluc</i> , <i>meolc</i> , <i>milc</i> 'milk' (W, E, Ma, Mi)	OE <i>hrycg</i> (W, E, Ma, Mi)		OE <i>meoluc</i> is 'probably used [in p. ns.] of rich pastures and the like yielding good milk' (EPNE). Cf. Butterknowle.
1420	Merrington, Kirk M~ (Du, Merrington; NZ 2631)	<i>Mærintun</i> c. 1085 (E)	<i>Mærintun</i> c. 1123 (W, Ma, Mi), <i>Meringtonas</i> c. 1125 (Ma), <i>Merrington</i> c. 1200 (Ma), <i>Kirke Merington</i> 1296 (W), <i>Kirk Merington</i> 1565 (W), <i>Merrington</i> 1768 (ADu), <i>Kirk Merrington</i> 1898-99 (OSCR1)	OE pers. n. <i>Mæra</i> + <i>-ing-</i> (W, E, Ma, Mi) / OE pers. n. <i>Mēra</i> + <i>-ing-</i> (W) / OE * <i>mæring</i> 'conspicuous place' (< OE <i>mære</i> 'famous, great, splendid' + <i>ing</i>) (W, Mi) / OE * <i>mæring</i> 'boundary place' (< OE (ge) <i>mære</i> + <i>ing</i>) (Mi)	OE <i>tūn</i> (W, E, Ma, Mi)	ON <i>kirkja</i> 'church' (Mi)	K~ M~ is '[o]ne of three settlements on a prominent ridge of high ground south of Durham city' (Watts 2004:409). It has also been known as <i>East M~</i> (<i>Est Merington</i> 1296) and <i>Great M~</i> (<i>Great Merrington</i> 1675) (Watts 2004:409). If the specific is OE * <i>mæring</i> , derived from OE <i>mære</i> , its exact meaning here is highly uncertain: Watts (2004:409) interprets it as 'conspicuous hill or place' while Mills' (2003:326) interpretation is 'conspicuous place'.

1421	Merry Know (Nb, Knaresdale; NY 6753)	<i>Merryknow</i> 1769 (ANb)	<i>Merry Know</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	ModE <i>merry</i> (< ME <i>mirī</i> (e < OE <i>myrig</i>))	ModE dial. <i>knowe</i>, <i>know</i>		The specific might alternatively be ModE dial. <i>mere</i> , <i>mear</i> 'boundary, object indicating boundary, landmark', but this seems less likely as there is no evidence in the EDD or the OED for <i>merry</i> -spellings of this word (cf. Gray Mare's Crags and Mirlaw House).
1422	Mickle Hill (Du, Monk Hesledon; NZ 4638)	<i>Mickle Hill</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)		ModE dial. <i>mickle</i> , <i>muckle</i> 'great, large' (< ME <i>muchel</i> < OE <i>micel</i> , <i>mucel</i>)	ModE <i>hill</i>		
1423	Mid Fell (Nb, Falstone; NY 6398)	<i>Mid Fell</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>mid</i> (< OE, ME <i>mid</i>)	ModE <i>fell</i>		
1424	Mid Hill (Nb, Kidland; NT 8912)	<i>Mid Hill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>mid</i> (< OE, ME <i>mid</i>)	ModE <i>hill</i>		
1425	Mid Hill (Nb, Kirknewton; NT 8829)	<i>Mid Hill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>mid</i> (< OE, ME <i>mid</i>)	ModE <i>hill</i>		
1426	Mid Hill (Nb, Kirknewton; NT 9021)	<i>Mid Hill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>mid</i> (< OE, ME <i>mid</i>)	ModE <i>hill</i>		
1427	Middle Edge (Nb, Allendale; NY 7953)	<i>Middle Edge</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>middle</i> (< OE, ME <i>middel</i>)	ModE <i>edge</i>		
1428	Middle Hill (Nb, Alwinton; NT 8712)	<i>Middle Hill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>middle</i> (< OE, ME <i>middel</i>)	ModE <i>hill</i>		
1429	Middle Hill (Nb, Elsdon; NY 9490)	<i>Middle Hill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>middle</i> (< OE, ME <i>middel</i>)	ModE <i>hill</i>		
1430	Middle Rigg (Nb, Allendale; NY 7848)	<i>Middle Rigg</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>middle</i> (< OE, ME <i>middel</i>)	ModE dial. <i>rig(g)</i>		
1431	Middle Shank (Nb, Ramshope; NT 7405)	<i>Middle Shank</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>middle</i> (< OE, ME <i>middel</i>)	ModE <i>shank</i>		There is also a Far Shank N of M~ S~ on the OSC, OSI and OSM series of maps.

1432	Middle Side (Du, Middleton-in-Teesdale; NY 9326)	<i>Middleside</i> 1768 (ADu)	<i>Middle Side</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)	ModE <i>middle</i> (< OE, ME <i>middel</i>)	ModE <i>side</i>		
1433	Middleton Craggs (Nb, Ilderton; NT 9721)	<i>Middleton Craggs</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		p. n. <i>Middleton</i>	ModE <i>crag</i>		<i>Middleton</i> is first recorded in 1139 (<i>tres Mideltonas</i>) (L).
1434	Middridge (Du, St Andrew Auckland; NZ 2526)	<i>Midrige</i> 1183 (E, Ma)	<i>Midrige</i> c. 1259 (W), <i>Midridge</i> c. 1466 (W), <i>Middridge</i> 1613 (W), <i>Midderidge</i> 1768 (ADu), <i>Midridge</i> 1833 (NCGEW), <i>Middridge</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)	OE <i>mid</i> 'middle' (W, E, Ma)	OE <i>hrycg</i> (W, E, Ma)		
1435	Midhopelaw Pike (Nb, Bellingham; NY 8287)	<i>Muthope law</i> 1769 (ANb)	<i>Midhopelaw Pike</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	ModE <i>mid</i> (< OE, ME <i>mid</i>) + ModE <i>hope</i>	ModE dial. <i>law</i>	ModE dial. <i>pike</i>	The first el. appears to be ModE <i>mid</i> although the 1769 form is puzzling. <i>Midhope</i> could be an earlier p. n. although it only appears as part of <i>M~ P~</i> on the maps consulted here.
1436	Mile Hill (Nb, Earsdon; NZ 3277)	<i>Mile Hill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>mile</i> (< ME <i>mīle</i> < OE <i>mīl</i>)	ModE <i>hill</i>		

1437	Milfield (Nb, Kirknewton; NT 9333)	<i>Melfelde</i> late mediaeval (W)	<i>Millefelde</i> 1542 (L), <i>Melfeld</i> 1637 (W), <i>Mill Field</i> 1769 (ANb), <i>Milfield</i> 1833 (NCGEW)	p. n. <i>Maelmin</i> (< PrW * <i>mēl</i> , * <i>moil</i> 'bare' + PrW * <i>mōnīð</i> 'mountain') (W)	ME <i>fēld</i> (W)		<i>M~</i> 'has been identified with Bede's <i>Maelmin</i> [...] the royal residence of the kings of Northumbria after their abandonment of Yeavering', and the specific of this name apparently 'preserves the first element of <i>Maelmin</i> ' (Watts 2004:414). An alternative etymology for <i>Maelmin</i> has been suggested by Coates, who thinks that it could be from Britt <i>mail</i> 'prince' + Britt <i>mīn</i> 'brink, edge', thus meaning 'prince(ly) edge' (Coates and Breeze 2000:323).
1438	Milfield Hill (Nb, Kirknewton; NT 9234)	<i>Milfieldhill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	<i>Milfield Hill</i> 1957 (OSI1)	p. n. <i>Milfield</i>	ME, ModE <i>hill</i>		For the specific, see Milfield.
1439	Milkup Bank (Du, Brancepeth; NZ 1936)	<i>Milkup Bank</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>milk</i> (< ME <i>milk</i> < OE <i>meoluc</i> , <i>meolc</i> , <i>milc</i>) + ModE <i>hope</i>	ModE <i>bank</i>		This is a problematic name. M~ B~ farm is on the slopes of the wooded valley at the bottom of which the Willington Burn flows, and <i>Milkup</i> could represent ModE <i>milk</i> compounded with ModE <i>hope</i> . If this interpretation is correct, <i>Milkup</i> could be an earlier p. n. although it only appears as part of M~ B~ on the maps consulted here. Cf. Lynup Hill.
1440	Mill Hill (Du, Castle Eden; NZ 4237)	<i>Mill Hill</i> 1768 (ADu)		ModE <i>mill</i>	ModE <i>hill</i>		This is one of the several names in the corpus containing ModE <i>mill</i> compounded with ModE <i>hill</i> . The reference of <i>mill</i> in these names is usually, as in here, not known.

1441	Mill Hill (Nb, Ponteland; NZ 2172)	<i>Mill Hill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ME <i>milne</i> / ModE <i>mill</i>	ME, ModE <i>hill</i>		According to Watson (1970:74), there was a wind-driven flour mill owned by the monks of Newminster Abbey at this M~ H~.
1442	Mill Hill Farm (Du, Long Newton; NZ 3715)	<i>Mill Hill</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)	<i>Mill Hill Farm</i> 1991 (OSMR1)	ModE <i>mill</i>	ModE <i>hill</i>	ModE <i>farm</i>	This M~ H~ is apparently first recorded in the 17th century as the name of a pasture (<i>Mill Hill</i> 1659) (PNDu). The reference of ModE <i>mill</i> in this name is not known (cf. <i>Mill Hill</i> (NZ 4237)).
1443	Mill Hills, East M~ H~ (Nb, Warden; NY 8565)	<i>Mill Hill</i> 1769 (ANb)	<i>East Millhills</i> 1862-67 (OSC1), <i>East Mill Hills</i> 1972 (OSM1)	ModE <i>mill</i>	ModE <i>hill</i>	ModE <i>east</i> (< ME <i>ēst</i> < OE <i>ēast</i>)	There are also West M~ H~ on the OSC, OSI and OSM series of maps (<i>West Millhills</i> OSC1). The reference of ModE <i>mill</i> in these names is not known (cf. <i>Mill Hill</i> (NZ 4237)).
1444	Mill Hills, Grindon M~ H~ (Nb, Warden; NY 8068)	<i>Mill Hill</i> 1769 (ANb)	<i>Mill Hills</i> 1862-67 (OSC1), <i>Grindon Mill Hills</i> 1971 (OSM1)	ModE <i>mill</i>	ModE <i>hill</i>	p. n. <i>Grindon</i>	The reference of ModE <i>mill</i> is not known here (cf. <i>Mill Hill</i> (NZ 4237)). For the affix, see Grindon (NY 8269).
1445	Millstone Band (Nb, Lambley; NY 7155)	<i>Millstone Band</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>millstone</i> (< ME <i>milne-stōn</i> < OE <i>mylne-stān</i> < OE <i>myln</i> , <i>mylen</i> + OE <i>stān</i>)	ModE dial. <i>band</i> 'ridge of a hill'		The generic appears to be ModE dial. <i>band</i> , which is in the Lake District 'commonly applied [...] to a long ridge-like hill of minor height, or to a long narrow sloping offshoot from a higher hill or mountain' (OED). According to the EDD, <i>band</i> is not otherwise attested in Nb, but it would fit local topography here as M~ B~ is the name of a triangular hill-spur or ridge.
1446	Millstone Crag (Nb, Falstone; NY 6892)	<i>Millstone Crag</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>millstone</i> (< ME <i>milne-stōn</i> < OE <i>mylne-stān</i> < OE <i>myln</i> , <i>mylen</i> + OE <i>stān</i>)	ModE <i>crag</i>		M~ C~ is the 'site of a former millstone quarry [...] probably [dating from] the post-medieval period' (KP).

1447	Millstone Rigg (Du, Stanhope; NZ 0041)	<i>Millstone Rigg</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>millstone</i> (< ME <i>milne-stōn</i> < OE <i>mylne-stān</i> < OE <i>myln</i> , <i>mylen</i> + OE <i>stān</i>)	ModE dial. <i>rig(g)</i>		
1448	Mindrum (Nb, Carham; NT 8432)	<i>Minethrum</i> c. 1040 (W, E, Ma, Mi)	<i>Mindrum</i> 1227 (W, E, Ma), <i>Mundrum</i> 1251 (E, Ma), <i>Myndrom</i> 1337 (Ma), <i>Mindrum</i> 1769 (ANb)	PrW *<i>mōnīð</i> 'mountain' (W, E, Ma, Mi)	PrW *<i>drum</i> 'ridge' (W, E, Ma, Mi)		
1449	Mirlaw House (Nb, Kirkharle; NZ 0281)	<i>Merry law</i> 1769 (ANb)	<i>Mirlaw House</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	ModE <i>merry</i> (< ME <i>mirī</i> (e) < OE <i>myrig</i>) / ModE dial. <i>mere</i> , <i>mear</i> 'boundary, object indicating boundary, landmark' (< ME <i>mēre</i> < OE (<i>ge</i>) <i>mære</i>)	ModE dial. <i>law</i>	ModE <i>house</i>	The specific of this name is problematic. If trustworthy, the 1769 form seems to suggest that it is ModE <i>merry</i> , but it might alternatively be ModE dial. <i>mere</i> , <i>mear</i> as <i>mire</i> and <i>mier</i> are attested from the 19th century onwards as variant spellings of <i>mere</i> , <i>mear</i> , and M~ H~ is close to the place where the boundaries of the historic parishes of Kirkharle, Kirkwhelpington and Hartburn meet (EDD; MCN; OED; PAI).

1450	Moatlaw (Nb, Stamfordham; NZ 0075)	<i>Moat Law</i> 1769 (ANb)	<i>Mootlaw</i> 1862-67 (OSC1), <i>Moatlaw</i> 2003 (OS87)	ME <i>mōt</i> 'meeting, assembly' (< OE <i>mōt</i> , (<i>ge</i>) <i>mōt</i>) / ModE <i>moot</i> / ME mōte 'mound, hill' (< AN <i>mote</i> , <i>moett</i> , <i>mot</i> , <i>motte</i>) / ModE mote	ME loue / ModE dial. law	<i>M~</i> is the name of a farm situated on the slopes of a prominent hill. The specific of this name is problematic. The summit of the hill is the site of a mediaeval beacon, which stood on 'an earthwork platform'; while the beacon itself no longer exists, the earthwork which surrounded it is still visible (KP). In the light of the history and topography of the place, it is tempting to interpret <i>M~</i> as 'hill where moots, or meetings, were held' or 'hill with an artificial or natural mound marking a meeting place, or some other place of importance'. If this interpretation is correct, this name could be of OE origin despite the apparent absence of early forms as OE <i>mōt</i> , (<i>ge</i>) <i>mōt</i> 'meeting; assembly of people is elsewhere 'found frequently in combination with words for 'hill' (<i>hlāw</i> , [<i>berg</i>]) and other places where such assemblies could conveniently meet' (cf. Mutler, Mutlow (Ch) in Pantos (1999:93,103)) (EPNE).
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1451	Mohope Head (Nb, Allendale; NY 7650)	<i>Mop Head</i> 1769 (ANb)	<i>Mohope Head</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	p. n. <i>Mo Hope</i>	ModE head		<i>Mo Hope</i> appears on the OSC, OSI and OSM series of maps as the name of the valley N of M~ H~; there are apparently no early forms for this name. It seems unlikely that ModE <i>head</i> is a hill-term here as the reference is probably to the 'head' of a valley (cf. Ashgill Head).
1452	Molesden (Nb, Mitford; NZ 1484)	<i>Molliston</i> 1242 (E)	<i>Molliston</i> c. 1250 (Ma), <i>Moleston</i> c. 1255 (E, Ma), <i>Molesdon</i> 1273 (E), <i>Mollisdon</i> 1273 (Ma), <i>Mollesdon</i> 1428 (Ma), <i>Mosedon</i> 1645 (Ma), <i>Molesden</i> 1833 (NCGEW), <i>Molesdon</i> 1862-67 (OSC1), <i>Molesden</i> 1897-98 (OSCR1)	OE pers. n. <i>Moll</i> (E, Ma) / OE pers. n. <i>Mūl</i> (E)	OE <i>tūn</i> (E, Ma) / OE dūn (Ma)		Local topography suggests that the generic of this name is perhaps more likely to be OE <i>tūn</i> than OE <i>dūn</i> as M~ settlement is not on, or near a feature readily recognisable as a possible <i>dūn</i> . According to Mawer (1920:143-144), <i>Moll</i> is 'an old Northumbrian name'.
1453	Moneylaws (Nb, Carham; NT 8735)	<i>Menilawe</i> 1251 (Ma)	<i>Manilawe</i> 1255 (Ma), <i>Monilawe</i> 1291 (Ma), <i>Monylawes</i> 1323 (Ma), <i>Moneylawes</i> 1480 (Ma), <i>New Money laws</i> 1769 (ANb), <i>West Moneylaws</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	OE <i>manig</i> , <i>monig</i> 'many' (Ma)	OE hlāw (Ma)		Only <i>West M~</i> , <i>East M~</i> , <i>M~ Covert</i> and <i>M~ Hill</i> on OS74; the Grid Ref. given here is to W~ M~. There is also an Old M~ N of W~ M~ on OSC1; the original M~ was probably at, or near the site of O~ M~.
1454	Moneylaws Hill (Nb, Carham; NT 8735)	<i>Moneylaws Hill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		p. n. <i>Moneylaws</i>	ME, ModE hill		For the specific, see Moneylaws.

1455	Monkridge (Nb, Elsdon; NY 9191)	<i>Munkerich</i> c. 1250 (Ma)	<i>Monkridge</i> 1290 (Ma), <i>Monkridge</i> 1769 (ANb)	OE <i>munuc</i> 'monk' (Ma)	OE <i>hrycg</i> (Ma)		The reference of OE <i>munuc</i> in this name is not known.
1456	Monkridge Hill (Nb, Elsdon; NY 9089)	<i>Monkridge Hill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		p. n. <i>Monkridge</i>	ME, ModE <i>hill</i>		For the specific, see Monkridge.
1457	Monkside (Nb, Falstone; NY 6894)	<i>Monk-side</i> 1769 (ANb)	<i>Monkside</i> 1862-67 (OSC1), 1868 (W)	ModE <i>monk</i> (< ME <i>monke</i> < OE <i>munuc</i>) (W)	ModE <i>side</i> (W)		The reference of ModE <i>monk</i> is not known here.
1458	Monkside, Little M~ (Nb, Thorneyburn; NY 7094)	<i>Little Monkside</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>monk</i> (< ME <i>monke</i> < OE <i>munuc</i>)	ModE <i>side</i>	ModE <i>little</i> (< ME <i>litel</i> < OE <i>lytel</i> , <i>litel</i>)	<i>Little</i> in distinction from Monkside (NY 6894).
1459	Moor Edge (Nb, Hebburn; NZ 1692)	<i>Mooredge Cottage</i> 1898-99 (OSCR1)	<i>Moor Edge</i> 1978 (OSM1)	ModE <i>moor</i>	ModE <i>edge</i>		M~ E~ house is situated on the slopes of an extensive hill on the edge of Longhorsley Moor; the meaning of ModE <i>edge</i> in this name is uncertain, and it is possible that it is not used as a hill-term here. M~ E~ was formerly known as <i>Horsley Moor</i> (OSC1).
1460	Moor Hill (Du, Hamsterley; NZ 1229)	<i>Morhil</i> 1243 (DCDP)	<i>Low Moor Hill</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)	OE <i>mōr</i> (DCDP)	OE <i>hyll</i> (DCDP)		Only <i>Low M~ H~</i> on OS92; the Grid Ref. given here is to L~ M~ H~. There is also a High M~ H~ WSW of L~ M~ H~ on the OSC, OSI and OSM series of maps, and the location of the original M~ H~ is uncertain.
1461	Moor Rigg (Du, Stanhope; NY 9934)	<i>Moor Rigg</i> 1898 (OSCR1)		ModE <i>moor</i>	ModE dial. <i>rig(g)</i>		
1462	Moor Riggs (Du, Middleton-in-Teesdale; NY 8729)	<i>Moor Riggs</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>moor</i>	ModE dial. <i>rig(g)</i>		

1463	Moorlaws (Nb, Edlingham; NU 1313)	<i>Murraylaw</i> 1769 (ANb)	<i>Moorlaws</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	ModE <i>moor</i> / ModE <i>moory</i> (< ME <i>mōrī</i> < OE <i>mōrig</i> < OE <i>mōr</i>) (later replaced with ModE <i>moor</i>) / Scot surname <i>Murray</i> (later replaced with ModE <i>moor</i>)	ModE dial. <i>law</i>		The specific of this name is problematic. The present-day form of the name seems to suggest ModE <i>moor</i> , but if the 1769 form is trustworthy, it may have originally been the ModE adj. <i>moory</i> or the surname <i>Murray</i> , which would have then later been replaced with <i>moor</i> . The surname <i>Murray</i> is of Scottish origin, and first recorded there in 1203 (<i>William de Moravia</i>) (Reaney and Wilson 1997:317). In the 1891 England and Wales Census, it is common especially in the northern counties, including Nb, where it is the surname of 1,325 families (A).
1464	Moorside (Du, Lanchester; NZ 0849)	<i>Moorside</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>moor</i>	ModE <i>side</i>		
1465	Moorside (Du, Lanchester; NZ 1550)	<i>Moresyd</i> 1422 (DCDP)	<i>Nethermoorside</i> 1580 (DCDP), <i>Moorside</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)	ME <i>mōr</i>	ME <i>sīde</i>		This name could be of OE origin, as has been suggested in DCDP.
1466	Moorsley (Du, Houghton-le-Spring; NZ 3446)	<i>Moreslau</i> c. 1150 (E, Ma)	<i>Morleslau</i> c. 1170 (Ma), <i>Mor(I)eslau</i> 12th cent. (Mi), <i>Moreslawe</i> c. 1190 (E, Ma), <i>Morsley</i> 1524 (DCDP), <i>Moorsley</i> 1768 (ADu)	OE <i>mōr</i> (E) / OE pers. n. <i>Mōr</i> (Ma) / Continental Germanic pers. n. <i>Morulf</i> (Mi)	OE <i>hlāw</i> (E, Ma, Mi)		Only <i>Low M~</i> and <i>High M~</i> on OS88. The Grid Ref. given here is to L~ M~; the location of the original M~ is uncertain.
1467	Mordon (Du, Sedgefield; NZ 3226)	<i>Mordun</i> c. 1040 (W, E, Mi)	<i>Mordun</i> c. 1104 (Ma), <i>Mordon</i> 1196 (E), <i>Morden</i> 1559 (W), <i>Mordon</i> 1833 (NCGEW)	OE <i>mōr</i> (W, E, Ma, Mi)	OE <i>dūn</i> (W, E, Ma, Mi)		

1468	Morley Hill (Nb, Whitfield; NY 7654)	<i>Morley Hill</i> 1833 (NCGEW)		p. n. <i>Morley</i> / ModE surname <i>Morley</i>	ModE <i>hill</i>		The specific of this name is problematic. <i>Morley</i> could be an earlier p. n. (possibly containing OE <i>mōr</i> + OE <i>hlāw</i> / OE <i>læh</i> or their reflexes) although it only appears as part of <i>M~ H~</i> on the maps consulted here as it is well attested as a p. n. elsewhere (cf. <i>Morley Hill Farm</i> and also e.g. the five <i>Morleys</i> (all from OE <i>mōr</i> + OE <i>læh</i>) in Watts (2004:422)). Alternatively, the specific could be the surname <i>Morley</i> , which is first recorded in England in 1196 (<i>Milo de Morleia</i> , Bk) (Reaney and Wilson 1997:314). In the 1891 Census, there are 78 <i>Morley</i> families in Nb (A).
1469	Morley Hill Farm (Nb, Ponteland; NZ 2272)	<i>Marlow</i> 1769 (ANb)	<i>Morley Hill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1), <i>Morley Hill Farm</i> 1992 (OSMR1)	OE, ME <i>mōr</i>	OE <i>hlāw</i> / ME <i>loue</i> / OE <i>læh</i> / ME <i>lei(e)</i>	ModE <i>hill</i>, ModE <i>farm</i>	This name is probably of OE or ME origin despite the apparent absence of early forms. <i>Morley</i> is well attested as a p. n. elsewhere; it is apparently usually derived from OE <i>mōr</i> + OE <i>læh</i> , but here local topography suggests that the generic could alternatively be OE <i>hlāw</i> or its reflex as <i>M~ H~ F~</i> is situated on a modest hill (cf. e.g. <i>Morley</i> (Du) (<i>Morley</i> 1295; <i>mōr</i> + <i>læh</i>) in Watts (2004:422) and Ekwall (1960:331)).
1470	Morleyhill Fell (Nb, Whitfield; NY 7452)	<i>Morleyhill Fell</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		p. n. <i>Morley Hill</i>	ModE <i>fell</i>		For the specific, see <i>Morley Hill</i> .

1471	Morrelhirst (Nb, Rothbury; NZ 0596)	<i>Mirihildhyrst</i> 1309 (Ma)	<i>Hirst</i> 1769 (ANb), <i>Moralhirst</i> 1862-67 (OSC1), <i>Morrelhirst</i> 1898-99 (OSCR1)	OE <i>myrig</i> 'pleasant' + OE <i>helde</i> 'slope' (Ma)	OE <i>hyrst</i> (Ma)		<i>M~</i> is the name of a farm situated on a slope overlooking the Forest Burn, and it is uncertain whether OE <i>hyrst</i> is used as a hill-term here.
1472	Morrow Edge Farm (Du, Lanchester; NZ 1849)	<i>Morrow Edge</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)	<i>Morrow Edge Farm</i> 2005 (OS88)	ModE surname <i>Morrow</i>	ModE <i>edge</i>	ModE <i>farm</i>	The specific appears to be the surname <i>Morrow</i> . In the 1891 England and Wales Census, <i>Morrow</i> is the commonest in Du, with 226 of the 789 families bearing the name recorded in the county (A).
1473	Mossy Law (Nb, Alnham; NT 9511)	<i>Mossy Law</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>mossy</i> (< ModE <i>moss</i> < OE, ME <i>mos</i>)	ModE dial. <i>law</i>		
1474	Mouldshaugh (Nb, Felton; NU 1901)	<i>Mouldheugh</i> 1769 (ANb)	<i>Mouldshaugh</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	ModE <i>mould</i> 'loose, broken, or friable earth; surface soil, upper soil of cultivated land' (< ME <i>mōld</i> (e < OE <i>molde</i>))	ModE dial. <i>hoe</i> , <i>heugh</i> / ModE dial. <i>haugh</i>		The generic is apparently either ModE dial. <i>hoe</i> , <i>heugh</i> or ModE dial. <i>haugh</i> ; <i>M~</i> is the name of a farm situated on a hill-spur overlooking a stretch of low-lying ground in a bend in the River Coquet, and both words would fit local topography here (cf. Brokenheugh, Shothaugh). There are several names in both - <i>hoe</i> , - <i>heugh</i> (e.g. Catheugh, Ghyllheugh) and - <i>haugh</i> (e.g. <i>Elyhaugh</i> (NZ 1599), <i>Thistleyhaugh</i> (NZ 1398)) in this area.
1475	Mount Common (Nb, Falstone; NY 6493)	<i>Mount Common</i> 1833 (NCGEW)		ModE <i>mount</i>	ModE <i>common</i> (< ME <i>commune</i> < Lat <i>commūne</i>)		<i>Mount</i> could be an earlier p. n. although it only appears as part of <i>M~ C~</i> on the maps consulted here.

1476	Mount Eff (Du, Gainford; NZ 0715)	<i>Mount Eff</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>mount</i>	?		The second el. of this name is obscure unless it is the ModE forename <i>Effie</i> , a hypocoristic form of <i>Euphemia</i> , 'now as rarely used as the full form, but popular in the 19th century' (Hanks and Hodges 2001:75).
1477	Mount Escob (Du, Chester-le-Street; NZ 2354)	<i>Mount Escob</i> 1984 (OSM1)		ModE <i>mount</i>	?		The second el. of this name is obscure. M~ E~ settlement was formerly known as <i>Papermill Cottages</i> , undoubtedly thus named from a paper mill marked on OSC1 (OSCR1).

1478	Mount Hooley (Nb, Ancroft; NU 0541)	<i>Mount hully</i> 1769 (ANb)	<i>Mounthooly</i> 1862-67 (OSC1), <i>Mount Hooley</i> 1981 (OSM1)		ModE dial. <i>mount hooly</i> 'mount gently' (< ModE <i>to mount</i> (< ME <i>mounten</i> < AN <i>monter</i> , <i>mounter</i> , <i>munter</i>) + ModE dial. <i>hooly</i> , <i>huly</i> (< ME <i>hōlī</i>))		This name represents a p. n. formation which is common both in Nb and Du and also in parts of Scotland: it has been observed by Taylor and Márkus (2006:490) that <i>Mount Hool(e)y</i> / <i>Hul(e)y</i> is 'a frequently occurring place-name in the Scottish lowlands and northern England', and it also occurs as a street-name in Scotland (PNCu). Names of this type apparently have their origin in the dial. phrase <i>mount hooly</i> 'climb gently or cautiously', containing the Scots and northern dial. adv. <i>hooly</i> , <i>huly</i> 'slowly, gently' (DOST; OED; PNCu; Taylor and Márkus 2006:490). These names have an appearance deceptively similar to names containing ModE mount ; while <i>mount</i> is not otherwise a particularly common el., it occurs frequently in <i>Mount Pleasant</i> , and it seems possible that some 'mount hooly' names could be modelled on other name of this type under the false assumption that the first el. is the hill-term <i>mount</i> (cf. e.g. Mount Pleasant (NZ 2616) and also e.g. Mount Escob).
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1479	Mount Hooley (Nb, Whittingham; NU 0811)	<i>Mounthully</i> 1769 (ANb)	<i>Mount Holly</i> 1862-67 (OSC1), <i>Mount Hooley</i> 1957 (OSI1)		ModE dial. <i>mount hooly</i> 'mount gently' (< ModE <i>to mount</i> (< ME <i>mounten</i> < AN <i>monter</i> , <i>mounter</i> , <i>munter</i>) + ModE dial. <i>hooly</i> , <i>huly</i> (< ME <i>hōlī</i>))		Cf. Mount Hooley (NU 0541).
1480	Mount House (Du, Chester-le-Street; NZ 2857)	<i>Mount</i> 1768 (ADu)	<i>Mount House</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>mount</i>	ModE <i>house</i>	
1481	Mount Huley (Du, Merrington; NZ 2735)	<i>Mount Huley</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)			ModE dial. <i>mount hooly</i> 'mount gently' (< ModE <i>to mount</i> (< ME <i>mounten</i> < AN <i>monter</i> , <i>mounter</i> , <i>munter</i>) + ModE dial. <i>hooly</i> , <i>huly</i> (< ME <i>hōlī</i>))		Cf. Mount Hooley (NU 0541).
1482	Mount Huly (Nb, Kirkheaton; NZ 0477)	<i>Mounthully</i> 1769 (ANb)	<i>Mount Huley</i> 1862-67 (OSC1), <i>Mount Huly</i> 1897-98 (OSCR1)		ModE dial. <i>mount hooly</i> 'mount gently' (< ModE <i>to mount</i> (< ME <i>mounten</i> < AN <i>monter</i> , <i>mounter</i> , <i>munter</i>) + ModE dial. <i>hooly</i> , <i>huly</i> (< ME <i>hōlī</i>))		Cf. Mount Hooley (NU 0541).
1483	Mount Huly (Nb, Ovingham; NZ 0864)	<i>Mount Hully</i> 1769 (ANb)	<i>Mount Huley</i> 1862-67 (OSC1), <i>Mount Huly</i> 1951 (OSI1)		ModE dial. <i>mount hooly</i> 'mount gently' (< ModE <i>to mount</i> (< ME <i>mounten</i> < AN <i>monter</i> , <i>mounter</i> , <i>munter</i>) + ModE dial. <i>hooly</i> , <i>huly</i> (< ME <i>hōlī</i>))		Cf. Mount Hooley (NU 0541).

1484	Mount Pleasant (Du, Darlington; NZ 2616)	<i>Mount Pleasant</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)		ModE mount	ModE <i>pleasant</i> (< ME <i>plesaunt</i> (e < AN <i>plaisant</i> , <i>plaisaunt</i> , <i>pleisant</i> , <i>pleisaunt</i> , <i>plesant</i>))		<i>Mount Pleasant</i> is '[a] much used complimentary name, mostly bestowed ironically' (DCDP).
1485	Mount Pleasant (Du, Gateshead; NZ 2662)	<i>Mount Pleasant</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)		ModE mount	ModE <i>pleasant</i> (< ME <i>plesaunt</i> (e < AN <i>plaisant</i> , <i>plaisaunt</i> , <i>pleisant</i> , <i>pleisaunt</i> , <i>plesant</i>))		Cf. Mount Pleasant (NZ 2616).
1486	Mount Pleasant (Du, Stanhope; NY 8341)	<i>Mount Pleasant</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)		ModE mount (DCDP)	ModE <i>pleasant</i> (< ME <i>plesaunt</i> (e < AN <i>plaisant</i> , <i>plaisaunt</i> , <i>pleisant</i> , <i>pleisaunt</i> , <i>plesant</i>)) (DCDP)		No early forms are given in DCDP. Cf. Mount Pleasant (NZ 2616).
1487	Mount Pleasant (Du, Stanhope; NY 9740)	<i>Mount Pleasant</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)		ModE mount	ModE <i>pleasant</i> (< ME <i>plesaunt</i> (e < AN <i>plaisant</i> , <i>plaisaunt</i> , <i>pleisant</i> , <i>pleisaunt</i> , <i>plesant</i>))		Cf. Mount Pleasant (NZ 2616).
1488	Mount Pleasant (Du, Stockton-on- Tees; NZ 4420)	<i>Mount Pleasant</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)		ModE mount	ModE <i>pleasant</i> (< ME <i>plesaunt</i> (e < AN <i>plaisant</i> , <i>plaisaunt</i> , <i>pleisant</i> , <i>pleisaunt</i> , <i>plesant</i>))		Cf. Mount Pleasant (NZ 2616).
1489	Mount Pleasant (Du, Whitworth; NZ 2734)	<i>Mount Pleasant</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)		ModE mount	ModE <i>pleasant</i> (< ME <i>plesaunt</i> (e < AN <i>plaisant</i> , <i>plaisaunt</i> , <i>pleisant</i> , <i>pleisaunt</i> , <i>plesant</i>))		Cf. Mount Pleasant (NZ 2616).
1490	Mount Pleasant (Nb, Allendale; NY 7854)	<i>Mount Pleasant</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE mount	ModE <i>pleasant</i> (< ME <i>plesaunt</i> (e < AN <i>plaisant</i> , <i>plaisaunt</i> , <i>pleisant</i> , <i>pleisaunt</i> , <i>plesant</i>))		Cf. Mount Pleasant (NZ 2616).

1491	Mount Pleasant (Nb, Falstone; NY 7286)	<i>Mount Pleasant</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE mount	ModE <i>pleasant</i> (< ME <i>plesaunt</i> (e < AN <i>plaisant</i> , <i>plaisaunt</i> , <i>pleisant</i> , <i>pleisaunt</i> , <i>plesant</i>)		Cf. Mount Pleasant (NZ 2616).
1492	Mount Pleasant (Nb, Ford; NT 9237)	<i>Mount Pleasant</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE mount	ModE <i>pleasant</i> (< ME <i>plesaunt</i> (e < AN <i>plaisant</i> , <i>plaisaunt</i> , <i>pleisant</i> , <i>pleisaunt</i> , <i>plesant</i>)		Cf. Mount Pleasant (NZ 2616).
1493	Mount Pleasant (Nb, Norham; NT 9550)	<i>Mount Pleasant</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE mount	ModE <i>pleasant</i> (< ME <i>plesaunt</i> (e < AN <i>plaisant</i> , <i>plaisaunt</i> , <i>pleisant</i> , <i>pleisaunt</i> , <i>plesant</i>)		Cf. Mount Pleasant (NZ 2616).
1494	Mount Pleasant (Nb, St John Lee; NY 9766)	<i>Mount Pleasant</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE mount	ModE <i>pleasant</i> (< ME <i>plesaunt</i> (e < AN <i>plaisant</i> , <i>plaisaunt</i> , <i>pleisant</i> , <i>pleisaunt</i> , <i>plesant</i>)		Cf. Mount Pleasant (NZ 2616).
1495	Mount Pleasant Farm (Du, Haughton-le- Skerne; NZ 3320)	<i>Mount Pleasant</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)	<i>Mount Pleasant</i> <i>Farm</i> 1989 (OSM1)	ModE mount	ModE <i>pleasant</i> (< ME <i>plesaunt</i> (e < AN <i>plaisant</i> , <i>plaisaunt</i> , <i>pleisant</i> , <i>pleisaunt</i> , <i>plesant</i>)	ModE <i>farm</i>	Cf. Mount Pleasant (NZ 2616).
1496	Mount Pleasant Farm (Du, Muggleswick; NZ 0846)	<i>Mount Pleasant</i> 1833 (NCGEW)	<i>Mount Pleasant</i> <i>Farm</i> 1981 (OSM1)	ModE mount	ModE <i>pleasant</i> (< ME <i>plesaunt</i> (e < AN <i>plaisant</i> , <i>plaisaunt</i> , <i>pleisant</i> , <i>pleisaunt</i> , <i>plesant</i>)	ModE <i>farm</i>	Cf. Mount Pleasant (NZ 2616).
1497	Mount Pleasant Farm (Nb, Bedlington; NZ 2982)	<i>Mount Pleasant</i> 1769 (ANb)	<i>Mount Pleasant</i> <i>Farm</i> 1967 (OSIR1)	ModE mount	ModE <i>pleasant</i> (< ME <i>plesaunt</i> (e < AN <i>plaisant</i> , <i>plaisaunt</i> , <i>pleisant</i> , <i>pleisaunt</i> , <i>plesant</i>)	ModE <i>farm</i>	Cf. Mount Pleasant (NZ 2616).

1498	Mount, Bavington M~ (Nb, Thockrington; NY 9878)	<i>Bavington Mount</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		p. n. <i>Bavington</i>	ModE <i>mount</i>		<i>Bavington</i> is first recorded in 1242 (<i>Babington</i>) (Watts 2004:43; Ekwall 1960:31; Mills 2003:46). B~ M~ is marked on ANb simply as <i>Mount</i> .
1499	Mountain (Nb, Whittingham; NU 0512)	<i>Mountain-of-ye-Clay</i> 1715 (WGH)	<i>Mountain</i> 1769 (ANb)		ModE <i>mountain</i> (< ME <i>monteyne</i> , <i>muntayne</i> < OFr <i>montaigne</i>)		
1500	Mounthooly (Nb, Kirknewton; NT 8822)	<i>Mountholy</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	<i>Mounthooly</i> 1899 (OSCR1)		ModE dial. <i>mount</i> hooly 'mount gently' (< ModE <i>to mount</i> (< ME <i>mounten</i> < AN <i>monter</i> , <i>mounter</i> , <i>munter</i>) + ModE dial. <i>hooly</i> , <i>huly</i> (< ME <i>hōlī</i>))		Cf. Mount Hooley (NU 0541).
1501	Muckle Knowe (Nb, Falstone; NY 6285)	<i>Muckle Knowe</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE dial. <i>mickle</i> , <i>muckle</i> 'great, large' (< ME <i>muchel</i> < OE <i>micel</i> , <i>mucel</i>)	ModE dial. <i>knowe</i>, <i>know</i>		
1502	Muckle Samuel's Crag (Nb, Greystead; NY 6878)	<i>Samel Craig</i> 1769 (ANb)	<i>Muckle Samuel's Crag</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	ModE forename <i>Samuel</i>	ModE <i>crag</i>	ModE dial. <i>mickle</i> , <i>muckle</i> 'great, large' (< ME <i>muchel</i> < OE <i>micel</i> , <i>mycel</i>)	The specific might alternatively be a surname although this seems less likely as <i>Samuel</i> is apparently rare as a surname in Nb, with only five families in the county bearing it in the 1891 Census (A). The surname <i>Samuel</i> is first recorded in England in c. 1160 (<i>Adolfus Samuel</i> , L) (Reaney and Wilson 1997:391).
1503	Muckleridge (Nb, Stamfordham; NZ 0373)	<i>Muckleridge</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE dial. <i>mickle</i> , <i>muckle</i> 'great, large' (< ME <i>muchel</i> < OE <i>micel</i> , <i>mucel</i>)	ModE <i>ridge</i>		

1504	Mulberry, High M~ (Du, Staindrop; NZ 1521)	<i>High Mulberry</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>mould</i> 'loose, broken, or friable earth; surface soil, upper soil of cultivated land' (< ME <i>mōld</i> (e < OE <i>molde</i>)	ModE dial. <i>berry</i>		There is also a Low M~ on the OSC, OSI and OSM series of maps. This is a problematic name. The generic appears to be ModE dial. <i>berry</i> 'mound, hillock, barrow', a variant of ModE <i>barrow</i> and a reflex of OE <i>berg</i> , but cf. Coldberry. The specific could be ModE <i>mould</i> (cf. Mouldshaugh).
1505	Nabhill (Nb, Ancroft; NU 0046)	<i>Nabhill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE dial. <i>nab</i> 'projecting or jutting out part of a hill or rock, rocky hill or summit, headland, promontory' (< ME <i>nab</i> (<i>be</i> < ON <i>nabbi</i> , <i>nabbr</i>)	ModE <i>hill</i>		The specific could be an earlier p. n. which has been lost except as part of <i>Nabhill</i> as there is a settlement named <i>Nabbs</i> E of N~ on ANb. This place is <i>Cheswick Nab</i> on OSC1; it is not marked on the subsequent editions of OS maps consulted here.
1506	Nagshead Knowe (Nb, Alnham; NT 9116)	<i>Nagshead Knowe</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>nag</i> 'small riding-horse or pony' (< ME <i>nag</i> (<i>ge</i>) + ModE <i>head</i>	ModE dial. <i>knowe</i>, <i>know</i>		

1507	Naisberry (Du, Hart; NZ 4733)	Nesberrey 1768 (ADu)	Naisberry 1898 (OSCR1)	ModE dial. nese 'nose; headland' (< ME <i>nese</i> < OE * <i>nesu</i> , * <i>neosu</i>) / ModE nose (< ME <i>nōse</i> < OE <i>nosu</i>)	ModE dial. berry		This is a problematic name. The specific could be ModE dial. <i>nese</i> ; according to the OED, <i>nese</i> is only attested in the sense of 'headland' in Scots, and there are no examples from Du or Nb in the EDD, but cf. Gibbsneese and Sharpness Point. Another possibility might be ModE <i>nose</i> ; there is, however, no evidence in the dictionaries for <i>ne-</i> or <i>nais-</i> spellings of this word while both <i>neis</i> , <i>neese</i> and <i>naise</i> , <i>nase</i> are possible variant spellings of <i>nese</i> (EDD; OED). The generic appears to be ModE dial. <i>berry</i> 'mound, hillock, barrow', but cf. Coldberry.
1508	Nesbit (Nb, Doddington; NT 9833)	Nesebit 1242 (W, E, Mi)	Nesebyt 1255 (W, E, Ma), <i>Nesbit</i> c. 1323 (L), <i>Nesbet</i> 1565 (L), <i>Nesbitt</i> 1769 (ANb), <i>Nesbit</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	OE *nesu , * <i>neosu</i> '(nose-shaped) promontory' (W, Mi) / ME nese 'nose' (E, Ma)	OE <i>byht</i> 'bend' (W, Mi) / ME <i>bight</i> 'bight, bend' (E) / ME <i>nese-bite</i> 'iron that passes across the nose of a horse and joins the branks together' (< ME <i>nese</i> (< OE * <i>nesu</i> , * <i>neosu</i>) + ME <i>bite</i> (< OE <i>bita</i>)) (E, Ma) / ME <i>bite</i> 'piece of land' (Ma)		This is a problematic name. It probably contains OE * <i>nesu</i> , * <i>neosu</i> + OE <i>byht</i> or their ME reflexes, but its reference and meaning are uncertain. According to Watts (2004:431), 'the reference is to a projecting ridge of hill' while Ekwall (1960:338) thinks that the reference is to a river-bend. Mills' (2003:343) interpretation is 'promontory river-bend'.
1509	Nettle Hill (Nb, Allendale; NY 8254)	Nettle Hill 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>nettle</i> (< ME <i>netle</i> < OE <i>netel(e)</i>)	ModE hill		
1510	Nettlehope Hill (Nb, Kidland; NT 8911)	Nettlehope Hill 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>nettle</i> (< ME <i>netle</i> < OE <i>netel(e)</i>) + ModE <i>hope</i>	ModE hill		<i>Nettlehope</i> could be an earlier p. n. although it only appears as part of <i>N~ H~</i> on the maps consulted here.

1511	Newbiggin Fell (Nb, Shotley; NY 9250)	<i>Newbiggin Fell</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		p. n. <i>Newbiggin</i>	ME, ModE <i>fell</i>		<i>Newbiggin</i> is first recorded in 1378 (<i>Neubyggyng</i> , <i>Newbigging</i>) (Ekwall 1960:339; Mawer 1920:148).
1512	Newbiggin Point (Nb, Woodhorn; NZ 3187)	<i>Newbiggin Point</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		p. n. <i>Newbiggin</i> (i.e. <i>Newbiggin-by-the-Sea</i>)	ModE <i>point</i>		<i>Newbiggin-by-the-Sea</i> is first recorded in 1187 (<i>Niwebigingā</i>) (Watts 2004:432; Ekwall 1960:339; Mills 2003:344).
1513	Newlandside Farm (Du, Stanhope; NY 9737)	<i>Newlandsyde</i> 1381 (DCDP)	<i>Newlandside Hall</i> 1768 (ADu), <i>Newlandside</i> 1857-67 (OSC1), <i>Newlandside Farm</i> 2005 (OS92)	OE <i>nīwe</i> , <i>nēowe</i> 'new' + OE <i>land</i> , <i>lond</i> 'land' (DCDP) / ME <i>neue</i> + ME <i>lōnd</i> (DCDP)	OE, ME <i>sīde</i> (DCDP)	ModE <i>farm</i>	
1514	Newon Fell (Nb, Kirkshaugh; NY 7253)	<i>Newon Fell</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		?	ModE <i>fell</i>		The specific of this name is obscure. It could be the surname <i>Newton</i> , or possibly an earlier p. n. <i>Newton</i> which has been lost except as part of <i>N~ F~</i> , but if so, the present-day form of the name is puzzling (cf. <i>Newtonrigg</i>).
1515	Newton Links (Nb, Embleton; NU 2326)	<i>Newton Links</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		p. n. <i>Newton</i> (i.e. <i>High Newton-by-the-Sea</i>)	ModE dial. <i>link</i> (< ME <i>link</i> < OE <i>hlinc</i>)		ModE dial. <i>link</i> refers here to coastal sand dunes (cf. <i>Druridge Links</i> , <i>Link House</i>). <i>High Newton-by-the-Sea</i> is first recorded in 1242 (<i>Neuton super mare</i>) (Watts 2004:438).
1516	Newton Point (Nb, Embleton; NU 2425)	<i>Newton Point</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		p. n. <i>Newton</i> (i.e. <i>High Newton-by-the-Sea</i>)	ModE <i>point</i>		For the specific, see <i>Newton Links</i> .

1517	Newton Tors (Nb, Kirknewton; NT 9026)	<i>Newton Torr</i> 1769 (ANb)	<i>Newton Tors</i> 1862-67 (OSCR1), 1865 (W)	p. n. <i>Newton</i> (i.e. <i>Kirknewton</i>) (W)	ModE <i>tor</i> 'high rock, pile of rocks; rocky peak, hill' (< ME <i>tor</i> < OE <i>torr</i>) (W)		<i>N~ T~</i> is the name of a prominent eminence in the Cheviot Hills, and ModE <i>tor</i> is without a doubt used here as a hill-term in the sense of 'rocky peak, hill'. <i>Kirknewton</i> is first recorded in c. 1123 (<i>Niwetona</i>) (Watts 2004:352; Ekwall 1960:341; Mills 2003:282).
1518	Newtonrigg (Nb, Wark; NY 8375)	<i>Newtonrigg</i> 1862-67 (OSCR1)		ModE surname <i>Newton</i> / p. n. <i>Newton</i>	ModE dial. <i>rig(g)</i>		The specific is probably either a surname or an earlier place-name. <i>Newton</i> is first recorded as a surname in England in 1066 (<i>Alward de Niwetona</i> , Nf), and in the 1891 England and Wales Census, there are 23,972 Newton families, including 618 families in Nb (A; Reaney and Wilson 1997:322). The p. n. <i>Newton</i> is 'probably the most common English [place-name]', and well attested in most counties, including Nb (cf. e.g. <i>Kirknewton</i> (Nb) (<i>Niwetona</i> c. 1123) and <i>Newton</i> (St) (<i>Niwetone</i> 1086) in Watts (2004:436)) (Ekwall 1960:341).
1519	Nightfold Ridge (Nb, Chollerton; NY 8977)	<i>Nightfold Rigg Farm</i> 1897-98 (OSCR1)	<i>Nightfold Ridge Farm</i> 1925 (OSCR2), <i>Nightfold Ridge</i> 1975 (OSM1)	ModE <i>night-fold</i> (< ModE <i>night</i> (< ME <i>night</i> < OE <i>næht</i> , <i>neht</i>) + ModE <i>fold</i> 'pen or enclosure for domestic animals' (< ME <i>fōld</i> < OE <i>fald</i> , <i>falod</i>))	ModE dial. <i>rig(g)</i> / ModE <i>ridge</i>		This is apparently a 'ridge with a fold where animals are kept at night'; the compound <i>night-fold</i> seems to be otherwise comparatively rare as it is not included in the OED or the EDD. N~ R~ was formerly known as <i>Sooty Row</i> (<i>Sutty Raw</i> ANb).

1520	Nilston Rigg (Nb, Warden; NY 8260)	<i>Nilstone Rigg</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	<i>Nilston Rigg</i> 1898 (OSCR1)	p. n. <i>Nilston</i> / ModE surname <i>Nilston</i>	ModE dial. <i>rig(g)</i>		The specific of this name is problematic. <i>Nilston</i> could be an earlier p. n. although it only appears as part of <i>N~ R~</i> on the maps consulted here and there are no parallels in the p. n. dictionaries or EPNS surveys of the neighbouring counties. Alternatively, the specific could be the surname <i>Nilston</i> , which is apparently extremely rare, but nonetheless attested in Nb, with one of the six Nilston families in the 1891 England and Wales Census recorded in the county (A).
1521	Ninebanks (Nb, Allendale; NY 7853)	<i>Ninebenkes</i> 1228 (W, E, Ma, Mi)	<i>Nynbenkys</i> 1479 (W, Ma), <i>Nyne Benkes</i> 1542 (W, Ma), <i>Ninebanks</i> c. 1715 (W)	OE <i>nigon</i> 'nine' (W, Mi) / ME <i>nīn</i> 'nine' (E, Ma)	OE <i>benc</i> 'bench' (W, Mi) / ME <i>bank(e)</i> (E, Ma)		The meaning of OE <i>benc</i> in p. ns. is apparently 'ledge, terrace, or bank' (EPNE; VEPN). Watts (2004:439) suggests that <i>benc</i> could be used here of the 'steps' on the road up the West Allen valley'. Cf. Bensham.
1522	Nookton (Du, Hunstanworth; NY 9247)	<i>Knokeden</i> c. 1190 (W, Ma)	<i>Knockeden</i> 1649 (Ma), <i>Nuckton</i> 1768 (W), <i>Knucton</i> 1857-67 (OSC1), <i>Nookton</i> 1898-99 (OSCR1)	OE *<i>cnocc</i> 'hill, hillock' (W, Ma)	OE <i>denu</i> (W, Ma)		
1523	Nookton Edge (Nb, Allendale; NY 8946)	<i>Nookton Edge</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		p. n. <i>Nookton</i>	ME <i>egge</i> / ModE <i>edge</i>		For the specific, see Nookton.
1524	Nookton Fell (Du, Hunstanworth; NY 9148)	<i>Knucton Fell</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)	<i>Knucton Fell</i> 1866 (W), <i>Nookton Fell</i> 1898-99 (OSCR1)	p. n. <i>Nookton</i> (W)	ModE <i>fell</i> (W)		For the specific, see Nookton.

1525	Noon Hill (Du, Stanhope; NY 8535)	<i>Noon Hill</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>noon</i> (< OE, ME <i>nōn</i>)	ModE <i>hill</i>		The specific appears to be ModE <i>noon</i> in the sense of 'midday sun' (cf. e.g. <i>Noon Sun Hill</i> (WRY) (<i>Noon Sun</i> 1741; 'probably 'the house below the hill over which the noonday sun appeared') and the two <i>Noon Hills</i> (WRY) in PNYW) (OED). It might alternatively be the surname <i>Noon</i> although this is perhaps less likely; in the 1891 Census, there are 58 Noon families in Du (A).
1526	North Pike (Nb, Alnham; NT 9613)	<i>North Pike</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>north</i> (< ME <i>north</i> < OE <i>norð</i>)	ModE dial. <i>pike</i>		<i>North</i> in distinction from nearby South Pike.
1527	North Side (Du, Brancepeth; NZ 1438)	<i>North Side</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>north</i> (< ME <i>north</i> < OE <i>norð</i>)	ModE <i>side</i>		Local topography suggests that ModE <i>side</i> is used as a hill-term in this name as N~ S~ farm is situated on a north-facing slope (cf. Eastside, Bingfield E~).
1528	North Side (Du, Trimdon; NZ 3735)	<i>North Side</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>north</i> (< ME <i>north</i> < OE <i>norð</i>)	ModE <i>side</i>		It is uncertain whether ModE <i>side</i> is used as a hill-term here (cf. Eastside, Bingfield E~). N~ S~ farm is situated on top of slopes overlooking the valley in which the River Skerne flows, and <i>side</i> could refer either to the slopes, or to the location of the farm on the north bank of the Skerne (cf. North Side (NZ 1185), Northside Farm).

1529	North Side (Nb, Meldon; NZ 1185)	<i>North Side</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>north</i> (< ME <i>north</i> < OE <i>norð</i>)	ModE <i>side</i>		N~ S~ settlement overlooks the valley in which the River Wansbeck flows, and it is uncertain whether ModE <i>side</i> is used as a hill-term in this name as it could refer either to the slopes of the river valley, or to the situation of the settlement on the north bank of the Wansbeck (cf. Eastside, Bingfield E~, and also North Side (NZ 3735) and Northside Farm).
1530	Northfieldhead (Nb, Alnham; NT 9811)	<i>Northfield Head</i> 1843 (B)	<i>Northfieldhead</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	ModE <i>north</i> (< ME <i>north</i> < OE <i>norð</i>) + ModE <i>field</i>	ModE <i>head</i>		It seems unlikely that ModE <i>head</i> is used as a hill-term in this name as the reference is probably to the 'head', or upper end of a field (cf. Cavil Head and Field Head (NY 9128)).
1531	Northfieldhead Hill (Nb, Alnham; NT 9811)	<i>Northfieldhead Hill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		p. n. <i>Northfieldhead</i>	ModE <i>hill</i>		For the specific, see Northfieldhead.
1532	Northgate Fell (Du, Stanhope; NY 9240)	<i>Northgate Fell</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)		p. n. <i>Northgate</i>	ModE <i>fell</i>		N~ is <i>High Northgate</i> , <i>Low Northgate</i> on OSC1; there are apparently no early forms.
1533	Northside (Nb, Kirkwhelpington; NY 9882)	<i>Northside</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>north</i> (< ME <i>north</i> < OE <i>norð</i>)	ModE <i>side</i>		It is uncertain whether ModE <i>side</i> is used as a hill-term in this name as N~ farm is situated on a rounded hill-spur, and <i>side</i> could refer either to the slopes of the hill-spur, or to the situation of the farm in relation to some other place (cf. Eastside, Bingfield E~).

1534	Northside Farm (Nb, Ovingham; NZ 0867)	<i>North Side Farm</i> 1991 (OSM1)	<i>Northside Farm</i> 2005 (OS88)	ModE <i>north</i> (< ME <i>north</i> < OE <i>norð</i>)	ModE <i>side</i>	ModE <i>farm</i>	It seems unlikely that ModE <i>side</i> is used as a hill-term in this name (cf. Eastside, Bingfield E~). N~ F~ is situated on sloping ground overlooking a small stream, and <i>side</i> probably refers to the situation of the farm on the north bank of the stream (cf. North Side (NZ 3735), North Side (NZ 1185)). N~ F~ was formerly known as <i>North Dunslawholm</i> (OSC1).
1535	Northside, Netherton N~ (Nb, Alwinton; NT 9907)	<i>Netherton Northside</i> 1980 (OSM1)		ModE <i>north</i> (< ME <i>north</i> < OE <i>norð</i>)	ModE <i>side</i>	p. n. <i>Netherton</i>	N~ N~ is located about 250 metres NE of Netherton village, and it seems unlikely that ModE <i>side</i> is used as a hill-term in this name as the reference is probably to the situation of the place in relation to the village rather than to a hill-feature (cf. Eastside, Bingfield E~). <i>Netherton</i> is first recorded in c. 1050 (<i>Nedertun</i>) (Ekwall 1960:338; Mills 2003:343). N~ N~ was formerly known as <i>Netherton Buildings</i> (OSC1).
1536	Nose's Point (Du, Dalton-le-Dale; NZ 4347)	<i>Noses Point</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)	<i>Nose's Point</i> 1898 (OSCR1)	ModE <i>nose</i> (< ME <i>nōse</i> < OE <i>nosu</i>)	ModE <i>point</i>		The specific appears to be ModE <i>nose</i> , presumably used here as a hill-term in a transferred topographical sense. It might alternatively be the surname <i>Nose</i> , or possibly <i>Noss</i> or <i>Nass</i> , but this seems less likely as these names are apparently extremely rare in Du as they are unattested in the county in the 1891 Census (A).

1537	Nun Hill (Nb, Whalton; NZ 1277)	<i>Nun Hill</i> 1769 (ANb)		ModE <i>nun</i> (< ME <i>nonne</i> < OE <i>nunne</i>)	ModE <i>hill</i>		The reference of ModE <i>nun</i> in this name is not known.
1538	Ogle (Nb, Whalton; NZ 1378)	<i>Hoggel</i> c. 1169 (W, E, Ma, Mi)	<i>Ogle</i> c. 1180 (W, E, Ma), <i>Oggill</i> 1242 (E), <i>Oghyll</i> 1255 (W, Ma), <i>Ogle</i> 1346 (Ma)	OE pers. n. <i>Ocga</i> (W, E, Ma, Mi)	OE <i>hyll</i> (W, E, Ma, Mi)		
1539	Ogre Hill (Nb, Elsdon; NT 7706)	<i>Hoggerel Hill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	<i>Ogre Hill</i> 1899 (OSCR1)	ModE <i>hoggerel</i> , <i>hogrel</i> 'young sheep of the second year' (< ModE <i>hog</i> < ME <i>hog</i> (<i>ge</i> < OE <i>hogg</i>)	ModE <i>hill</i>		The earliest citation of ModE <i>hoggerel</i> , <i>hogrel</i> in the OED dates from 1530.
1540	Oh Me Edge (Nb, Falstone; NY 7099)	<i>Oh Me Edge</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	<i>Oh Me Edge</i> 1869 (W)	ModE exclamation <i>Oh me!</i>	ModE <i>edge</i>		This appears to be a fanciful name, with the ModE exclamation <i>Oh me!</i> as its specific. It seems possible, however, that the present-day form of the name could result from a folk etymology assigned to an otherwise obscure name, with <i>Oh Me</i> representing a corruption of some el., or els., which can no longer be identified. No interpretation is given in Watts (2004:449).
1541	Old Law (Nb, Belford; NU 1339)	<i>Old law</i> 1769 (ANb)	<i>Old Law</i> 1833 (NCGEW)	ModE <i>old</i> (< ME <i>ōld</i> (e < OE <i>ald</i>)	ModE dial. <i>law</i> / ModE dial. <i>loch</i> , <i>lough</i> 'lake' (< ME <i>lough</i> < OE <i>luh</i> , Gaelic <i>loch</i>)		O~ L~ is the name of an area of coastal sand dunes near Ross. The generic appears to be either ModE dial. <i>law</i> or ModE dial. <i>loch</i> , <i>lough</i> in the sense of 'tidal pool or stream' (Ekwall 1960:305-306). <i>Loch</i> , <i>lough</i> occurs in the names of several tidal streams in the area (cf. e.g. <i>Black Low</i> (NU 0841) and <i>South Low</i> (NU 0643)) (Ekwall 1960:305-306).

1542	Ord (Nb, Ancroft; NT 9851)	<i>Horde</i> 1196 (W, E, Mi)	<i>Orde</i> 1208 (W, E, Ma), <i>Owrde</i> 1539 (W), <i>Ourde</i> 1539 (Ma), <i>East Ord</i> 1769 (ANb)		OE <i>ord</i> 'projecting ridge of land, point, corner of land' (W, E, Ma, Mi)		Only <i>East O~</i> , <i>West O~</i> , <i>South O~</i> , <i>Middle O~</i> , <i>O~ Mains</i> and <i>Ordhill</i> on OS75. The Grid Ref. given here is to E~ O~; the location of the original O~ is not known. OE <i>ord</i> had the meanings 'point', 'corner or spit of land' and 'projecting ridge of land', and it is uncertain whether it is used as a hill-term in this name (EPNE). According to Watts (2004:452), <i>ord</i> refers here to 'a long ridge of high ground running parallel to the river Tweed' while Mawer (1920:152) interprets it as 'point or corner of land'.
1543	Ordhill (Nb, Ancroft; NT 9850)	<i>Ordhill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		p. n. <i>Ord</i>	ME, ModE <i>hill</i>		For the specific, see Ord.
1544	Ornsby Hill (Du, Lanchester; NZ 1648)	<i>Ornsby Hill</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)		p. n. <i>Ornsby</i>	ME, ModE <i>hill</i>		<i>Ornsby</i> is first recorded in c. 1408 (<i>Ormysby</i>) (Mawer 1920:152).

1545	Ottercops (Nb, Elsdon; NY 9588)	<i>Altercopes</i> 1265 (Ma)	<i>Attercopes</i> 1586 (Ma), <i>Ottercops</i> 1628 (Ma), <i>Attercops</i> 1635 (Ma), <i>Ottar Caps</i> 1769 (ANb), <i>Ottercops</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	?	OE <i>copp</i>, <i>cop</i> 'top, summit' (Ma)		The specific of this name is highly problematic. Mawer (1920:41, 152) argues that it is the same 'clearly pre-English' element which also occurs in <i>Catterick Moss</i> (Du). For <i>Catterick</i> , at least two possible etymologies have been postulated in the literature: Ekwall (1960:90) suggests Lat <i>cataracta</i> 'waterfall' while Watts' (2004:120) suggestion is Brit <i>*catu-</i> 'battle' + <i>*ratis</i> , <i>*racte</i> 'rampart, fortification'. It has been suggested by Coates and Breeze (2000:324) that the specific in <i>O~</i> might rather be Britt <i>alt</i> 'slope, cliff'.
1546	Ouston Fell (Nb, Whitfield; NY 7551)	<i>Ouston Fell</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		p. n. <i>Ouston</i>	ME, ModE <i>fell</i>		<i>Ouston</i> is first recorded in 1279 (<i>Ulvestona</i>) (Ekwall 1960:354; Mawer 1920:153).
1547	Over the Hill Farm (Du, Chester-le-Street; NZ 3451)	<i>Overthe Hill Farm</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)	<i>Over the Hill Farm</i> 1898 (OSCR1)		ModE <i>over the hill</i>	ModE <i>farm</i>	This name represents an unusual p. n. type as it contains a prepositional phrase (cf. Underbank, Undercliff).

1548	Overgrass (Nb, Felton; NU 1403)	<i>Overisgar</i> c. 1250 (Ma)	<i>Overgaris</i> c. 1250 (Ma), <i>Oversgare</i> 1255 (Ma), <i>Overgares</i> 1256 (Ma), <i>Oversgrasse</i> 1638 (Ma), <i>Overgrass</i> 1769 (ANb)	OE <i>ōfer</i> 'brink' (Ma) / OE <i>uferra</i> 'upper' (Ma)	OE <i>gāra</i> 'triangular-shaped field' (Ma)		The specific of this name is problematic. According to Mawer (1920:154), it is either OE <i>uferra</i> , with 'pseudo-genitival s in certain forms', or OE <i>ōfer</i> in the sense of 'brink', with the reference being to 'the position [of O~] above the valley of the Swarland Burn'. Both <i>uferra</i> and <i>ōfer</i> are, however, difficult to distinguish from OE <i>*ofer</i> , <i>ufer</i> 'slope, hill, ridge', and local topography seems to suggest the latter here, especially since the 'established meanings' of <i>ōfer</i> are 'bank', 'river-bank' and 'sea-shore', and it is doubtful whether it occurs in p. ns. in the sense of 'edge' or 'hill, ridge' (EPNE).
1549	Ovington (Nb, Ovingham; NZ 0663)	<i>Ofingadun</i> c. 699 (Mi)	<i>Oventhuna</i> c. 1155 (W, E), <i>Ovintun</i> c. 1200 (W, Ma), <i>Ovinton</i> c. 1200 (W, E), <i>Ovington</i> 1255 (W, Ma)	OE <i>*Ōfing</i> 'place associated with or called after Ofa' (< OE pers. n. <i>*Ōfa</i> + <i>ing</i>) (W) / OE pers. n. <i>*Ōfa</i> (W, Ma) / OE pers. n. <i>*Ōfa</i> + <i>-ing(a)-</i> (E, Mi)	OE <i>tūn</i> (W, E, Ma) / OE <i>dūn</i> (Mi)		The generic is almost certainly OE <i>tūn</i> rather than OE <i>dūn</i> as it seems highly unlikely that the form <i>Ofingadun</i> belongs to this name, and the other early forms suggest <i>tūn</i> . According to Watts (2004:457), the c. 699 form is <i>Osingadun</i> rather than <i>Ofingadun</i> , with the former possibly being a mistake for the latter. <i>Ofingadun</i> is the place where 'St Cuthbert had a vision of the death of Hadwald' (Watts 2004:457).
1550	Oxen Law (Du, Lanchester; NZ 0745)	<i>Oxen Law</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>ox</i> (< ME <i>oxe</i> < OE <i>oxa</i>)	ModE dial. <i>law</i>		

1551	Oxhill (Du, Chester-le-Street; NZ 1852)	<i>Oxhill</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>ox</i> (< ME <i>oxe</i> < OE <i>oxa</i>)	ModE <i>hill</i>		
1552	Pace Hill (Nb, Ford; NT 9137)	<i>Pace Hill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>pace</i> (< ME <i>pās</i> (e < AN <i>pas</i> , <i>pass</i> , <i>paas</i> , <i>pase</i> , <i>pace</i>) / ModE dial. <i>pace</i> 'Easter' (< ME <i>pās</i> (e < ME <i>pask</i> (e < OE <i>pasca</i> , AN <i>pasche</i> , <i>paske</i> , <i>pask</i>) / ModE surname <i>Pace</i>	ModE <i>hill</i>		The specific of this name is problematic. It could be ModE <i>pace</i> , possibly used here in the sense of 'way through mountains or other difficult terrain', or perhaps ModE dial. <i>pace</i> 'Easter' (OED Online 03/12/2011). Another possibility could be the surname <i>Pace</i> , which is first recorded in England in 1219 (<i>John Pais</i>), and which is the surname of 48 families in Nb in the 1891 Census (A; Reaney and Wilson 1997:335).
1553	Padon Hill (Nb, Elsdon; NY 8192)	<i>Pedon</i> before 1769 (W)	<i>Padon Hill</i> 1769 (ANb), <i>Padon's Pike</i> 1888 (W), <i>Peden's Pike</i> 1888 (W), <i>Padon Hill</i> 1898-99 (OSCR1)	ModE surname <i>Peden</i>	ModE <i>hill</i> (alternating with ModE dial. <i>pike</i>)		P~ H~ is '[s]aid to be named after Alexander Peden, one of the most noted of the ousted Scotch ministers in the reign of Charles II, who held conventicles on it among the wild Borderers' (Watts 2004:459).
1554	Page Bank (Du, Brancepeth; NZ 2335)	<i>Pedgbank</i> 1625 (DCDP)	<i>High Page Bank</i> 1768 (ADu), <i>Page Bank</i> 1862 (DCDP)	ModE surname <i>Pegge</i> (DCDP)	ModE <i>bank</i> (DCDP)		The specific is apparently the rare surname <i>Pegge</i> . In the 1891 England and Wales Census, there are only 73 <i>Pegge</i> families, and the name is unattested in Du (A). It is, however, recorded in the county in the late 14th century (<i>William Pegge</i> 1399) (DCDP).

1555	Pallet Crag (Du, Gainford; NZ 0122)	<i>Pallet Crag House</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)	<i>Pallet Crag</i> 2005 (OS92)	ModE <i>pallet</i> 'piece of armour for the head, headpiece' (< ME <i>palet</i> < AN <i>palet</i> , <i>palette</i>) / p. n. <i>Pallet</i> (i.e. <i>Pallet Stone</i>)	ModE <i>crag</i>		There is also a P~ Stone about a kilometre ENE of P~ C~ on all maps consulted here (<i>Pallat Stone</i> 1660 DCDP). The specific in these names is problematic. According to DCDP, P~ S~ is '[p]ossibly a stone resembling a pallet or head-piece of a suit of armour', from ModE <i>pallet</i> + ModE <i>stone</i> . As P~ S~ is apparently recorded earlier than P~ C~, it is possible that the latter is modelled on, or derived from the former.
1556	Pan Point (Nb, Warkworth; NU 2704)	<i>Pan Point</i> 1898-99 (OSCR1)		ModE <i>pan</i> (< OE, ME <i>panne</i>)	ModE <i>point</i>		ModE <i>pan</i> is apparently used here in the sense of 'large, shallow vessel in which brine is evaporated, usually by heating over a fire, to obtain salt' or perhaps alternatively 'hollow or depression in the ground, esp. one in which water stands; spec. a basin, natural or artificial, in which salt is obtained by evaporation of sea-water' (OED Online 03/12/2011). According to KP, '[w]ritten records, dating to 1611, note that [...] saltmaking [was] common here [...] [m]uch of the salt was used to salt fish [...] [a] salt works and a fish curing site were recorded as still being in existence in 1887, but salt had stopped being made here by 1927 [...] [n]othing survives of these industries'.

1557	Park Head (Du, Lanchester; NZ 1650)	<i>Park Head</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>park</i>	ModE <i>head</i>		This is one of the several names in the corpus containing ModE <i>head</i> compounded with ModE <i>park</i> . Except for Parkhead (NY 7665), it seems unlikely that <i>head</i> is used as a hill-term in these names as while the places are typically situated on high ground in relation to the surrounding area, <i>head</i> probably refers, at least primarily, to a situation at the 'head', or upper end of a park. This P~ H~ is situated on top of a hill-spur, but it is also at the 'head' of Greencroft Park. ModE <i>park</i> has several meanings ranging from 'enclosed tract of land held by royal grant or prescription for keeping and hunting deer and other game' to 'large public garden or area of land used for recreation', and its exact meaning in p. ns. is often, as in here, uncertain (OED Online 03/12/2011).
1558	Park Head (Nb, Kirkwhelpington; NZ 0381)	<i>Parkhead</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	<i>Park Head</i> 2008 (OS81)	ModE <i>park</i>	ModE <i>head</i>		Cf. Park Head (NZ 1650).
1559	Park Head (Nb, Whitfield; NY 7656)	<i>Park Head</i> 1769 (ANb)		ModE <i>park</i>	ModE <i>head</i>		Cf. Park Head (NZ 1650).
1560	Park Head Farm (Du, St Andrew Auckland; NZ 2330)	<i>Park Head</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)	<i>Park Head Farm</i> 1967 (OSIR1)	ModE <i>park</i>	ModE <i>head</i>	ModE <i>farm</i>	P~ H~ F~ is at the 'head', or upper end of two wooded areas, Quarry Wood and Rookery Wood (cf. Park Head (NZ 1650)). P~ H~ F~ is marked on ADu simply as <i>Head</i> .

1561	Park Head Farm (Nb, Hartburn; NZ 1091)	<i>Parkhead</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	<i>Park Head Farm</i> 2008 (OS81)	ModE <i>park</i>	ModE head	ModE <i>farm</i>	This P~ H~ F~ is at the 'head' of Newpark Wood (cf. Park Head (NZ 1650)).
1562	Park Head Plantation (Du, Wolsingham; NZ 0543)	<i>Park Head Plantation</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>park</i> + ModE head	ModE <i>plantation</i> (< ME <i>plantācioun</i> < Lat <i>plantātiōn</i> -, <i>plantātiō</i>)		ModE <i>park</i> refers here to Wolsingham Park, 'formerly one of the hunting preserves of the bishop of Durham' (DCDP). <i>Park Head</i> could be an earlier p. n. although it only appears as part of P~ H~ P~ on the maps consulted here. Cf. Park Head (NZ 1650).
1563	Parkhead (Nb, Corsenside; NY 9085)	<i>Park Head</i> 1769 (ANb)	<i>Parkhead</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	ModE <i>park</i>	ModE head		Cf. Park Head (NZ 1650).
1564	Parkhead (Nb, Haltwhistle; NY 7665)	<i>Parkhead</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>park</i>	ModE head		Local topography seems to suggest that ModE <i>head</i> is used as a hill-term in this P~ as P~ settlement is situated on the summit of an oval-shaped hill. The possibility that the reference is primarily, or only to the 'head' of a park cannot be discounted altogether, however. Cf. Park Head (NZ 1650).
1565	Parkhead Fell (Nb, Whitfield; NY 7456)	<i>Parkhead Fell</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		p. n. <i>Park Head</i>	ModE fell		For the specific, see Park Head (NY 7656).

1566	Parkside (Du, Dalton-le-Dale; NZ 4248)	<i>Parkside</i> 1952 (OS1)		ModE <i>park</i>	ModE <i>side</i>		This is one the several names in the corpus containing ModE <i>side</i> compounded with ModE <i>park</i> . It is uncertain whether <i>side</i> is used as a hill-term in these names as the reference could be either to a hill-feature or the situation of the place by a park (cf. Hepplewoodside). This <i>P~</i> is the name of a residential area on the outskirts of Seaham. Cf. Park Head (NZ 1650).
1567	Parkside (Nb, Allendale; NY 8254)	<i>Park Side</i> 1769 (ANb)	<i>Parkside</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	ModE <i>park</i>	ModE <i>side</i>		Local topography seems to suggest that ModE <i>side</i> is used as a hill-term here as P~ farm is situated on slopes overlooking the valley in which the River East Allen flows. Cf. Park Head (NZ 1650).
1568	Parkside (Nb, Haltwhistle; NY 7664)	<i>Parkside</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>park</i>	ModE <i>side</i>		Cf. Parkside (NZ 4248) and Park Head (NZ 1650).
1569	Parkside (Nb, Simonburn; NY 8774)	<i>Parkside</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>park</i>	ModE <i>side</i>		ModE <i>park</i> apparently refers here to 'the medieval deer-park of Wark' (Watts 2004:461). Cf. Parkside (NZ 4248).
1570	Pasturehill (Nb, Bamburgh; NU 1930)	<i>Pasturehill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>pasture</i> (< OFr, ME <i>pasture</i>)	ModE <i>hill</i>		
1571	Path Head (Du, Ryton; NZ 1763)	<i>Path Head</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>path</i> (< ME <i>pāth</i> < OE <i>pæð</i>)	ModE <i>head</i>		It seems unlikely that ModE <i>head</i> is used as a hill-term in this name as the reference is probably, at least primarily, to the 'head', or upper end of a path (cf. Avenue Head Farm).

1572	Pawlaw Pike (Du, Stanhope; NZ 0032)	<i>the Easter Pawlawe</i> 1647 (W)	<i>Little Pawly</i> 1647 (W), <i>Parlo Pike</i> 1768 (W), <i>Pawlaw Pike</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)	OE pers. n. <i>Paga</i> (W)	OE <i>hlāw</i> (W)	ModE dial. <i>pike</i> (W)	The specific of this name is problematic; Watts (2004:463) tentatively suggests the OE pers. n. <i>Paga</i> , but 'the forms are too late for certainty'. The same specific apparently also 'occurs in <i>Pawfeld</i> 1382, a lost place in the ancient waste of the adjoining parish of Wolsingham' (Watts 2004:463).
1573	Pawston Hill (Nb, Kirknewton; NT 8531)	<i>Paston Hill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	<i>Pawston Hill</i> 1957 (OSI1)	p. n. <i>Pawston</i>	ME, ModE <i>hill</i>		<i>Pawston</i> is first recorded in c. 1130 (<i>Pachestenam</i>) (Watts 2004:463, Mawer 1920:155).
1574	Pawton Hill Farm (Du, Elwick; NZ 4332)	<i>Pawton Hill</i> 1839 (PNDu)	<i>Parting Hill</i> 1857-67 (OSC1), <i>Pawton Hill</i> 1898 (OSCR1), <i>Pawton Hill Farm</i> 1986 (OSM1)	p. n. <i>Pawton</i>	ModE <i>hill</i>	ModE <i>farm</i>	The specific of this name is problematic. <i>Pawton</i> could be an earlier p. n. although it only appears as part of <i>P~H~</i> on the maps consulted here, and there are no parallels in the p. n. dictionaries, PNDu, or the EPNS surveys of the neighbouring counties. It might alternatively be a surname, but this seems less likely, with <i>Pawton</i> or the like unattested in the 1891 England and Wales Census (A).
1575	Paxhill (Nb, Allendale; NY 8446)	<i>Paxhill</i> 1979 (OSM1)		?	ModE <i>hill</i>		The specific of this name is obscure. It could be the rare surname <i>Pax</i> , or this could be a fanciful name with Lat <i>pax</i> 'peace' as its specific, but neither explanation seems very likely. P~ was formerly known as <i>Guide Post</i> (OSCR2).

1576	Peak Field (Du, Stanhope; NZ 0136)	<i>Pekefield</i> 1610 (DCDP)	<i>Westerpeakefeild</i> 1619 (DCDP), <i>Pealfield</i> 1768 (ADu), <i>Peak Field</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)	ME <i>pēk</i> 'hill, peak' (< OE * <i>pēac</i>) (DCDP)	ME <i>fēld</i> (DCDP)		
1577	Peat Hill (Nb, Whitfield; NY 7559)	<i>Peat Hill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>peat</i> (< ME <i>pete</i>)	ModE <i>hill</i>		This is one of the several names in the corpus containing ModE <i>peat</i> (cf. e.g. Peat Law). Peat was formerly an important resource used for fuel, as well as 'for a variety of [other] purposes, including roofing and the repair of hedge banks' (Winchester 2000:126).
1578	Peat Law (Nb, Kidland; NT 9010)	<i>Peat Law</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>peat</i> (< ME <i>pete</i>)	ModE dial. <i>law</i>		Cf. Peat Hill.
1579	Peat Rigg (Nb, Haltwhistle; NY 6670)	<i>Peat Rigg</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>peat</i> (< ME <i>pete</i>)	ModE dial. <i>rig(g)</i>		Cf. Peat Hill.
1580	Peatrigg (Nb, Haltwhistle; NY 7568)	<i>Peatrigg</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>peat</i> (< ME <i>pete</i>)	ModE dial. <i>rig(g)</i>		Cf. Peat Hill.
1581	Peatsteel Craggs (Nb, Haltwhistle; NY 6865)	<i>Peatsteel Craggs</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>peat</i> (< ME <i>pete</i>)	ModE dial. <i>steel</i>	ModE <i>crag</i>	On the OSC, OSI and OSM series of maps, <i>Peat Steel</i> is the name of the area N of P~ C~; there are apparently no early forms for this name. Cf. Peat Hill.

1582	Peelwell (Nb, Warden; NY 8364)	<i>Peelwell</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>peel</i> 'baker's shovel' (< ME <i>pēl</i> (e < AN <i>pele</i> , <i>peel</i> , <i>pel</i> , <i>peyl</i>) / ModE surname <i>Peel</i>	ModE <i>well</i>		This is a problematic name. Local topography seems to suggest that the specific might be ModE <i>peel</i> 'baker's shovel', used here in a transferred topographical sense of the triangular hill-spur at the foot of which P~ settlement is situated (cf. Pelaw House, Pelton). Another possibility could be the surname <i>Peel</i> , which is first recorded in England in 1199 (<i>Robert de Pele</i> , So) (Reaney and Wilson 1997:344). In the 1891 Census, it is well attested in Nb, being borne by 172 families in the county (A). ModE <i>peel</i> 'fortified tower or dwelling', which would also be possible on formal grounds, seems unlikely here as there is apparently no evidence of the existence of a peel at, or near P~ (OED Online 03/12/2011).
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1583	Peigh Hills (Nb, Hebburn; NZ 2094)	<i>Pig Hill</i> 1769 (ANb)	<i>Peigh Hills</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	?	ModE <i>hill</i>		The specific of this name is highly problematic. If trustworthy, the 1769 form seems to suggest ModE <i>pig</i> , but the consistent later forms in <i>Peigh</i> - do not support this interpretation. Another possibility might be ModE dial. <i>pie</i> 'magpie', which was also spelt <i>pei</i> , <i>pey</i> in the 17th century (OED Online 03/12/2011). ModE dial. <i>pike</i> , which might otherwise also be possible here, seems unlikely on the grounds of local topography.
1584	Pelaw (Du, Jarrow; NZ 2962)	<i>Pelaw</i> 1863 (W)		?	ModE dial. <i>law</i> (W)		The specific of this name is obscure (Watts 2004:465). This name could be of OE or ME origin despite the apparent absence of early forms (cf. Pelaw House, Pelton).
1585	Pelaw House (Du, Chester-le-Street; NZ 2752)	<i>Pelhou</i> 1183 (W, Ma, Mi)	<i>Pelow</i> 1183 (Mi), <i>Pellowe</i> 1242 (W, E, Ma), <i>Pelawe</i> 1297 (W, E, Ma), <i>Pelaw</i> 1768 (ADu), <i>Pelaw House</i> 1898 (OSCR1)	OE pers. n. * <i>Pēola</i> (W, E) / ME <i>pēl</i> 'pole, palisade' (< AN <i>pēl</i>) (W, Mi) / ME <i>pēl(e)</i> 'peel-shaped, shovel-shaped hill' (< AN <i>pele</i> , <i>peel</i> , <i>pel</i> , <i>peyl</i>) (W) / ME <i>pēl(e)</i> 'triangular feature' (Mi)	OE <i>hōh</i> (W, E) / ME <i>hough</i> (W, Mi)	ModE <i>house</i>	This is a problematic name. Watts (2004:465) suggests that the specific could be ME <i>pēl</i> , here referring to a hill with a 'pole-like shape', or ME <i>pēl(e)</i> 'triangular shaped shovel', used of a 'peel-shaped, shovel-shaped hill'. The same els. are also suggested by Mills (2003:364), who, however, interprets them here as 'palisade' and 'triangular feature', respectively. No interpretation of this name is offered in Mawer (1920:156). Cf. Pelton.

1586	Pelton (Du, Chester-le-Street; NZ 2553)	<i>Pelton</i> c. 1242 (W, Mi)	<i>Pelton</i> 1312 (E, Ma)	OE pers. n. * <i>Pēola</i> (W, E) / ME <i>pēl</i> 'palisade' (< AN <i>pēl</i>) (Mi) / ME <i>pēl</i>(e) 'triangular feature' (< AN <i>pele</i> , <i>peel</i> , <i>pel</i> , <i>peyl</i>) (Mi)	OE <i>tūn</i> (W, E) / ME <i>toun</i> (Mi)		This is a problematic name. The specific could be ME <i>pēl</i> (e) 'peel, baker's shovel', used in a transferred topographical sense of a feature resembling a shovel, but, if so, its exact meaning here is uncertain: Mills (2003:365) interprets it as a 'triangular feature' while in DCDP, 'shovel-shaped hill' is suggested. No interpretation of this name is offered in Mawer (1920:156). Cf. Pelaw House.
1587	Pelton Fell (Du, Chester-le-Street; NZ 2552)	<i>Pelton Fell</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)		p. n. <i>Pelton</i>	ME, ModE <i>fell</i>		For the specific, see Pelton.
1588	Penny Hill (Du, Staindrop; NZ 0823)	<i>Penny Hill</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>penny</i> (< ME <i>peni</i> , <i>paneg</i> < OE <i>pening</i> , <i>pending</i>)	ModE <i>hill</i>		The specific appears to be ModE <i>penny</i> . It might alternatively be the surname <i>Penny</i> , which is first recorded in England in 1191 (<i>Ralph Penig</i> , Hu), but this is perhaps less likely as <i>Penny</i> appears to be comparatively rare in Du, with only 31 of the 5,218 Penny families in the 1891 England and Wales Census recorded in the county (A; Reaney and Wilson 1997:345). OE <i>pening</i> , <i>pending</i> and its reflexes are used in p. ns. of 'something paying a penny rent' (EPNE).

1589	Penny Hill (Nb, Meldon; NZ 1283)	<i>Penny Hill</i> 1769 (ANb)		ModE <i>penny</i> (< ME <i>peni</i> , <i>paneg</i> < OE <i>pening</i> , <i>pending</i>)	ModE <i>hill</i>		The specific might alternatively be a surname, but this seems less likely as the surname <i>Penny</i> appears to be comparatively rare in Nb, with only 18 families in the county bearing the name in the 1891 Census (A). Cf. Penny Hill (NZ 0823).
1590	Pennypie Fell (Nb, Shotley; NY 9651)	<i>Pennypie Fell</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		p. n. <i>Pennypie</i> (i.e. <i>Pennypie House</i>)	ModE <i>fell</i>		<i>P~ F~</i> was apparently named from nearby P~ House (<i>Pennypie House</i> OSC1).
1591	Penshaw (Du, Houghton-le-Spring; NZ 3253)	<i>Pencher</i> 1183 (W, E)	<i>Pencher</i> c. 1190 (Ma), <i>Penchare</i> 1472 (E, Ma), <i>Pensher</i> 1649 (Ma), <i>Painshea</i> 1760 (Ma), <i>Painsher</i> 1768 (W), <i>Penshaw</i> 1803 (Ma), <i>Painshaw</i> 1833 (NCGEW), <i>Penshaw</i> 1967 (OSIR1)	PrW *<i>penn</i> 'hill, headland, top' (W, E)	PrW * <i>carr</i> 'rock' (W, E)		PrW * <i>carr</i> is here in its <i>i</i> -mutated pl. form * <i>cerr</i> (Ekwall 1960:356). The development of the later forms of this name is interesting as it has 'undergone several folk-etymological reinterpretations by association with (1) OE <i>cerr</i> , * <i>ceare</i> 'a turn, a bend', [northern] dial. <i>chare</i> 'a narrow winding lane' and (2) ModE <i>shaw</i> 'a copse, a wood' (Watts 2004:467). No interpretation of this name is offered in Mawer (1920:154-55).
1592	Pepper Side (Nb, Elsdon; NT 7906)	<i>Pepper Side</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>pepper</i> (< ME <i>peper</i> < OE <i>pipor</i>)	ModE <i>side</i>		The specific appears to be ModE <i>pepper</i> , here perhaps referring to 'speckled or dappled vegetation, soil or rocks' (cf. e.g. <i>Pepper Knowe</i> , a name 'taken from a small gravelly hill', and <i>Pepper Hill</i> in Taylor and Márkus (2008:381, 449)) (Taylor and Márkus forthcoming:462).

1593	Pete's Shank (Nb, Alwinton; NT 7910)	<i>Pete's Shank</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE forename <i>Pete</i> (shortened from <i>Peter</i>) / ModE <i>peat</i> (< ME <i>pete</i>)	ModE shank		The specific of this name is problematic. It appears to be the forename <i>Pete</i> , but the present-day form of the name could be misleading, and it might alternatively be ModE <i>peat</i> (cf. Peat Hill).
1594	Pigdon (Nb, Mitford; NZ 1588)	<i>Pikedenn</i> 1205 (W, E, Mi)	<i>Pikeden</i> 1226 (W, E, Ma), <i>Pykedon</i> 1255 (Ma), <i>Pyk(e)don</i> 1346 (W), <i>Pykden</i> 1428 (W, Ma), <i>Pigdon</i> 1769 (ANb)	OE <i>*pīced</i> 'pointed' (< OE <i>pīc</i>) (W) / OE <i>pīc</i> (E, Mi) / ME <i>pīk(e)</i> (Ma) / OE pers. n. <i>*Pīca</i> (E, Mi)	OE <i>dūn</i> (W) / ME <i>doun</i> (Ma) / OE <i>denn</i> 'pasture' (E) / OE <i>denu</i> (Mi)		The generic of this name is almost certainly OE <i>dūn</i> or its reflex as OE <i>denu</i> would not fit local topography here while OE <i>denn</i> seems highly unlikely as it is apparently rare outside Kent, and there are no examples of names containing it north of Essex in EPNE.
1595	Pike Burn (Nb, Greystead; NY 6379)	<i>Pike Burn</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE dial. <i>pīke</i>	ModE <i>burn</i>		The specific might alternatively be the surname <i>Pike</i> , but this seems less likely because of the remote location of the P~ B~. <i>Pike</i> is first recorded as a surname in England in 1066 (<i>Aluric</i> , <i>Alwinus Pike</i> , D, So), and in the 1891 Census, there are 68 Pike families in Nb (A; Reaney and Wilson 1997:351).
1596	Pike House (Nb, Rothbury; NZ 0799)	<i>Pike House</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE dial. <i>pīke</i>	ModE <i>house</i>		
1597	Pike Law (Du, Middleton-in-Teesdale; NY 9031)	<i>Pikelaw</i> 1768 (ADu)	<i>Pike Law</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)	ModE dial. <i>pīke</i>	ModE dial. <i>law</i>		
1598	Pike Rigg (Nb, Whitfield; NY 7354)	<i>Pike Rigg</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE dial. <i>pīke</i>	ModE dial. <i>rig(g)</i>		

1599	Pikeley Rigg (Nb, Hexham; NY 8851)	<i>Pikeley Rigg</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		p. n. <i>Pikeley</i>	ModE dial. <i>rig(g)</i>		This is a problematic name. <i>Pikeley</i> could be an earlier p. n. although it only appears as part of <i>P~ R~</i> on the maps consulted here, and there are no parallels in the p. n. dictionaries or EPNS surveys of neighbouring counties. If so, local topography seems to suggest a derivation from OE <i>pīc</i> + OE <i>hlāw</i> or their reflexes as <i>P~ R~</i> is the name of a prominent hill-spur. <i>Pikeley</i> might alternatively represent a surname, but this seems less likely as <i>Pikeley</i> , <i>Pikely</i> , or the like is unattested in the 1891 England and Wales Census (A).
1600	Pikeston Fell (Du, Wolsingham; NZ 0332)	<i>Pikestone Fell</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)	<i>Pikeston Fell</i> 2005 (OS92)	p. n. <i>Pikeston</i> (W)	ModE <i>fell</i> (W)		<i>P~ F~</i> is 'named from <i>le Pykedstan</i> 1408 [...] [i]t was probably a boundary stone' (Watts 2004:472).
1601	Pikestone Brow (Du, Middleton-in-Teesdale; NY 9429)	<i>Pikestone Brow</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>piked</i> (< ME <i>piked</i> < OE <i>*pīced</i> < OE <i>pīc</i>) + ModE <i>stone</i>	ModE <i>brow</i>		<i>Pikestone</i> could be an earlier p. n. although it only appears as part of <i>P~ B~</i> on the maps consulted here (cf. Pikeston Fell).

1602	Pithouse Crag (Nb, Falstone; NY 6791)	<i>Pithouse Crag</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>pit</i> (< ME <i>pit</i> < OE <i>pytt</i>) + ModE <i>house</i>	ModE <i>crag</i>		There is a disused mine S of P~ C~ on the OSC, OSI and OSM series of maps, and ModE <i>pit</i> is apparently used here in the sense of 'excavation made in digging for coal, shaft of a coal mine; coal mine' (<i>Shaft (Coal)</i> OSC1) (OED). <i>Pithouse</i> could be an earlier p. n. although it only appears as part of P~ C~ on the maps consulted here (cf. Pithouse Fell).
1603	Pithouse Fell (Nb, Bywell St Peter; NY 9954)	<i>Pithouse Fell</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		p. n. <i>Pit House</i>	ModE <i>fell</i>		The specific is an earlier p. n. which has been lost except as part of P~ F~. On OSC1, <i>Pit House</i> is the name of a house N of P~ F~.
1604	Pitland Hills (Nb, Chollerton; NY 8879)	<i>Pitland Hills</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>pit</i> (< ME <i>pit</i> < OE <i>pytt</i>) + ModE <i>land</i> (< ME <i>lōnd</i> < OE <i>land</i> , <i>lond</i>)	ModE <i>hill</i>		The reference and meaning of ModE <i>pit</i> in this name are not known.
1605	Pittington (Du, Pittington; NZ 3244)	<i>duo Pittindunas</i> c. 1085 (E)	<i>duo Pittindunas</i> c. 1123 (W), <i>Pitindun</i> c. 1150 (W, Mi), c. 1180 (Ma), <i>Pitingtun</i> c. 1189 (W), <i>Pitingdun</i> c. 1190 (W, E), <i>Pittyngton</i> 1391 (Ma), <i>Pittington</i> 1768 (ADu)	OE pers. n. * <i>Pytta</i> + - <i>ing</i> - (W, E, Ma, Mi) / OE pers. n. <i>Pitta</i> + - <i>ing</i> - (Ma)	OE <i>dūn</i> (W, E, Ma, Mi)		The <i>duo Pittindunas</i> are North Pittington (i.e. present-day P~) (<i>Northpittingdon</i> c. 1258) and Hallgarth (<i>Pitinduna cum ecclesia</i> c. 1160, <i>Pytingdon Suth</i> 1345, <i>Pittington Hall Garth</i> 1668) (Watts 2004:474; DCDP).

1606	Pixley Hill (Du, Bishop Auckland; NZ 1831)	<i>Pickesley Hill</i> 1647 (DCDP)	<i>Picksly Hill</i> 1768 (ADu), <i>Pixley Hill</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)	p. n. <i>Pixley</i>	ModE hill		This is a problematic name. <i>Pixley</i> could, despite the apparent absence of early forms, be an earlier p. n. (possibly containing OE <i>læh</i> / OE hlāw or its later reflex) as it is attested elsewhere as a p. n. (cf. e.g. <i>Pixley</i> (He) (<i>Picheslei</i> 1086, <i>Pictele</i> 1206, <i>Pikesl'</i> 1242; OE pers. n. <i>Peoht</i> + OE <i>læh</i>) in Ekwall (1960:514)). No interpretation of this name is offered in DCDP as '[t]he evidence is too late to provide a reliable explanation'.
1607	Plenmeller (Nb, Haltwhistle; NY 7163)	<i>Plenmenewre</i> 1256 (W, E)	<i>Playnmelor</i> 1279 (E, Ma, Mi), <i>Pleinmelore</i> 1307 (W, Ma), <i>Plenmeller</i> 1663 (W, Ma), <i>Plain Meller</i> 1769 (ANb), <i>Plainmeller</i> 1862-67 (OSC1), <i>Plenmeller</i> 1898 (OSCR1)	PrW <i>*mēl</i> , <i>*moil</i> 'bare' (W, E, Mi)	PrW *breg 'hill' (W, E, Mi)	PrW *blain 'end, top' (W, E, Mi)	According to Watts (2004:475) and Ekwall (1960:368), <i>Mellor</i> is an earlier p. n. to which PrW <i>*blain</i> was later added. It is uncertain whether <i>*blain</i> is used as a hill-term in this name: it has in place-names the meanings 'point', 'end' and 'top, summit', and here Watts (2004:475) interprets it as 'end' while both Ekwall (1960:368) and Mills (2003:371) prefer 'top' (EPNE; VEPN). No interpretation of this name is offered in Mawer (1920:158).
1608	Plover Hill (Nb, Hexham; NY 9262)	<i>Plover Hill</i> 1769 (ANb)		ModE <i>plover</i> (< ME <i>plover</i> < AN <i>plover</i> , <i>plovier</i> , <i>pluvier</i>)	ModE hill		ModE <i>plover</i> probably refers here either to the golden plover (<i>Charadrius pluvialis</i>) or the lapwing (<i>Vanellus vulgaris</i>) (OED).

1609	Pockerley (Du, Chester-le-Street; NZ 2354)	<i>Pokerleia</i> 1183 (Ma)	<i>Pokerlege</i> 1242 (Ma), <i>Pockerley</i> 1619 (DCDP), <i>Pockerly</i> 1636 (Ma), <i>Pockerley Buildings</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)	ME <i>*pokere</i> 'hobgoblin' (Ma)	ME <i>lei(e)</i> (Ma)		Only <i>P~ Buildings</i> on OS88; the Grid Ref. given here is to P~ B~. The specific might alternatively be ME <i>*pokere</i> 'one who has to do with a poke or sack' or 'an unrecognised OE topographical term <i>*pocor</i> [...] related to ModE <i>pucker</i> , an <i>r</i> -extension of the base <i>pok</i> - seen in <i>pock</i> 'pustule' (OE <i>pocc</i>), <i>poke</i> ¹ 'a bag' (OE <i>pocca</i>), <i>poke</i> ² 'thrust' (DCDP).
1610	Pontop Pike (Du, Lanchester; NZ 1452)	<i>Ponto Pike</i> 1768 (ADu)	<i>Pontop Pike</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)	p. n. <i>Pontop</i>	ME <i>pīk(e)</i> / ModE dial. <i>pike</i>		<i>Pontop</i> is first recorded in c. 1240 (<i>Pontehope</i>) (Ekwall 1960:370; Mawer 1920:159).
1611	Pope's Hill (Nb, Thorneyburn; NY 7389)	<i>Pope's Hill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE surname <i>Pope</i>	ModE <i>hill</i>		<i>Pope</i> is first recorded as a surname in England in c. 1230 (<i>Agnes</i> , <i>Hugo le Pope</i> , C), and in the 1891 Census, there are 45 Pope families in Nb (A; Reaney and Wilson 1997:358).
1612	Portknowle (Du, Egglescliffe; NZ 3811)	<i>Park Knowle</i> 1768 (ADu)	<i>Knowle</i> 1833 (NCGEW), <i>Portknowl</i> 1857-67 (OSC1), <i>Portknowle</i> 1898-99 (OSCR1)	ModE <i>park</i>	ModE <i>knoll</i>		This is a problematic name. The 1768 form seems to suggest that the specific is ModE <i>park</i> , but if so, the later development of this name is puzzling. ModE <i>port</i> , although suggested by the OS forms, is hardly possible here as <i>P~</i> is the name of a farm about four kilometres SW of Egglescliffe.

1613	Pow Hill Country Park (Du, Edmondbyers; NZ 0151)	<i>Pow Hill Country Park</i> 1978 (OSM1)		ModE <i>pool</i> (< ME <i>pōl</i> (e < OE <i>pōl</i>) / ModE poll 'top of the head' (< ME <i>polle</i>)	ModE hill	ModE <i>country</i> (< ME <i>contrē</i> (e < OFr <i>cuntrée</i> , <i>contrée</i>) + ModE <i>park</i>	On the OSC, OSI and OSM series of maps, <i>Pow Hill</i> is the name of a house situated within P~ H~ C~ P~. The specific of this name is problematic. It might be ModE <i>pool</i> , possibly in the dial. sense of 'wide and watery ditch', or maybe ModE <i>poll</i> , used here of a hill-feature in a tranferred topographical sense (EDD; OED). <i>Pow</i> is attested in the NCy as a dial. form of both <i>pool</i> and <i>poll</i> (EDD).
1614	Pressen Hill (Nb, Carham; NT 8234)	<i>Pressonhill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	<i>Pressenhill</i> 1899 (OSCR1), <i>Pressen Hill</i> 2008 (OS74)	p. n. <i>Pressen</i>	ME, ModE hill		<i>Pressen</i> is first recorded in c. 1176 (<i>Prestfen</i>) (Watts 2004:482; Ekwall 1960:373; Mawer 1920:160-161).
1615	Pressen Hill (Nb, Carham; NT 8336)	<i>Presson Hill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	<i>Pressen Hill</i> 1899 (OSCR1)	p. n. <i>Pressen</i>	ME, ModE hill		This P~ H~ is different from Pressen Hill (NT 8234); the distance between the two places is about two kilometres, and in both names, the specific refers to Pressen (NT 8335).

1616	Preston Hill (Nb, Kirknewton; NT 9223)	<i>Preston Hill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	<i>Preston Hill</i> 1869 (W)	ModE surname <i>Preston</i>	ModE <i>hill</i>		In Watts' (2004:483) words, this is 'a remote peak in the Cheviots whose name is unexplained'. The specific could be the surname <i>Preston</i> , which is first recorded in England in 1185 (<i>Peter de Prestun</i> , Y) (Reaney and Wilson 1997:361). In the 1891 England and Wales Census, <i>Preston</i> is well attested, but not particularly common in Nb, with 107 of the 15,033 Preston families recorded in the county (A). It might alternatively be an earlier p. n. although it only appears as part of P~ H~ on the maps consulted here as <i>Preston</i> is well evidenced as a p. n. elsewhere (cf. e.g. <i>Preston</i> (Do) (<i>Prestun</i> 1228) and <i>Preston</i> (La) (<i>Prestvne</i> 1086) in Watts (2004:482)), but this seems less likely as all <i>Prestons</i> appear to be from OE <i>prēost</i> 'priest' + OE <i>tūn</i> , and an earlier name containing <i>tūn</i> or its reflex seems unlikely here because of the remote location of P~ H~.
1617	Priest's Knowe (Nb, Rothbury; NZ 0494)	<i>Priest's Knowe</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>priest</i> (< ME <i>prēst</i> < OE <i>prēost</i>)	ModE dial. <i>knowe</i>, <i>know</i>		The specific might alternatively be a surname, but this seems less likely as the surname <i>Priest</i> is apparently relatively rare in Nb, with only 13 families in the county bearing it in the 1891 Census (A).

1618	Primrose Bank (Nb, Holy Island; NU 0943)	<i>Primrose Bank</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>primrose</i> (< ME <i>prime-rōse</i> < AN <i>primerose</i>)	ModE <i>bank</i>		
1619	Primrose Hill Farm (Du, Winston; NZ 1517)	<i>Primrose Hill</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)	<i>Primrose Hill Farm</i> 1982 (OSM1)	ModE <i>primrose</i> (< ME <i>prime-rōse</i> < AN <i>primerose</i>)	ModE <i>hill</i>	ModE <i>farm</i>	
1620	Prospect Hill (Nb, Corbridge; NY 9962)	<i>Prospect Hill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>prospect</i> (< ME <i>prospecte</i> < Lat <i>prōspectus</i>)	ModE <i>hill</i>		ModE <i>prospect</i> is probably used here in the sense of 'view afforded by a particular location or position; extensive or commanding range of sight' (OED Online 03/12/2011). Other possibilities might be 'area considered likely to yield a mineral deposit' and 'preliminary mine or drilling used to evaluate the mineral deposits of an area', but there is apparently no evidence for mining activity at, or around P~H~ (OED Online 03/12/2011).
1621	Prudhoe (Nb, Ovingham; NZ 0962)	<i>Prudho</i> 1173 (W, E, Ma, Mi)	<i>Prudehou</i> 1212 (W, E), c. 1250 (Ma), <i>Prudhowe</i> 1416 (Ma), <i>Prudhoe</i> 1768 (ADu)	OE pers. n. <i>Prūda</i> (W, E, Ma, Mi) / late OE <i>prūt</i> , <i>prūd</i> 'proud, gallant' (< OFr <i>prod</i> , <i>pro</i> , <i>pros</i> , <i>prot</i> , <i>proz</i> , <i>prud</i> , <i>pru</i> , <i>prou</i> , <i>preu</i>) (Ma)	OE <i>hōh</i> (W, E, Ma, Mi)		P~ is the name of a town situated on steep slopes overlooking the deep valley in which the River Tyne flows, and although the specific is probably a pers. n. rather than the adj. <i>prūt</i> , <i>prūd</i> , '[t]he name was probably thought of as 'proud height' after the great Umfraville castle was built c. 1161' (Watts 2004:484).

1622	Pry Hill (Nb, Allendale; NY 8351)	<i>Pry Hill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>pry</i> (< ModE <i>to pry</i> < ME <i>prīen</i>) / ModE <i>to pry</i> / ModE dial. <i>pry</i> 'grass'	ModE hill		The specific of this name is problematic. This could be another 'look-out hill' (cf. Spy Law), but the specific could alternatively be ModE dial. <i>pry</i> , '[a] name given locally to various rigid glaucous grasses and species of Carex, esp. C. Panicea' (cf. e.g. <i>Pry Hill</i> (WRY) in PNYW, which is apparently either from ME <i>prīen</i> or the dial. <i>pry</i>) (OED).
1623	Puncherton Hill (Nb, Alwinton; NT 9209)	<i>Puncherton Hill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		p. n. <i>Puncherton</i>	ME, ModE hill		<i>Puncherton</i> is first recorded in c. 1250 (<i>Pun(t)chardon</i>) (Mawer 1920:161).
1624	Quarrington (Du, Kelloe; NZ 3237)	<i>Querindone</i> c. 1150 (Ma)	<i>Querendune</i> c. 1190 (E), <i>Querindune</i> c. 1183 (W, Ma, Mi), <i>Querington</i> 1242 (W), <i>Queringdon</i> 1382 (W, Ma), <i>Queryngton</i> c. 1500 (W, Ma), <i>Quarrington</i> 1647 (W)	OE <i>cweorn</i> , <i>cwyrn</i> , <i>cweorne</i> 'quern, millstone' (W, E, Ma, Mi)	OE dūn (W, E, Ma, mi)		Only <i>Old Q~</i> and <i>Q~ Hill</i> on OS93; the Grid Ref. given here is to O~ Q~.
1625	Quarrington Hill (Du, Kelloe; NZ 3337)	<i>Quarrington Hill</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)	<i>Quarrington Hill</i> 1863 (W)	p. n. <i>Quarrington</i> (W)	ModE hill (W)		For the specific, see Quarrington.
1626	Quarry Hill (Du, Brancepeth; NZ 2138)	<i>Quarry Hill</i> 1768 (ADu)		ModE <i>quarry</i> (< ME <i>quarrei</i>)	ModE hill		The reference of ModE <i>quarry</i> in this name is not known.
1627	Queen's Crag (Nb, Haltwhistle; NY 7970)	<i>Queen's Crag</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>queen</i> (< ME <i>quēn</i> (e < OE <i>cwēn</i>))	ModE crag		Cf. King's Crag.
1628	Rabbit Crag (Nb, Falstone; NY 7091)	<i>Rabbit Crag</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>rabbit</i> (< ME <i>rabet</i>)	ModE crag		

1629	Rabbit Hill (Nb, Lowick; NU 0537)	<i>Rabbit Hill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>rabbit</i> (< ME <i>rabet</i>)	ModE <i>hill</i>		
1630	Race Head (Du, Stanhope; NY 8740)	<i>Race Head</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>race</i> (< ME <i>rās</i> (e < ON <i>rás</i>))	ModE <i>head</i>		The specific is apparently ModE <i>race</i> , used here of a row of mine shafts in the dial. sense of 'row, series' (cf. 'A race of pits' (Nb) in the EDD). There are disused lead mines in the area, and old mine shafts are marked on several editions of the OS maps consulted here (e.g. <i>Silverdike Mine (Lead)</i> OSC1, <i>Middlehope Old Mine (Lead)</i> OSC1; <i>Old Shafts (Lead)</i> OSC2) (DMM; KP). It is uncertain whether ModE <i>head</i> is used as a hill-term in this name as the reference could be to the 'head', or upper end of the 'race' rather than to a hill-feature.
1631	Rackside (Nb, Ilderton; NT 9722)	<i>Rackside</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE dial. <i>rack</i> 'narrow path', <i>rake</i> 'way, path, steep narrow path up a hill-side' (< ME <i>rake</i> < OE <i>racu</i> , ON <i>rák</i>)	ModE <i>side</i>		
1632	Rackwood Hill (Du, Hamsterley; NZ 0930)	<i>Rackwood Hill</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)		p. n. <i>Rackwood</i>	ME, ModE <i>hill</i>		<i>Rackwood</i> is first recorded in 1382 (<i>Rakwod</i>) (Mawer 1920:161).

1633	Radcliffe (Nb, Warkworth; NU 2602)	<i>Radcliffe</i> 1925-26 (OSCR2)		ModE <i>red</i> (< ME <i>rēd</i> < OE <i>rēad</i>)	ModE <i>cliff</i>		<p><i>R~</i> is the name of a former pit village, which developed in the 19th century around <i>R~ Colliery</i>, which opened in 1836 and closed in 1896 (DMM). Apart from a few houses which still exist, the village was demolished in 1971 to make way for an opencast site, and the residents were moved to nearby Amble (KP). <i>Radcliffe</i> makes its first appearance on the maps consulted here in secondary names such as <i>R~ Colliery</i> and <i>R~ Terrace</i> (OSC1; OSCR1). This name could be of OE or ME origin despite the apparent absence of early forms (cf. e.g. <i>Radcliffe</i> (La) (<i>Radeclive</i> 1086) and <i>Radcliffe on Trent</i> (Nt) (<i>Radeclive</i> 1086), both from OE <i>rēad</i> + OE <i>clif</i>, in Watts (2004:489) and Ekwall (1960:378), and also Rockliffe, Low <i>R~</i>).</p>
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1634	Raeshaw Fell (Nb, Alwinton; NT 7812)	<i>Rushy Fell</i> 1769 (ANb)	<i>Raeshaw Fell</i> 1924-25 (OSCR2)	ModE <i>rushy</i> (< ME <i>rishī</i> < ME <i>rishe</i> < OE <i>risc</i> , <i>rix</i> , * <i>rysc</i>)	ModE <i>fell</i>		This is one of the several names in the corpus containing a reference to rushes, which were formerly a valuable resource as they were harvested 'for thatch, for strewing on floors, and for use as the wicks of rushlight candles' (cf. e.g. Rushey Hill, Rushy Rigg) (Winchester 2000:137). The earliest citation of the adj. <i>rushy</i> in the sense of 'full of or covered with rushes' in the OED dates from 1567 (OED Online 03/12/2011).
1635	Ragpath Side (Du, Lanchester; NZ 1444)	<i>Ragpath Side</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)		ModE dial. <i>rag</i> 'hard, coarse or rough stone' (< ME <i>ragge</i>) + ModE <i>path</i> (< ME <i>pāth</i> < OE <i>pæð</i>)	ModE <i>side</i>		The first el. appears to be ModE dial. <i>rag</i> , which is used 'in various parts of England [of] certain kinds of stone, differing greatly in structure, but chiefly of a hard coarse texture', and also attested in p. ns. elsewhere (cf. e.g. <i>Rag Hill</i> (WRY) (<i>Rag Hill</i> 1849; ME <i>ragge</i> 'rough stone' + ME <i>hill</i>) in PNYW) (OED). The compound <i>ragpath</i> is apparently used in Du of a particular kind of path, although the exact meaning of the word is uncertain (cf. <i>Ragpath Lane</i> (from ModE dial. <i>ragpath</i> 'a path or way' of an undefinable type') in PNDu).
1636	Ramshaw Fell (Nb, Haltwhistle; NY 7160)	<i>Ramshaw Fell</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		p. n. <i>Ramshaw</i>	ME, ModE <i>fell</i>		<i>Ramshaw</i> is first recorded in 1312 (<i>Ramschawes</i>) (Mawer 1920:162).

1637	Ramshaw Heugh (Du, St Helen Auckland; NZ 1527)	<i>Ramshawe hughe</i> 1647 (DCDP)	<i>Ramshawe haugh</i> 1647 (DCDP), <i>Ramshaw Heugh</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)	p. n. <i>Ramshaw</i> (DCDP)	ModE dial. <i>hoe</i>, <i>heugh</i> (DCDP)		<i>Ramshaw</i> is first recorded in 1382 (<i>Ramsale</i>) (Mawer 1920:162). This <i>R~</i> is different from the one which occurs in <i>Ramshaw Fell</i> .
1638	Ramside Hall (Du, St Giles Durham; NZ 3144)	<i>Ramside</i> 1951 (OSI1)	<i>Ramside Hall</i> 1992 (OSMR1)	ModE <i>ram</i> (< ME <i>ram</i> < OE <i>ramm</i>)	ModE <i>side</i>	ModE <i>hall</i>	<i>Ramside</i> is an earlier p. n. which has been taken back into use in the 20th century: 'By 1586 [...] the Clifton manor had become divided into two granges, known as <i>Low Grange</i> and <i>Ramside</i> . When <i>Ramside</i> was purchased by Thomas Pemberton in 1820, he demolished the old Grange house and erected a new building which he called <i>Belmont Hall</i> [...] In the 1960's when the Pembertons sold their Hall [...] [it] became an hotel and its ancient name of <i>Ramside</i> was restored' (KP). It could be of OE or ME origin; if so, the specific might alternatively be OE <i>hræfn</i> , <i>hremn</i> , ME <i>rāven</i> 'raven' (cf. e.g. <i>Ramshaw</i> (Du) (<i>Ramsale</i> 1382) and <i>Ramshope</i> (Nb) (<i>Rammeshope</i> c. 1230) in Mawer (1920:162)) or possibly OE <i>hramsa</i> , <i>hramse</i> , ME <i>ramse</i> 'wild garlic' (cf. e.g. <i>Ramsgill</i> (NRY) (<i>Ramesgile</i> 1198) in Watts (2004:49) and Ekwall (1960:380)).

1639	Rare Dean (Du, Lanchester; NZ 1342)	<i>Rewardon</i> 1382 (Ma)	<i>Rardon</i> 1688 (Ma), <i>Reardown</i> 1740 (Ma), <i>Raredane</i> 1750 (Ma), <i>Rare Dean</i> 1833 (NCGEW)	ME <i>reward</i> 'reward' (< AN <i>reuard</i> , <i>rewarde</i>) (DCDP)	ME <i>doun</i> (DCDP)		This is a problematic name. According to DCDP, <i>R~ D~</i> might be a 'reward hill', a p. n. formation similar to 'the field-name type <i>Prize Acre Meadow</i> ' attested elsewhere. No interpretation is offered in Mawer (1920:162)
1640	Ratcheugh (Nb, Long Houghton; NU 2315)	<i>Retche-hewghe</i> 1567 (B)	<i>Ratcheugh</i> 1769 (ANb)	ModE <i>wretch</i> (< ME <i>wrecche</i> < OE <i>wrecca</i> , <i>wræcca</i>)	ModE dial. <i>hoe</i>, <i>heugh</i>		According to Mawer (1920:162), [rat] is a Nb form of <i>wretch</i> . This name could be of OE origin as OE <i>wrecca</i> , <i>wræcca</i> also had the meaning 'fugitive, outlaw' which might be more appropriate here than 'wretch' (cf. e.g. <i>Ratchwood</i> (Nb) (<i>Wrethewode</i> 1279, <i>Wretchwood</i> 1620; OE <i>wrecca</i> , <i>wræcca</i> + OE <i>wudu</i>) in Ekwall (1960:381) and Mawer (1920:162)).
1641	Ratcheugh Crag (Nb, Long Houghton; NU 2214)	<i>Ratcheugh Crag</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		p. n. <i>Ratcheugh</i>	ModE <i>crag</i>		For the specific, see Ratcheugh.
1642	Raven Currick Rigg (Nb, Allendale; NY 8657)	<i>Raven Currick Rigg</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>raven</i> (< ME <i>rāven</i> < OE <i>hræfn</i> , <i>hremn</i>) + ModE dial. <i>currick</i> 'cairn, heap of stones, stone enclosure'	ModE dial. <i>rig(g)</i>		<i>Raven Currick</i> could be an earlier p. n. although it only appears as part of <i>R~ C~ R~</i> on the maps consulted here. Cf. Currock Hill.
1643	Raven Hills (Du, Middleton-in-Teesdale; NY 9627)	<i>Raven Hills</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>raven</i> (< ME <i>rāven</i> < OE <i>hræfn</i> , <i>hremn</i>)	ModE <i>hill</i>		

1644	Raven Seat (Du, Stanhope; NY 9732)	<i>Raven Seat</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>raven</i> (< ME <i>rāven</i> < OE <i>hræfn</i> , <i>hremn</i>)	ModE seat (< ME <i>sete</i> < late OE <i>sæte</i> < ON <i>sæti</i>)		ModE <i>seat</i> is apparently used here as a hill-term in a transferred topographical sense (cf. e.g. Blackseat Hill). <i>R~ S~</i> is the name of the summit of a prominent hill-spur or ridge.
1645	Raven's Crag (Nb, Lowick; NU 0536)	<i>Raven's Crag</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>raven</i> (< ME <i>rāven</i> < OE <i>hræfn</i> , <i>hremn</i>)	ModE crag		
1646	Ravens Heugh (Nb, Rothbury; NZ 0198)	<i>Ravens Heugh</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>raven</i> (< ME <i>rāven</i> < OE <i>hræfn</i> , <i>hremn</i>)	ModE dial. hoe, heugh		
1647	Ravens Knowe (Nb, Elsdon; NT 7806)	<i>Ravens Knowe</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>raven</i> (< ME <i>rāven</i> < OE <i>hræfn</i> , <i>hremn</i>)	ModE dial. knowe, know		
1648	Ravenshaugh (Nb, Wark; NY 8276)	<i>Ravenshugh</i> 1354 (Ma)	<i>Ravensheugh</i> 1862-67 (OSC1), <i>Ravenshaugh</i> 2003 (OS87)	OE <i>hræfn</i> , <i>hremn</i> 'raven' (Ma) / OE pers. n. <i>Hræfn</i> (Ma)	OE hōh (Ma)		
1649	Ravensheugh Crag (Nb, Wark; NY 8374)	<i>Ravensheugh Craig</i> 1769 (ANb)	<i>Ravensheugh Crag</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	p. n. <i>Ravenshaugh</i>	ModE crag		For the specific, see Ravenshaugh.
1650	Ravenshill (Nb, Falstone; NY 6294)	<i>Raven's brae</i> 1769 (ANb)	<i>Ravenshill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	ModE <i>raven</i> (< ME <i>rāven</i> < OE <i>hræfn</i> , <i>hremn</i>)	ModE dial. brae (later replaced with ModE hill)		
1651	Ravenside (Du, Ryton; NZ 0958)	<i>le Rauensid dike</i> 1313 (DCDP)	<i>Ravenside</i> c. 1315 (Ma)	OE pers. n. <i>Hræfn</i> (Ma) / OE <i>hræfn</i> , <i>hremn</i> 'raven' (Ma)	OE sīde (Ma)		This name is interpreted as 'raven hill-side' (OE <i>hræfn</i> , <i>hremn</i> + OE <i>sīde</i>) in DCDP.
1652	Raw Hill (Nb, Elsdon; NT 7601)	<i>Raw Hill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		p. n. <i>Raw</i>	ModE hill		<i>R~</i> is <i>Row</i> on ANb; there are apparently no early forms.
1653	Raw Side (Nb, Bellingham; NY 8684)	<i>Raw Side</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		p. n. <i>Raw</i> (i.e. <i>Rawfoot</i>)	ModE side		<i>Rawfoot</i> is <i>Raw</i> on ANb; there are apparently no early forms.
1654	Ray Fell (Nb, Kirkwhelpington; NY 9585)	<i>Ray Fell</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		p. n. <i>Ray</i>	ME, ModE fell		<i>Ray</i> is first recorded in c. 1300 (<i>Raye</i>) (Mawer 1920:163). It only appears in secondary names such as <i>R~ Fell</i> and <i>R~ Demesne</i> on the maps consulted here.

1655	Rayheugh (Nb, Bamburgh; NU 1327)	<i>Rayheugh</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>roe</i> (< ME <i>rō</i> < OE <i>rā</i>)	ModE dial. <i>hoe</i>, <i>heugh</i>		The specific of this name is problematic. It could be ModE <i>roe</i> 'small species of deer, <i>Capreolus capræa</i> ' as <i>ray</i> , <i>rey</i> is attested as a 16th-17th century Scottish and northern spelling of <i>roe</i> (DOST; OED).
1656	Reaveley Hill (Nb, Ingram; NU 0018)	<i>Reaveley Hill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		p. n. <i>Reaveley</i>	ME, ModE <i>hill</i>		<i>Reaveley</i> is first recorded in 1242 (<i>Reueley</i>) (Ekwall 1960:383).
1657	Reaver Crag (Nb, Chollerton; NY 9275)	<i>Reaver Crag</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>reaver</i> , <i>reiver</i> 'robber, plunderer, border thief' (< ME <i>rēver</i> (<i>e</i> < OE <i>rēafere</i> < OE <i>rēafian</i>))	ModE <i>crag</i>		The specific appears to be ModE <i>reaver</i> , <i>reiver</i> , here presumably referring to border reivers, 'marauders that raided the border between Scotland and England from 13th-16th centuries' (OED Online 04/12/2011).
1658	Rebel Hill (Nb, Allendale; NY 8459)	<i>Rebel Hill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>rebel</i> (< ME <i>rebel</i> < AN <i>rebele</i> , <i>rebell</i> , <i>rebel</i> , <i>rebelle</i>)	ModE <i>hill</i>		<i>R~ H~</i> is said to commemorate 'a vicar of Allendale Mr Patten, who joined young Derwentwater in the Jacobite rising of 1715 and was appointed chaplain of the little army of northerners' (GBI).
1659	Redburn Edge (Du, Stanhope; NY 8944)	<i>Redburn Edge</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)		p. n. <i>Redburn</i>	ME <i>egge</i> / ModE <i>edge</i>		<i>Redburn</i> is first recorded in 1382 (<i>Redburn</i>) (Mawer 1920:163).
1660	Redheugh (Nb, Thorneyburn; NY 7888)	<i>Le Redehouet</i> 1290 (Ma)	<i>Reedhaugh</i> 1663 (Ma), <i>Red Haugh</i> 1769 (ANb), <i>Redheugh</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	OE <i>rēad</i> 'red' (Ma) / OE <i>hrēod</i> 'reed' (Ma)	OE <i>hōh</i> (Ma)		
1661	Redheugh Knowe (Nb, Chatton; NU 0830)	<i>Redheugh Knowe</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>red</i> (< ME <i>rēd</i> < OE <i>rēad</i>) / ModE <i>reed</i> (< ME <i>rēd</i> < OE <i>hrēod</i>) + ModE dial. <i>hoe</i>, <i>heugh</i>	ModE dial. <i>knowe</i>, <i>know</i>		<i>Redheugh</i> could be an earlier p. n. although it only appears as part of <i>R~ K~</i> on the maps consulted here (cf. Redheugh (NY 7888)).

1662	Redmarshall (Du, Redmarshall; NZ 3821)	<i>Redmereshil</i> (I') c. 1195 (W)	<i>Rodmereshil</i> c. 1208 (E), <i>Redmereshill</i> c. 1208 (Mi), <i>Redmershil</i> (I') c. 1225 (W), <i>Redmerhill</i> 1260 (E, Ma), <i>Redmershill</i> 1345 (Ma), <i>Redmarshall</i> 1624 (W)	OE <i>rēad</i> 'red' (W, Ma, Mi) / OE <i>hrēod</i> 'reed' (E, Ma) + OE <i>mere</i> 'lake, pool' (W, E, Ma, Mi) / OE <i>mersc</i> 'marsh' (Ma)	OE <i>hyll</i> (W, E, Ma, Mi)		Watts (2004:496) suggests that <i>rēad-mere</i> is an earlier p. n. A similar suggestion is made in Gelling and Cole (2000:193-194) although they interpret the name as <i>hrēod-mere</i> rather than <i>rēad-mere</i> . According to Watts (2004:496), this is a 'red mere' because 'winter flood water used formerly to stand on the red clay soil here'.
1663	Redwell Hills Farm (Du, Lanchester; NZ 1351)	<i>Redwell Hills</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)	<i>Redwell Hills Farm</i> 1967 (OSIR1)	ModE <i>red</i> (< ME <i>rēd</i> < OE <i>rēad</i>) / ModE <i>reed</i> (< ME <i>rēd</i> < OE <i>hrēod</i>) + ModE <i>well</i>	ModE <i>hill</i>	ModE <i>farm</i>	<i>Redwell</i> could be an earlier p. n. although it only occurs as part of <i>R~ H~ F~</i> on the maps consulted here.
1664	Reeds Rigg (Nb, Hexham; NY 8758)	<i>Reeds Rigg</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>reed</i> (< ME <i>rēd</i> < OE <i>hrēod</i>) / ModE surname <i>Reed</i>	ModE dial. <i>rig(g)</i>		<i>Reed</i> is first recorded as a surname in England in 1176 (<i>William Red</i> , GI), and in the 1891 Census, it is the surname of 1,269 families in Nb (A; Reaney and Wilson 1997:374).
1665	Reedswood Crag (Nb, Thorneyburn; NY 7597)	<i>Reedswood Crag</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		p. n. <i>Reedswood</i>	ModE <i>crag</i>		<i>R~</i> is <i>Reedswood</i> on ANb; there are apparently no early forms for this name, and it has been lost except as part of <i>R~ C~</i> .
1666	Reeker Pike (Nb, Falstone; NY 6682)	<i>Reeker Pike</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	<i>Reeker Pike</i> 1868 (W)	?	ModE dial. <i>pike</i> (W)		The specific of this name is obscure; no interpretation is suggested by Watts (2004:496).
1667	Reely Law (Nb, Belford; NU 1038)	<i>Reely Law</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		?	ModE dial. <i>law</i> / ModE dial. <i>loch</i> , <i>lough</i> 'lake' (< ME <i>lough</i> < OE <i>luh</i> , Gaelic <i>loch</i>)		<i>R~ L~</i> is on Fenham Flats on the North Sea coast S of Holy Island, and the generic of this name appears to be either ModE dial. <i>law</i> or ModE dial. <i>loch</i> , <i>lough</i> in the sense of 'tidal pool or stream' (cf. Old Law). The specific is obscure.

1668	Rhodes Hill (Nb, Ford; NT 9440)	<i>Rhodes Hill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		p. n. <i>Rhodes</i> (i.e. <i>Etal Rhodes</i>)	ModE <i>hill</i>		<i>Etal Rhodes</i> is <i>Rhodes</i> on OSC1; there are apparently no early forms.
1669	Richmond Hill (Nb, Stamfordham; NZ 0870)	<i>Richmond Hill</i> 1769 (ANb)		ModE surname <i>Richmond</i>	ModE <i>hill</i>		The specific appears to be the surname <i>Richmond</i> , which is first recorded in England in 1199 (<i>Roger de Richemund</i>), and in Nb in 1296 (<i>Adam de Richemond</i>), and which is the surname of 95 families in Nb in the 1891 Census (A; Reaney and Wilson 1997:377). <i>Richmond</i> might alternatively be an earlier p. n. containing OFr <i>mont</i> , but this seems less likely as p. ns. of French origin are in general rare both as spontaneous coinages and as transferred names (but cf. e.g. Beaumont and Belmont (NY 9726), and also e.g. <i>Richmond</i> (NRY) in Watts (2004:499) and Mills (2003:389)).
1670	Riddlehamhope Fell (Nb, Hexham; NY 9049)	<i>Riddlehamhope Fell</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		p. n. <i>Riddlehamhope</i>	ModE <i>fell</i>		<i>Riddlehamhope</i> is first recorded in 1547 (<i>Ridelamehoppe</i>) (Mawer 1920:165).
1671	Ridge End (Nb, Falstone; NY 7285)	<i>Rigend</i> 1769 (ANb)	<i>Ridge End</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	ModE dial. <i>rig(g)</i> / ModE <i>ridge</i>	ModE <i>end</i>		

1672	Ridge End Burn (Nb, Falstone; NY 7097)	<i>Riggend Burn</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	<i>Ridge End Burn</i> 1898-99 (OSCR1)	ModE dial. <i>rig(g)</i> / ModE <i>ridge</i>	ModE <i>end</i>	ModE <i>burn</i>	On ANb, as well as on the OSC, OSI and OSM series of maps, <i>R~E~</i> (<i>Rigend</i> ANb) is the name of the farm now known as <i>East Kielder</i> , situated at the tip of the extensive ridge at the foot of the <i>R~E~B~</i> flows. This <i>R~E~</i> is different from Ridge End (NY 7285).
1673	Riding Hills (Nb, Bywell St Andrew; NZ 0062)	<i>Riding Hills</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		p. n. <i>Riding</i>	ME, ModE <i>hill</i>		<i>Riding</i> is first recorded in 1262 (<i>Ryding</i>) (Watts 2004:499; Ekwall 1960:387; Mawer 1920:165).
1674	Ridley Crag (Nb, Elsdon; NY 8399)	<i>Ridley Crag</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE surname <i>Ridley</i> / p. n. <i>Ridley</i>	ModE <i>crag</i>		The specific of this name is problematic. It could be the surname <i>Ridley</i> , which is first recorded in England in 1227 (<i>Elyas de Redleg'</i> , K), and in Nb in 1279 (<i>Alexander de Rydeleye</i>) (Reaney and Wilson 1997:378). In the 1891 England and Wales Census, <i>Ridley</i> is the commonest in Du and Nb, where it is the surname of 1,635 and 1,137 families, respectively (A). Alternatively, <i>Ridley</i> could be an earlier p. n. (possibly containing OE <i>læh</i> / OE <i>hlāw</i> or its reflex) although it only appears as part of <i>R~C~</i> on the maps consulted here as <i>Ridley</i> is well attested as a p. n. elsewhere (cf. e.g. <i>Ridley</i> (Nb, Bywell St Peter) (<i>Rydddeley</i> 1268) in Ekwall (1960:387) and Mawer (1920:166) and <i>Ridley</i> (Ess) (<i>Retleia</i> 1086) in Ekwall (1960:387), both from <i>læh</i>).

1675	Rigg, The R~ (Nb, Falstone; NY 6383)	<i>The Rigg</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	<i>The Rigg</i> 1868 (W)		ModE dial. <i>rig(g)</i> (W)		
1676	Riggend, Healey R~ (Nb, Bywell St Peter; NZ 0056)	<i>Healey Riggend</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE dial. <i>rig(g)</i>	ModE <i>end</i>	p. n. <i>Healey</i>	<i>Healey</i> is first recorded in 1268 (<i>Heley</i>) (Watts 2004:291; Ekwall 1960:229; Mawer 1920:107; Mills 2003:234).
1677	Rimey Law (Du, Stanhope; NY 9243)	<i>Rimey Law</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>rimy</i> 'frosty, covered with or characterised by rime or hoar frost' (< ME <i>rīmie</i> < OE <i>hrīmig</i> < OE <i>hrīm</i>)	ModE dial. <i>law</i>		
1678	Rimside (Nb, Edlingham; NU 0806)	<i>Rymsidiam</i> c. 1138 (L)	<i>Rimsyde</i> 1201 (L), <i>Rymeside</i> 1256 (L), <i>Rimescid</i> 1268 (Ma), <i>Rymessid</i> 1472 (Ma), <i>Rymside</i> 1567 (B), <i>Rimside Moor</i> 1769 (ANb)	OE <i>rima</i> 'shore, edge, bank' / OE pers. n. * <i>Rim</i> (Ma)	OE <i>sīde</i> (Ma)		Only <i>R~ Moor</i> on OS81; the Grid Ref. given here is to R~ M~. If the specific is OE <i>rima</i> , it is uncertain whether it is used as a hill-term here.
1679	Ritto Hill (Nb, Ingram; NT 9516)	<i>Ritto Hill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		?	ModE <i>hill</i>		The specific of this name is obscure.
1680	Riverhill Farm (Nb, Chollerton; NY 9073)	<i>Reaverhill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	<i>River Hill</i> 1968 (OSIR1), <i>Riverhill Farm</i> 2003 (OS87)	ModE <i>reaver</i> , <i>reiver</i> 'robber, plunderer, border thief' (< ME <i>rēver</i> (e < OE <i>rēafere</i> < OE <i>rēafian</i>) (later replaced with ModE <i>river</i> (< OFr, ME <i>rivere</i>))	ModE <i>hill</i>	ModE <i>farm</i>	The specific of this name was apparently originally ModE <i>reaver</i> , <i>reiver</i> , here presumably referring to border reivers (cf. Reaver Crag). The later, seemingly unlikely replacement of <i>reaver</i> , <i>reiver</i> with ModE <i>river</i> is explained by the situation of R~ F~ by the River North Tyne.
1681	Rob's Pikes (Nb, Falstone; NY 6899)	<i>Rob's Pikes</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE forename <i>Rob</i> (shortened from <i>Robert</i>)	ModE dial. <i>pike</i>		

1682	Robsheugh Farm (Nb, Newburn; NZ 0974)	<i>Robsheugh</i> 1769 (ANb)	<i>Robsheugh Farm</i> 2005 (OS88)	ModE forename <i>Rob</i> (shortened from <i>Robert</i>)	ModE dial. <i>hoe</i> , <i>heugh</i>	ModE <i>farm</i>	<i>Robsheugh</i> could be modelled on Heugh (NZ 0873) as the distance between the two places is only about 1.8km, and there is also a Westerheugh (<i>Wester Heugh</i> OSC1) W of Heugh on all editions of OS maps consulted here.
1683	Rock Nab (Nb, Ellingham; NU 1720)	<i>Rocknab</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	<i>Rock Nab</i> 1899 (OSCR1)	p. n. <i>Rock</i>	ME <i>nab</i> (<i>be</i> 'projecting peak, knoll' (< ON <i>nabbi</i> , <i>nabbr</i>) / ModE dial. <i>nab</i> 'projecting or jutting out part of a hill or rock, rocky hill or summit, headland, promontory')		<i>Rock</i> is first recorded in 1164 (<i>Roch</i>) (Watts 2004:504; Mawer 1920:167).
1684	Rockcliffe, Low R~ (Du, Hurworth; NZ 3008)	<i>Rock cliff</i> 1768 (ADu)	<i>Rockcliffe</i> 1839 (PNDu), <i>Rawcliff</i> 1857-67 (OSC1), <i>Low Rawcliffe</i> 1899 (OSCR1), <i>Low Rockcliffe</i> 1954 (OSI1)	ON <i>rauðr</i> 'red' (PNDu)	ON <i>klif</i> 'cliff, steep hill' (PNDu)	ModE <i>low</i> (< ME <i>loue</i> < ON <i>lágr</i>)	<i>Low</i> in distinction from nearby High R~ (<i>High Rockcliffe</i> 1839 PNDu). R~ is apparently first recorded as a f. n. (<i>a close called Roccliffe</i> 1662 PNDu); the location of the original R~ is not known. A Scandinavian origin is tentatively suggested for this name in PNDu, but it might alternatively ultimately be of English origin, with OE <i>rēad</i> 'red' and OE <i>clif</i> having later been replaced with their Scandinavian cognates (cf. e.g. <i>Rawcliffe</i> (WRY) (<i>Roupeclif</i> c. 1070) and <i>Out Rawcliffe</i> (La) (<i>Rodeclif</i> 1086) in Watts (2004:493-494) and Ekwall (1960:382), both from OE <i>rēad</i> (later replaced with ON <i>rauðr</i>) + OE <i>clif</i>).

1685	Roddam Rigg (Nb, Ilderton; NU 0219)	<i>Roddamrigg House</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	<i>Roddam Rigg</i> 1979 (OSM1)	p. n. <i>Roddam</i>	ME <i>rigge</i> / ModE dial. <i>rig(g)</i>		<i>Roddam</i> is first recorded in c. 1135 (<i>Roden</i>) (Watts 2004:505; Mawer 1920:167-168).
1686	Rodridge Farm (Du, Monk Hesledon; NZ 4135)	<i>Road Ridge</i> 1768 (ADu)	<i>Rodridge</i> 1857-67 (OSC1), <i>Rodridge Farm</i> 1898 (OSCR1)	?	ModE <i>ridge</i>	ModE <i>farm</i>	The specific of this name is obscure; the generic appears to be ModE <i>ridge</i> .
1687	Rogerley Hill (Du, Lanchester; NZ 1753)	<i>Rogerley Hill</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)		p. n. <i>Rogerley</i>	ModE <i>hill</i>		The specific is an earlier p. n. which has been lost except as part of <i>R~ H~</i> . On OSC1, <i>Rogerley</i> is the name of the area around <i>R~ H~</i> . There is also a Harperley nearby on all maps consulted here, and it seems possible that these two names in - <i>ley</i> could have a similar origin as <i>Rogerley</i> (Du, NZ 0137) and <i>Frosterley</i> (Du, NZ 0337): '[t]his is probably an instance of 12th cent. subdivision of an earlier Anglo-Saxon woodland estate called <i>Lēah</i> 'the clearing, the pasture' (DCDP).
1688	Rookan Edge (Nb, Elsdon; NY 7896)	<i>Ruken Edge</i> 1769 (ANb)	<i>Rookan Edge</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	p. n. <i>Rookan</i> (W)	ModE <i>edge</i> (W)		<i>R~</i> is <i>Ruken</i> on ANb; there are apparently no early forms for this name, and it has been recently lost except as part of secondary names such as <i>R~ E~</i> and Rookan Knowe. On ANb, as well as on the OSC, OSI and OSM series of maps, it is the name of a house ENE of <i>R~ E~</i> which no longer exists.
1689	Rookan Knowe (Nb, Elsdon; NY 8096)	<i>Rookan Knowe</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		p. n. <i>Rookan</i>	ModE dial. <i>knowe</i>, <i>know</i>		For the specific, see Rookan Edge.

1690	Rookhope Head (Du, Stanhope; NY 8744)	<i>Rookhope Head</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)		p. n. <i>Rookhope</i>	ME <i>heved</i>, <i>haved</i>, <i>hede</i> / ModE <i>head</i>		It seems unlikely that ME <i>heved</i> , <i>haved</i> , <i>hede</i> or its reflex is used as a hill-term in this name as the reference is probably to the 'head' of a valley (cf. Ashgill Head). <i>Rookhope</i> is first recorded in c. 1190 (<i>Rokehope</i>) (Watts 2004:507; Mawer 1920:168).
1691	Rookling Law (Nb, Alwinton; NT 8506)	<i>Rookling Law</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>rookling</i> 'young rook' (< ModE <i>rook</i> < ME <i>rōk</i> (e < OE <i>hrōc</i>))	ModE dial. <i>law</i>		The specific appears to ModE <i>rookling</i> . <i>Rookling</i> is apparently otherwise a relatively rare word, with only five citations, the earliest of them dating from 1786, given in the OED (OED Online 04/12/2011).
1692	Ros Castle (Nb, Chillingham; NU 0825)	<i>Roes Castle</i> 1769 (ANb)	<i>Ross Castle</i> 1862-67 (OSC1), <i>Ros Castle</i> 1980 (OSM1)		PrW *<i>ros</i> 'moor, heath; promontory, hill-spur'	ModE <i>castle</i>	This is a problematic name. Despite the apparent absence of early forms, <i>Ros</i> could be an earlier p. n. of Celtic origin, containing PrW * <i>ros</i> or its reflex (cf. e.g. <i>Ross</i> (Nb, NU 1337) (<i>Rosse</i> c. 1208; PrW * <i>ros</i>) in Watts (2004:508) and Ekwall (1960:392-393)). If so, * <i>ros</i> is almost certainly used as a hill-term here as <i>R~ C~</i> is the name of an 'Iron Age settlement [which] stands in a commanding position on the highest hill in the area' (KP).
1693	Ros Hill Wood (Nb, Chatton; NU 0925)	<i>Ros Hill Wood</i> 1980 (OSM1)		p. n. <i>Ros</i> (i.e. <i>Ros Castle</i>) + ModE <i>hill</i>	ModE <i>wood</i>		For the first el., see <i>Ros Castle</i> .
1694	Rose Hill (Du, Stanhope; NY 9338)	<i>Rose Hill</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>rose</i> (< ME <i>rōse</i> < AN <i>rose</i> , OE <i>rōse</i> , <i>rose</i>)	ModE <i>hill</i>		

1695	Roseden Edge (Nb, Ilderton; NU 0221)	<i>Roseden Edge</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		p. n. <i>Roseden</i>	ME <i>egge</i> / ModE <i>edge</i>		<i>Roseden</i> is first recorded in 1242 (<i>Russedon</i>) (Watts 2004:508; Ekwall 1960:392; Mills 2003:395).
1696	Rosehill (Nb, Wallsend; NZ 3166)	<i>Rose Hill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	<i>Rosehill</i> 1898 (OSCR1)	p. n. <i>Rose</i>	ModE <i>hill</i>		The specific is apparently as earlier p. n. as there is a settlement named <i>Rose</i> at, or near present-day Rosehill on ANb.
1697	Ross Links (Nb, Belford; NU 1437)	<i>Ross Links</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		p. n. <i>Ross</i>	ModE dial. <i>link</i> (< ME <i>link</i> < OE <i>hlinc</i>)		ModE dial. <i>link</i> refers here to coastal sand dunes (cf. Druridge Links, Link House). <i>Ross</i> is first recorded in c. 1208 (<i>Rosse</i>) (Watts 2004:508; Ekwall 1960:392-393; Mills 2003:395).
1698	Ross Point (Nb, Belford; NU 1339)	<i>Ross Point</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		p. n. <i>Ross</i>	ModE <i>point</i>		For the specific, see Ross Links.

1699	Rothill (Nb, Whittingham; NU 0612)	<i>Ratt Hill</i> 1769 (ANb)	<i>Rothill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	ModE <i>rat</i> (< ME <i>rat</i> < OE <i>ræt</i>) / ModE <i>rot</i> (< ME <i>rōt</i> < ME <i>rōten</i> < OE <i>rotian</i>)	ModE <i>hill</i>		The specific of this name is problematic; if trustworthy, the 1769 form seems to suggest ModE <i>rat</i> while the later forms of the name suggest ModE <i>rot</i> . If the specific is <i>rot</i> , its meaning here is uncertain. Perhaps R~ is a place where sheep were liable to catch the rot, '[an] acute, frequently fatal, disease caused in sheep [...] by the liver fluke <i>Fasciola hepatica</i> ' (OED Online 04/12/2011). Another possibility might be that <i>rot</i> is a shortened form of <i>rot-grass</i> , another name for the butterwort (<i>Pinguicula vulgaris</i>), so named because it was thought to cause the rot, or <i>white rot</i> , a colloquial name for the marsh pennywort (<i>Hydrocotyle vulgaris</i>) (EDD; OED Online 04/12/2011).
1700	Rothley Crag (Nb, Hartburn; NZ 0488)	<i>Rothley Crag</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		p. n. <i>Rothley</i>	ModE <i>crag</i>		<i>Rothley</i> is first recorded in 1195 (<i>Ruelea</i>) (Watts 2004:509; Ekwall 1960:393).
1701	Rough Pike (Nb, Falstone; NY 6386)	<i>Rough Pike</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	<i>Rough Pike</i> 1868 (W)	ModE <i>rough</i> (< ME <i>rough</i> (e < OE <i>rūh</i>) (W)	ModE dial. <i>pike</i> (W)		
1702	Rough Rigg (Du, Middleton-in-Teesdale; NY 8234)	<i>Rough Rigg</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>rough</i> (< ME <i>rough</i> (e < OE <i>rūh</i>) (W)	ModE dial. <i>rig(g)</i>		
1703	Roughlees Farm (Nb, Hartburn; NZ 0593)	<i>Rughlaw grangia</i> c. 1300 (NC)	<i>Rughtles</i> c. 1300 (NC), <i>Rufflaw</i> 1769 (ANb), <i>Roughlees</i> 1862-67 (OSC1), <i>Roughlees Farm</i> 2008 (OS81)	OE <i>rūh</i> 'rough' / ME <i>rough</i> (e)	OE <i>hlāw</i> / ME <i>loue</i> / OE <i>læh</i> / ME <i>lei</i> (e)	ModE <i>farm</i>	

1704	Roughside (Nb, Greystead; NY 7483)	<i>Rughside</i> 1357 (Ma)	<i>Ruff Side</i> 1769 (ANb), <i>Roughside</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	OE <i>rūh</i> 'rough' (Ma)	OE <i>sīde</i> (Ma)		
1705	Round Hill (Nb, Allendale; NY 8054)	<i>Round Hill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>round</i> (< ME <i>round</i> < OFr <i>rond</i> , <i>round</i>)	ModE <i>hill</i>		
1706	Round Hill (Nb, Wark; NY 7477)	<i>Round Hill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>round</i> (< ME <i>round</i> < OFr <i>rond</i> , <i>round</i>)	ModE <i>hill</i>		
1707	Round Hill (Nb, Whitfield; NY 7552)	<i>Round Hill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>round</i> (< ME <i>round</i> < OFr <i>rond</i> , <i>round</i>)	ModE <i>hill</i>		
1708	Round Law (Nb, Thorneyburn; NY 7295)	<i>Roundlaw</i> 1769 (ANb)	<i>Round Law</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	ModE <i>round</i> (< ME <i>round</i> < OFr <i>rond</i> , <i>round</i>)	ModE dial. <i>law</i>		
1709	Round Top (Nb, Wark; NY 7176)	<i>Round Top</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>round</i> (< ME <i>round</i> < OFr <i>rond</i> , <i>round</i>)	ModE <i>top</i>		
1710	Roundhill Farm (Du, Hurworth; NZ 3011)	<i>Round Hill</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)	<i>Roundhill Farm</i> 1991 (OSMR2)	ModE <i>round</i> (< ME <i>round</i> < OFr <i>rond</i> , <i>round</i>)	ModE <i>hill</i>	ModE <i>farm</i>	This name could be identical with the lost f. n. <i>Round Hill</i> 1688 in PNDu.
1711	Rowley Head (Nb, Hexham; NY 9056)	<i>Rowley Head</i> 1769 (ANb)		p. n. <i>Rowley</i>	ME <i>heved</i>, <i>haved</i>, <i>hede</i> / ModE <i>head</i>		The p. n. <i>Rowley</i> has been lost except as part of secondary names such as <i>R~ Head</i> . It is first recorded in 1226 (<i>Ruley</i>) (Mawer 1920:169).

1712	Rowside (Nb, Whitfield; NY 7859)	<i>Rowside</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>row</i> (< ME <i>reue</i> < OE <i>rāw</i>)	ModE <i>side</i>		The specific appears to be ModE <i>row</i> , but, if so, its meaning in this name is uncertain as the usual meaning of OE <i>rāw</i> and its reflexes in p. ns., 'row of houses', seems unlikely here since <i>R~</i> is the name of a farm surrounded by fields and pasture (EPNE). The specific might alternatively be the ModE adj. <i>raw</i> , used here in the sense of 'cold, bleak', as <i>row</i> is attested in Nb as a dial. form of <i>raw</i> (EDD; OED).
1713	Rubbingstob Hill (Nb, Chollerton; NY 8978)	<i>Rubbingstob Hill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE dial. <i>rubbing-stob</i> (< ModE <i>rubbing</i> (< ModE <i>to rub</i> < ME <i>rubben</i>) + ModE dial. <i>stob</i> (< ME <i>stub</i> (<i>be</i> < OE <i>stubb</i> , * <i>stobb</i>))	ModE <i>hill</i>		The specific is apparently ModE dial. <i>rubbing-stob</i> , used, like <i>rubbing-post</i> and the dial. <i>rubbing-stoop</i> , of a 'post set up for cattle to rub themselves against' (EDD; OED).
1714	Ruffside (Du, Edmondbyers; NY 9951)	<i>Rougside</i> 1363 (DCDP)	<i>Roughside</i> 1370 (DCDP), <i>Ruffside</i> 1769 (ANb), <i>Roughside</i> 1857-67 (OSC1), <i>Ruffside</i> 1954 (OSI1)	OE <i>rūh</i> 'rough' (DCDP)	OE <i>sīde</i> (DCDP)		
1715	Rumby Hill (Du, Bishop Auckland; NZ 1734)	<i>Rumby Hill</i> 1768 (ADu)		p. n. <i>Rumby</i>	ME, ModE <i>hill</i>		<i>Rumby</i> is first recorded in 1382 (<i>Ronundby</i>) (Mawer 1920:170). It only appears as part of <i>R~ H~</i> on the maps consulted here, and it is uncertain whether it referred to the same place as the apparently later <i>R~ H~</i> , or whether these were two separate places.

1716	Rushey Hill (Nb, Haltwhistle; NY 7170)	<i>Rushy Hill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	<i>Rushey Hill</i> 1926 (OSCR2)	ModE <i>rushy</i> (< ME <i>rishī</i> < ME <i>rishe</i> < OE <i>risc</i> , <i>rix</i> , * <i>rysc</i>)	ModE <i>hill</i>		Cf. Raeshaw Fell.
1717	Rushey Law (Nb, Chollerton; NY 9078)	<i>Rushy Law</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	<i>Rushey Law</i> 1897-98 (OSCR1)	ModE <i>rushy</i> (< ME <i>rishī</i> < ME <i>rishe</i> < OE <i>risc</i> , <i>rix</i> , * <i>rysc</i>)	ModE dial. <i>law</i>		Cf. Raeshaw Fell.
1718	Rushy Knowe (Nb, Alwinton; NT 8903)	<i>Rushy Knowe</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>rushy</i> (< ME <i>rishī</i> < ME <i>rishe</i> < OE <i>risc</i> , <i>rix</i> , * <i>rysc</i>)	ModE dial. <i>knowe</i>, <i>know</i>		Cf. Raeshaw Fell.
1719	Rushy Knowe (Nb, Elsdon; NY 9299)	<i>Rushy Knowe</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	<i>Rushy Knowe</i> 1869 (W)	ModE <i>rushy</i> (< ME <i>rishī</i> < ME <i>rishe</i> < OE <i>risc</i> , <i>rix</i> , * <i>rysc</i>) (W)	ModE dial. <i>knowe</i>, <i>know</i> (W)		Cf. Raeshaw Fell.
1720	Rushy Knowe (Nb, Falstone; NY 6588)	<i>Rushy Knowe</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>rushy</i> (< ME <i>rishī</i> < ME <i>rishe</i> < OE <i>risc</i> , <i>rix</i> , * <i>rysc</i>)	ModE dial. <i>knowe</i>, <i>know</i>		Cf. Raeshaw Fell.
1721	Rushy Knowe (Nb, Greystead; NY 6881)	<i>Rushy Knowe</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>rushy</i> (< ME <i>rishī</i> < ME <i>rishe</i> < OE <i>risc</i> , <i>rix</i> , * <i>rysc</i>)	ModE dial. <i>knowe</i>, <i>know</i>		Cf. Raeshaw Fell.
1722	Rushy Rigg (Nb, Haltwhistle; NY 7075)	<i>Rushy Rigg</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>rushy</i> (< ME <i>rishī</i> < ME <i>rishe</i> < OE <i>risc</i> , <i>rix</i> , * <i>rysc</i>)	ModE dial. <i>rig(g)</i>		Cf. Raeshaw Fell.
1723	Ryal (Nb, Stamfordham; NZ 0174)	<i>Ryhill'</i> 1242 (W)	<i>Ryhill</i> 1242 (E, Mi), <i>Ryhull</i> 1255 (W, Ma), <i>Riell</i> 1346 (W, Ma), <i>Ryall</i> 1663 (W, Ma), <i>Rial</i> 1769 (ANb), <i>Ryall</i> 1833 (NCGEW), <i>Ryal</i> 1898 (OSCR1)	OE <i>ryge</i> 'rye' (W, E, Ma, Mi)	OE <i>hyll</i> (W, E, Ma, Mi)		
1724	Ryall Farm (Du, Sedgefield; NZ 3629)	<i>Ryghill</i> 1382 (Ma)	<i>Rial</i> 1768 (ADu), <i>Ryal</i> 1857-67 (OSC1), <i>Ryall Farm</i> 1982 (OSM1)	OE <i>ryge</i> 'rye' (Ma)	OE <i>hyll</i> (Ma)	ModE <i>farm</i>	
1725	Rye Hill (Nb, Simonburn; NY 8971)	<i>Rye Hill</i> 1769 (ANb)		ModE <i>rye</i> (< ME <i>rīe</i> < OE <i>ryge</i>)	ModE <i>hill</i>		

1726	Rye Hill (Nb, Slaley; NY 9557)	<i>Rye Hill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>rye</i> (< ME <i>rīe</i> < OE <i>ryge</i>)	ModE <i>hill</i>		
1727	Ryehill (Nb, Rothbury; NU 0201)	<i>Rihill</i> c. 1247 (L)	<i>Rye Hill</i> 1769 (ANb), <i>Ryehill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	OE <i>ryge</i> 'rye'	OE <i>hyll</i>		
1728	Ryle, Great R~ (Nb, Whittingham; NU 0112)	<i>Rihul</i> 1176 (W, Ma)	<i>Rihull</i> 1212 (Mi), <i>Mangnam Ryhil</i> 1236 (W), <i>Ryhull</i> 1254 (E), <i>Ryle</i> 1428 (W, Ma), <i>Great Ryal</i> 1769 (ANb), <i>Great Ryle</i> 1833 (NCGEW), 1868 (W)	OE <i>ryge</i> 'rye' (W, E, Ma, Mi)	OE <i>hyll</i> (W, E, Ma, Mi)	Lat <i>magna</i> 'great' (later replaced with ModE <i>great</i> (< ME <i>grēt</i> < OE <i>grēat</i>)) (W)	<i>Great</i> in distinction from Little R~ (<i>Parva Rihull</i> ' 1212 W).
1729	Sacriston (Du, Witton Gilbert; NZ 2447)	<i>le Segrestayneheuh</i> 1311 (W)	<i>Segrysteynhogh</i> 1312 (E, Ma, Mi), <i>Sacristonheughe</i> c. 1647 (W), <i>Sacriston Hough</i> 1768 (ADu), <i>Sacriston</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)	OFr, ME <i>secrestein</i> , <i>segrestein</i> 'sacristan' (W, E, Ma, Mi)	ME <i>hough</i> (W, E, Ma, Mi)		In its present-day form, <i>S~</i> represents a highly unusual p. n. type as it is a simplex name containing the specific of an earlier p. n. The generic was apparently dropped because <i>Sacriston</i> 'looks like a name in <i>tūn</i> ' (Watts 2004:517). OFr, ME <i>secrestein</i> , <i>segrestein</i> refers to the sacrist of Durham Abbey (Watts 2004:517).

1730	Sadberge (Du, Haughton-le-Skerne; NZ 3416)	<i>Satberga</i> c. 1150 (W, E, Mi)	<i>Sadberge</i> c. 1174 (DCDP, PNDu), <i>Sethberga</i> c. 1176 (E, Ma), <i>Sadberg</i> 1189 (Ma), <i>Sedberge</i> 1198 (E), <i>Sadberg</i> c. 1220 (W), <i>Sedberg</i> 1234 (Ma), <i>Sadberge</i> 1235 (W), <i>Sadburge</i> 1406 (W), <i>Sedberg</i> 1615 (W), <i>Sadberge</i> 1768 (ADu)	ON <i>sate</i> 'flat piece of ground' (Mi)	ON <i>set-berg</i> 'flat-topped hill' (W, E, Ma, Mi) / ON <i>berg</i> 'hill' (Mi)		The first el. might alternatively be OE <i>sæt</i> 'lurking place, snare, gin' (PNDu). If so, the second el. would probably be OE <i>berg</i> rather than its ON cognate.
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1731	Sadbury Hill (Nb, Wark; NY 8276)	<i>Sadbury Hill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		p. n. <i>Sadbury</i>	ModE <i>hill</i>		The specific of this name is problematic. <i>Sadbury</i> could be an earlier p. n. although it only appears as part of <i>S~ H~</i> on the maps consulted here; if so, it could contain OE <i>berg</i> / OE <i>burh</i> , <i>burg</i> or its reflex. Another possibility might be that it has the same etymology as Sadberge, which is probably from ON <i>set-berg</i> 'flat-topped hill'; this explanation seems unlikely, however, since p. ns. of Scandinavian origin are in general rare in Nb. The specific might alternatively be a surname, but this seems less likely as <i>Sadbury</i> is apparently extremely rare in general, with only four families bearing the name in the 1891 England and Wales Census, while <i>Sudbury</i> seems to be rare in Nb, with only four of the 458 Sudbury families in the Census recorded in Nb (A).
1732	Saddlers Knowe (Nb, Alwinton; NT 8109)	<i>Saddlers Knowe</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>saddler</i> (< ME <i>sadeler</i> (e < ME <i>sadel</i> < OE <i>sadol</i>) / ModE surname <i>Saddler</i>	ModE dial. <i>knowe</i>, <i>know</i>		<i>Saddler</i> is first recorded as a surname in England in 1288 (<i>Simon le Sadelere</i> , Sx), and in the 1891 Census, there are 36 Saddler families in Nb (A; Reaney and Wilson 1997:388).
1733	Sand Edge (Du, Wolsingham; NZ 0840)	<i>Sand Edge</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>sand</i> (< OE, ME <i>sand</i>)	ModE <i>edge</i>		

1734	Sandhoe (Nb, St John Lee; NY 9766)	<i>Sandho</i> 1225 (W, E, Ma, Mi)	<i>Sandhou</i> 1328 (W, Ma), <i>Sandhoe</i> 1663 (W, Ma), <i>Sandy</i> 1724 (W, Ma), <i>Sandhoe</i> 1769 (ANb), <i>Sandoe</i> 1833 (NCGEW), <i>Sandhoe</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	OE <i>sand</i> 'sand' (W, E, Ma, Mi)	OE <i>hōh</i> (W, E, Ma, Mi)		
1735	Sandstell Point (Nb, Tweedmouth; NU 0052)	<i>Sandstell Point</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		p. n. <i>Sandstell</i>	ModE <i>point</i>		<i>Sandstell</i> is apparently an earlier p. n. although it only appears as part of <i>S~ P~</i> on the maps consulted here: ' <i>stell</i> [...] [a] deep pool in a river where net-fishing for salmon can be carried on [...] [t]here are several stells on the river Tweed as <i>Abstell</i> , <i>Sandstell</i> ' (EDD).
1736	Sandy Carrs (Du, Easington; NZ 3942)	<i>Sandy Carrs</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>sandy</i> (< ME <i>sandī</i> (e < OE <i>sandig</i> < OE <i>sand</i>))	ModE dial. <i>carr</i>		The generic is apparently ModE dial. <i>carr</i> . S~ C~ settlement is situated at the foot of a hill which has been heavily quarried, and the feature it once referred to probably no longer exists.
1737	Sandy Craggs (Nb, Rothbury; NY 9797)	<i>Sandy Craggs</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>sandy</i> (< ME <i>sandī</i> (e < OE <i>sandig</i> < OE <i>sand</i>))	ModE <i>crag</i>		
1738	Sandybraes (Nb, Kirkwhelpington; NZ 0379)	<i>Sandy brae</i> 1769 (ANb)	<i>Sandybraes</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	ModE <i>sandy</i> (< ME <i>sandī</i> (e < OE <i>sandig</i> < OE <i>sand</i>))	ModE dial. <i>brae</i>		

1739	Sandyford Rigg (Nb, Haltwhistle; NY 7162)	<i>Sandyford Rigg</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>sandy</i> (< ME <i>sandr̥</i> (e < OE <i>sandig</i> < OE <i>sand</i>) + ModE <i>ford</i> (< ME <i>fōrd</i> < OE <i>ford</i>))	ModE dial. <i>rig(g)</i>		<i>Sandyford</i> could be an earlier p. n. although it only appears as part of S~ R~ and S~ <i>Sike</i> on the maps consulted here (cf. e.g. <i>Sandyford</i> (Nb, Newcastle) (<i>Sandeforthflat</i> 1384) in Mawer (1920:172)).
1740	Sandysike Rigg (Nb, Bellingham; NY 8288)	<i>Sandysike Rigg</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		r. n. <i>Sandy Sike</i>	ModE dial. <i>rig(g)</i>		On the OSC, OSI and OSM series of maps, <i>Sandy Sike</i> is the name of a small stream SE of S~ R~.
1741	Sandyway Heads (Nb, Stamfordham; NZ 0474)	<i>Sandway Head</i> 1769 (ANb)	<i>Sandyway Heads</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	ModE <i>sandy</i> (< ME <i>sandr̥</i> (e < OE <i>sandig</i> < OE <i>sand</i>) / ModE <i>sand</i> (< OE, ME <i>sand</i>) (later replaced with ModE <i>sandy</i>) + ModE <i>way</i> (< ME <i>wei</i> < OE <i>weg</i>))	ModE <i>head</i>		It seems unlikely that ModE <i>head</i> is used as a hill-term in this name as the reference is probably, at least primarily, to the 'head', or upper end of a path (cf. Avenue Head Farm).
1742	Saughieside Hill (Nb, Kirknewton; NT 8624)	<i>Saughieside Hill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE dial. <i>saughy</i> 'abounding in willows' (< ModE dial. <i>saugh</i> , <i>sauch</i> < ME <i>salou</i> (e < OE <i>salh</i>) + ModE <i>side</i>	ModE <i>hill</i>		The earliest citation of the adj. <i>saughy</i> in the OED dates from 1818.
1743	Saughy Crag (Nb, Elsdon; NT 7703)	<i>Saughy Crag</i> 1862- 67 (OSC1)		ModE dial. <i>saughy</i> 'abounding in willows' (< ModE dial. <i>saugh</i> , <i>sauch</i> < ME <i>salou</i> (e < OE <i>salh</i>))	ModE <i>crag</i>		Cf. Saughieside Hill.
1744	Saughy Hill (Nb, Alwinton; NT 8910)	<i>Saughy Hill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE dial. <i>saughy</i> 'abounding in willows' (< ModE dial. <i>saugh</i> , <i>sauch</i> < ME <i>salou</i> (e < OE <i>salh</i>))	ModE <i>hill</i>		Cf. Saughieside Hill.

1745	Saughy Rigg (Nb, Haltwhistle; NY 7368)	<i>Saughrigs</i> 1769 (ANb)	<i>Saughy Rigg</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	ModE dial. <i>saugh</i> , <i>sauch</i> 'sallow, willow' (< ME <i>salou</i> (e < OE <i>salh</i>) (later replaced with ModE dial. <i>saughy</i> (< ModE dial. <i>saugh</i> , <i>sauch</i>))	ModE dial. <i>rig(g)</i>		Cf. Saughieside Hill.
1746	Scad Law (Nb, Thorneyburn; NY 7596)	<i>Scad Law</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE dial. <i>scald</i> 'scabby' (< ModE <i>scalled</i> < ME <i>scalled</i> (e < ME <i>scal</i> (le < ON <i>skalle</i>))	ModE dial. <i>law</i>		This is one of the several names in <i>Sca(l)d</i> -, <i>Scaud</i> - in the corpus (cf. e.g. Scald Hill, Scaud Hill). The specific in these names appears to be ModE dial. <i>scald</i> in the sense of 'scabby, patchy' (cf. <i>Scald Law</i> in Drummond (2007a:170-171): ' <i>Scald Law</i> , Scots for scabbed or patchy hill, referring to the smears of scree in its eastern corries [...] [t]here are several hills of this name, or <i>Scaw'd Law</i> , in the Borders'). It might alternatively be ModE <i>scald</i> in the dial. sense of 'patch of land more liable to be scorched or burnt by the sun than the remainder', but this seems less likely as this sense of <i>scald</i> is apparently otherwise only attested in East Anglia (EDD).

1747	Scaffold Hill Farm (Nb, Longbenton; NZ 3069)	<i>Scaffold Hill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	<i>Scaffold Hill Farm</i> 1957 (OSIR1)	ModE <i>scaffold</i> (< ME <i>scaffold</i> < OFr <i>schaffaut</i> , <i>eschaffaut</i> , <i>eschafal</i> , <i>eschaiphal</i>)	ModE <i>hill</i>	ModE <i>farm</i>	The specific appears to be ModE <i>scaffold</i> . Its meaning in this name is uncertain, but it could be used here as a mining term of a 'platform at the top of a winning' as there are records of borings carried out at Scaffold Hill Hole on 'Killingworth Moor 240 yards South-west of Scaffold Hill' in 1760 (DMM; EDD; Heslop 1892:598).
1748	Scaife House (Du, Staindrop; NZ 1020)	<i>Scaife House</i> 1768 (ADu)		ModE dial. <i>skeaf</i> 'steep, broken bank; precipice' / ModE surname <i>Scaife</i>	ModE <i>house</i>		The specific of this name is problematic. It could be ModE dial. <i>skeaf</i> , which is also written <i>scafe</i> , <i>scaife</i> (EDD). According to the EDD, <i>skeaf</i> is otherwise only attested in the Lake District and North Yorkshire, but it could be possible here as S~ H~ is less than six kilometres N of the River Tees and it would fit local topography as the place is on top of a triangular hill-spur. The specific could alternatively be the surname <i>Scaife</i> , which is first recorded in England in 1219 (<i>Geoffrey Skaif</i> , Y) (Reaney and Wilson 1997:394). In the 1891 England and Wales Census, <i>Scaife</i> is the surname of 1,548 families, including 156 families in Du (A).
1749	Scald Hill (Nb, Kirknewton; NT 9221)	<i>Scald Hill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE dial. <i>scald</i> 'scabby' (< ModE <i>scalled</i> < ME <i>scalled</i> (e < ME <i>scal</i> (le < ON <i>skalle</i>))	ModE <i>hill</i>		Cf. Scad Law.

1750	Scald Law (Nb, Elsdon; NY 9488)	<i>Scald Law</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE dial. <i>scald</i> 'scabby' (< ModE <i>scalled</i> < ME <i>scalled</i> (e < ME <i>scal</i> (le < ON <i>skalle</i>))	ModE dial. <i>law</i>		Cf. Scad Law.
1751	Scald Pike (Nb, Falstone; NY 6387)	<i>Scald Pike</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE dial. <i>scald</i> 'scabby' (< ModE <i>scalled</i> < ME <i>scalled</i> (e < ME <i>scal</i> (le < ON <i>skalle</i>))	ModE dial. <i>pike</i>		Cf. Scad Law.
1752	Scaldhill (Nb, Kirknewton; NT 9327)	<i>Scaldhill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE dial. <i>scald</i> 'scabby' (< ModE <i>scalled</i> < ME <i>scalled</i> (e < ME <i>scal</i> (le < ON <i>skalle</i>))	ModE <i>hill</i>		Cf. Scad Law.
1753	Scar End (Du, Middleton-in-Teesdale; NY 8830)	<i>Scar End</i> 1977 (OSM1)		ModE <i>scar</i> 'precipice, cliff, steep face of rock, ridge of a hill, bare place on a hill-side' (< ME <i>scārre</i> < ON <i>sker</i>)	ModE <i>end</i>		S~ E~ was formerly known as <i>Low Beck Head</i> (OSC1). It was apparently renamed from the nearby S~ E~ Well (<i>Scar End Well</i> OSCR1).
1754	Scaud Hill (Du, Stanhope; NY 8036)	<i>Scaud Hill</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)		ModE dial. <i>scald</i> 'scabby' (< ModE <i>scalled</i> < ME <i>scalled</i> (e < ME <i>scal</i> (le < ON <i>skalle</i>))	ModE <i>hill</i>		Cf. Scad Law.
1755	Scaud Knowe (Nb, Alnham; NT 9514)	<i>Scaud Knowe</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE dial. <i>scald</i> 'scabby' (< ModE <i>scalled</i> < ME <i>scalled</i> (e < ME <i>scal</i> (le < ON <i>skalle</i>))	ModE dial. <i>knowe</i>, <i>know</i>		Cf. Scad Law.
1756	Scaup Pikes (Nb, Falstone; NY 6498)	<i>Scalp Pikes</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	<i>Scaup Pikes</i> 1898-99 (OSCR1)	p. n. <i>Scaup</i>	ModE dial. <i>pike</i>		S~ is <i>Shawhope</i> on ANb; there are apparently no early forms.
1757	Schil, The S~ (Nb, Kirknewton; NT 8622)	<i>Shill</i> 1769 (ANb)	<i>The Schel</i> 1862-67 (OSC1), 1869 (W), <i>The Schil</i> 1899 (OSCR1)		ModE dial. <i>shill</i> 'steep pointed hill' (< ME <i>shovel</i> (e < OE <i>scofl</i>) (W)		According to Watts (2004:545), ModE dial. <i>shill</i> 'seems to be used in [Nb] of a steep pointed hill', with Shillmoor 'suggest[ing] the derivation is from OE <i>scofl</i> '.

1758	Scotsman's Knowe (Nb, Whittingham; NT 9018)	<i>Scotsman's Knowe</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>Scotsman</i> (< ModE <i>Scottish</i> (< ME <i>Scottish</i> < late OE <i>scottisc</i> < OE <i>scot(t)</i>) + ModE <i>man</i> (< ME <i>man</i> < OE <i>mann</i> , <i>monn</i>))	ModE dial. <i>knowe</i>, <i>know</i>		
1759	Scremerston Hill (Nb, Ancroft; NU 0047)	<i>Scremerstonhill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	<i>Scremerston Hill</i> 1968 (OSIR1)	p. n. <i>Scremerston</i>	ME, ModE <i>hill</i>		<i>Scremerston</i> is first recorded in c. 1130 (<i>Scrimestan</i>) (Watts 2004:533; Mawer 1920:172).
1760	Scrog Hill (Nb, Embleton; NU 2521)	<i>Scrog Hill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE dial. <i>scrog</i> (< ME <i>scrogge</i> , <i>shrogge</i>)	ModE <i>hill</i>		The specific is apparently ModE dial. <i>scrog</i> . Its meaning in this name is uncertain as it has several meanings which might be possible here, including 'stunted or crooked bush or tree', 'land covered with bushes and low underwood', 'blackthorn' and 'crab-apple' (EDD; OED).
1761	Seaton Point (Nb, Long Houghton; NU 2612)	<i>Seaton Point</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		p. n. <i>Seaton</i> (i.e. <i>Seaton House</i>)	ModE <i>point</i>		<i>Seaton</i> is first recorded in 1280 (<i>Seyton</i>) (Mawer 1920:173).
1762	Seatsides (Nb, Haltwhistle; NY 7566)	<i>Seatsides</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>seat</i> (< ME <i>sete</i> < late OE <i>sæte</i> < ON <i>sæti</i>)	ModE <i>side</i>		The specific appears to be ModE <i>seat</i> , presumably used here as a hill-term in a transferred topographical sense (cf. e.g. Blackseat Hill).

1763	Sedling Fell (Du, Stanhope; NY 8642)	<i>Sedling Fell</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)		ModE dial. <i>sideling</i> 'slope, declivity; side of a sloping bank' (< ME <i>sīdeling</i> < ME <i>sīde</i>)	ModE <i>fell</i>		There is also a S~ Burn SW of S~ F~ on all editions of OS maps consulted here. The specific in these two names is problematic. It could be ModE dial. <i>sideling</i> ; there is no evidence of <i>sed-</i> spellings of this word in the dictionaries, but it would fit local topography here as S~ F~ is the name of an area at the top of long slopes overlooking the valley in which the S~ B~ flows (EDD; OED).
1764	Seed Rigg (Nb, Haltwhistle; NY 6668)	<i>Seed Rigg</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>seed</i> (< ME <i>sēd</i> < OE <i>sæd</i>)	ModE dial. <i>rig(g)</i>		
1765	Selby's Hill (Nb, Carham; NT 8336)	<i>Selby's Hill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE surname <i>Selby</i>	ModE <i>hill</i>		<i>Selby</i> is first recorded as a surname in England in 1175 (<i>William de Selebia</i> , Y), and in the 1891 Census, there are 56 Selby families in Nb (A; Reaney and Wilson 1997:399). Perhaps the Selby commemorated in this name was a member of the Selby family who owned the nearby Pawston Hall in the 18th century (ANb).
1766	Sewingshields Crag (Nb, Haltwhistle; NY 7970)	<i>Sewingshields Crag</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		p. n. <i>Sewing Shields</i>	ModE <i>crag</i>		<i>Sewing Shields</i> is first recorded in 1279 (<i>Swyinscheles</i> , <i>Sywinescheles</i>) (Mawer 1920:174).

1767	Shaftoe (Nb, Hartburn; NZ 0481)	<i>Shaftowe</i> 1226 (NC)	<i>Shaftehowe</i> 1226 (NC), <i>Shatpho</i> 1230 (Ma), <i>Shatfo</i> 1231 (E), <i>Schafhou</i> c. 1250 (Ma), <i>Shafthou</i> 1256 (E), <i>Shafto</i> 1586 (L), <i>West Shafto</i> 1769 (ANb), <i>West Shaftoe</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	OE <i>sceaft</i> 'shaft, pole' (E, Ma) / OE pers. n. <i>Sceaft(a)</i> (Ma)	OE <i>hōh</i> (E, Ma)		Only <i>West S~</i> , <i>S~ Grange</i> , <i>S~ Moor</i> , <i>S~ Crag</i> s and <i>East S~ Hall</i> on OS81. The Grid Ref. given here is to W~ S~; the location of the original S~ is not known. If the specific is OE <i>sceaft</i> , its meaning in this name is uncertain: Ekwall (1960:413-414) suggests that 'a boundary mark may be meant' while Mawer (1920:175) thinks that its meaning here would be 'shaft-shaped crag', 'referring to one of the bold crags of Shaftoe'.
1768	Shaftoe Crag (Nb, Hartburn; NZ 0582)	<i>Shafto Craigs</i> 1769 (ANb)	<i>Shaftoe Crag</i> s 1862-67 (OSC1)	p. n. <i>Shaftoe</i>	ModE <i>crag</i>		For the specific, see Shaftoe.
1769	Shankfoot (Nb, Haltwhistle; NY 7463)	<i>Shankfoot</i> 1769 (ANb)		ModE <i>shank</i>	ModE <i>foot</i> (< OE, ME <i>fōt</i>)		
1770	Shankhead (Nb, Haltwhistle; NY 7861)	<i>Shankhead</i> 1769 (ANb)		ModE <i>shank</i>	ModE <i>head</i>		

1771	Shankhouse (Nb, Cramlington; NZ 2778)	<i>Shank House</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	<i>Shankhouse</i> 1897-98 (OSCR1)	ModE <i>shank</i> / ModE surname <i>Shanks</i>	ModE <i>house</i>		Present-day S~ is a residential area in Cramlington. It is a former pit village, which developed in the late 19th century around the Amelia Pit of Cramlington Colliery (DMM). The village is first marked on OS maps on OSCR1 (<i>Shankhouse</i>), and it was apparently named from Shank House farm which was located S of present-day S~ (<i>Shank House</i> OSC1). The specific of this name is problematic: ModE <i>shank</i> does not fit local topography here as the place is on relatively level ground, and the specific might therefore alternatively be the surname <i>Shanks</i> , which is first recorded in England in c. 1095 (<i>Lefuine Scanches</i> , Sf) (Reaney and Wilson 1997:403). In the 1891 England and Wales Census, it is the commonest in Nb, with 204 of the 883 Shanks families recorded in the county (A). There is also the surname <i>Shank</i> , but it seems highly unlikely here as it is not attested in Nb in the 1891 Census (A). S~ H~ is marked on ANb simply as <i>Shank</i> .
1772	Shanks, The S~ (Nb, Greystead; NY 6679)	<i>The Shanks</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)			ModE <i>shank</i>		

1773	Sharnberry Flat (Du, Hamsterley; NZ 0230)	<i>Sharnberry Flat</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)		ModE dial. <i>sharn</i> 'dung' (< ME <i>sharn</i> < OE <i>scearn</i> , <i>scarn</i>)	ModE dial. <i>berry</i>	ModE <i>flat</i> 'one of the divisions of the common field; shot, furlong' (< ME <i>flat</i> < ON <i>flat</i> , <i>flōt</i>)	This is a highly problematic name. It could contain ModE dial. <i>berry</i> 'mound, hillock, barrow', a variant of ModE <i>barrow</i> and a reflex of OE <i>berg</i> , but cf. Coldberry. An alternative explanation, tentatively suggested in DCDP, might be that <i>Sharnberry</i> represents a dial. word similar to the '19th cent. Scots dialect <i>sharnbree</i> 'ooze from farmyard manure' possibly used of the brown peat-stained water that drains from the high moors'. <i>Sharnberry</i> only appears as part of S~ F~ on the maps consulted here, and it is apparently first recorded in S~ <i>Beck</i> (<i>Shanebury burn</i> 1645), another secondary name not marked on OS92 (DCDP).
1774	Sharper's Head (Nb, Berwick-upon- Tweed; NU 0054)	<i>Sharper Head</i> 1862- 67 (OSC1)	<i>Sharper's Head</i> 1899 (OSCR1)	ModE <i>sharper</i> 'one who sharpens; cheat, swindler, rogue' (< ModE <i>to sharp</i> < ME <i>sharpen</i> < OE * <i>scierpan</i> , <i>scerpan</i> , <i>scyrpan</i>)	ModE <i>head</i>		The specific might alternatively be the surname <i>Sharper</i> , but this seems less likely as the name is apparently extremely rare in Nb, with only one family in the county bearing it in the 1891 Census (A).
1775	Sharperton (Nb, Alwinton; NT 9503)	<i>Scharberton</i> c. 1138 (NC)	<i>Scherberton</i> c. 1138 (NC), <i>Scharberton</i> ' 1242 (W), <i>Scharberton</i> 1242 (E, Mi), c. 1250 (Ma), <i>Scharperton</i> 1296 (E, Ma), <i>Sharperton</i> 1769 (ANb)	OE <i>sceard</i> , <i>scard</i> 'notched' (W, Ma) / OE <i>scearp</i> , <i>scarp</i> 'pointed, steep' (W, E, Mi) + OE <i>berg</i> (W, E, Ma, Mi)	OE <i>tūn</i> (W, E, Ma, Mi)		

1776	Sharperton Edge (Nb, Alwinton; NT 9704)	<i>Sharperton Edge</i> 1769 (ANb)		p. n. <i>Sharperton</i>	ME egge / ModE edge		For the specific, see Sharperton.
1777	Sharpness Point (Nb, Tynemouth; NZ 3769)	<i>Sharpness Point</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>sharp</i> (< ME <i>sharp</i> < OE <i>scearp</i> , <i>scarp</i>) + ModE ness 'promontory, headland, cape' (< ME <i>nes</i> (<i>se</i> < OE <i>næss</i>) / ModE dial. nese 'nose; headland' (< ME <i>nese</i> < OE * <i>nesu</i> , * <i>neosu</i>)	ModE point		S~ P~ is the name of a headland projecting into the North Sea at Tynemouth. The second el. appears to be either ModE <i>ness</i> or ModE dial. <i>nese</i> ; according to the OED, the latter is only attested in the sense of 'headland' in Scots, and there are no examples from Du or Nb in the EDD, but cf. Gibbsneese and Naisberry. <i>Sharpness</i> could be an earlier p. n.; if so, it could, despite the apparent absence of early forms, be of OE or ME origin, possibly containing OE *nesu , * <i>neosu</i> 'promontory, headland' / OE næss 'promontory, headland' or its ME reflex (cf. e.g. Nesbit and <i>Sharpness</i> (Gl) (<i>Nesse</i> 1086, <i>Schobbenasse</i> 1368; OE <i>scearp</i> , <i>scarp</i> 'sharp, rugged' + OE <i>næss</i>) in Watts (2004:540)).
1778	Shawdon Hill (Nb, Whittingham; NU 0813)	<i>Shawdon Hill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		p. n. <i>Shawdon</i>	ME, ModE hill		<i>Shawdon</i> is first recorded in 1232 (<i>Schaheden</i>) (Watts 2004:540; Ekwall 1960:414; Mawer 1920:175). It has been lost except as part of secondary names such as S~ H~.

1779	Shawhead (Nb, Haltwhistle; NY 7564)	<i>Shawhead</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE dial. <i>shaw</i> 'small wood, copse, grove' (< ME <i>shau</i> (e < OE <i>sceaga</i> , <i>scaga</i>)	ModE <i>head</i>		It is uncertain whether ModE <i>head</i> is used as a hill-term in this name as although S~ farm is situated on top of a hill-spur between the Ramshaw Burn and the Henshaw Burn, the reference could, at least primarily, be to the 'head', or upper end of a wood rather than to a hill-feature (cf. Hareshaw Head).
1780	Shawhead (Nb, Knaresdale; NY 6951)	<i>Shawhead</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE dial. <i>shaw</i> 'small wood, copse, grove' (< ME <i>shau</i> (e < OE <i>sceaga</i> , <i>scaga</i>)	ModE <i>head</i>		It is uncertain whether ModE <i>head</i> is used as a hill-term here (cf. Shawhead and Hareshaw Head).
1781	Sheel Law (Nb, Bellingham; NY 8384)	<i>Shield Law</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	<i>Sheel Law</i> 1898 (OSCR1)	ModE dial. <i>shiel</i>	ModE dial. <i>law</i>		
1782	Sheep Hill (Du, Whickham; NZ 1757)	<i>Sheep Hill</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>sheep</i> (< ME <i>shēp</i> < OE <i>scēp</i>)	ModE <i>hill</i>		
1783	Sheepbanks (Nb, Alwinton; NT 9504)	<i>Sheep Bank</i> 1769 (ANb)	<i>Sheepbanks</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	ModE <i>sheep</i> (< ME <i>shēp</i> < OE <i>scēp</i>)	ModE <i>bank</i>		
1784	Shellbraes (Nb, St John Lee; NZ 0071)	<i>le Schellawe</i> 1479 (Ma)	<i>Shellbrows</i> 1862-67 (OSC1), <i>Shellbraes</i> 1898 (OSCR1)	ME <i>sciale</i> , <i>shale</i> , <i>schele</i> (Ma)	ME <i>loue</i> (later replaced with ModE dial. <i>brae</i>) (Ma)		

1785	Shepherds Law (Nb, Whittingham; NU 0816)	<i>Shepherds Law</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>shepherd</i> (< ME <i>shēp-herd</i> (e < OE <i>scēap-hirde</i>) / ModE surname <i>Shepherd</i>	ModE dial. <i>law</i>		The frequent occurrence of names such as <i>Herd's House</i> (Nb, NW of Sewing Shields) on ANb suggests that the specific is perhaps more likely to be the common noun <i>shepherd</i> than the surname (most names of this type have since been lost, but cf. e.g. Herdlaw and Herds Law). <i>Shepherd</i> is first recorded as a surname in England in 1279 (<i>William Sepherd</i> , O), and in the 1891 Census, there are 285 Shepherd families in Nb (A; Reaney and Wilson 1997:404-405).
1786	Shepherdskirk Hill (Nb, Lowick; NU 0438)	<i>Shepherdskirk Hill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		p. n. <i>Shepherd's Kirk</i>	ModE <i>hill</i>		S~ K~ is <i>Shepherd's Kirk</i> on OSC1; there are apparently no early forms. On the OSC, OSI and OSM series of maps, it is the name of a rock formation on S~H~.
1787	Sheraton Hill (Du, Monk Hesledon; NZ 4435)	<i>Sheraton Hill</i> 1898 (OSCR1)		p. n. <i>Sheraton</i>	ModE <i>hill</i>		<i>Sheraton</i> is first recorded in c. 1040 (<i>Scurufatun</i>) (Watts 2004:543; Mills 2003:417).
1788	Sherburn Hill (Du, Pittington; NZ 3342)	<i>Sherburn Hill</i> 1857- 67 (OSC1)		p. n. <i>Sherburn</i>	ME, ModE <i>hill</i>		<i>Sherburn</i> is first recorded in c. 1143) (<i>Sireburna</i>) (Watts 2004:543).

1789	Sheriff Hill (Du, Gateshead Fell; NZ 2660)	<i>Sheriff Hill</i> 1951 (OS1)		ModE <i>sheriff</i> (< ME <i>shīr-rēve</i> < OE <i>scīr</i> - (<i>ge</i>) <i>rēfa</i> < OE <i>scīr</i> + OE (<i>ge</i>) <i>rēfa</i>) / ModE surname <i>Sheriff</i>	ModE <i>hill</i>		S~ H~ is the name of a residential area in Gateshead. It only appears in secondary names such as S~ H~ <i>Colliery</i> and S~ H~ <i>Pottery</i> on the OSC series of maps, and the location of the original S~ H~ is not known. The surname <i>Sheriff</i> is first recorded in England in c. 1016 (<i>Æthelwine Sciregerefa</i> , K), and in the northeastern counties in 1273 (<i>John Schiref</i> , Nb) (Reaney and Wilson 1997:405). In the 1891 Census, it is the surname of 86 families in Du (A). If the specific is the common noun <i>sheriff</i> , its reference is not known here.
1790	Shidlaw (Nb, Carham; NT 8038)	<i>Shidlaw</i> 1769 (ANb)		ModE <i>shit</i> (< ME <i>shit</i> < OE <i>scite</i>)	ModE dial. <i>law</i>		
1791	Shielcleugh Edge (Nb, Whittingham; NT 9217)	<i>Shielcleugh Edge</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		p. n. <i>Shiel Cleugh</i>	ModE <i>edge</i>		S~ C~ is <i>Shiel Cleugh</i> on OSC1; there are apparently no early forms.
1792	Shield Hill, West S~ H~ (Nb, Hebburn; NZ 1988)	<i>West Shield Hill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		p. n. <i>Shield</i>	ModE <i>hill</i>	ModE <i>west</i> (< OE, ME <i>west</i>)	There is also an East S~ H~ on all editions of OS maps consulted here. The specific is apparently an earlier p. n. as there is a house named <i>Shield</i> S of the two Shield Hills on ANb.
1793	Shieldridge (Nb, Allendale; NY 8045)	<i>Shield Rigg</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	<i>Shieldridge</i> 1899 (OSCR1)	ModE dial. <i>shiel</i>	ModE dial. <i>rig(g)</i> / ModE <i>ridge</i>		
1794	Shielhill (Nb, Kirkharle; NZ 0282)	<i>Shieldhill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	<i>Shielhill</i> 1897-98 (OSCR1)	ModE dial. <i>shiel</i>	ModE <i>hill</i>		

1795	Shiellow Crag (Nb, Lowick; NU 0537)	<i>Shiellow Crag</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE dial. <i>shiel</i> + ModE dial. law	ModE crag		<i>Shiellow</i> could be an earlier p. n. although it only appears as part of S~ C~, <i>Little S~ C~</i> and S~ <i>Wood</i> on the maps consulted here.
1796	Shildon (Du, St Andrew Auckland; NZ 2326)	<i>Seluedon'</i> 1211 (W)	<i>Sciluedon</i> 1214 (W, E, Ma, Mi), <i>Sheldon</i> 1306 (W), <i>Shildon</i> c. 1362 (W)	OE scelf 'shelf' (W) / OE scylfe 'shelf' (W, E, Ma, Mi)	OE dūn (W, E, Ma, Mi)		The specific is apparently either OE <i>scelf</i> or OE <i>scylfe</i> . While the typical meaning of these words in p. ns. has traditionally been taken to be 'ledge of land, shelving terrain, slope', it has been suggested by Gelling and Cole (2000:216) that they might in fact in most cases denote 'exceptionally level ground', and it is uncertain whether <i>scelf</i> , <i>scylfe</i> is used as a hill-term in this name as S~ 'lies in a shelf or an area of level ground <i>between hills</i> ' (Ekwall 1960:409; DCDP; EPNE).
1797	Shildon (Nb, Corbridge; NZ 0268)	<i>Silvingdon</i> 1240 (Ma)	<i>Schilyngdon</i> c. 1250 (Ma), <i>Shilvesdon</i> 1255 (Ma), <i>Shildon</i> 1862-67 (OSC1), <i>North Shildon</i> 1924 (OSCR2), <i>Shildon</i> 1966 (OSIR1)	OE pers. n. <i>Scylf(a)</i> + -ing- (Ma)	OE dūn (Ma)		The specific might alternatively be OE scylfe 'ledge, shelf', here possibly referring to the comparatively extensive and level summit of the hill which S~ farm is situated on (cf. Shildon (NZ 2326), Shilvington).
1798	Shildonhill (Nb, Bywell St Peter; NZ 0367)	<i>Shildonhill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		p. n. <i>Shildon</i>	ME, ModE hill		For the specific, see Shildon (NZ 0268).
1799	Shill Moor (Nb, Alnham; NT 9415)	<i>Shillmoor</i> 1769 (ANb)	<i>Shill Moor</i> 1862-67 (OSC1), 1869 (W)	ModE dial. shill 'steep pointed hill' (< ME <i>shovel</i> (e < OE <i>scofl</i>) (W)	ModE <i>moor</i> (W)		Cf. Schil, The S~ and Shillmoor.

1800	Shillhope Law (Nb, Alwinton; NT 8709)	<i>Shillhope Law</i> 1769 (ANb)	<i>Shillhope Law</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	p. n. <i>Shillhope</i>	ModE dial. <i>law</i>		<i>Shillhope</i> is probably an earlier p. n. although it only appears as part of <i>S~ L~</i> and <i>S~ Cleugh</i> on the maps consulted here. It seems to contain OE <i>scofl</i> or its reflex, here referring to the shape of a valley rather than to a hill-feature (cf. Shillmoor and Schil, The S~).
1801	Shillmoor (Nb, Alwinton; NT 8807)	<i>Shouelmore</i> 1292 (W, Ma)	<i>Sholemorelaw</i> 1380 (W, Ma), <i>Sholdmore</i> 1577 (W), <i>Shillmore</i> 1642 (W, Ma), <i>Shillmoor</i> 1769 (ANb)	OE <i>scofl</i> 'shovel' (W) / OE pers. n. * <i>Scufel</i> (Ma)	OE <i>mōr</i> (W, Ma)		It is uncertain whether the early forms cited in Watts (2004:545) and Mawer (1920:177-178) belong to this name as while Watts believes they do, Mawer thinks they belong to Shill Moor (NT 9415). If this name is of OE origin and the specific is OE <i>scofl</i> , it is uncertain whether it is used here as a hill-term as while it 'appears to be used in p. ns.', its meaning is 'not fully determined [...] it may denote 'something resembling the hollow blade of a shovel' [...] or 'something the width of a shovel' [...] that is, 'a narrow stripe' (EPNE). According to Watts (2004:545), '[t]he reference is to the narrow spit of land between the Coquet and Usway Burn'.

1802	Shilvington (Nb, Morpeth; NZ 1580)	<i>Shiluyngton'</i> c. 1161 (NC)	<i>Schilington</i> 1242 (E), <i>Schullington</i> c. 1250 (Ma), <i>Schillington</i> 1316 (Ma), <i>Shilvington</i> 1316 (Ma), <i>Schilvyngton</i> 1346 (E), <i>Shelvington</i> 1769 (ANb), <i>Shilvington</i> 1833 (NCGEW)	OE <i>scylfe</i> 'ledge, shelf' + <i>-ing-</i> (E) / OE pers. n. <i>Scylf(a)</i> + <i>-ing-</i> (Ma)	OE <i>tūn</i> (E, Ma)		Cf. Shildon (NZ 2326).
1803	Shincliffe (Du, St Oswald Durham; NZ 2940)	<i>Scinneclif</i> c. 1085 (E)	<i>Scinneclif</i> c. 1107 (W), c. 1123 (Ma, Mi), <i>Shincliff</i> 1342 (W), <i>Shynclyff</i> 1450 (W, Ma), <i>Shinkcliffe</i> 1768 (ADu), <i>Shincliffe</i> 1833 (NCGEW)	OE <i>scinn(a)</i> 'phantom, spectre' (W, E, Ma, Mi) / OE pers. n. <i>Scyne</i> (Ma)	OE <i>clif</i> (W, E, Ma, Mi)		There is also a High S~ (<i>High Shincliffe</i> OSMR1) SE of S~ village; this settlement developed around S~ Colliery in the 19th century, and has also been known as <i>S~ Colliery</i> (OSC1) and <i>S~ Bank Top</i> (OSM1) (DMM).
1804	Shipley Hill (Nb, Eglington; NU 1419)	<i>Shipleyhill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	<i>Shipley Hill</i> 1976 (OSM1)	p. n. <i>Shipley</i>	ME, ModE <i>hill</i>		<i>Shipley</i> is first recorded in c. 1161 (<i>Shepeley</i>) (NC).
1805	Shipley Shiels (Nb, Thorneyburn; NY 7789)	<i>Sheeplaw</i> 1769 (ANb)	<i>Shipley Shields</i> 1862-67 (OSC1), <i>Shipley Shiels</i> 1898 (OSCR1)	ModE <i>sheep</i> (< ME <i>shēp</i> < OE <i>scēp</i>)	ModE dial. <i>law</i> / ModE <i>lea</i>	ModE dial. <i>shiel</i>	
1806	Shirlaw Pike (Nb, Rothbury; NU 1003)	<i>Shirlah Pike</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	<i>Shirlah Pike</i> 1868 (W), <i>Shirlaw Pike</i> 1925-26 (OSCR2)	OE <i>scīr</i> 'shire' (W)	OE <i>hlāw</i> (W)	ModE dial. <i>pike</i>	This is a problematic name. Watts (2004:546) thinks that <i>Shirlaw</i> is an earlier p. n. despite the apparent absence of early forms, tentatively suggesting OE <i>scīr</i> + OE <i>hlāw</i> as a possible etymology. According to Watts (2004:546), S~ P~ 'marks the boundary between the royal manor of Rothbury and Longframlington'.

1807	Shitlington Crag (Nb, Wark; NY 8380)	<i>Shitlington Crag</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		p. n. <i>Shitlington</i>	ModE <i>crag</i>		<i>Shitlington</i> is first recorded in c. 1240 (<i>Sutlington</i>) (Mawer 1920:178).
1808	Shittleheugh (Nb, Elsdon; NY 8694)	<i>Shotelough</i> 1378 (Ma)	<i>Shittelhaughe</i> 1618 (Ma), <i>Shittleheugh</i> 1663 (Ma)	OE <i>scyt(t)els</i>, <i>scyt(t)el</i> 'shuttle' (Ma) / OE pers. n. * <i>Scyttel</i> (Ma)	OE <i>hōh</i> (Ma)		This is a problematic name. If the specific is OE <i>scyt(t)els</i> , <i>scyt(t)el</i> , its meaning is uncertain here. The usual meanings of the word in OE were 'bolt, bar' and 'dart, arrow', and in p. ns., it probably usually denotes 'something that can be barred or bolted' (EPNE). Mawer (1920:178) argues that S~ was 'probably so named from some fancied resemblance to a 'shuttle'', but <i>scyt(t)els</i> , <i>scyt(t)el</i> could alternatively be used here in the sense of 'that which shoots out, a steep hill' which is suggested in DCDP for Shittlehope and which would fit local topography here. Cf. Shittlehope.

1809	Shittlehope (Du, Stanhope; NZ 0038)	<i>Shuttilhopfeld</i> 1382 (Ma)	<i>Shitilhop'</i> 1418 (DCDP), <i>Shittlehope</i> 1768 (ADu)	OE <i>scyt(t)els</i>, <i>scyt(t)el</i> 'shuttle' (Ma) / OE pers. n. * <i>Scyttel</i> (Ma)	OE <i>hop</i> (Ma)		If the specific is OE <i>scyt(t)els</i> , <i>scyt(t)el</i> , its meaning in this name is uncertain. Mawer (1920:178) argues that like Shittleheugh, Shittlehope was 'probably so named from some fancied resemblance to a 'shuttle'. A different interpretation is offered in DCDP where it is suggested that the meaning of <i>scyt(t)els</i> , <i>scyt(t)el</i> here is 'that which shoots out, a steep hill', with the reference being to the steep slopes of the valley at the bottom of which the S~ Burn flows. Cf. Shittleheugh.
1810	Shittlehopeside, East S~ (Du, Stanhope; NZ 0038)	<i>Shittlehopeside Farm</i> 1982 (OSM1)	<i>East Shittlehopeside</i> 2005 (OS92)	p. n. <i>Shittlehope</i>	ModE <i>side</i>	ModE <i>east</i> (< ME <i>ēst</i> < OE <i>ēast</i>)	<i>Shittlehope Side</i> appears on ADu, as well as on the OSC series of maps, as the name of the steep slopes E of the present-day E~ S~ farm. For the specific, see Shittlehope.
1811	Shoreston (Nb, Bamburgh; NU 2032)	<i>Schoteston</i> c. 1176 (E, Ma)	<i>Shotesdon</i> 1191 (Ma), <i>Shoston</i> 1236 (Ma), <i>Schotiston</i> 1249 (E), <i>Schettesdon</i> 1335 (Ma), <i>Shorestoun</i> 1579 (Ma), <i>Shorston</i> 1769 (ANb), <i>Shoston</i> 1833 (NCGEW), <i>Shoreston Hall</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	OE pers. n. <i>Scēot</i> (E) / OE pers. n. <i>Scot</i> (Ma)	OE <i>tūn</i> (E) / OE <i>dūn</i> (Ma)		Only S~ <i>Hall</i> and <i>New S~</i> on OS75; the Grid Ref. given here is to S~ H~, which is S~ on ANb and NCGEW.

1812	Shoreswood (Nb, Norham; NT 9446)	<i>Scoreswurthin</i> c. 1085 (W, E)	<i>Scoreswurthe</i> c. 1125 (Ma), c. 1160 (W), <i>Scoresworthe</i> 1195 (E), <i>Schoresworth</i> 1331 (W), <i>Shoreswoode</i> 1530 (W), <i>Shorswood</i> 1769 (ANb), <i>Shoreswood</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	OE * scor(a) 'steep slope' (W, E)	OE <i>wordǵn</i> 'enclosure' (later replaced with ModE <i>wood</i>) (W) / OE <i>wordǵ</i> , <i>weorǵ</i> , <i>wurǵ</i> , <i>wyrǵ</i> 'enclosure, enclosed homestead' (E, Ma)		No interpretation of the specific of this name is suggested by Mawer (1920:179).
1813	Short Knowes (Nb, Chollerton; NY 9478)	<i>Short Knowes</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>short</i> (< ME <i>short</i> < OE <i>sc(e)ort</i>)	ModE dial. knowe , know		
1814	Shortridge Hall (Nb, Warkworth; NU 2307)	<i>Shortridge</i> 1769 (ANb)	<i>Shortridge Hall</i> 1926 (OSCR2)	ModE <i>short</i> (< ME <i>short</i> < OE <i>sc(e)ort</i>)	ModE ridge	ModE <i>hall</i>	
1815	Shothaugh (Nb, Felton; NU 1600)	<i>Shothaughe</i> 1585 (B)	<i>Shotheugh</i> 1769 (ANb), <i>Shothaugh</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	ModE <i>shot</i> 'furlong, block of land in which all the strips run in the same direction' (< ME <i>shēte</i> < OE <i>scēat</i> , <i>scēata</i>)	ModE dial. <i>haugh</i> / ModE dial. hoe , heugh		Local topography suggests that the generic is perhaps more likely to be ModE dial. <i>haugh</i> , here referring to low-lying ground in a bend in the River Coquet N of S~ farm, than ModE dial. <i>hoe</i> , <i>heugh</i> (cf. Mouldshaugh and also Brokenheugh).
1816	Shotley (Nb, Shotley; NZ 0852)	<i>Shotley</i> 1226 (NC)	<i>Shotley</i> 1242 (W), <i>Schotley</i> 1242 (E, Mi), c. 1250 (Ma), <i>Scoteley</i> 1256 (E), <i>Shotley</i> 1768 (ADu)	OE * scēot 'steep slope' (W, Mi) / OE <i>scot(t)</i> 'Scot' (E) / OE * <i>sc(e)ote</i> 'wood pigeon' (E, Mi) / OE * <i>scot</i> 'small building, hut' (Ma) / OE <i>sc(e)ot</i> 'shooting' (Mi)	OE <i>læh</i> (W, E, Ma, Mi)		Only S~ <i>Hall</i> , S~ <i>Bridge</i> , S~ <i>Park</i> , S~ <i>Grove</i> , <i>Shotleyfield</i> and <i>Shotleyfell Plantation</i> on OS87/88. The Grid Ref. given here is to S~ H~.

1817	Shotleyfell Plantation (Nb, Shotley; NZ 0552)	<i>Shotleyfell Plantation</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		p. n. <i>Shotley</i>	ModE <i>fell</i>	ModE <i>plantation</i> (< ME <i>plantācioun</i> < Lat <i>plantātiōn</i> -, <i>plantātiō</i>)	For the specific, see Shotley. <i>Shotleyfell</i> is probably an earlier p. n. although it only appears as part of S~ P~ on the maps consulted here (cf. e.g. Acomb Fell, Acton Fell).
1818	Shotton (Du, Easington; NZ 4139)	<i>Sceottun</i> c. 1040 (W, E, Ma, Mi)	<i>Shotton</i> 1249 (E)	OE *<i>scēot</i> 'steep slope' (W, E, Mi) / OE <i>scot(t)</i> 'Scot' (E) / OE * <i>scot</i> 'small building, hut' (Ma)	OE <i>tūn</i> (W, E, Ma, Mi)		
1819	Shotton (Du, Sedgefield; NZ 3625)	<i>Shotton</i> 1249 (DCDP, PNDu)	<i>Schotton'</i> c. 1270 (PNDu), <i>Schotton iuxta Segfeld</i> c. 1340 (PNDu), <i>Shotton</i> c. 1498 (PNDu)	OE *<i>scēot</i> 'steep slope, steep hill' (DCDP, PNDu)	OE <i>tūn</i> (DCDP, PNDu)		Local topography suggests OE * <i>scēot</i> here as S~ farm 'lies at the top of a sharp drop to Shotton Beck opposite the site of the deserted medieval village' (cf. e.g. <i>Shotton</i> (NZ 4139)) (DCDP).
1820	Shotton (Du, Staindrop; NZ 1023)	<i>Scottun</i> c. 1050 (E, Ma)	<i>Shotton nigh Raby</i> c. 1428 (Ma), <i>Shotton</i> 1441 (DCDP)	OE <i>scot(t)</i> 'Scot' (E) / OE *<i>scēot</i> 'slope' (E) / OE * <i>scot</i> 'small building, hut' (Ma) / OE pers. n. <i>Scott(a)</i> (Ma)	OE <i>tūn</i> (E, Ma)		Only <i>East S~</i> , <i>Low S~</i> and <i>S~ Moor</i> on OS92. The Grid Ref. given here is to E~ S~, which is <i>Shotton</i> on OSC1; the exact location of the original S~ is uncertain as 'there are no remains to be seen' of the deserted mediaeval village (KP).
1821	Shotton (Nb, Kirknewton; NT 8430)	<i>Scotadun</i> c. 1040 (W, E, Ma, Mi)	<i>Schotton</i> 1242 (W), 1291 (E), <i>Shottone</i> 1284 (Ma), <i>Shotton</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	OE <i>scot(t)</i> 'Scot' (W, E, Mi) / OE * <i>scot</i> 'small building, hut' (Ma)	OE <i>dūn</i> (W, E, Ma, Mi)		
1822	Shotton (Nb, Stannington; NZ 2278)	<i>Shotton'</i> c. 1161 (L)	<i>Scotton</i> c. 1172 (NC), <i>Sothune</i> 1196 (E), <i>Schotton</i> 1242 (E), <i>Shotton</i> 1270 (Ma)	OE *<i>scēot</i> 'slope, steep hill' (E) / OE <i>scot(t)</i> 'Scot' (E) / OE * <i>scot</i> 'small building, hut' (Ma) / OE pers. n. <i>Scott(a)</i> (Ma)	OE <i>tūn</i> (E, Ma)		

1823	Shotton Hill (Nb, Kirknewton; NT 8429)	<i>Shotton Hill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		p. n. <i>Shotton</i>	ME, ModE <i>hill</i>		For the specific, see Shotton (NT 8430).
1824	Side Head (Du, Stanhope; NY 8938)	<i>Side Head</i> 1768 (ADu)		ModE <i>side</i>	ModE <i>head</i>		
1825	Side House (Nb, Knaresdale; NY 6754)	<i>Side</i> 1769 (ANb)	<i>Side House</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>side</i>	ModE <i>house</i>	
1826	Sidwood (Nb, Thorneyburn; NY 7789)	<i>Sidwood</i> 1833 (NCGEW)		ModE <i>side</i>	ModE <i>wood</i>		The specific of this name is problematic. ModE <i>side</i> would fit local topography here as S~house is situated at the foot of a steep slope, and the OED gives <i>sid</i> (14th-15th cent.), <i>syd</i> (15th-17th cent.) as a possible spelling of ME <i>sīde</i> , ModE <i>side</i> .
1827	Silverhill (Nb, Newburn; NZ 1073)	<i>Silver Hill</i> 1769 (ANb)	<i>Silverhill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	ModE <i>silver</i> (< ME <i>silver</i> < OE <i>seolfor</i>)	ModE <i>hill</i>		The exact meaning of OE <i>seolfor</i> and its reflexes is often elusive in p. ns. as the el. may 'be an elliptical form of some older plant-name', or it may 'allude to the colour or appearance', or there may be 'a jocular reference to the richness of the ground or an allusion to the rent paid' (EPNE). Here the latter interpretation is perhaps the most likely one as on ANb, there is another settlement named <i>Gold Hill</i> W of S~.
1828	Silverside (Nb, Rothbury; NU 0105)	<i>Silverside</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>silver</i> (< ME <i>silver</i> < OE <i>seolfor</i>)	ModE <i>side</i>		The exact meaning of ModE <i>silver</i> in this name is uncertain (cf. Silverhill).

1829	Silverton Hill (Nb, Alwinton; NT 9308)	<i>Silverton</i> 1769 (ANb)	<i>Silverton Hill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	OE <i>seolfor</i> 'silver' / ME <i>silver</i>	OE <i>dūn</i> / ME <i>doun</i>	ModE <i>hill</i>	The p. n. <i>Silverton</i> is probably of OE or ME origin despite the apparent absence of early forms. The generic of this name could on formal grounds alternatively be OE <i>tūn</i> or its reflex, but local topography suggests OE <i>dūn</i> / ME <i>doun</i> here as S~ H~ is the name of a prominent hill on the eastern edge of the Cheviot Hills. If the specific is OE <i>seolfor</i> or its reflex, its exact meaning in this name is uncertain (cf. Silverhill).
1830	Simonside (Nb, Rothbury; NZ 0298)	<i>Simonseth</i> 1273 (Ma)	<i>Simundessete</i> c. 1278 (E, Ma), <i>Simonside Hill</i> 1833 (NCGEW), <i>Simonside</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	OE pers. n. <i>Sigemund</i> (E, Ma)	OE (ge) <i>set</i> 'fold' (E) / late OE <i>sæte</i> 'seat' (< ON <i>sæti</i>) (Ma)		If the generic is late OE <i>sæte</i> , its meaning in this name is uncertain, and it is possible that it is not used as a hill-term here (cf. Corsenside, Gibside) (Mawer 1920:180).
1831	Simonside Hills (Nb, Rothbury; NZ 0298)	<i>Simondside Hills</i> 1769 (ANb)	<i>Simonside Hills</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	p. n. <i>Simonside</i>	ME, ModE <i>hill</i>		For the specific, see Simonside.
1832	Sinderhope Carrs (Nb, Allendale; NY 8651)	<i>Sinderhope Carrs</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		p. n. <i>Sinderhope</i>	ModE dial. <i>carr</i>		ModE dial. <i>carr</i> refers here to crags. <i>Sinderhope</i> is first recorded in 1695 (<i>Sindrop</i>) (Watts 2004:551).
1833	Sionside (Nb, Belford; NU 0933)	<i>Sionside</i> 1769 (ANb)		?	ModE <i>side</i>		The specific of this name is obscure.
1834	Skaylock Hill (Du, Muggleswick; NZ 0345)	<i>Skaylock Hill</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>skylark</i> (< ModE <i>sky</i> (< ME <i>skī</i> (e < ON <i>ský</i>) + ModE <i>lark</i> (< ME <i>lark</i> (e < OE <i>lāwerce</i> , <i>læwerce</i> , <i>lāferce</i>))	ModE <i>hill</i>		The specific of this name is problematic. It could be ModE <i>skylark</i> although there is no evidence in the dictionaries for <i>skaylock</i> as a possible spelling of the word (EDD; OED).

1835	Skears, High S~ (Du, Middleton-in-Teesdale; NY 9427)	<i>High Skears</i> 2005 (OS92)			ModE scar 'precipice, cliff, steep face of rock, ridge of a hill, bare place on a hill-side' (< ME <i>scārre</i> < ON <i>sker</i>)	ModE <i>high</i> (< ME <i>heg</i> , <i>heig</i> , <i>hig</i> , <i>high</i> < OE <i>*hæh</i> , <i>hēh</i>)	<i>Skears</i> appears on the OSC, OSI and OSM series of maps as the name of the area E of H~ S~ farm. <i>Skear</i> is a NCy form of ModE <i>scar</i> (EDD).
1836	Slag Hill (Nb, Allendale; NY 8446)	<i>Slag Hill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>slag</i> 'vitreous substance separated from metals in the process of smelting' (< MLG <i>slagge</i>)	ModE hill		ModE <i>slag</i> probably refers here to refuse matter from Allenheads Lead Smelt Mill, which was 'built in the early 18th century by the Blacketts and [...] used mainly by the Allenheads and Coalcleugh mines as well as by Weardale mines' and closed in 1870 (KP). The mill was located about 350 metres SE of S~ H~ farm (KP; OSC1).
1837	Slate Hill (Nb, Stamfordham; NZ 0877)	<i>Slate Hill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>slate</i> (< ME <i>slate</i> , <i>sclate</i> < OFr <i>esclate</i>)	ModE hill		S~ H~ is the name of a triangular hill-spur with a level summit and steep north-western slopes. The reference and meaning of ModE <i>slate</i> in this name are uncertain as the word could be used here either in its usual sense of 'argillaceous rock of sedimentary origin' or in reference to the slate-like profile of the hill-spur (OED).
1838	Slate Ledge (Du, Middleton-in-Teesdale; NZ 0126)	<i>Slate Ledge</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>slate</i> (< ME <i>slate</i> , <i>sclate</i> < OFr <i>esclate</i>)	ModE ledge (< ME <i>legge</i> < ME <i>leien</i> , <i>leg</i> (<i>ge</i>)(<i>n</i> < OE <i>lecgan</i>)		The earliest citation of ModE <i>ledge</i> in the sense of 'shelf-like projection on the side of a rock or mountain' in the OED dates from 1732. The meaning of ModE <i>slate</i> in this name is uncertain (cf. <i>Slate Hill</i>).

1839	Slingley Hill (Du, Seaham; NZ 3848)	<i>Slingelawe</i> 1155 (E, Ma)	<i>Slynglawe</i> c. 1422 (Ma), <i>Slingley</i> 1605 (DCDP), <i>Slingy Hill</i> 1768 (ADu), <i>Slingley Hill</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)	OE * <i>slinge</i> 'loop, noose, snare' (E) / ON pers. n. <i>Slönggr</i> (Ma)	OE <i>hlāw</i> (E, Ma)	ModE <i>hill</i>	
1840	Slippery Crag (Nb, Alwinton; NT 8804)	<i>Slippery Crag</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>slippery</i> (< ModE <i>slipper</i> < ME <i>sliper</i> < OE <i>slipor</i>)	ModE <i>crag</i>		The earliest citation of the adj. <i>slippery</i> in the OED dates from 1535.
1841	Smallhope Rigg (Nb, Thorneyburn; NY 7196)	<i>Smalehope Rigg</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	<i>Smallhope Rigg</i> 1898 (OSCR1)	p. n. <i>Smallhope</i>	ModE dial. <i>rig(g)</i>		<i>Smallhope</i> is probably an earlier p. n. although it only appears as part of <i>S~ R~</i> and <i>S~ Burn</i> on the maps consulted here.
1842	Smiddy-Well Rigg (Nb, Bellingham; NY 8089)	<i>Smithy Well</i> 1769 (ANb)	<i>Smiddywell Rigg</i> 1862-67 (OSC1), <i>Smiddy Well Rigg</i> 1981 (OSM1), <i>Smiddy-Well Rigg</i> 2007 (OS80)	ModE <i>smithy</i> (< ME <i>smithī</i> < ON <i>smiðja</i> < ON <i>smiðr</i>)	ModE <i>well</i>	ModE dial. <i>rig(g)</i>	<i>Smiddy</i> is a Scottish and northern dial. variant of ModE <i>smithy</i> (EDD; OED).
1843	Snab Point (Nb, Woodhorn; NZ 3092)	<i>Snab Point</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE dial. <i>snab</i> 'steep place, rugged rise or point, projecting part of a hill or rock' (< ME * <i>snabbe</i>)	ModE <i>point</i>		
1844	Snabdaugh (Nb, Greystead; NY 7884)	<i>Snabothalgh</i> 1325 (Ma)	<i>Snabdaugh</i> 1663 (Ma), <i>Snab'd haughs</i> 1769 (ANb), <i>Snabdaugh</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	ME * <i>snabbe</i> 'projecting part of a hill or rock, rough point of a steep place, brow of a steep ascent' + ME diminutive suffix - <i>ot</i> (Ma)	ME <i>hāle</i> (Ma)		The diminutive suffix - <i>ot</i> , although suggested by Mawer (1920:182), seems unlikely here as it is rare in general, and apparently otherwise only found with nouns of French origin (MED). It seems more likely that - <i>ot</i> - and the later -(') <i>d</i> - in the forms of this name represent the suffix - <i>ed</i> , used in ME, as in ModE, to derive adjectives from nouns and noun phrases (MED; OED).

1845	Snableazes (Nb, Long Houghton; NU 2214)	<i>Snabs leses</i> 1567 (B)	<i>Snableazes</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	ModE dial. <i>snab</i> 'steep place, rugged rise or point, projecting part of a hill or rock' (< ME <i>*snabbe</i>)	ModE dial. <i>lease</i> , <i>leaze</i> 'pasture, common' (< ME <i>lēse</i> < OE <i>læs</i>)		ModE dial. <i>lease</i> , <i>leaze</i> has also had the specialised meanings of 'open land subject to rights of pasturage' and 'stinted grass pasture', and its exact meaning in this name is uncertain (EDD). According to Heslop (1892:446), '[t]he [l]eazes in Northumberland have all been grass pastures, or Lammas meadows, reserved for hay at stated times each year'.
1846	Snear Hill (Nb, Ilderton; NT 9624)	<i>Snear Hill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		?	ModE <i>hill</i>		The specific of this name is obscure (cf. Sneer Hill).
1847	Sneer Hill (Nb, Kidland; NT 9011)	<i>Sneer Hill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		?	ModE <i>hill</i>		The specific of this name appears to be the same obscure el. which also occurs in Snear Hill.
1848	Snipe Point (Nb, Holy Island; NU 1244)	<i>Snipe Point</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>snipe</i> (< ME <i>snīpe</i>)	ModE <i>point</i>		

1849	Snodbury (Du, Stanhope; NY 8342)	<i>Snodberry</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)	<i>Snodbury</i> 2003 (OS87)	ModE dial. <i>snod</i> 'smooth, even, level; soft'	ModE dial. <i>berry</i>		This is a problematic name. The generic seems to be ModE dial. <i>berry</i> 'mound, hillock, barrow', a variant of ModE <i>barrow</i> and a reflex of OE <i>berg</i> , but cf. Coldberry. This name could, despite the apparent absence of early forms, be of OE or ME origin. If so, the generic might alternatively be OE <i>burh</i> , <i>burg</i> or its ME reflex although there is apparently no evidence of the existence of a structure it could refer to here (KP). The specific might then be OE <i>*snāwede</i> 'snowy' or its reflex (cf. e.g. <i>Snodhill</i> (He) (<i>Snauthill</i> c. 1195) in Watts (2004:557) and Ekwall (1960:429)).
1850	Snods Edge (Nb, Shotley; NZ 0652)	<i>Snods Edge</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		p. n. <i>Snods</i> (i.e. <i>North Snods</i> or <i>South Snods</i>)	ModE <i>edge</i>		<i>N~ S~</i> and <i>S~ S~</i> are <i>North Snods</i> and <i>South Snods</i> on OSC1; there are apparently no early forms for these names.
1851	Snook Bank (Nb, Felton; NU 1305)	<i>Schakelzernesnoke</i> 1264 (Ma)	<i>Skalkelyerdesnoke</i> 1273 (Ma), <i>Snukbank</i> 1702 (Ma), <i>Snook Bank</i> 1769 (ANb)	OE pers. n. <i>*Shakel</i> + OE <i>geard</i> 'yard' (Ma) / OE <i>sceacol-geard</i> , <i>scacol-geard</i> 'yard where cattle are chained up' (Ma)	OE <i>*snōc(a)</i> 'point, projection' (Ma)	ME <i>bank(e)</i> / ModE <i>bank</i>	
1852	Snook or North Sunderland Point (Nb, Bamburgh; NU 2231)	<i>Sunderland Point</i> 1769 (ANb)	<i>Snook or North Sunderland Point</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	p. n. <i>North Sunderland</i>	ModE <i>point</i> / ModE dial. <i>snook</i> 'projecting headland, promontory' (< ME <i>snōk</i> < OE <i>*snōc(a)</i>)		<i>North Sunderland</i> is first recorded in c. 1176 (<i>Suðlanda</i>) (Watts 204:589-59; Ekwall 1960:453; Mawer 1920:192).

1853	Snook Point (Nb, Embleton; NU 2426)	<i>Snook Point</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	<i>Snook Point</i> 1866 (W)	ModE dial. <i>snook</i> 'projecting headland, promontory' (< ME <i>snōk</i> < OE * <i>snōc</i> (a)) (W)	ModE <i>point</i> (W)		
1854	Snook Point (Nb, Holy Island; NU 0943)	<i>Snook Point</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		p. n. <i>Snook</i> (i.e. <i>The Snook</i>)	ModE <i>point</i>		For the specific, see Snook, The S~.
1855	Snook, The S~ (Nb, Holy Island; NU 1043)	<i>Snook</i> 1769 (ANb)	<i>The Snook</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE dial. <i>snook</i> 'projecting headland, promontory' (< ME <i>snōk</i> < OE * <i>snōc</i> (a))		
1856	Snotterton (Du, Staindrop; NZ 1019)	<i>Snoterdon</i> (e) 1332 (DCDP)	<i>Snotterton</i> 1411 (Ma)	OE pers. n. <i>Snoter</i> (Ma)	OE <i>tūn</i> (Ma)		Only S~ <i>Hall</i> on OS92; the Grid Ref. given here is to S~ H~, which is <i>Snotterton</i> on ADu. It has been suggested in DCDP that this name could alternatively be from OE * <i>snottor</i> 'dirt' + OE <i>dūn</i> , and local topography seems to support this interpretation as S~ H~ is situated on a rounded hill.
1857	Snowhope Hill (Du, Stanhope; NY 9434)	<i>Snowhope Hill</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)		p. n. <i>Snowhope</i> (W)	ModE <i>hill</i> (W)		No early forms are given in Watts (2004:558). <i>Snowhope</i> only appears in secondary names such as S~ H~ on the maps consulted here, and it is apparently also first recorded as part of a secondary name (<i>Snawhopclos</i> , <i>Snawhopkerr</i> 1382) (Watts 2004:558; Mawer 1920:184).

1858	Softley (Du, Hamsterley; NZ 0926)	<i>Softelawe</i> c. 1200 (E)	<i>Softe-lawe</i> c. 1200 (Ma), <i>Softeleie</i> 13th cent. (E), <i>Softeley</i> 1242 (E), c. 1280 (Ma), <i>Softley</i> 1833 (NCGEW)	OE <i>sōfte</i> 'soft, spongy' (E, Ma)	OE <i>læh</i> (E) / OE <i>hlāw</i> (Ma)		
1859	Sook Hill (Nb, Haltwhistle; NY 7367)	<i>Sook Hill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		?	ModE <i>hill</i>		The specific of this name is obscure.
1860	Souter Point (Du, Whitburn; NZ 4162)	<i>Suter Point</i> 1768 (ADu)	<i>Sutter Point</i> 1769 (ANb), <i>Souter Point</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	ModE surname <i>Souter</i> / ModE dial. <i>souter</i> 'maker or mender of shoes; shoemaker, cobbler' (< ME <i>soutēr</i> (e < OE <i>sūtere</i>)	ModE <i>point</i>		The surname <i>Souter</i> is first recorded in England in 1086 (<i>Lewinus sutor</i> , Ha), and in the 1891 England and Wales Census, it is the commonest outside London in Du, with 114 of the 951 Souter families recorded in the county (A; Reaney and Wilson 1997:418).
1861	South Pike (Nb, Alnham; NT 9713)	<i>South Pike</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>south</i> (< ME <i>south</i> < OE <i>sūð</i>)	ModE dial. <i>pike</i>		<i>South</i> in distinction from nearby North Pike.
1862	South Side (Du, Hamsterley; NZ 1026)	<i>Southside</i> 1768 (ADu)	<i>South Side</i> 1924 (OSCR2)	ModE <i>south</i> (< ME <i>south</i> < OE <i>sūð</i>)	ModE <i>side</i>		Local topography suggests that ModE <i>side</i> is used as a hill-term in this name as S~ S~ settlement is situated on south-facing slopes (cf. Eastside, Bingfield E~).
1863	Southern Law (Du, Kelloe; NZ 3636)	<i>Southern Law</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>southern</i> (< ME <i>southern</i> (e < OE <i>sūðerne</i> < OE <i>sūð</i>)	ModE dial. <i>law</i>		
1864	Southernknowe (Nb, Kirknewton; NT 8824)	<i>Southern know</i> 1769 (ANb)	<i>Southernknowe</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	ModE <i>southern</i> (< ME <i>southern</i> (e < OE <i>sūðerne</i> < OE <i>sūð</i>)	ModE dial. <i>knowe</i> , <i>know</i>		

1865	Southill Hall (Du, St Oswald Durham; NZ 2747)	<i>South Hill</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)	<i>Southill</i> 1898 (OSCR1), <i>Southhill Hall</i> 1951 (OS11), <i>Southill Hall</i> 1976 (OSM1)	ModE <i>south</i> (< ME <i>south</i> < OE <i>sūð</i>)	ModE <i>hill</i>	ModE <i>hall</i>	
1866	Southside (Nb, Warkworth; NU 2106)	<i>Southside</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>south</i> (< ME <i>south</i> < OE <i>sūð</i>)	ModE <i>side</i>		S~ farm is situated on east-facing slopes about 850 metres S of Sturton Grange, and it is uncertain whether ModE <i>side</i> is used as a hill-term in this name as the farm is not on a south-facing slope, and <i>side</i> could refer to its situation in relation to S~ G~ rather than to a hill-feature (cf. Eastside, Bingfield E~).
1867	Southside Farm, Mordon S~ F~ (Du, Sedgfield; NZ 3325)	<i>Morden Southside Farm Homestall</i> 1838 (PNDu)	<i>Mordon South Side</i> 1857-67 (OSC1), <i>Mordon Southside Farm</i> 2007 (OS93)	ModE <i>south</i> (< ME <i>south</i> < OE <i>sūð</i>)	ModE <i>side</i>	p. n. <i>Mordon</i> , ModE <i>farm</i>	It seems unlikely that ModE <i>side</i> is used as a hill-term in this name as while M~ S~ F~ is situated on the southern slopes of an extensive eminence, it also lies SSE of M~ village, and <i>side</i> probably refers to the situation of the farm in relation to M~ (cf. Eastside, Bingfield, E~). For the affix, see Mordon.
1868	Southward Edge (Nb, Longhorsley; NZ 1193)	<i>Southward Edge</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>south</i> (< ME <i>south</i> < OE <i>sūð</i>) + ModE dial. <i>ward</i> 'enclosure award' (< ME <i>ward</i> < ME <i>award</i> < AN <i>award</i> , - <i>airt</i> , - <i>agard</i>)	ModE <i>edge</i>		It is uncertain whether ModE <i>edge</i> is used as a hill-term in this name.
1869	Spen Banks (Du, Ryton; NZ 1459)	<i>Spen Banks</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)		p. n. <i>Spen</i> (i.e. <i>High Spen</i>)	ME <i>bank(e)</i> / ModE <i>bank</i>		<i>High Spen</i> is first recorded in c. 1227 (<i>The Spen</i>) (DCDP).

1870	Spital Hill (Nb, Mitford; NZ 1786)	<i>Spital Hill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ME <i>spitel</i> 'hospital' (< ME <i>hospitāl</i> < OFr <i>hospital</i>) / ModE <i>spital</i> , <i>spittle</i> / ME <i>hospitāl</i> 'hospital, hospice, almshouse'	ME, ModE hill		The specific refers to St Leonard's Hospital, which was founded 'at some time before 1135 and existed until 1537' (KP). It 'performed all the roles of a medieval hospital, caring for the poor, the old and the sick' (KP).
1871	Spital Point (Nb, Woodhorn; NZ 3186)	<i>Spital Point</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ME <i>spitel</i> 'hospital' (< ME <i>hospitāl</i> < OFr <i>hospital</i>) / ModE <i>spital</i> , <i>spittle</i> / ME <i>hospitāl</i> 'hospital, hospice, almshouse'	ME <i>pointe</i> / ModE <i>point</i>		S~ P~ and nearby S~ Carrs are near the site of a mediaeval hospital, which was closed 'sometime after AD1500' (KP). Foundations of an old building, as well as three stone coffins, were found at the site in 1929 (KP).
1872	Spithopehead (Nb, Elsdon; NT 7603)	<i>Spithopehead</i> 1769 (ANb)	<i>Spithope Head</i> 1862-67 (OSC1), <i>Spithopehead</i> 1982 (OSM1)	p. n. <i>Spithope</i>	ME <i>heved</i>, <i>haved</i>, <i>hede</i> / ModE <i>head</i>		S~ farm is situated at the tip of a prominent ridge between the Hawk Burn and the Spithope Burn. Unlike most places with names containing ME <i>heved</i> , <i>haved</i> , <i>hede</i> or its reflex compounded with a valley-name, it is not at the 'head', or upper part of the valley it was named from, and it therefore seems possible that <i>heved</i> , <i>haved</i> , <i>hede</i> or its reflex is used as a hill-term in this name (cf. Ashgill Head). <i>Spithope</i> is first recorded in 1324 (<i>Spithope</i>) (Mawer 1920:186).
1873	Spring Hill (Du, Middleton-in-Teesdale; NY 9525)	<i>Spring Hill</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>spring</i> (< ME <i>spring</i> < OE <i>spring</i> , <i>spryng</i>)	ModE hill		
1874	Spring Hill (Nb, Morpeth; NZ 1985)	<i>Spring Hill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>spring</i> (< ME <i>spring</i> < OE <i>spring</i> , <i>spryng</i>)	ModE hill		There is a spring on this S~ H~ on OSC1.

1875	Springhill (Nb, Bamburgh; NU 2031)	<i>Springhill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>spring</i> (< ME <i>spring</i> < OE <i>spring</i> , <i>spryng</i>)	ModE <i>hill</i>		
1876	Springhill (Nb, Tweedmouth; NT 9950)	<i>Springhill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>spring</i> (< ME <i>spring</i> < OE <i>spring</i> , <i>spryng</i>)	ModE <i>hill</i>		
1877	Sprucely (Du, Bishop Middleham; NZ 3431)	<i>Sprowelawe</i> 1350 (PNDu)	<i>Spornlawosmedow</i> 1382 (PNDu), <i>Sproweslawes</i> 1429 (PNDu), <i>Sprusley</i> 1647 (DCDP), <i>Sprucelaw</i> 1839 (PNDu), <i>Sprucely</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)	OE pers. n. <i>Sprow</i>	OE <i>hlāw</i>		While no interpretation of this name is offered in PNDu, a tentative suggestion is made in DCDP that the specific might be the OE pers. n. <i>Sprow</i> . The generic is probably OE <i>hlāw</i> ; OE <i>læh</i> , although suggested in DCDP, seems unlikely here in the light of the early forms given in PNDu.
1878	Spy Law (Nb, Lesbury; NU 2210)	<i>Spy law</i> 1769 (ANb)	<i>Spy Law</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	ModE <i>spy</i> (< ME <i>spī</i> (e < OFr <i>espīe</i>) / ModE <i>to spy</i> (< ME <i>spīen</i> < OFr <i>espier</i>)	ModE dial. <i>law</i>		This is one of the several names in the corpus containing a hill-term compounded with a word for look-out, watch, or the like (cf. e.g. Spy Rigg, Touting Hill and Warden).
1879	Spy Rigg (Nb, Haltwhistle; NY 6875)	<i>Spy Rigg</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>spy</i> (< ME <i>spī</i> (e < OFr <i>espīe</i>) / ModE <i>to spy</i> (< ME <i>spīen</i> < OFr <i>espier</i>)	ModE dial. <i>rig(g)</i>		The specific could be an earlier p. n. as <i>Spy</i> appears on ANb as the name of a settlement near S~ R~. Cf. Spy Law.
1880	Spylaw (Nb, Chatton; NU 0531)	<i>Spylaw</i> 1769 (ANb)		ModE <i>spy</i> (< ME <i>spī</i> (e < OFr <i>espīe</i>) / ModE <i>to spy</i> (< ME <i>spīen</i> < OFr <i>espier</i>)	ModE dial. <i>law</i>		Cf. Spy Law.
1881	Spylaw (Nb, Rothbury; NZ 0497)	<i>Spy law</i> 1769 (ANb)	<i>Spylaw</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	ModE <i>spy</i> (< ME <i>spī</i> (e < OFr <i>espīe</i>) / ModE <i>to spy</i> (< ME <i>spīen</i> < OFr <i>espier</i>)	ModE dial. <i>law</i>		Cf. Spy Law.
1882	St Aidan's Dunes (Nb, Bamburgh; NU 2033)	<i>St Aidan's Dunes</i> 1970 (OSIR1)		ModE proper name <i>St Aidan</i>	ModE <i>dune</i> (< Fr <i>dune</i>)		S~ A~ D~ were formerly known as <i>Shoreston Links</i> (OSC1).

1883	Stable Edge (Du, Middleton-in-Teesdale; NY 9227)	<i>Stable Edge</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>stable</i> 'building in which horses are kept' (< ME <i>stāble</i> < OFr <i>estable</i>)	ModE <i>edge</i>		
1884	Stagshaw Bank (Nb, St John Lee; NY 9867)	<i>Stagshaw Bank</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		p. n. <i>Stagshaw</i>	ME <i>bank(e)</i> / ModE <i>bank</i>		<i>Stagshaw</i> is first recorded in 1296 (<i>Stagschawe</i>) (Mawer 1920:187).
1885	Stainton Hill Farm (Du, Gainford; NZ 0718)	<i>Stainton Hill Farm</i> 1898-99 (OSCR1)		p. n. <i>Stainton</i>	ME, ModE <i>hill</i>	ModE <i>farm</i>	S~ H~ F~ was formerly known as <i>Grange</i> (OSC1). <i>Stainton Hill</i> appears on the OSC and OSI series of maps as the name of a hill-feature S of S~ H~ F~. <i>Stainton</i> is first recorded in c. 1040 (<i>Stantun</i>) (Watts 2004:567; Mills 2003:433).
1886	Stainton Hill House (Du, Aycliffe; NZ 3222)	<i>Stainton House</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)	<i>Stainton Hill House</i> 1898 (OSCR1)	p. n. <i>Stainton</i>	ModE <i>house</i>	ModE <i>hill</i>	<i>Stainton</i> is first recorded in 1091 (<i>Staninctona</i>) (Ekwall 1960:436; Mawer 1920:187; Mills 2003:433). This S~ is different from S~ in Stainton Hill Farm.
1887	Standard Hill (Nb, Wark; NY 8275)	<i>Standard Hill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>stander</i> 'upright pillar' (< ME <i>stonder</i> (e < ME <i>stonden</i> < OE <i>standan</i>) / ModE <i>standard</i> 'tree or shoot from a stump left standing when a coppice is cut down' (< ME <i>standard</i> < OFr <i>estandard</i> , -art, -estandard, -art)	ModE <i>hill</i>		The specific of this name is problematic. It could be ModE <i>stander</i> , which is attested elsewhere in p. ns. (cf. e.g. <i>Nine Standards Rigg</i> (We) (<i>the Nine Standares</i> 1636) where the reference is apparently to 'a set of boundary marks' in Watts (2004:439)), or possibly ModE <i>standard</i> .

1888	Standingstone Clints (Nb, Wark; NY 7976)	<i>Standingstone Clints</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>standing stone</i> (< ME <i>standing</i> (e- <i>stōn</i> (< ME <i>standing</i> (e (< ME <i>stonden</i> < OE <i>standan</i>) + ME <i>stōn</i>))	ModE dial. <i>clint</i> 'rocky cliff, projecting rock or ledge on the side of a hill or river' (< ME <i>clint</i> < ODan <i>klint</i>)		
1889	Standrop Rigg (Nb, Ingram; NT 9418)	<i>Standrop Rigg</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		p. n. <i>Standrop</i> (i.e. <i>Great Standrop</i>)	ModE dial. <i>rig(g)</i>		<i>Great Standrop</i> is <i>Standrop</i> on ANb; there are apparently no early forms.
1890	Stanley (Du, Chester-le-Street; NZ 1953)	<i>Stanelay</i> c. 1200 (W)	<i>Stanley</i> 1228 (W), <i>Stanilaue</i> c. 1230 (DCDP), <i>Stanley</i> 1297 (E, Ma), <i>Stanlawe</i> 1340 (Ma), <i>Stanley</i> 1768 (ADu)	OE <i>stān</i> (W, E, Ma)	OE <i>læh</i> (W, E, Ma) / OE <i>hlāw</i> (Ma)		The specific could alternatively be OE <i>stānig</i> 'stony' as the early forms appear to be 'ambiguous as between' 'stone clearing' (OE <i>stān</i> + OE <i>læh</i>) and 'stony hill' (OE <i>stānig</i> + OE <i>hlāw</i>) (DCDP).
1891	Stanley Burn (Du, Ryton; NZ 1162)	<i>Stanloweburn</i> 1418 (DCDP)	<i>Stanley Burne</i> 1647 (DCDP), <i>Stanley Burn</i> 1769 (ANb)	OE <i>stān</i> (DCDP)	OE <i>hlāw</i> (DCDP)	ME <i>bourne</i> (e, <i>burn</i> (e	The generic might alternatively be OE <i>læh</i> (cf. Stanley and Stanley Farm).
1892	Stanley Farm (Du, Houghton-le-Skerne; NZ 2719)	<i>Stanley</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)	<i>Stanley Farm</i> 1991 (OSMR1)	OE <i>stān</i> / ME <i>stōn</i> / OE <i>stānig</i> 'stony' (< OE <i>stān</i>) / ME <i>stōnī</i> 'stony'	OE <i>hlāw</i> / ME <i>loue</i> / OE <i>læh</i> / ME <i>lei</i> (e	ModE <i>farm</i>	This name is probably, despite the apparent absence of early forms, of OE or ME origin, and has either OE <i>hlāw</i> / ME <i>loue</i> or OE <i>læh</i> / ME <i>lei</i> (e as its generic (cf. Stanley, Stanley Burn and Stanley Hall Farm, and also e.g. the six <i>Stanleys</i> (all apparently from OE <i>stān</i> + OE <i>læh</i>) in EPNE).

1893	Stanley Hall Farm (Du, Brancepeth; NZ 1639)	<i>Stanlowe</i> 1364 (W)	<i>Stanley</i> 1484 (W), <i>Staynleye</i> 1549 (DCDP), <i>Stanly</i> 1768 (ADu), <i>Stanley</i> 1857-67 (OSC1), <i>Stanley Farm</i> 1898 (OSCR1), <i>Stanley Hall Farm</i> 1977 (OSM1)	OE <i>stān</i> (W)	OE <i>hlāw</i> (W)	ModE <i>farm</i> , ModE <i>hall</i>	The generic could alternatively be OE <i>læh</i> (cf. Stanley and Stanley Farm).
1894	Steel (Nb, Hexham; NY 9152)	<i>Steel</i> 1769 (ANb)			ModE dial. <i>steel</i>		
1895	Steel (Nb, Hexham; NY 9358)	<i>le Stele</i> 1268 (Ma)	<i>Le Stele</i> 1269 (E), <i>le Stele</i> 1479 (Ma), <i>Steel</i> 1769 (ANb)		OE <i>stigel</i> , <i>-ol</i> (E, Ma)		
1896	Steel Crag (Nb, Ilderton; NT 9721)	<i>Steel Crag</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE dial. <i>steel</i>	ModE <i>crag</i>		
1897	Steel End (Nb, Holy Island; NU 1341)	<i>Steel End</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE dial. <i>steel</i>	ModE <i>end</i>		
1898	Steel Hall (Nb, Slaley; NY 9356)	<i>Steel Hall</i> 1769 (ANb)		ModE dial. <i>steel</i>	ModE <i>hall</i>		<i>Steel</i> could be an earlier, simplex p. n. (cf. e.g. Steel (NY 9152)).
1899	Steel Rigg (Nb, Haltwhistle; NY 7567)	<i>Steelrigg</i> 1769 (ANb)	<i>Steel Rigg</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	ModE dial. <i>steel</i>	ModE dial. <i>rig(g)</i>		
1900	Steel Rigg (Nb, Thockrington; NY 9979)	<i>Steel rigg</i> 1769 (ANb)	<i>Steel Rigg</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	ModE dial. <i>steel</i>	ModE dial. <i>rig(g)</i>		
1901	Steel, The S~ (Nb, Haltwhistle; NY 7860)	<i>The Steel</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)			ModE dial. <i>steel</i>		
1902	Steelcraggs Wood (Nb, Hexham; NY 9151)	<i>Steelcraggs Wood</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		p. n. <i>Steel</i>	ModE <i>crag</i>	ModE <i>wood</i>	On the OSC, OSI and OSM series of maps, <i>Steel Craggs</i> is the name of a rock formation in S~W~. For the specific, see Steel (NY 9152).

1903	Steeley Farm (Du, Lanchester; NZ 1143)	<i>Steley</i> 1284 (DCDP)	<i>Steeley</i> 1857-67 (OSC1), <i>Steeley Farm</i> 1982 (OSM1)	OE <i>stigel</i>, -ol (DCDP)	OE <i>læh</i> (DCDP)	ModE <i>farm</i>	OE <i>stigel</i> , -ol in the sense of 'steep ascent' fits local topography here as S~ F~ is situated on top of steep slopes overlooking the S~ Burn.
1904	Steely Crag (Nb, Kirknewton; NT 9524)	<i>Steely Crag</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>steely</i> 'resembling steel in appearance, colour, hardness, or some other quality' (< ModE <i>steel</i> < ME <i>stēl</i> (e < OE <i>style</i>))	ModE <i>crag</i>		The specific might alternatively be an adjective derived from ModE dial. <i>steel</i> , but this seems less likely as such adjective is apparently otherwise unattested (DOST; EDD; OED; SND).
1905	Steer Rig (Nb, Kirknewton; NT 8524)	<i>Sterwick</i> 1769 (ANb)	<i>Steer Rig</i> 1862-67 (OSC1), <i>Steer Rig</i> 1869 (W)	ModE <i>steer</i> 'young (castrated) ox' (< ME <i>stēr</i> (e < OE <i>stēor</i>) (W))	ModE dial. <i>rig(g)</i> (W)		
1906	Stickley (Nb, Horton; NZ 2877)	<i>Stikelawe</i> 1203 (Ma)	<i>Stykelawe</i> c. 1245 (L), <i>Stikelawe</i> 1270 (Ma), <i>Styklaye</i> 1533 (Ma), <i>Strickley</i> 1769 (ANb), <i>Stickley Farm</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	ON pers. n. * <i>Stykki</i> (Ma)	OE <i>hlāw</i> (Ma)		Only S~ <i>Farm</i> on OS88; the Grid Ref. given here is to S~ F~. The specific of this name is problematic: the ON pers. n. * <i>Stykki</i> , although suggested by Mawer (1920:189), seems unlikely here as Scandinavian elements are in general rare in Nb p. ns., and there are apparently no other Scandinavian names in the area around S~ F~. The specific might alternatively be OE <i>sticol</i> 'steep', or perhaps OE <i>stycce</i> 'bit, piece', OE <i>sticca</i> 'stick, rod, branch' or OE <i>sticce</i> 'sticky' although most occurrences of the latter three words in p. ns. are doubtful (EPNE).

1907	Stiddlehill Common (Nb, Corsenside; NY 9285)	<i>Stiddlehill Common</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>staddle</i> 'bottom of a corn or hay-stack, unfinished or half-removed stack' (< ME <i>staddle</i> , <i>steddle</i> < OE <i>staðol</i>)	ModE hill	ModE <i>common</i> (< ME <i>commune</i> < Lat <i>commūne</i>)	The specific appears to be ModE <i>staddle</i> in its Nb dial. form <i>steadle</i> , <i>styedde</i> (EDD). On ANb, as well as on the OSC, OSI and OSM series of maps, S~ is the name of a farm NW of S~ C~; this farm still exists, and it is marked, but not named on OS80 (<i>Stiddle Hill</i> ANb).
1908	Stirkhill Plantation (Nb, Alnwick; NU 1407)	<i>Stirkhill Plantation</i> 1926 (OSCR2)		ModE <i>stirk</i> 'young bullock or heifer' (< ME <i>stirk</i> < OE <i>stirc</i> , <i>stiorc</i> , <i>styric</i> , <i>stycr</i>)	ModE hill	ModE <i>plantation</i> (< ME <i>plantācioun</i> < Lat <i>plantātiōn</i> -, <i>plantātiō</i>)	On the OSC and OSI series of maps, <i>Stirkhill</i> is the name of a house WSW of S~ P~.
1909	Stob Hill (Nb, Stamfordham; NZ 0870)	<i>Stob Hill</i> 1769 (ANb)		ModE <i>stub</i> 'tree-stump', ModE dial. <i>stob</i> 'tree-stump; stake, post, gibbet' (< ME <i>stub</i> (<i>be</i> < OE <i>stubb</i> , <i>*stobb</i>))	ModE hill		The exact meaning of ModE <i>stub</i> , ModE dial. <i>stob</i> in this name is uncertain.
1910	Stobhill (Nb, Morpeth; NZ 2084)	<i>Stobb Hill</i> 1769 (ANb)	<i>Low Stobhill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1), <i>Stobhill</i> 1969 (OSIR1)	ModE <i>stub</i> 'tree-stump', ModE dial. <i>stob</i> 'tree-stump; stake, post, gibbet' (< ME <i>stub</i> (<i>be</i> < OE <i>stubb</i> , <i>*stobb</i>))	ModE hill		The meaning of ModE <i>stub</i> , ModE dial. <i>stob</i> is uncertain here (cf. <i>Stob Hill</i>).
1911	Stockley Fell (Du, Brancepeth; NZ 1937)	<i>Stockley Fell</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)		p. n. <i>Stockley</i>	ME, ModE fell		<i>Stockley</i> is first recorded in c. 1200 (<i>Stocheleya</i>) (Mawer 1290:190).

1912	Stodhoe (Du, Middleton St George; NZ 3313)	<i>Stodhow</i> 1466 (PNDu)	<i>Stodhowe</i> 1506 (DCDP, PNDu), <i>Studdoe</i> 1678 (DCDP, PNDu), <i>Stodda</i> 1768 (ADu), <i>Low Stodhoe</i> 1857-67 (OSC1), <i>Stodhoe</i> 1968 (OSIR1)	ME <i>stōd</i> (e 'place where horses are kept, herd of horses' (< OE <i>stōd</i>))	ME <i>hough</i>		Only S~ <i>Farm</i> on OS93; the Grid Ref. given here is to S~ F~. There is also a High S~ on the OSC series of maps and OSI1, and the location of the original S~ is uncertain. This name could be of OE origin, as has been suggested in DCDP and PNDu.
1913	Stokoe High Crag (Nb, Greystead; NY 7584)	<i>Stoco Craig</i> 1769 (ANb)	<i>Stokoe High Crag</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	p. n. <i>Stokoe</i> (i.e. <i>Stokoe</i> or <i>Ridley Stokoe</i>)	ModE <i>crag</i>	ModE <i>high</i> (< ME <i>heg</i> , <i>heig</i> , <i>hig</i> , <i>high</i> < OE * <i>hæh</i> , <i>hēh</i>)	S~ and <i>Ridley S~</i> are <i>North Stoco</i> and <i>South Stoco</i> on ANb; there are apparently no early forms for these names.
1914	Stonefoot Hill (Du, Lanchester; NZ 1240)	<i>Stonefoot Hill</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>stone</i> + ModE <i>foot</i> (< OE, ME <i>fōt</i>)	ModE <i>hill</i>		
1915	Stoney Comb, High S~ C~ (Du, Middleton-in-Teesdale; NY 8132)	<i>Stoney Comb</i> 1768 (ADu)	<i>Stonycomb</i> 1857-67 (OSC1), <i>Upper Stonycomb</i> 1898-99 (OSCR1), <i>High Stoney Comb</i> 1953 (OSI1)	ModE <i>stony</i> (< ME <i>stōnī</i> < OE <i>stānig</i> < OE <i>stān</i>)	ModE <i>comb</i>	ModE <i>upper</i> (< ME <i>upper</i> (e < ME <i>up</i> , <i>uppe</i> < OE <i>upp</i> , <i>up</i>) (later replaced with ModE <i>high</i> (< ME <i>heg</i> , <i>heig</i> , <i>hig</i> , <i>high</i> < OE * <i>hæh</i> , <i>hēh</i>))	There is also a Low S~ C~ on the OSC, OSI and OSM series of maps (<i>Lower Stonycomb</i> OSC1).

1916	Stony Heap (Du, Lanchester; NZ 1451)	<i>Stonehepp</i> 1580 (DCDP)	<i>Stony Heap</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)	OE <i>stān</i> (DCDP) / ME <i>stōn</i> (DCDP)	OE <i>hēap</i> 'heap' (DCDP) / ME <i>hēp</i> (DCDP)		It is uncertain whether OE <i>hēap</i> or its reflex is used as a hill-term here: according to EPNE, <i>hēap</i> 'appears to have developed a topographical meaning such as 'hill'', but there is no evidence in the general dictionaries consulted here for the use of its reflexes in a topographical sense (Cf. Heaplaw, Great H~) (DOST; EDD; MED; OED; SND).
1917	Stony Hill, Great S~ H~ (Du, Stanhope; NY 8236)	<i>Great Stony Hill</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>stony</i> (< ME <i>stōnī</i> < OE <i>stānig</i> < OE <i>stān</i>)	ModE hill	ModE <i>great</i> (< ME <i>grēt</i> < OE <i>grēat</i>)	There is also a Little S~ H~ on the OSC, OSI and OSM series of maps.
1918	Stooprigg (Nb, Simonburn; NY 8472)	<i>Stouprigg</i> 1769 (ANb)	<i>Stooprigg</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	ModE dial. <i>stoop</i> 'post, pillar' (< late ME <i>stūlp</i> (e < ON <i>stolpi</i>)	ModE dial. rig(g)		ModE dial. <i>stoop</i> is also spelt <i>stoup</i> in Nb, and it is applied especially to boundary posts (EDD).
1919	Stot Crag (Nb, Falstone; NY 5983)	<i>Stot Crag</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE dial. <i>stot</i> 'young (castrated) bull, steer' (< OE, ME <i>stot</i>)	ModE crag		
1920	Stoterley Hill (Du, Muggleswick; NZ 0148)	<i>Stoterley Hill</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)		p. n. <i>Stoterley</i>	ModE hill		The specific of this name is problematic. <i>Stoterley</i> could be an earlier p. n. (possibly containing OE <i>hlāw</i> or its reflex) although it only appears as part of S~ H~ on the maps consulted here, and there are no parallels in the p. n. dictionaries, PNDu, or the EPNS surveys of the neighbouring counties.
1921	Stotfold Crest (Du, Elwick; NZ 4529)	<i>Stotfold Crest</i> 1975 (OSM1)		p. n. <i>Stotfold</i>	ModE crest (< OFr, ME <i>creste</i>)		<i>Stotfold</i> is first recorded in the 12th century (<i>Stodfald</i>) (DCDP; PNDu).

1922	Stouphill (Nb, Alnwick; NU 1612)	<i>Stoophill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	<i>Stouphill</i> 1899 (OSCR1)	ModE dial. <i>stoop</i> 'post, pillar' (< late ME <i>stūlp</i> (e < ON <i>stolpi</i>))	ModE <i>hill</i>		Cf. Stooprigg.
1923	Stower Hill (Nb, Falstone; NY 6485)	<i>Stower Hill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE dial. <i>stower</i> 'bar, pole, post, hedge-stake' (< ME <i>stour</i> (e < ON <i>staurr</i>))	ModE <i>hill</i>		
1924	Strawberry Hill (Du, Pittington; NZ 3439)	<i>Strawberry Hill</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>strawberry</i> (< ME <i>strau-berī</i> (e < OE <i>strēaw-berige</i> < OE <i>strēaw</i> + OE <i>berige</i>))	ModE <i>hill</i>		
1925	Street Head (Nb, Thorneyburn; NY 7398)	<i>Street Head</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>street</i> (< ME <i>strēt</i> (e < OE <i>strēt</i>))	ModE <i>head</i>		It seems unlikely that ModE <i>head</i> is used as a hill-term in this name as the reference is probably to the 'head', or upper end of a track or path rather than to a hill-feature. Cf. Avenue Head Farm.
1926	Stripe head (Du, Stanhope; NY 8439)	<i>Stripe Head</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)	<i>Stripe head</i> 2005 (OS92)	ModE <i>stripe</i> (< ME <i>strīpe</i> < MLG, MDu <i>strīpe</i>)	ModE <i>head</i>		ModE <i>stripe</i> is apparently used here in the dial. sense of 'strip, narrow piece of ground' (cf. e.g. <i>Stripe</i> (Du) (<i>Stripes</i> 1816) in PNDu) (EDD; OED). It seems unlikely that ModE <i>head</i> is used as a hill-term in this name as while S~ h~ settlement is situated on a steep slope, the specific suggests that the reference is probably to the 'head', or upper end of a strip of land rather than to a hill-feature (cf. Cavil Head and Field Head (NY 9128)).
1927	Stublick Hill (Nb, Warden; NY 8561)	<i>Stublick Hill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		p. n. <i>Stublick</i> (i.e. <i>Stublick Farm</i>)	ModE <i>hill</i>		S~ F~ is <i>High Stublick</i> on ANb; there are apparently no early forms.

1928	Stuckin Knowe (Nb, Falstone; NY 5991)	<i>Stuckin Knowe</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE dial. <i>stuckin</i> 'stake, small pole or post'	ModE dial. <i>knowe</i>, <i>know</i>		
1929	Summit Cottage (Nb, Kirkwhelpington; NY 9384)	<i>Summit Cottages</i> 1898 (OSCR1)	<i>Summit Cottage</i> 2007 (OS80)	ModE <i>summit</i> (< ME <i>somet</i> < OFr <i>sommette</i> , <i>somete</i>)	ModE <i>cottage</i> (< ME <i>cotāge</i> < OFr * <i>cotage</i>)		
1930	Summit Cottages (Nb, Alnwick; NU 1412)	<i>Summit Cottages</i> 1899 (OSCR1)		ModE <i>summit</i> (< ME <i>somet</i> < OFr <i>sommette</i> , <i>somete</i>)	ModE <i>cottage</i> (< ME <i>cotāge</i> < OFr * <i>cotage</i>)		
1931	Sunbrough (Nb, Whittingham; NU 0406)	<i>Sunbrough</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>sun</i> (< ME <i>sonne</i> < OE <i>sunne</i>)	ModE <i>brow</i> / ModE dial. <i>brae</i>		This is problematic name. S~house is situated on the south-facing slopes of a hill, and 'sunny hill-side' would therefore fit local topography, but cf. Brough Law.
1932	Sundaysight (Nb, Bellingham; NY 8188)	<i>Sundayheugh</i> 1325 (Ma)	<i>Sunny Side</i> 1769 (ANb), <i>Sundaysight</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	OE <i>sunnan-dæg</i> 'Sunday' (Ma)	OE <i>hōh</i> (Ma)		
1933	Sunilaws (Nb, Carham; NT 8237)	<i>Sunny laws</i> 1769 (ANb)	<i>Sunnylaws</i> 1862-67 (OSC1), <i>Sunilaws</i> 1924-25 (OSCR2)	ModE <i>sunny</i> (< ME <i>sonnī</i> < ME <i>sonne</i> < OE <i>sunne</i>)	ModE dial. <i>law</i>		
1934	Sunnyside (Du, Brancepeth; NZ 1438)	<i>Sunnyside</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)	<i>Sunnyside</i> 1898 (OSCR1)	ModE <i>sunny</i> (< ME <i>sonnī</i> < ME <i>sonne</i> < OE <i>sunne</i>)	ModE <i>side</i>		S~ is the name of a former pit village which was apparently named from nearby Grange Farm, earlier <i>Sunnyside</i> (<i>Sunnyside</i> NCGEW, <i>Old Sunnyside</i> OSC1) (Watts 2004:590).
1935	Sunnyside (Du, Houghton-le-Spring; NZ 3350)	<i>Sunnyside</i> 1898 (OSCR1)		ModE <i>sunny</i> (< ME <i>sonnī</i> < ME <i>sonne</i> < OE <i>sunne</i>)	ModE <i>side</i>		
1936	Sunnyside (Du, Whickham; NZ 2059)	<i>Sonnyside</i> 1322 (W, Ma)	<i>Sunnyside</i> c. 1728 (W), <i>Sunny Side</i> 1768 (ADu), <i>Sunnyside</i> 1898 (OSCR1)	OE * <i>sunniġ</i> 'sunny' (< OE <i>sunne</i>) (W, Ma)	OE <i>sīde</i> (W, Ma)		According to Watts (2004:590), this is 'the sunny hill-side' [...] contrasting with Fellside NZ 1959'.

1937	Sunnyside Farm (Du, Lanchester; NZ 1450)	<i>Sunnyside</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)	<i>Sunnyside Farm</i> 2005 (OS88)	ModE <i>sunny</i> (< ME <i>sonnī</i> < ME <i>sonne</i> < OE <i>sunne</i>)	ModE <i>side</i>	ModE <i>farm</i>	
1938	Sunnyside Farm (Du, Whitburn; NZ 3863)	<i>Sunny Side</i> 1768 (ADu)	<i>Sunnyside</i> 1857-67 (OSC1), <i>Sunnyside</i> 1921 (OSCR2), <i>Sunnyside Farm</i> 1968 (OSIR1)	ModE <i>sunny</i> (< ME <i>sonnī</i> < ME <i>sonne</i> < OE <i>sunne</i>)	ModE <i>side</i>	ModE <i>farm</i>	
1939	Sunnyside Farm (Du, Wolsingham; NZ 0535)	<i>Sonnyngside in Walsyngham</i> 1369 (DCDP)	<i>Sunnyside</i> 1377 (DCDP), <i>Sonnyngside</i> 1382 (Ma), <i>Sunnyside</i> 1857-67 (OSC1), <i>Sunnyside Farm</i> 2005 (OS92)	OE pers. n. <i>Sunna</i> + - <i>ing</i> - (Ma)	OE <i>sīde</i> (Ma)	ModE <i>farm</i>	The specific could alternatively be OE * <i>sunning</i> 'sunny place', an <i>ing</i> -derivative of OE <i>sunne</i> 'sun' (DCDP).
1940	Sunny Rigg (Nb, Haltwhistle; NY 6965)	<i>Sunny Rigg</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>sunny</i> (< ME <i>sonnī</i> < ME <i>sonne</i> < OE <i>sunne</i>)	ModE dial. <i>rig(g)</i>		
1941	Sunnybrow (Du, Brancepeth; NZ 1834)	<i>Sunny Brow</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)	<i>Sunnybrow</i> 2005 (OS92)	ModE <i>sunny</i> (< ME <i>sonnī</i> < ME <i>sonne</i> < OE <i>sunne</i>)	ModE <i>brow</i>		
1942	Sunnyside (Du, Trimdon; NZ 3832)	<i>Sunnyside</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>sunny</i> (< ME <i>sonnī</i> < ME <i>sonne</i> < OE <i>sunne</i>)	ModE <i>side</i>		
1943	Sunnyside (Nb, Allendale; NY 8045)	<i>Sunnyside</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>sunny</i> (< ME <i>sonnī</i> < ME <i>sonne</i> < OE <i>sunne</i>)	ModE <i>side</i>		
1944	Sunnyside (Nb, Gosforth; NZ 2070)	<i>Sunnyside</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>sunny</i> (< ME <i>sonnī</i> < ME <i>sonne</i> < OE <i>sunne</i>)	ModE <i>side</i>		S~ farm is situated on comparatively low-lying, fairly level ground, and it seems unlikely that ModE <i>side</i> is used as a hill-term in this name.
1945	Sunnyside (Nb, Hexham; NY 9562)	<i>Sunny Side</i> 1769 (ANb)	<i>Sunnyside</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	ModE <i>sunny</i> (< ME <i>sonnī</i> < ME <i>sonne</i> < OE <i>sunne</i>)	ModE <i>side</i>		
1946	Swallow Crag (Nb, Haltwhistle; NY 7469)	<i>Swallow Crag</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>swallow</i> (< OE, ME <i>swalwe</i>)	ModE <i>crag</i>		

1947	Swallow Knowe (Nb, Rothbury; NU 0705)	<i>Swallow Knowe</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>swallow</i> (< OE, ME <i>swalwe</i>)	ModE dial. <i>knowe</i>, <i>know</i>		
1948	Swallowship Hill (Nb, Corbridge; NY 9662)	<i>Swallowship Hill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		?	ModE <i>hill</i>		The specific of this name is obscure.
1949	Swan Shank (Nb, Thorneyburn; NY 7993)	<i>Swan Shank</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>swan</i> (< OE, ME <i>swan</i>) / ModE surname <i>Swan</i> / ModE dial. <i>swang</i>	ModE <i>shank</i>		The specific of this name is problematic. It could be ModE <i>swan</i> or the surname <i>Swan</i> , or perhaps ModE dial. <i>swang</i> in the sense of 'wet hollow, swamp' as <i>swan</i> is attested as a NCy form of <i>swang</i> (EDD; OED). <i>Swan</i> is first recorded as a surname in England in 1176 (<i>Hugo Suan</i> , Sf), and in the 1891 Census, it is the surname of 503 families in Nb (A; Reaney and Wilson 1997:435).
1950	Swanhill (Nb, Longhorsley; NZ 1496)	<i>Swan Hill</i> 1957 (OSI1)	<i>Swanhill</i> 1978 (OSM1)	ModE <i>swan</i> (< OE, ME <i>swan</i>) / ModE surname <i>Swan</i>	ModE <i>hill</i>		S~ has also been known as <i>Hedley Hillhead</i> (OSC1) and <i>Linden Cottage</i> (OSCR2). Cf. Swan Shank.
1951	Sweet Rigg (Nb, Haltwhistle; NY 7570)	<i>Sweet Rigg</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>sweet</i> (< ME <i>swēt</i> (e < OE <i>swēte</i>))	ModE dial. <i>rig(g)</i>		
1952	Sweethope Crag (Nb, Thockrington; NY 9681)	<i>Sweethope Crag</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		p. n. <i>Sweethope</i>	ModE <i>crag</i>		<i>Sweethope</i> is first recorded in c. 1215 (<i>Swethop</i>) (Ekwall 1960:456).

1953	Swindon (Nb, Alwinton; NY 9799)	<i>Swindon</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		OE <i>swīn</i> 'swine, pig' / ME <i>swīn</i> (e)	OE <i>dūn</i> / ME <i>doun</i> / OE <i>denu</i> / ME <i>dēne</i>		This name is probably of OE or ME origin despite the apparent absence of early forms. Its present-day form seems to suggest that the generic is either OE <i>dūn</i> / ME <i>doun</i> or OE <i>denu</i> / ME <i>dēne</i> ; either el. would fit local topography here as while S~ farm is situated at the foot of a prominent hill, it is also at the mouth of the valley in which the S~ Burn flows. The specific could be OE <i>swīn</i> or its reflex although this is less certain. Cf. e.g. <i>Swindon</i> (St) (<i>Swinduna</i> 1167) and <i>Swindon</i> (W) (<i>Svindone</i> , <i>Svindune</i> 1086) in Watts (2004:595) and Ekwall (1960:457), both from <i>swīn</i> + <i>dūn</i> , also e.g. Swinhoe).
1954	Swineside Law (Nb, Alwinton; NT 8313)	<i>Swineside Law</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>swine</i> (< ME <i>swīn</i> (e < OE <i>swīn</i>) + ModE <i>side</i>	ModE dial. <i>law</i>		
1955	Swinhoe (Nb, Bamburgh; NU 2028)	<i>Swinhou</i> c. 1209 (L)	<i>Swinhou</i> 1242 (W, E, Mi), c. 1250 (Ma), <i>Swynowe</i> 1315 (W, Ma), <i>Swinhoe</i> 1769 (ANb)	OE <i>swīn</i> 'swine, pig' (W, E, Ma, Mi)	OE <i>hōh</i> (W, E, Ma, Mi)		OE <i>swīn</i> is 'fairly common in p. ns. and used of the domestic pig' (EPNE).
1956	Swinhoe Lakes (Nb, Belford; NU 0735)	<i>Swinhoe Pond</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	<i>Swinhoe Ponds</i> 1899 (OSCR1), <i>Upper Swinhoe Lake</i> 1925-26 (OSCR2), <i>Swinhoe Lakes</i> 2005 (OS75)	ModE <i>swine</i> (< ME <i>swīn</i> (e < OE <i>swīn</i>)	ModE dial. <i>hoe</i> , <i>heugh</i>	ModE <i>pond</i> (< ME <i>ponde</i> < OE * <i>pund</i>) (later replaced with ModE <i>lake</i> (< ME <i>lāk</i> (e < OFr <i>lac</i>))	<i>Swinhoe</i> is probably an earlier p. n. although it only appears as part of S~ L~ and S~ Farm (<i>Swinhoe Farm</i> OSC1) on the maps consulted here (cf. Swinhoe (NU 2028)).

1957	Swinhope Head (Du, Stanhope; NY 8933)	<i>Swinhope Head</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)		p. n. <i>Swinhope</i>	ME <i>heved</i>, <i>haved</i>, <i>hede</i> / ModE <i>head</i>		It seems unlikely that ME <i>heved</i> , <i>haved</i> , <i>hede</i> or its reflex is used as a hill-term in this name as the reference is probably to the 'head', or upper end of a valley (cf. Ashgill Head). <i>Swinhope</i> is first recorded in 1313 (<i>Swynhopelawe</i>) (Mawer 1920:193).
1958	Swinside House (Du, Stanhope; NY 8935)	<i>Swinside House</i> 1953 (OSI1)		ModE <i>swine</i> (< ME <i>swīn</i> (e < OE <i>swīn</i>) + ModE <i>side</i>	ModE <i>house</i>		This recent example of ModE place-naming is without a doubt modelled on <i>Swinhope</i> as S~ H~ is situated on the steep slopes of the Swinhope valley (cf. Swinhope Head).
1959	Syning Hill (Nb, Norham; NT 8940)	<i>Syning Hill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE dial. <i>sining</i> 'draining, liable to dry up' (< ModE dial. <i>to</i> <i>sine</i>)	ModE <i>hill</i>		The specific of this name is problematic. It could be ModE dial. <i>sining</i> , here applied to a hill which is liable to dry up or be scorched by the sun (cf. e.g. <i>Sinen Gill</i> (Cu) (<i>Synin Gill</i> 1823) in Whaley (2006:309) and <i>Siney Tarn</i> (Cu) (<i>the Sining Tarne</i> 1587) in PNCu).
1960	Tan Hills (Du, Witton Gilbert; NZ 2547)	<i>Fanhill</i> 1768 (ADu)	<i>Tanhill</i> 1857-67 (OSC1), <i>Tan Hills</i> 1898 (OSCR1)	ModE <i>tan</i> (< ME <i>tan</i> (ne < OFr <i>tan</i>)	ModE <i>hill</i>		The specific of this name is problematic. It could be ModE <i>tan</i> in the sense of 'yellowish or reddish brown, tawny', here presumably referring to the colour of soil or rocks; unless the initial <i>F</i> - is a mistake for <i>T</i> -, the 1768 form does not seem to support this interpretation, however (OED).

1961	Tealhole Point (Nb, Ancroft; NU 1039)	<i>Tealhole Point</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>tail</i> (< ME <i>taile</i> < OE <i>tægla</i>) + ModE <i>hole</i> (< ME <i>hōl</i> (e < OE <i>hol</i> , <i>holh</i>))	ModE <i>point</i>		The first el. appears to be ModE <i>tail</i> in the sense of 'spit or extremity of a reef or sandbank, where it slopes under the water' (OED).
1962	Thimbleby Hill (Du, Stanhope; NY 9937)	<i>Thimbleby Hill</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)		p. n. <i>Thimbleby</i>	ModE <i>hill</i>		The specific of this name is problematic. <i>Thimbleby</i> could be an earlier p. n. although it only appears as part of <i>T~H~</i> on the maps consulted here as it is well evidenced as a p. n. elsewhere (cf. e.g. <i>Thimbleby</i> (L) (<i>Stimblebi</i> 1086) and <i>Thimbleby</i> (NRY) (<i>Timbelbi</i> 1086) in Watts (2004:608) and Ekwall (1960:465)). It might alternatively be a surname, but this seems less likely as the surname <i>Thimbleby</i> is apparently rare: in the 1891 England and Wales Census, there are only 41 <i>Thimbleby</i> families, and the name is unattested in Du (A). <i>Thimbleby</i> is first recorded as a surname in England in c. 1170 (<i>Odo de Thimelbi</i> , L) (Reaney and Wilson 1997:443).
1963	Thistlerigg Farm (Nb, Warden; NY 9167)	<i>Thistle Riggs Farm</i> 1957 (OSI1)	<i>Thistlerigg Farm</i> 1994 (OSMR1)	ModE <i>thistle</i> (< ME <i>thistel</i> < OE <i>þistel</i>)	ModE dial. <i>rig(g)</i>	ModE <i>farm</i>	T~ F~ was formerly known as <i>High Warden</i> (OSCR2).
1964	Thockrington Crag (Nb, Thockrington; NY 9578)	<i>Thockrington Crag</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		p. n. <i>Thockrington</i>	ModE <i>crag</i>		<i>Thockrington</i> is first recorded in 1223 (<i>Thokerinton</i>) (Watts 2004:608; Ekwall 1960:466).

1965	Thorneyhirst (Nb, Chollerton; NY 8678)	<i>Thorneyhirst</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>thorny</i> (< ME <i>thornī</i> < OE <i>þornig</i> < OE <i>þorn</i>)	ModE <i>hurst</i>		Local topography suggests that ModE <i>hurst</i> is used as a hill-term in this name as T~ house is situated on a hill. <i>Hirst</i> is a common dial. form of ModE <i>hurst</i> (EDD).
1966	Thornham Hill (Nb, Stamfordham; NZ 0570)	<i>Thornham Hill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		p. n. <i>Thornham</i>	ModE <i>hill</i>		The specific of this name is problematic. <i>Thornham</i> could be an earlier p. n. although it only appears as part of T~ H~ on the maps consulted here as it is well attested as a p. n. elsewhere (cf. e.g. <i>Thornham</i> (Nf) (<i>Tornham</i> 1086) in Watts (2004:610) and Ekwall (1960:467), and <i>Thornham Farm</i> (ERY) (<i>Thornholm</i> 12th cent.) in PNYE). The specific might alternatively be a surname, but this seems less likely as the surname <i>Thornham</i> is apparently extremely rare outside Yorkshire: of the 51 Thornham families in the 1891 England and Wales Census, 43 are recorded in Yorkshire while the name is unattested in most counties, including Nb and Du (A). <i>Thornham</i> is first recorded as a surname in England in 1168 (<i>Michael de Thorneham</i>) (Reaney and Wilson 1997:444).
1967	Thornhope Fell (Nb, Knaresdale; NY 6649)	<i>Thornhope Fell</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		p. n. <i>Thornhope</i>	ME, ModE <i>fell</i>		<i>Thornhope</i> is first recorded in 1279 (<i>Thornhoppe</i>) (Mawer 1920:195).

1968	Thornley (Du, Kelloe; NZ 3639)	(<i>æ</i> t) <i>Ðornhlawa</i> c. 1071 (W, Mi)	<i>Tornalau</i> c. 1104 (E, Ma), <i>Thorn(e)law(e)</i> c. 1144 (W), <i>Thornelawe</i> 1460 (Ma), <i>Thorn(e)ley</i> 1522 (W), <i>Thornly</i> 1768 (ADu), <i>Thornley</i> 1833 (NCGEW)	OE <i>þorn</i> 'thorn-tree' (W, E, Ma, Mi)	OE <i>hlāw</i> (W, E, Ma, Mi)		Present-day T~ village developed in the 19th century around T~ Colliery, which opened in 1835 and closed in 1970 (DCDP; DMM). The original T~ settlement was probably located at, or near T~ Hall, about a kilometre S of the village, as there is an Old T~ near the hall on the OSC, OSI and OSM series of maps, which appears as <i>Thornley</i> on NCGEW (DCDP).
1969	Thornley Bank (Du, Ryton; NZ 1660)	<i>Thornley Bank</i> 2005 (OS88)		p. n. <i>Thornley</i>	ModE <i>bank</i>		<i>Thornley</i> is first recorded in 1361 (<i>Thorneley</i>); this T~ is different from Thornley (NZ 3639) (DCDP).
1970	Thorny Knowe (Nb, Alnwick; NU 1308)	<i>Thorny Knowe</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>thorny</i> (< ME <i>thornī</i> < OE <i>þornig</i> < OE <i>þorn</i>)	ModE dial. <i>knowe</i> , <i>know</i>		
1971	Three Comb (Du, Middleton-in-Teesdale; NY 8434)	<i>Comb</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)	<i>Three Comb</i> 1898-99 (OSCR1)		ModE <i>comb</i>	p. n. <i>Three</i> (i.e. <i>Three Pikes</i>)	For the affix, see Three Pikes (NY 8334).
1972	Three Pikes (Du, Middleton-in-Teesdale; NY 8334)	<i>Three Pikes</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)	<i>Three Pikes</i> 1866 (W)	ModE <i>three</i> (< ME <i>thrē</i> < OE <i>þrēo</i>) (W)	ModE dial. <i>pike</i> (W)		
1973	Three Pikes (Nb, Falstone; NY 6695)	<i>Three Pikes</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>three</i> (< ME <i>thrē</i> < OE <i>þrēo</i>)	ModE dial. <i>pike</i>		
1974	Three Pikes (Nb, Knaresdale; NY 6351)	<i>Three Pikes</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>three</i> (< ME <i>thrē</i> < OE <i>þrēo</i>)	ModE dial. <i>pike</i>		

1975	Threpwood Hill (Nb, Chollerton; NY 8777)	<i>Threepit Hill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	<i>Threpwood Hill</i> 1925 (OSCR2)	ModE dial. <i>threaped</i> 'disputed' (< ModE dial. <i>to threap</i> < ME <i>thrēpen</i> < OE <i>prēapian</i>) / ModE <i>three</i> (< ME <i>thrē</i> < OE <i>prēo</i>) + ModE <i>pit</i> (< ME <i>pit</i> < OE <i>pytt</i>)	ModE <i>hill</i>		This is a problematic name. If the 1862-67 form, which also occurs on the 1897 revision of OSC1, is trustworthy, <i>Threpwood</i> could represent ModE dial. <i>threaped</i> , or perhaps ModE <i>three</i> + ModE <i>pit</i> (OSCR1). The present-day form of the name has probably been influenced by the p. n. type <i>Threapwood</i> attested elsewhere (cf. e.g. <i>Threpwood</i> (Nb) (<i>Trepwoode</i> 1308) in Mawer (1920:196) and <i>Threapwood</i> (Ch) (<i>Threpewood</i> 1548) in Watts (2004:613), both from OE <i>prēap</i> 'dispute' + OE <i>wudu</i>).
1976	Throckley (Nb, Newburn; NZ 1566)	<i>Trokeslau</i> c.1138 (L)	<i>Trocchelai</i> c. 1160 (W, E, Ma), <i>Trokelawa</i> c. 1176 (W, E, Ma, Mi), <i>Throclau</i> 1236 (W), <i>Throkelawe</i> 1242 (W, E), <i>Throkelawe</i> c. 1250 (Ma), <i>Throkly</i> 1768 (ADu), <i>Throcklaw</i> 1769 (ANb), <i>Throckley</i> 1833 (NCGEW)	OE <i>proc</i> 'post, beam' (W, E, Mi) / OE pers. n. * <i>Đrocca</i> (W) / OE pers. n. * <i>Đroca</i> (E) / OE pers. n. <i>Đroc</i> (Ma)	OE <i>hlāw</i> (W, E, Ma, Mi) / OE <i>læh</i> (W)		The original meaning of OE <i>proc</i> appears to have been 'prop, support'; it later developed specialised meanings, such as 'plough-share beam', and its meaning in p. ns. is 'probably something like 'beam, trestle' (EPNE). Here Watts (2004:614) and Mills (2003:460) interpret it as 'post' and 'beam', respectively, while no interpretation is suggested by Ekwall (1960:470). The early forms suggest that the generic is probably OE <i>hlāw</i> rather than OE <i>læh</i> .

1977	Throphill (Nb, Mitford; NZ 1385)	<i>Trophil</i> 1166 (W, E, Ma, Mi)	<i>Throphill</i> 1242 (E), <i>Throp(p)hill</i> 1242 (W), <i>Throphill</i> c. 1250 (Ma), <i>Thropple</i> 1663 (W, Ma), <i>Throphill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	OE <i>prop</i> 'hamlet' (W, Ma, Mi) / OE <i>prop</i> 'farm' (E)	OE <i>hyll</i> (W, E, Ma, Mi)		
1978	Through Hill (Nb, Alwinton; NT 8607)	<i>Through Hill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		?	ModE <i>hill</i>		Unless it is ModE <i>trough</i> , the specific of this name is obscure.
1979	Thrunton Crag (Nb, Whittingham; NU 0709)	<i>Thrunton Crag</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		p. n. <i>Thrunton</i>	ModE <i>crag</i>		<i>Thrunton</i> is first recorded in c. 1180 (<i>Trowentona</i>) (Watts 2004:614; Mawer 1920:197).
1980	Tick Law (Nb, Eglington; NU 0821)	<i>Tick Law</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>tick</i> 'mite, acarid' (< ME <i>tik(e)</i>)	ModE dial. <i>law</i>		
1981	Tindale Hill (Nb, Hebburn; NZ 1893)	<i>Tindale Hill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE surname <i>Tindale</i>	ModE <i>hill</i>		<i>Tindale</i> is first recorded as a surname in England in Nb in 1165 (<i>Adam de Tindal'</i>), and in the 1891 Census, there are 40 Tindale families in the county (A; Reaney and Wilson 1997:448).

1982	Tipalt (Nb, Haltwhistle; NY 6968)	<i>Typwolde fote</i> 1542 (E)	<i>High Tipalt</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	OE <i>yppe</i> 'hill' (E)	OE <i>wald</i> 'wood' (E)		Only <i>High T~</i> , <i>Low T~</i> and <i>T~ Burn</i> on OS87. The Grid Ref. given here is to H~ T~; the location of the original T~ is not known. The specific of this name is problematic. Ekwall (1960:475) tentatively suggests that it 'might be OE <i>yppe</i> [...] with <i>t</i> -form from a prep. <i>æt</i> (<i>æt Yppewalde</i>)'. If so, the exact meaning of the el. in this name is uncertain as OE <i>yppe</i> had the meanings 'raised place' and 'platform', and 'perhaps in p. ns. 'a look-out platform' or 'an upper place, a hill''; here Ekwall (1960:475) interprets it as 'hill' (EPNE).
1983	Tithe Hill (Nb, Carham; NT 8636)	<i>Tithe Hill</i> 1833 (NCGEW)	<i>Tithehill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1), <i>Tithe Hill</i> 1972 (OSM1)	ModE <i>tithe</i> (< ME <i>tīthe</i> < OE <i>teogopa</i> , <i>tēopa</i>)	ModE <i>hill</i>		
1984	Titlington Mount (Nb, Eglingham; NU 1016)	<i>Titlington Mount</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		p. n. <i>Titlington</i>	ME <i>mont</i> , <i>mont(e)</i> / ModE <i>mount</i>		<i>Titlington</i> is first recorded in c. 1123 (<i>Tedlintona</i>) (Watts 2004:620; Ekwall 1960:475).
1985	Titlington Pike (Nb, Eglingham; NU 0816)	<i>Titlington Pike</i> 1769 (ANb)		p. n. <i>Titlington</i>	ME <i>pīk(e)</i> / ModE dial. <i>pike</i>		For the specific, see Titlington Mount.
1986	Tod Knowe (Nb, Elsdon; NY 7699)	<i>Tod Knowe</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE dial. <i>tod</i> 'fox' (< ME <i>tod</i>)	ModE dial. <i>knowe</i> , <i>know</i>		
1987	Tod Knowe (Nb, Hartburn; NY 9894)	<i>Tod Knowe</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE dial. <i>tod</i> 'fox' (< ME <i>tod</i>)	ModE dial. <i>knowe</i> , <i>know</i>		
1988	Tod Law (Nb, Elsdon; NT 7700)	<i>Tod Law</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE dial. <i>tod</i> 'fox' (< ME <i>tod</i>)	ModE dial. <i>law</i>		
1989	Tod Law (Nb, Elsdon; NY 8397)	<i>Tod Law</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE dial. <i>tod</i> 'fox' (< ME <i>tod</i>)	ModE dial. <i>law</i>		

1990	Todburn Steel (Nb, Slaley; NY 9859)	<i>Todburn Steel</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		p. n. <i>Todburn</i>	ModE dial. <i>steel</i>		<i>T~</i> appears on ANb (<i>Todsburn</i>) as the name of a settlement at, or near <i>T~ S~</i> ; there are apparently no early forms, and it is uncertain whether <i>T~ S~</i> refers to the same settlement as the earlier <i>Todsburn</i> .
1991	Todd Hill (Nb, Mitford; NZ 1589)	<i>Todd Hill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE dial. <i>tod</i> 'fox' (< ME <i>tod</i>)	ModE <i>hill</i>		
1992	Todhill (Nb, Whalton; NZ 1377)	<i>Toddle Hill</i> 1769 (ANb)	<i>Tod Hill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1), <i>Todhill</i> 1992 (OSMR1)	ModE dial. <i>tod</i> 'fox' (< ME <i>tod</i>) + ModE <i>hole</i> (< ME <i>hōl</i> (e < OE <i>hol</i> , <i>holh</i>) / ModE <i>hill</i>	ModE <i>hill</i>		This is a problematic name. <i>Toddle</i> could represent ModE dial. <i>tod</i> + ModE <i>hole</i> , used here in the sense of 'burrow', or perhaps alternatively, if it is an earlier p. n., ModE dial. <i>tod</i> + ModE <i>hill</i> (cf. e.g. the now lost <i>Todhill</i> (Nb, nr Haltwhistle) (<i>Todholes</i> 1312) in Mawer (1920:198) and <i>Todhills</i> (Cu) (<i>Todholes</i> 1568) in Watts (2004:620), both from ME <i>tod</i> 'fox' + ME <i>hōl</i> (e 'hole'). If the latter interpretation is the correct one, <i>Todhill</i> is an example of a tautological p. n., with a second ModE <i>hill</i> having been added once the original name had become obscure.
1993	Todhillwood Fell (Nb, Haltwhistle; NY 7260)	<i>Toddlewood Fell</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	<i>Todhillwood Fell</i> 1898 (OSCR1)	p. n. <i>Todhillwood</i>	ModE <i>fell</i>		<i>T~</i> is <i>Tods Wood</i> ANb, <i>High Toddlewood</i> OSC1; there are apparently no early forms. <i>Todhill</i> is an earlier p. n. which has been lost except as part of <i>Todhillwood</i> and <i>T~ Fell</i> . It is first recorded in 1312 (<i>Todholes</i>) (Mawer 1920:198).
1994	Todridge (Nb, Hartburn; NZ 0585)	<i>Todridge</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE dial. <i>tod</i> 'fox' (< ME <i>tod</i>)	ModE <i>ridge</i>		

1995	Todridge (Nb, St John Lee; NY 9971)	<i>Todrige</i> 1479 (E, Ma)	<i>Todrish</i> 1663 (Ma), <i>Toderish</i> 1769 (ANb), <i>Todridge</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	ME <i>tod</i> 'fox' (E, Ma)	ME <i>rigge</i> (E, Ma)		
1996	Todridge Fell (Nb, St John Lee; NY 9972)	<i>Todridge Fell</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		p. n. <i>Todridge</i>	ModE <i>fell</i>		For the specific, see Todridge (NY 9971).
1997	Toft Hill (Du, St Helen Auckland; NZ 1527)	<i>les toftes de baronia</i> 1382 (W)	<i>le Toft</i> 1418 (W), <i>Les Toftes next Raby</i> 1459 (W), <i>Toft Hill</i> 1647 (W)		ODan, late OE <i>toft</i> 'building site' (< ON <i>topt</i>) (W)	ModE <i>hill</i> (W)	The exact meaning of ON <i>topt</i> and its reflexes is often elusive in p. ns. as the original meaning of <i>topt</i> was 'building plot, curtilage', but it 'came to be used also of a somewhat larger plot than the actual messuage occupied', and could be used of 'the plot of land attached to a messuage' (EPNE). Here ODan, late OE <i>toft</i> 'probably mark[s] a lost village site' (DCDP).
1998	Toft Hill (Nb, Bolam; NZ 0680)	<i>Toft Hill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>toft</i> (< ODan, late OE, ME <i>toft</i> < ON <i>topt</i>)	ModE <i>hill</i>		ModE <i>toft</i> has several possible meanings, including 'homestead', 'house site', 'land adjacent and belonging to a house' and 'land on which a house has formerly stood', and its meaning in this name is uncertain (EDD; OED). Cf. Toft Hill (NZ 1527).
1999	Toft Hill (Nb, Norham; NT 9143)	<i>Toft Hill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>toft</i> (< ODan, late OE, ME <i>toft</i> < ON <i>topt</i>)	ModE <i>hill</i>		Cf. Toft Hill (NZ 0680) and Toft Hill (NZ 1527).
2000	Toft Hill (Nb, Ponteland; NZ 2072)	<i>Toft Hill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>toft</i> (< ODan, late OE, ME <i>toft</i> < ON <i>topt</i>)	ModE <i>hill</i>		Cf. Toft Hill (NZ 0680) and Toft Hill (NZ 1527).

2001	Tom Tallon's Crag (Nb, Kirknewton; NT 9328)	<i>Tom Tallon's Crag</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE proper name <i>Tom Tallon</i>	ModE <i>crag</i>		T~ T~ C~ was apparently named from nearby Tom Tallon's Grave, a Bronze Age burial cairn which was destroyed in 1858 (KP).
2002	Tongue Rigg, Great T~ R~ (Nb, Haltwhistle; NY 7077)	<i>Great Tongue Rigg</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>tongue</i> (< ME <i>tong</i> (e < OE <i>tunge</i>)	ModE dial. <i>rig(g)</i>	ModE <i>great</i> (< ME <i>grēt</i> < OE <i>grēat</i>)	There is also a Little T~ R~ on the OSC, OSI and OSM series of maps.
2003	Tongues Farm (Nb, Stamfordham; NZ 0376)	<i>Tongues</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	<i>Tongues Farm</i> 2003 (OS88)		ModE <i>tongue</i> (< ME <i>tong</i> (e < OE <i>tunge</i>)	ModE <i>farm</i>	
2004	Torney's Fell (Nb, Warden; NY 8770)	<i>Torney's Fell</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE surname <i>Turney</i> / ModE surname <i>Torney</i>	ModE <i>fell</i>		The specific of this name is problematic. If it is a surname, it is probably <i>Turney</i> rather than <i>Torney</i> as the latter seems to be rare in general: in the 1891 England and Wales Census, there are only 64 Torney families, and the name is unattested in Nb (A). While well attested in general, <i>Turney</i> , too, seems to be rare in Nb, with only eight of the 1,395 Turney families in the 1891 Census recorded in the county (A). <i>Torney</i> and <i>Turney</i> are first recorded in England in 1180 (<i>Æilric Torenega</i> , Wa) and 1086 (<i>Goisfridus Tornai</i> , L), respectively (Reaney and Wilson 1997:451, 458).
2005	Tosson Hill (Nb, Rothbury; NZ 0098)	<i>Tosson Hill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	<i>Tosson Hill</i> 1868 (W)	p. n. <i>Tosson</i> (i.e. <i>Great Tosson</i>) (W)	ModE <i>hill</i> (W)		<i>Tosson</i> is first recorded in c. 1150 (<i>Thosse</i> , <i>Tosse</i>) (Watts 2004:623; Ekwall 1960:478).

2006	Touting Hill (Du, Middleton-in-Teesdale; NY 8131)	<i>Touting Hill</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)		ModE dial. <i>tooting</i> 'look-out' (< ModE dial. <i>to toot</i> < ME <i>tōten</i> < OE <i>tōtian</i>)	ModE <i>hill</i>		Cf. Spy Law.
2007	Tow Law (Du, Wolsingham; NZ 1238)	<i>Tollawe</i> c. 1423 (W, E, Ma, Mi)	<i>Towlawe</i> 1647 (W), <i>Towlaw</i> 1857 (W), <i>Tow Law</i> 1898 (OSCR1)	OE <i>*tōt</i> , <i>*tōte</i> 'look-out' (W, E, Mi) / OE pers. n. <i>Tolla</i> (Ma) / ON pers n. <i>Toli</i> (Ma)	OE <i>hlāw</i> (W, E, Ma, Mi)		Cf. Spy Law.
2008	Tower Knowe (Nb, Falstone; NY 7086)	<i>Tower Knowe</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>tower</i> (< ME <i>tour</i> < OFr <i>tor</i> , <i>tur</i> , OE <i>torr</i>)	ModE dial. <i>knowe</i>, <i>know</i>		The reference of ModE <i>tower</i> in this name is not known.
2009	Town Law (Nb, Chatton; NU 0331)	<i>Town Law</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>town</i>	ModE dial. <i>law</i>		This is one of the several names in the corpus containing ModE <i>town</i> (cf. e.g. Townhead (NY 9087) and Townlaw Cairn). In these names, <i>town</i> is almost invariably used of small settlements or villages in the dial. sense of 'steading or group of farm buildings with adjacent cottages' (Heslop 1892:738). Here the reference is to nearby Horton (NU 0230), which, although the largest settlement in the area immediately surrounding T~ L~, is not a town in the usual ModE sense of the word.

2010	Townhead (Nb, Corsenside; NY 9087)	<i>Townhead</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>town</i>	ModE <i>head</i>		<i>T~</i> is the name of a farm situated on a hill-spur partly encircled by the River Rede. ModE <i>town</i> could refer either to <i>T~</i> farm itself or to East or West Woodburn, and it is uncertain whether ModE <i>head</i> is used as a hill-term here as it could refer either to the hill-spur or its summit, or to the situation of the farm in relation to E~ or W~. Cf. Town Law.
2011	Townhead (Nb, Elsdon; NY 8893)	<i>West Townhead</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	<i>Townhead</i> 2007 (OS80)	ModE <i>town</i>	ModE <i>head</i>		There is also an East <i>T~</i> on the OSC, OSI and OSM series of maps; on OS80, <i>T~</i> refers collectively to both places. ModE <i>town</i> refers here to Otterburn village, and it seems unlikely that ModE <i>head</i> is used as a hill-term in this name as the reference is probably to the situation of <i>T~</i> at the 'head', or upper end of the village. Cf. Town Law.
2012	Townhead (Nb, Simonburn; NY 8774)	<i>Townhead</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>town</i>	ModE <i>head</i>		<i>T~</i> is the name of a farm situated on top of a modest hill-spur. ModE <i>town</i> could refer either to <i>T~</i> farm itself or to the nearby Simonburn village, about 750 metres SW of the farm, and it is uncertain whether ModE <i>head</i> is used as a hill-term in this name. Cf. Town Law.

2013	Townhead (Nb, Slaley; NY 9757)	<i>Townhead</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>town</i>	ModE head		ModE <i>town</i> refers here to Slaley. There is also a Townfoot on all maps consulted here, and it seems unlikely that ModE <i>head</i> is used as a hill-term in this name as the reference is probably to the situation of T~ at the 'head' of S~ village. Cf. Town Law.
2014	Townhead Farm (Nb, Longhorsley; NZ 1390)	<i>Townhead Farm</i> 1924-25 (OSCR2)		ModE <i>town</i> + ModE head	ModE <i>farm</i>		It seems unlikely that ModE <i>head</i> is used as a hill-term in this name as while T~ F~ is situated on the summit of a hill-spur, it is also at the 'head' of Stanton settlement. Cf. Town Law.
2015	Townlaw Cairn (Nb, Edlingham; NU 1411)	<i>Twinlaw Cairn</i> 1769 (ANb)	<i>Townlaw Cairn</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	ModE <i>town</i> + ModE dial. law	ModE <i>cairn</i> 'pile of stones' (< Scots <i>cairn</i> , <i>carn</i> < Gaelic <i>carn</i>)		<i>Twin</i> - on ANb is probably a mistake for <i>Town</i> - as ModE <i>twin</i> would not fit local topography here. The reference of ModE <i>town</i> in this name is uncertain, but it could be to Alnwick as T~ C~ is about four kilometres WSW of Alnwick, and on the boundary of Alnwick and Edlingham parishes (cf. Town Law) (MCN; OS81). <i>Townlaw</i> could be an earlier p. n. although it only appears as part of T~ C~ on the maps consulted here.
2016	Townshield Bank (Nb, Simonburn; NY 8173)	<i>Townshield Bank</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		p. n. <i>Townshield</i>	ModE bank		T~ is <i>Townshield</i> on ANb; there are apparently no early forms.

2017	Tows Bank (Nb, Lambley; NY 6857)	<i>Tower Bank</i> 1769 (ANb)	<i>Tows Bank</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	ModE surname <i>Tow</i> , <i>Tows</i> , <i>Towe</i>	ModE <i>bank</i>		The specific of this name is problematic. It could be the surname <i>Tow</i> , <i>Tows</i> , <i>Towes</i> , which is first recorded in England in 1275 (<i>Robert Towe</i> , L) (Reaney and Wilson 1997:451). <i>Tow</i> , <i>Tows</i> , <i>Towes</i> appears to be relatively rare in general, however, with <i>Towe</i> apparently being the most common variant in Nb, with 13 families in the county bearing it in the 1891 Census (A). The specific might alternatively be ModE <i>tow</i> 'rope', but this seems unlikely as dial. senses such as 'rope or chain for hauling timber', which could be semantically appropriate here, are apparently otherwise unattested in Nb (EDD; OED). If trustworthy, the 1769 form seems to suggest that the specific might have originally been ModE <i>tower</i> ; if so, its reference in this name is not known as there is not a structure it could have referred to visible at T~ B~ today, nor is there any evidence for the past existence of a tower of any kind at, or near the place (KP).
2018	Toytop Plantation (Du, Gainford; NZ 2122)	<i>Toytop Plantation</i> 1898-99 (OSCR1)		?	ModE <i>top</i>	ModE <i>plantation</i> (< ME <i>plantācioun</i> < Lat <i>plantātiōn</i> -, <i>plantātiō</i>)	On the OSC, OSI and OSM series of maps, <i>Toy Top</i> is the name of the hill on the slopes of which T~ P~ is situated. The specific of this name is obscure.

2019	Trafford Hill (Du, Eggescliffe; NZ 3711)	<i>Trefford-Hill</i> 1529 (PNDu)	<i>Traffick Hill</i> 1768 (ADu), <i>Trafford Hill</i> or <i>Trefford Hill</i> 1857 (PNDu), <i>Trafford Hill</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)	p. n. <i>Trafford</i>	ME, ModE hill		<i>Trafford</i> is first recorded in 1189 (<i>Treiford</i>) (Mawer 1920:199). It has been lost except as part of <i>T~ H~</i> .
2020	Trimdon (Du, Trimdon; NZ 3633)	<i>Tremeldon</i> c. 1196 (W, E, Ma)	<i>Tremeldona</i> 1196 (Mi), <i>Tremedon</i> 1262 (E, Ma), <i>Tremdon</i> 1312 (W, Ma), <i>Trimdon</i> 1400 (Ma), 1539 (W)	OE <i>trēo-mēl</i> 'wooden cross' (< OE <i>trēow</i> , <i>trēo</i> + OE <i>mēl</i>) (W, E, Mi) / OE pers. n. * <i>Trema</i> (Ma)	OE dūn (W, E, Ma, Mi)		
2021	Trow Point (Du, Jarrow; NZ 3866)	<i>Trow Point</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>trough</i> (< ME <i>trough</i> < OE <i>trōg</i>)	ModE point		The specific is apparently ModE <i>trough</i> , here presumably used in the dial. sense of 'dish or depression in stratified rocks' (EDD). <i>Trow</i> , <i>trou</i> is attested in Nb and Du as a dial. form of <i>trough</i> (EDD).
2022	Tudhoe (Du, Whitworth; NZ 2635)	<i>thodoue</i> early 13th cent. (W)	<i>Tudhou</i> c. 1243 (W, Mi), <i>Tudhow</i> 1279 (W, E, Ma), <i>Tuddo(e)</i> 1558 (W), <i>Tudhoe</i> 1717 (W), <i>Tuddoe</i> 1768 (ADu), <i>Tudhoe</i> 1833 (NCGEW)	OE pers. n. <i>Tud(d)a</i> (W) / OE pers. n. <i>Tudda</i> (E, Ma) / OE pers. n. <i>Tūda</i> (Mi)	OE hōh (W, E, Ma, Mi)		
2023	Tunstall Hills (Du, Bishop Wearmouth; NZ 3954)	<i>Tunstal Hill</i> 1768 (ADu)	<i>Tunstall Hills</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)	p. n. <i>Tunstall</i>	ME, ModE hill		<i>Tunstall</i> is first recorded in c. 1196 (<i>Dunstall</i>) (Ekwall 1960:482; Mawer 1920:201).

2024	Turpin's Hill (Nb, Heddon on the Wall; NZ 1068)	<i>Turpin's Hill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ME, ModE surname <i>Turpin</i>	ME, ModE hill		The surname <i>Turpin</i> is first recorded in England in 1086 (<i>Torfin</i> , <i>Turfin</i> , Y) and in Nb in 1202 (<i>Turfin</i>), and in the 1891 Census, there are 29 Turpin families in Nb (A; Reaney and Wilson 1997:458). There have apparently been Turpins living in the area for centuries as, according to Watson (1970:183), '[a]s far back as 1242 the Turpins appear as considerable landowners [...] and in 1290 Richard Turpin is to be found fighting [...] a great lawsuit against the Prior of Tynemouth in order to settle the boundary between the Turpins' land at Houghton [near Heddon-on-the-Wall] and that of the Prior at Wylam'.
2025	Turvelaws Farm (Nb, Wooler; NT 9929)	<i>Turvey law</i> 1769 (ANb)	<i>Turvelaws</i> 1862-67 (OSC1), <i>Turvelaws Farm</i> 2005 (OS75)	ModE <i>turfy</i> (< ModE <i>turf</i> < OE, ME <i>turf</i>)	ModE dial. law	ModE <i>farm</i>	The earliest citation of the adj. <i>turfy</i> in the sense of 'covered with or consisting of turf, grassy, turfen' in the OED dates from 1552.
2026	Tut Hill (Nb, Hartburn; NZ 0288)	<i>Tut Hill</i> 1977 (OSM1)		ModE dial. <i>toot</i> , <i>tote</i> 'look-out' (< ME <i>tote</i> < OE <i>*tōt</i> , <i>*tōte</i>)	ModE hill		T~ H~ settlement has also been known as <i>Hartington</i> (ANb) and <i>High Hartington</i> (OSCR3). T~ H~ appears on the revisions of OSC1, as well as on the OSI and OSM series of maps, as the name of a rounded hill-spur NE of the settlement (<i>Toot Hill</i> OSCR1). Cf. Spy Law.

2027	Tutehill Moss (Nb, Elsdon; NY 9793)	<i>Tutehill Moss</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE dial. <i>toot</i> , <i>tote</i> 'look-out' (< ME <i>tote</i> < OE * <i>tōt</i> , * <i>tōte</i>)	ModE <i>hill</i>	ModE <i>moss</i> (< OE, ME <i>mos</i>)	On the OSC, OSI and OSM series of maps, <i>Tute Hill</i> is the name of a hill-feature N of T~ M~. ModE <i>moss</i> is used here in the dial. sense of 'bog, swamp' (EDD; OED). Cf. Spy Law.
2028	Underbank (Nb, Kirkhaugh; NY 7049)	<i>Underbank</i> 1769 (ANb)		ModE <i>under</i> (< OE, ME <i>under</i>)	ModE <i>bank</i>		<i>U~</i> represents an unusual p. n. type as it has a preposition as its specific (cf. Undercliff and also Over the Hill Farm).
2029	Undercliff (Du, Whitburn; NZ 3962)	<i>Undercliff</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>under</i> (< OE, ME <i>under</i>)	ModE <i>cliff</i>		Cf. Underbank and Over the Hill Farm.
2030	Urlay Nook (Du, Egglecliffe; NZ 3914)	<i>Lurlehou</i> c. 1220 (W)	<i>Lur(e)lau</i> c. 1264 (W), <i>Lurlaw</i> 1347 (W), <i>Urlawe</i> 1509 (W), <i>Early Nooke</i> 1739 (W), <i>Urlay Nooke</i> 1826 (W), <i>Urley Nook</i> 1833 (NCGEW), <i>Urlay Nook</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)	OE pers. n. * <i>Lurla</i> (W)	OE <i>hlāw</i> (W)	ModE <i>nook</i> (< ME <i>nōk</i>) (W)	This is a problematic name. Watts (2004:639) suggests that the earliest form 'possibly represents OE * <i>Lurlan hlāw</i> 'Lurla's hill or tumulus' + [OE] <i>hōh</i> '. An alternative interpretation is offered in DCDP and PNDu in which a suggestion is made that this may have originally been OE pers. n. * <i>Lurla</i> + OE <i>hōh</i> , with <i>hōh</i> having later been replaced with OE <i>hlāw</i> .
2031	Uzzles Hill (Du, Hunstanworth; NY 9248)	<i>Uzzles Hill</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>ouzel</i> , <i>ousel</i> 'blackbird' (< ME <i>ōsel</i> (e < OE <i>ōsle</i>)	ModE <i>hill</i>		The specific is apparently ModE <i>ousel</i> , <i>ouzel</i> in its northern dial. form <i>uzzle</i> (EDD; OED).
2032	Viewing Hill (Du, Middleton-in-Teesdale; NY 7833)	<i>Viewing Hill</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)	<i>Viewing Hill</i> 1866 (W)	ModE <i>viewing</i> (< ModE <i>to view</i> < ModE <i>view</i> < ME <i>veu</i> (e < AN <i>vewe</i> , <i>veue</i> , <i>vue</i> , <i>vieue</i> , <i>view</i>) (W)	ModE <i>hill</i> (W)		According to Watts (2004:642), <i>Viewing Hill</i> is a 'common name for a hill commanding an extensive view'.

2033	Viewlaw (Nb, Longhorsley; NZ 1394)	<i>Viewlaw</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>view</i> (< ME <i>veu</i> (e < AN <i>vewe</i> , <i>veue</i> , <i>vue</i> , <i>vieue</i> , <i>view</i>)	ModE dial. <i>law</i>		Cf. Viewing Hill.
2034	Viewley Hill Farm (Du, Long Newton; NZ 3817)	<i>Viewly Hill</i> 1768 (ADu)	<i>Viewley Hill</i> 1857-67 (OSC1), <i>Viewley Hill Farm</i> 1970 (OSIR1)	ModE dial. <i>viewly</i> 'of good or attractive appearance; sightly, handsome' (< ModE <i>view</i> < ME <i>veu</i> (e < AN <i>vewe</i> , <i>veue</i> , <i>vue</i> , <i>vieue</i> , <i>view</i>)	ModE <i>hill</i>	ModE <i>farm</i>	This is one of the several <i>Viewl(e)y Hills</i> in the corpus (cf. e.g. Viewly Hill (NZ 4323)). This p. n. type is 'frequently found in Durham and North Yorkshire alluding to outlook' (DCDP).
2035	Viewley Hill Farm (Du, Stainton-le-Street; NZ 3321)	<i>Viewley Hill Farm</i> 1989 (OSM1)		p. n. <i>Viewley</i>	ModE <i>hill</i>	ModE <i>farm</i>	This V~ H~ F~ is <i>Stainton Viewley</i> on the OSC and OSI series of maps; the place is about 600 metres SSW of Great Stainton. Cf. Viewley Hill Farm (NZ 3817).
2036	Viewly Hill (Du, Billingham; NZ 4323)	<i>Viewly Hill</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)		ModE dial. <i>viewly</i> 'of good or attractive appearance; sightly, handsome' (< ModE <i>view</i> < ME <i>veu</i> (e < AN <i>vewe</i> , <i>veue</i> , <i>vue</i> , <i>vieue</i> , <i>view</i>)	ModE <i>hill</i>		V~ H~ was formerly known as <i>Hurls Homestead</i> (1838 DCDP). Cf. Viewley Hill Farm (NZ 3817).
2037	Viewly Hill (Du, Wolsingham; NZ 1039)	<i>Viewly Hill</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)		ModE dial. <i>viewly</i> 'of good or attractive appearance; sightly, handsome' (< ModE <i>view</i> < ME <i>veu</i> (e < AN <i>vewe</i> , <i>veue</i> , <i>vue</i> , <i>vieue</i> , <i>view</i>)	ModE <i>hill</i>		Cf. Viewley Hill Farm (NZ 3817).

2038	Wadge Head (Nb, Bellingham; NY 7985)	<i>Wedge Head</i> 1769 (ANb)	<i>Wage Head</i> 1862-67 (OSC1), <i>Wadge Head</i> 1898 (OSCR1)	ModE <i>wedge</i> (< ME <i>wegge</i> < OE <i>wecg</i>)	ModE <i>head</i>		The specific is apparently ModE <i>wedge</i> , presumably used here in the sense of 'strip of land narrowing to a point' (OED). It seems unlikely that ModE <i>head</i> is used as a hill-term in this name as while W~ H~ farm is situated on top of a slope overlooking the valley in which the River North Tyne flows, the specific suggests that the reference is probably, at least primarily, to the 'head', or upper end of a strip of land rather than to a hill-feature (cf. Cavil Head and Field Head (NY 9128)). <i>Wadge</i> is a dial. form of <i>wedge</i> (EDD).
2039	Wain Rigg (Nb, Haltwhistle; NY 6462)	<i>Wain Rigg</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>wain</i> 'wagon' (< ME <i>wain</i> < OE <i>wægn</i> , <i>wægen</i> , <i>wæn</i>)	ModE dial. <i>rig(g)</i>		
2040	Wainfordrigg (Nb, Elsdon; NY 9196)	<i>Wainfoot rigg</i> 1769 (ANb)	<i>Wainfordrig</i> 1862-67 (OSC1), <i>Wainfordrigg</i> 1898-99 (OSCR1)	ModE <i>wain</i> 'wagon' (< ME <i>wain</i> < OE <i>wægn</i> , <i>wægen</i> , <i>wæn</i>) + ModE <i>ford</i> (< ME <i>fōrd</i> < OE <i>ford</i>)	ModE dial. <i>rig(g)</i>		<i>Wainford</i> could be an earlier p. n. although it only appears as part of <i>Wainfordrigg</i> on the maps consulted here.
2041	Waldrige (Du, Chester-le-Street; NZ 2550)	<i>Walrigge</i> 1286 (W)	<i>Walrigge</i> 1297 (E, Mi), <i>Walrigg</i> 1297 (Ma), <i>Walridge</i> 1573 (W), <i>Waldrige</i> 1647 (W)	OE <i>wall</i> 'wall' (W, E, Mi) / OE <i>walh</i> 'foreigner, Briton' (Ma) / OE pers. n. <i>Wala</i> (Ma)	OE <i>hrycg</i> (W, E, Ma, Mi)		

2042	Waldridge Fell Country Park (Du, Chester-le-Street; NZ 2449)	<i>Waldridge Fell</i> 1857- 67 (OSC1)	<i>Waldridge Fell</i> <i>Country Park</i> 2005 (OS88)	p. n. <i>Waldridge</i>	ME, ModE fell	ModE <i>country</i> (< ME <i>contrē</i> (e < OFr <i>cuntrée</i> , <i>contrée</i>) + ModE <i>park</i>	For the specific, see Waldridge.
2043	Wall Fell Farm (Nb, St John Lee; NY 9568)	<i>Wall Fell</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	<i>Wall Fell Farm</i> 1967 (OSIR1)	ModE <i>wall</i> (< ME <i>wal</i> < OE <i>wall</i>) / p. n. <i>Wall</i>	ME, ModE fell	ModE <i>farm</i>	The specific could be either ModE <i>wall</i> , here referring to Hadrian's Wall, or the p. n. <i>Wall</i> as W~ F~ F~ is situated only about 600 metres S of Hadrian's Wall, and four kilometres E of Wall village. <i>Wall</i> is first recorded in c. 1165 (<i>Wal</i>) (Watts 2004:645; Ekwall 1960:493; Mawer 1920:205; Mills 2003:480).
2044	Wallace's Craggs (Nb, Lambley; NY 6956)	<i>Wallace's Craggs</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE surname <i>Wallace</i>	ModE crag		<i>Wallace</i> is a Scottish form of <i>Wallis</i> , which is first recorded in England in c. 1156 (<i>Osbert</i> <i>Waleis</i> , Wa) (Reaney and Wilson 1997:474). In the 1891 England and Wales Census, <i>Wallace</i> is the commonest in the northern counties, including Nb, where it is the surname of 851 families (A).
2045	Wallridge (Nb, Stamfordham; NZ 0576)	<i>Wallridge</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>wall</i> (< ME <i>wal</i> < OE <i>wall</i>)	ModE ridge		The reference of ModE <i>wall</i> in this name is not known.
2046	Walwick Fell (Nb, Warden; NY 8870)	<i>Walwick Fell</i> 1862- 67 (OSC1)		p. n. <i>Walwick</i>	ME, ModE fell		<i>Walwick</i> is first recorded in 1262 (<i>Wallewik</i>) (Ekwall 1960:495; Mawer 1920:205).

2047	Wandon (Nb, Chatton; NU 0328)	<i>Wandon</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		?	OE <i>dūn</i> / ME <i>doun</i> / OE <i>denu</i> / ME <i>dēne</i>		This name is probably of OE or ME origin despite the apparent absence of early forms. Local topography and the present-day form of the name suggest that the generic is OE <i>dūn</i> / ME <i>doun</i> or possibly OE <i>denu</i> / ME <i>dēne</i> ; the specific is obscure.
2048	Wandylaw (Nb, Ellingham; NU 1425)	<i>Windylaw</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	<i>Wandylaw</i> 1978 (OSM1)	ModE <i>windy</i> (< ME <i>wīndī</i> < OE <i>windig</i> < OE <i>wind</i>)	ModE dial. <i>law</i>		On the OSC, OSI and OSM series of maps, <i>Wandy Law</i> is the name of a hill E of W~ farm (<i>Windy Law</i> OSC1, <i>Wandy Law</i> OSM1).
2049	Wanney Crag, Great W~ C~ (Nb, Kirkwhelpington; NY 9383)	<i>Great Wanney Crag</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		?	ModE <i>crag</i>	ModE <i>great</i> (< ME <i>grēt</i> < OE <i>grēat</i>)	There is also a Little W~ C~ on the OSC, OSI and OSM series of maps, and on ANb, the hills G~ W~ C~ and L~ W~ C~ are situated on are named <i>Whanny Hills</i> . The specific in these names is obscure.
2050	War Law (Nb, Shotley; NY 9453)	<i>Warlaw Pike</i> 1769 (ANb)	<i>War Law</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	ModE <i>ward</i> 'look-out, watch' (< ME <i>ward</i> (e) < OE <i>weard</i>) / ModE <i>war</i> (< ME <i>wer</i> (re) < late OE <i>wyrre</i> , <i>werre</i> < ONFr <i>werre</i>)	ModE dial. <i>law</i>		On the OSC, OSI and OSM series of maps, <i>Warlaw Pike</i> is the name of the summit of W~ L~. The specific of this name is problematic. It could be ModE <i>ward</i> despite the apparent absence of spellings in -d (cf. Ward Law and also Spy Law). Another possibility might be ModE <i>war</i> , but if so, its reference in this name is not known.
2051	Ward Law (Nb, Kidland; NT 8613)	<i>Wardelaw</i> 1296 (L)	<i>Ward Law</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	OE <i>weard</i> 'watch' / ME <i>ward</i> (e)	OE <i>hlāw</i> / ME <i>loue</i>		Cf. Spy Law.

2052	Ward Law, Little W~ L~ (Nb, Kidland; NT 8614)	<i>Little Ward Law</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>ward</i> (< ME <i>ward</i> (e < OE <i>weard</i>))	ModE dial. <i>law</i>	ModE <i>little</i> (< ME <i>litel</i> < OE <i>lytel</i> , <i>lītel</i>)	<i>Little</i> in distinction from Ward Law; the distance between W~ L~ and L~ W~ L~ is less than a kilometre. This name could be of OE or ME origin despite the apparent absence of early forms (cf. Ward Law). Cf. Spy Law.
2053	Warden (Nb, Warden; NY 9166)	<i>Waredun</i> c. 1175 (E, Ma, Mi)	<i>Wardon</i> 1205 (E, Ma), <i>Wardun</i> 1236 (E), 1296 (Ma), <i>Wardon</i> 1500 (NC), <i>Warden</i> 1542 (Ma)	OE <i>weard</i> 'watch, look out' (E, Ma, Mi)	OE <i>dūn</i> (E, Ma, Mi)		Cf. Spy Law.
2054	Warden Hill (Du, Stanhope; NY 9138)	<i>Warden Hill</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)		OE <i>weard</i> 'watch' / ME <i>ward</i> (e)	OE <i>dūn</i> / ME <i>doun</i>	ModE <i>hill</i>	This is a problematic name. <i>Warden</i> could, despite the apparent absence of early forms, be an earlier p. n. of OE or ME origin, and have the same etymology as Warden and Warden Law. Cf. Spy Law.
2055	Warden Law (Du, Houghton-le-Spring; NZ 3750)	<i>Wrde lau</i> c. 1104 (Ma)	<i>Wardona</i> 1183 (Ma), <i>Wardon</i> 1382 (DCDP), <i>Warden Law</i> c. 1586 (DCDP), <i>Wardenlaw</i> 1833 (NCGEW), <i>Warden Law</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)	OE <i>weard</i> 'watch' (Ma)	OE <i>hlāw</i>, OE <i>dūn</i> (Ma)	ME <i>loue</i> / ModE dial. <i>law</i> (Ma)	According to DCDP, the form <i>Wrde lau</i> probably does not belong here. Cf. Spy Law.

2056	Wardrew (Nb, Haltwhistle; NY 6468)	<i>Wardrew</i> 1479 (Ma)		?	PrW *riu 'hill, ascent' (Ma)		Only <i>W~ Farm</i> on OS86; the Grid Ref. given here is to <i>W~ F~</i> (<i>Wardrew Cottage</i> OSC1, <i>Wardrew Farm</i> OSCR1). On ANb, as well as on the OSC and OSI series of maps, <i>Wardrew</i> is the name of a settlement SW of <i>W~ F~</i> . No interpretation of the specific of this '[p]robably Celtic' name is suggested by Mawer (1920:207).
2057	Wards Hill (Nb, Rothbury; NZ 0896)	<i>Wards Hill</i> 1769 (ANb)		ModE surname <i>Ward</i>	ModE <i>hill</i>		<i>Ward</i> is first recorded as a surname in England in 1176 (<i>William de la Warda</i> , Lei), and in the 1891 Census, there are 631 Ward families in Nb (A; Reaney and Wilson 1997:475-476).
2058	Warksfield Head (Nb, Wark; NY 8478)	<i>Field Head</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	<i>Warksfield Head</i> 1975 (OSM1)	ModE <i>field</i>	ModE <i>head</i>	p. n. <i>Wark</i>	It seems unlikely that ModE <i>head</i> is used as a hill-term in this name as the reference is probably to the 'head', or upper end of a field (cf. <i>Field Head</i> (NY 9128) and <i>Cavil Head</i>). <i>Wark</i> is first recorded in 1279 (<i>Werke</i>) (Watts 2004:651; Ekwall 1960:497; Mawer 1920:207; Mills 2003:483).
2059	Warkshaugh Bank (Nb, Chollerton; NY 8677)	<i>Warkshaugh Bank</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		p. n. <i>Warks Haugh</i>	ModE <i>bank</i>		<i>W~ H~</i> is <i>Wark's Haugh</i> on OSC1; there are apparently no early forms. For <i>Wark</i> , see <i>Warksfield Head</i> .

2060	Waskerleyedge Plantation (Nb, Bywell St Peter; NZ 0754)	<i>Waskerleyedge Plantation</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		p. n. <i>Waskerley</i>	ModE <i>edge</i>	ModE <i>plantation</i> (< ME <i>plantācioun</i> < Lat <i>plantātiōn</i> - , <i>plantātiō</i>)	<i>Waskerleyedge</i> is an earlier p. n. which has been lost except as part of <i>W~ P~</i> ; on ANb, it is the name of a settlement NW of <i>W~</i> <i>P~</i> (<i>Waskerly Edge</i>). <i>Waskerley</i> is first recorded in 1262 (<i>Waskerley</i>) (Mawer 1920:208).
2061	Watch Crag (Nb, Bellingham; NY 7882)	<i>Watch Crag</i> 1862- 67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>watch</i> (< ME <i>wacche</i> < OE <i>wæcce</i> < OE <i>wæccian</i>)	ModE <i>crag</i>		Cf. Spy Law.
2062	Watch Hill (Nb, Bywell St Peter; NZ 0557)	<i>Watch Hill</i> 1962-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>watch</i> (< ME <i>wacche</i> < OE <i>wæcce</i> < OE <i>wæccian</i>)	ModE <i>hill</i>		Cf. Spy Law.
2063	Watch Hill (Nb, Haltwhistle; NY 6669)	<i>Watch Hill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>watch</i> (< ME <i>wacche</i> < OE <i>wæcce</i> < OE <i>wæccian</i>)	ModE <i>hill</i>		Cf. Spy Law.
2064	Watch Hill (Nb, Morpeth; NZ 1581)	<i>Watch Hill</i> 1769 (ANb)		ModE <i>watch</i> (< ME <i>wacche</i> < OE <i>wæcce</i> < OE <i>wæccian</i>)	ModE <i>hill</i>		Cf. Spy Law.
2065	Watch Hill (Nb, Wooler; NT 9526)	<i>Watch Hill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>watch</i> (< ME <i>wacche</i> < OE <i>wæcce</i> < OE <i>wæccian</i>)	ModE <i>hill</i>		Cf. Spy Law.
2066	Watch Hill, Great <i>W~ H~</i> (Nb, Haltwhistle; NY 7075)	<i>Great Watch Hill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>watch</i> (< ME <i>wacche</i> < OE <i>wæcce</i> < OE <i>wæccian</i>)	ModE <i>hill</i>	ModE <i>great</i> (< ME <i>grēt</i> < OE <i>grēat</i>)	There is also a Little <i>W~ H~</i> on the OSC, OSI and OSM series of maps. Cf. Spy Law.
2067	Watchlaw (Nb, Ford; NT 9639)	<i>Watch law</i> 1769 (ANb)	<i>Watchlaw</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	ModE <i>watch</i> (< ME <i>wacche</i> < OE <i>wæcce</i> < OE <i>wæccian</i>)	ModE dial. <i>law</i>		Cf. Spy Law.

2068	Waterside House (Nb, Alnwick; NU 2013)	<i>Waterside House</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>water</i> (< ME <i>wāter</i> < OE <i>wæter</i>) + ModE side	ModE <i>house</i>		W~ H~ is situated by the River Aln, and it seems highly unlikely that ModE <i>side</i> is used as a hill-term in this name as the reference is probably to the situation of the place by the Aln rather than to a hill-feature.
2069	Waterside House (Nb, Lesbury; NU 2410)	<i>Waterside House</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>water</i> (< ME <i>wāter</i> < OE <i>wæter</i>) + ModE side	ModE <i>house</i>		This W~ H~ is different from Waterside House (NU 2013); the distance between the two places is about 5.5km. W~ H~ is at the mouth of the River Aln, and local topography indicates that ModE <i>side</i> is not used as a hill-term in this name.
2070	Wealside (Nb, Haltwhistle; NY 7368)	<i>Wealside</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		?	ModE side		The specific of this name is obscure.
2071	Weather Head (Nb, Rothbury; NZ 0197)	<i>Weather Head</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>wether</i> '(castrated) ram' (< ME <i>wether</i> < OE <i>weðer</i>)	ModE head		
2072	Weather Hill House (Du, Brancepeth; NZ 1938)	<i>Weather Hill</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)	<i>Weather Hill House</i> 1977 (OSM1)	ModE <i>wether</i> '(castrated) ram' (< ME <i>wether</i> < OE <i>weðer</i>)	ModE hill	ModE <i>house</i>	
2073	Weather Law (Du, Wolsingham Park Moor; NZ 0342)	<i>Weather Law</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>wether</i> '(castrated) ram' (< ME <i>wether</i> < OE <i>weðer</i>)	ModE dial. law		

2074	Weatherhill Engine (Du, Stanhope; NY 9942)	<i>Weatherhill Engine</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>wether</i> '(castrated) ram' (< ME <i>wether</i> < OE <i>wēðer</i>)	ModE <i>hill</i>	ModE <i>engine</i> (< ME <i>engīn</i> < AN <i>engine</i> , <i>enginne</i> , <i>engynne</i> , <i>ingein</i>)	ModE <i>engine</i> referred in this name to a winding engine which no longer exists (GBI; KP). The engine was 'at the top of the Crawleyside Incline [railway] [...] one of various incline railways in upper Weardale built in the 19th century to serve the lead and iron ore mining industries' (GBI). On the OSC, OSI and OSM series of maps, <i>Weather Hill</i> is the name of the hill-spur at the top of which the engine stood.
2075	Wedder Hill (Nb, Alwinton; NT 7911)	<i>Wedder Hill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>wether</i> '(castrated) ram' (< ME <i>wether</i> < OE <i>wēðer</i>)	ModE <i>hill</i>		
2076	Weetwood Hill (Nb, Chatton; NU 0129)	<i>Weetwoodhill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	<i>Weetwood Hill</i> 1969 (OSCR1)	p. n. <i>Weetwood</i>	ME, ModE <i>hill</i>		<i>Weetwood</i> is first recorded in c.1196 (<i>Wetewude</i>) (Watts 2004:659; Ekwall 1960:504; Mawer 1920:210).
2077	Well Hill (Nb, Stannington; NZ 1882)	<i>Well Hill</i> 1769 (ANb)		ModE <i>well</i>	ModE <i>hill</i>		
2078	Well Rigg (Nb, Simonburn; NY 8271)	<i>Well Rigg</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>well</i>	ModE dial. <i>rig(g)</i>		
2079	Wellhaugh Point (Nb, Warkworth; NU 2704)	<i>Well Heugh</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	<i>Well Haugh</i> 1898-99 (OSCR1), <i>Wellhaugh Point</i> 1925-26 (OSCR2)	ModE <i>well</i>	ModE dial. <i>hoe</i>, <i>heugh</i>	ModE <i>point</i>	
2080	Wellhope Knowe (Nb, Edlingham; NU 0905)	<i>Wellhope Knowe</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		p. n. <i>Wellhope</i>	ModE dial. <i>knowe</i>, <i>know</i>		<i>W~</i> is <i>Wellhope</i> on OSC1; there are apparently no early forms.

2081	West Edge Farm (Nb, Berwick-upon-Tweed; NT 9555)	<i>West Edge Farm</i> 2005 (OS75)		ModE <i>west</i> (< OE, ME <i>west</i>)	ModE <i>edge</i>	ModE <i>farm</i>	W~ E~ F~ was formerly known as <i>New West Farm</i> (OSC1). <i>West Edge</i> is apparently an earlier p. n. which has been taken back into use as it appears on ANb as the name of a settlement at, or near present-day W~ E~ F~.
2082	West Fell (Nb, Corbridge; NY 9862)	<i>West Fell</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>west</i> (< OE, ME <i>west</i>)	ModE <i>fell</i>		
2083	West Hill (Nb, Ingram; NU 0214)	<i>West Hill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>west</i> (< OE, ME <i>west</i>)	ModE <i>hill</i>		
2084	West Hill (Nb, Kirknewton; NT 8921)	<i>West Hill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>west</i> (< OE, ME <i>west</i>)	ModE <i>hill</i>		
2085	West Hill (Nb, Kirknewton; NT 9029)	<i>West Hill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>west</i> (< OE, ME <i>west</i>)	ModE <i>hill</i>		
2086	West Side (Nb, Stamfordham; NZ 0074)	<i>West Side</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>west</i> (< OE, ME <i>west</i>)	ModE <i>side</i>		It is uncertain whether ModE <i>side</i> is used as a hill-term in this name (cf. Eastside, Bingfield E~). W~ S~ is the name of a farm situated on the summit of a triangular hill-spur, and <i>side</i> could refer either to the slopes of the hill-spur, or to the situation of the farm on the west side of the formation the hill-spur forms part of or in relation to nearby Ryal.

2087	West Side House (Du, Gainford; NZ 1420)	<i>West Side House</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>west</i> (< OE, ME <i>west</i>) + ModE <i>side</i>	ModE <i>house</i>		It is uncertain whether ModE <i>side</i> is used as a hill-term here as while W~ S~ H~ farm is situated on a modest west-facing slope, <i>side</i> could alternatively refer to the situation of the farm W of either Ingleton or Langton (cf. Eastside, Bingfield E~).
2088	Wester Hill (Nb, Kirknewton; NT 8733)	<i>Wester Hill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE dial. <i>wester</i> 'western' (< ME <i>wester</i> < OE * <i>wester</i> , <i>ar</i> < OE <i>west</i>)	ModE <i>hill</i>		
2089	Westerheugh (Nb, Brinkburn; NZ 1097)	<i>Westerheugh</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE dial. <i>wester</i> 'western' (< ME <i>wester</i> < OE * <i>wester</i> , <i>ar</i> < OE <i>west</i>)	ModE dial. <i>hoe</i>, <i>heugh</i>		There is also a Middleheugh NNE of W~ on all editions of OS maps consulted here. <i>Heugh</i> could be an earlier, simplex p. n. as OE <i>hōh</i> and its reflexes are well attested elsewhere as simplex names (cf. e.g. Heugh (NZ 3138), Heugh (NY 8780)).
2090	Western Hill (Du, St Oswald Durham; NZ 2642)	<i>Western Hill</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>western</i> (< ME <i>western</i> (e < OE <i>westerne</i> < OE <i>west</i>)	ModE <i>hill</i>		

2091	Westley Bank (Nb, Warden; NY 8365)	<i>Westley Bank</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		p. n. <i>Westley</i> / ModE surname <i>Westley</i>	ModE <i>bank</i>		The specific of this name is problematic. <i>Westley</i> could be an earlier p. n. (possibly containing OE <i>hlāw</i> / OE <i>læh</i> or its reflex) although it only appears as part of <i>W~ B~</i> on the maps consulted here as it is well evidenced as a p. n. elsewhere (cf. e.g. <i>Westley Waterless</i> (C) (<i>Westle</i> c. 1043) and <i>Westley</i> (Sf) (<i>Westlea</i> 1086) in Watts (2004:665) and Ekwall (1960:294, 598), both from OE <i>west</i> 'west' + <i>læh</i>). Alternatively, the specific might be the surname <i>Westley</i> , which is first recorded in England in c. 1095 (<i>Wlmar de Westle</i>), but this seems less likely as <i>Westley</i> appears to be extremely rare in Nb: in the 1891 Census, there is only one Westley family in the county (A; Reaney and Wilson 1997:482).
2092	Westside (Nb, Allendale; NY 7857)	<i>Westside</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>west</i> (< OE, ME <i>west</i>)	ModE <i>side</i>		Local topography suggests that ModE <i>side</i> is used as a hill-term in this name as <i>W~</i> farm is situated on north-west-facing slopes overlooking the valley in which the River West Allen flows (cf. Eastside, Bingfield E~).

2093	Weterton House (Du, Sedgfield; NZ 3630)	<i>Weterton Cottage</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)	<i>Weterton House</i> 1952 (OSI1)	?	OE <i>dūn</i> (DCDP)	ModE <i>house</i>	This is a problematic name. <i>Weterton</i> could be an earlier p. n. 'identical with a pasture called <i>Wyttedow</i> 1382 [...] If this is a mistake for <i>Wyttedon</i> ' (DCDP). No interpretation of the specific of this name is suggested in DCDP.
2094	Wether Hill (Nb, Elsdon; NY 9290)	<i>Wether Hill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>wether</i> '(castrated) ram' (< ME <i>wether</i> < OE <i>weðer</i>)	ModE <i>hill</i>		
2095	Wether Hill (Nb, Ingram; NU 0114)	<i>Wether Hill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>wether</i> '(castrated) ram' (< ME <i>wether</i> < OE <i>weðer</i>)	ModE <i>hill</i>		
2096	Wether Hill (Nb, Kidland; NT 9012)	<i>Wether Hill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>wether</i> '(castrated) ram' (< ME <i>wether</i> < OE <i>weðer</i>)	ModE <i>hill</i>		
2097	Wether Hill Farm (Du, Winston; NZ 1017)	<i>Wether Hill</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)	<i>Wether Hill Farm</i> 2005 (OS92)	ModE <i>wether</i> '(castrated) ram' (< ME <i>wether</i> < OE <i>weðer</i>)	ModE <i>hill</i>	ModE <i>farm</i>	
2098	Wether Hill, High W~ H~ (Du, St Helen Auckland; NZ 1428)	<i>Weather Hill</i> 1768 (ADu)	<i>High Weather Hill</i> 1857-67 (OSC1), <i>High Wether Hill</i> 1898 (OSCR1)	ModE <i>wether</i> '(castrated) ram' (< ME <i>wether</i> < OE <i>weðer</i>)	ModE <i>hill</i>	ModE <i>high</i> (< ME <i>heg</i> , <i>heig</i> , <i>hig</i> , <i>high</i> < OE <i>*hæh</i> , <i>hēh</i>)	There is also a Low W~ H~ on the OSC, OSI and OSM series of maps (<i>Low Weather Hill</i> OSC1, <i>Low Wether Hill</i> OSCR1, <i>Low</i> <i>Wetherhill Farm</i> OSM1).
2099	Whalton (Nb, Whalton; NZ 1281)	<i>Walton</i> 1203 (E, Ma, Mi)	<i>Walton(a)</i> 1203 (W), <i>Whalton</i> 1205 (W, E, Ma), <i>Hawalton</i> 1212 (L), <i>Wauton</i> 1218 (W, Ma), <i>Hwalton</i> c. 1268 (E, Ma), <i>Whalton</i> 1298 (Ma)	OE <i>*hwæl</i> 'rounded hill' (W, E, Mi) / OE <i>hwalf</i> 'vault, arch; vaulted, hollow' (E) / ON <i>hváll</i> 'hill' (Ma) / OE <i>hweall</i> , <i>hwal</i> , <i>hwæl</i> 'bold, impudent' (Ma) / OE pers. n. <i>Hwala</i> (Ma)	OE <i>tūn</i> (W, E, Ma, Mi)		Both OE <i>*hwæl</i> and ON <i>hváll</i> seem unlikely here in the light of present-day topography. Perhaps W~ contains a reference to a feature which no longer exists.

2100	Wharnley Burn (Du, Lanchester; NZ 0749)	<i>Wharnows</i> 1382 (DCDP)	<i>Wharnowe</i> 1399 (Ma), <i>wharnay burn</i> 1695 (DCDP), <i>Wharnayeburne</i> 1792 (Ma), <i>Wharneyburne</i> 1801 (Ma), <i>Wharnley Burn</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)	OE <i>cweorn</i> , <i>cwyrn</i> , <i>cweorne</i> 'mill' (Ma)	OE <i>hōh</i> (Ma)	ME <i>bourne</i> (e, <i>burn</i> (e / ModE <i>burn</i>	
2101	Wheathill (Nb, Chollerton; NY 9474)	<i>Wheathill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>wheat</i> (< ME <i>whēte</i> < OE <i>hwæte</i>)	ModE <i>hill</i>		
2102	Wheatley Hill (Du, Kelloe; NZ 3738)	<i>Wuatlaue</i> 1180 (W)	<i>Wuetlawe</i> c. 1190 (Ma), <i>Whetlawe</i> 1349 (W), <i>Wheitleyhill</i> 1515 (W), <i>Wheatley Hill</i> 1625 (W), <i>Wheatly Hill</i> 1768 (ADu), <i>Wheatley Hill</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)	OE <i>hwæte</i> 'wheat' (W, Ma)	OE <i>hlāw</i> (W, Ma)	ModE <i>hill</i> (W)	
2103	Wheatley Hill (Du, Lanchester; NZ 1949)	<i>Wheatley Hill</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)		p. n. <i>Wheatley</i>	ME, ModE <i>hill</i>		<i>Wheatley</i> is first recorded in 1311 (<i>Wetley</i>) (Mawer 1920:212). This <i>W~</i> is different from Wheatley Hill (NZ 3738).
2104	Whelly Hill Farm (Du, Hart; NZ 4534)	<i>Whelley Hill</i> 1770 (PNDu)	<i>Whelly Hill House</i> 1857-67 (OSC1), <i>Whelly Hill Farm</i> 1993 (OSMR1)	?	ModE <i>hill</i>	ModE <i>house</i> (later replaced with ModE <i>farm</i>)	On the OSC, OSI and OSM series of maps, <i>Whelly Hill</i> is the name of a hill-feature NE of <i>W~ H~ F~</i> . The specific of this name is obscure.
2105	Whessoe (Du, Haughton-le-Skerne; NZ 2718)	<i>Quesshaw</i> 1183 (Ma)	<i>Wessehou</i> 1304 (W, E, Ma), <i>Whessowe</i> 1307 (E, Ma), <i>Whesoe</i> 1768 (ADu), <i>Whessoe</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)	OE pers. n. * <i>Hwæss</i> a (W) / OE pers. n. * <i>Hwessa</i> (E) / ON nickname * <i>Hvassi</i> (Ma) / OE <i>hwæss</i> 'sharp, steep' (E)	OE <i>hōh</i> (W, E, Ma)		Only <i>W~ Grange Farm</i> and <i>W~ Cottage</i> on OS93; the Grid Ref. given here is to <i>W~ G~ F~</i> , which is <i>W~</i> on ADu and OSC1. The site of the deserted mediaeval village of <i>W~</i> is about 300 metres SW of <i>W~ G~ F~</i> (KP).

2106	Whickham Fell (Du, Whickham; NZ 2059)	<i>Whickham Fell</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)		p. n. <i>Whickham</i>	ME, ModE <i>fell</i>		<i>Whickham</i> is first recorded in 1183 (<i>Quicham</i>) (Watts 2004:671).
2107	Whickham Hill (Du, Whickham; NZ 2260)	<i>Whickham Hill</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)		p. n. <i>Whickham</i>	ME, ModE <i>hill</i>		For the specific, see Whickham Fell.
2108	Whiley Hill Farm (Du, Haughton-le-Skerne; NZ 2720)	<i>Wyliehill</i> 1602 (PNDu)	<i>Whiley Hill</i> 1857-67 (OSC1), <i>Wylie Hill Homestead</i> 1872 (DCDP), <i>Whiley Hill</i> 1898 (OSCR1), <i>Whiley Hill Farm</i> 2007 (OS93)	ModE surname <i>Wylie</i> , <i>Wiley</i> / ModE surname <i>Whiley</i> / ModE <i>willow</i> (< ME <i>wilwe</i> < OE * <i>wilig</i>)	ModE <i>hill</i>	ModE <i>farm</i>	The specific of this name is problematic. It could be the surname <i>Wylie</i> , <i>Wiley</i> or maybe <i>Whiley</i> , or possibly ModE <i>willow</i> . <i>Wylie</i> , <i>Wiley</i> is first recorded as a surname in England in 1201 (<i>John de Wili</i> , <i>de Wylegh</i> , W), and in the 1891 Census, there are 103 <i>Wylie</i> and 56 <i>Wiley</i> families in Du (A; Reaney and Wilson 1997:493). In the same census, <i>Whiley</i> is the surname of 12 families in Du (A). This name could, as has been suggested in PNDu, be of OE or ME origin, and contain OE * <i>wilig</i> 'willow' + OE <i>hyll</i> or their ME reflexes.
2109	Whinney Hill (Du, Elton; NZ 3819)	<i>Whinny Hill</i> 1768 (ADu)	<i>Whinny Hill</i> 1840 (PNDu), <i>Whinney Hill</i> 2007 (OS93)	ModE <i>whinny</i> 'covered or abounding with whins or furze-bushes' (< ME, ModE <i>whin</i> < ON * <i>hvin</i>) (PNDu)	ModE <i>hill</i> (PNDu)		This is one of the several names in the corpus containing a reference to the common furze or gorse (<i>Ulex europæus</i>), which was formerly a valuable resource as it 'provided a source of fuel and kindling, giving a quick, hot fire' (Winchester 2000:138). It was also 'important as a fencing material in the making of dry hedges' (Winchester 2000:138).

2110	Whinney Hill (Nb, Longhorsley; NZ 1292)	<i>Whinnyhill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	<i>Whinney Hill</i> 2008 (OS81)	ModE <i>whinny</i> 'covered or abounding with whins or furze-bushes' (< ME, ModE <i>whin</i> < ON * <i>hvin</i>)	ModE <i>hill</i>		Cf. Whinney Hill (NZ 3819).
2111	Whinney Hill Farm (Nb, Bedlington; NZ 2584)	<i>Whinny Hill</i> 1769 (ANb)	<i>Whinnyhill Farm</i> 1862-67 (OSC1), <i>Whinneyhill Farm</i> 1898 (OSCR1), <i>Whinney Hill Farm</i> 1967 (OSIR1)	ModE <i>whinny</i> 'covered or abounding with whins or furze-bushes' (< ME, ModE <i>whin</i> < ON * <i>hvin</i>)	ModE <i>hill</i>	ModE <i>farm</i>	Cf. Whinney Hill (NZ 3819).
2112	Whinney Hill Farm (Nb, Stannington; NZ 1878)	<i>Whinny Hill</i> 1769 (ANb)	<i>Whinneyhill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1), <i>Whinney Hill Farm</i> 1967 (OSIR1)	ModE <i>whinny</i> 'covered or abounding with whins or furze-bushes' (< ME, ModE <i>whin</i> < ON * <i>hvin</i>)	ModE <i>hill</i>	ModE <i>farm</i>	Cf. Whinney Hill (NZ 3819).
2113	Whinny Hill (Nb, Embleton; NU 2120)	<i>Whinny Hill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>whinny</i> 'covered or abounding with whins or furze-bushes' (< ME, ModE <i>whin</i> < ON * <i>hvin</i>)	ModE <i>hill</i>		Cf. Whinney Hill (NZ 3819).
2114	Whitburn (Du, Whitburn; NZ 4062)	<i>Whiteberne</i> 1183 (W, Mi)	<i>Hwhiteberne</i> c. 1190 (E, Ma), <i>Wyteberne</i> c. 1292 (W, Ma), <i>Whitburn</i> 1382 (W)	OE <i>hwīt</i> 'white' (W, Ma, Mi) / OE pers. n. <i>Hwīta</i> (E)	OE <i>bern</i> 'barn' (W, E, Ma, Mi) / OE <i>byrgen</i> 'tumulus' (E)		The early forms seem to suggest OE <i>bern</i> rather than OE <i>byrgen</i> here.
2115	White Crag (Nb, Falstone; NT 6901)	<i>White Crag</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>white</i> (< ME <i>whīt</i> < OE <i>hwīt</i>)	ModE <i>crag</i>		
2116	White Edge (Du, Stanhope; NY 8039)	<i>White Edge</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>white</i> (< ME <i>whīt</i> < OE <i>hwīt</i>)	ModE <i>edge</i>		
2117	White Edge (Du, Stanhope; NY 8941)	<i>White Edge</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>white</i> (< ME <i>whīt</i> < OE <i>hwīt</i>)	ModE <i>edge</i>		

2118	White Hall Farm (Nb, Cramlington; NZ 2476)	<i>Wytelawe</i> c. 1250 (Ma)	<i>Whytlawe juxta Cramlyngton</i> 1350 (L), <i>Whitlawe</i> 1421 (Ma), <i>White Hall</i> 1862-67 (OSC1), <i>White Hall Farm</i> 1898 (OSCR1)	OE <i>hwīt</i> 'white' (Ma)	OE <i>hlāw</i> (Ma)	ModE <i>farm</i>	
2119	White Hill (Du, Middleton-in-Teesdale; NY 9830)	<i>White Hill</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>white</i> (< ME <i>whīt</i> < OE <i>hwīt</i>)	ModE <i>hill</i>		
2120	White Hill (Nb, Allendale; NY 8548)	<i>White Hill</i> 1769 (ANb)	<i>Whitehill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1), <i>White Hill</i> 1979 (OSM1)	ModE <i>white</i> (< ME <i>whīt</i> < OE <i>hwīt</i>)	ModE <i>hill</i>		
2121	White Hill (Nb, Belford; NU 1138)	<i>White Hill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>white</i> (< ME <i>whīt</i> < OE <i>hwīt</i>)	ModE <i>hill</i>		
2122	White Hill (Nb, Kirknewton; NT 8732)	<i>White Hill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>white</i> (< ME <i>whīt</i> < OE <i>hwīt</i>)	ModE <i>hill</i>		
2123	White Hill (Nb, Thorneyburn; NY 7488)	<i>White Hill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>white</i> (< ME <i>whīt</i> < OE, ME <i>hwīt</i>)	ModE <i>hill</i>		
2124	White Hill (Nb, Wark; NY 7776)	<i>White Hill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>white</i> (< ME <i>whīt</i> < OE <i>hwīt</i>)	ModE <i>hill</i>		
2125	White Hill (Nb, Whitfield; NY 7550)	<i>White Hill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>white</i> (< ME <i>whīt</i> < OE <i>hwīt</i>)	ModE <i>hill</i>		
2126	White Hill (Nb, Wooler; NT 9635)	<i>White Hill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>white</i> (< ME <i>whīt</i> < OE <i>hwīt</i>)	ModE <i>hill</i>		
2127	White Knowe Sike (Nb, Falstone; NY 6497)	<i>White Knowe Sike</i> 1899 (OSCR1)		ModE <i>white</i> (< ME <i>whīt</i> < OE <i>hwīt</i>) + ModE dial. <i>knowe</i>, <i>know</i>	ModE dial. <i>sike</i> , <i>syke</i> 'small stream' (< ME <i>sīch</i> (e < OE <i>sīc</i>))		W~ K~ S~ was formerly known as <i>Stanners Burn</i> (OSC1). <i>White Knowe</i> could be an earlier p. n. although it only appears as part of W~ K~ S~ on the maps consulted here.
2128	White Law (Nb, Alwinton; NT 9706)	<i>White Law</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>white</i> (< ME <i>whīt</i> < OE <i>hwīt</i>)	ModE dial. <i>law</i>		

2129	White Law (Nb, Chatton; NU 0333)	<i>White Law</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>white</i> (< ME <i>whīt</i> < OE <i>hwīt</i>)	ModE dial. <i>law</i>		
2130	White Law (Nb, Kirknewton; NT 8526)	<i>Whitelaw</i> 1769 (ANb)	<i>White Law</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	ModE <i>white</i> (< ME <i>whīt</i> < OE <i>hwīt</i>) (W)	ModE dial. <i>law</i> (W)		In Watts' (2004:673) words, this is 'a hill on the Scottish-English border, no doubt where snow lies long'. No early forms are given in Watts (2004:673).
2131	White Law (Nb, Kirknewton; NT 9428)	<i>White Law</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>white</i> (< ME <i>whīt</i> < OE <i>hwīt</i>)	ModE dial. <i>law</i>		
2132	White Ridge (Nb, Allendale; NY 8447)	<i>White rigg</i> 1769 (ANb)	<i>White Rigg</i> 1862-67 (OSC1), <i>East White Ridge</i> 1899 (OSCR1), <i>White Ridge</i> 1979 (OSM1)	ModE <i>white</i> (< ME <i>whīt</i> < OE <i>hwīt</i>)	ModE dial. <i>rig(g)</i> / ModE <i>ridge</i>		
2133	White Rigg (Nb, Haltwhistle; NY 6770)	<i>White Rigg</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>white</i> (< ME <i>whīt</i> < OE <i>hwīt</i>)	ModE dial. <i>rig(g)</i>		
2134	White Riggs (Nb, Stamfordham; NZ 0073)	<i>White Riggs</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>white</i> (< ME <i>whīt</i> < OE <i>hwīt</i>)	ModE dial. <i>rig(g)</i>		
2135	White Side (Nb, Falstone; NY 7185)	<i>White Side</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>white</i> (< ME <i>whīt</i> < OE <i>hwīt</i>)	ModE <i>side</i>		
2136	White Side (Nb, Wark; NY 7576)	<i>White Side</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>white</i> (< ME <i>whīt</i> < OE <i>hwīt</i>)	ModE <i>side</i>		
2137	Whiteburnshank (Nb, Kidland; NT 8912)	<i>Whiteburnshank</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		p. n. <i>Whiteburn</i>	ModE <i>shank</i>		<i>Whiteburn</i> is first recorded in 1233 (<i>Whiteburne</i>) (Mawer 1920:213). It has been lost except as a r. n. (<i>White Burn</i> OSCR1) and as part of <i>Whiteburnshank</i> .
2138	Whitechapel Hill (Nb, Warden; NY 8064)	<i>Whitechapel Hill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		p. n. <i>Whitechapel</i>	ME, ModE <i>hill</i>		<i>Whitechapel</i> is first recorded in 1368 (<i>Whitchapel</i>) (Mawer 1920:213-214).

2139	Whitefield Edge (Nb, Rothbury; NU 0803)	<i>Whitefield Edge</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		p. n. <i>Whitefield</i> (i.e. <i>Debdon Whitefield</i>)	ModE <i>edge</i>		<i>Debdon Whitefield</i> is <i>Whitefield House</i> on OSC1; there are apparently no forms.
2140	Whitefield Hill (Nb, Rothbury; NY 9897)	<i>Whitefield Hill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		p. n. <i>Whitefield</i> (i.e. <i>Hepple Whitefield</i>)	ModE <i>hill</i>		<i>Hepple Whitefield</i> is <i>Whitefield House</i> on OSC1; there are apparently no early forms.
2141	Whiteheugh Crag (Nb, Thorneyburn; NY 7693)	<i>Whiteheugh Crag</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>white</i> (< ME <i>whīt</i> < OE <i>hwīt</i>) + ModE dial. <i>hoe</i>, <i>heugh</i>	ModE <i>crag</i>		<i>Whiteheugh</i> could be an earlier p. n. although it only appears as part of <i>W~ C~</i> on the maps consulted here.
2142	Whitehill (Nb, Greystead; NY 6777)	<i>White Hill</i> 1769 (ANb)	<i>Whitehill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	ModE <i>white</i> (< ME <i>whīt</i> < OE <i>hwīt</i>)	ModE <i>hill</i>		
2143	Whitehill Head (Nb, Chatton; NU 1027)	<i>Whitehill Head</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>white</i> (< ME <i>whīt</i> < OE <i>hwīt</i>) + ModE <i>hill</i>	ModE <i>head</i>		<i>Whitehill</i> could be an earlier p. n. although it only appears as part of <i>W~ H~</i> on the maps consulted here (cf. e.g. <i>White Hill</i> (NY 9830)).
2144	Whitehill, West W~ (Nb, Kirkwhelpington; NY 9985)	<i>Whitehill</i> 1769 (ANb)	<i>West Whitehill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	ModE <i>white</i> (< ME <i>whīt</i> < OE <i>hwīt</i>)	ModE <i>hill</i>	ModE <i>west</i> (< OE, ME <i>west</i>)	There is also a Middle <i>W~</i> and East <i>W~</i> on the OSC, OSI and OSM series of maps.
2145	Whitehills (Du, Jarrow; NZ 2860)	<i>White Hill</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)	<i>Whitehills</i> 1984 (OSMR1)	ModE <i>white</i> (< ME <i>whīt</i> < OE <i>hwīt</i>)	ModE <i>hill</i>		

2146	White-le-Head (Du, Lanchester; NZ 1754)	<i>Whiteley Head</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)	<i>White-le-Head</i> 1921-23 (OSCR2)	p. n. <i>Whiteley</i> / ModE surname <i>Whitley</i> , <i>Whiteley</i>	ModE head		The specific of this name is problematic. It could be an earlier p. n. (possibly containing OE <i>læh</i> / OE hlāw or its later reflex) as <i>Whit(e)ley</i> is well attested as a p. n. elsewhere (cf. e.g. <i>Whitley Bay</i> (Nb) (<i>Wyteleya</i> c. 1154) and <i>Whitley</i> (Ch) (<i>Witelei</i> 1086) in Watts (2004:674) and Ekwall (1960:514), both from OE <i>hwīt</i> 'white' + <i>læh</i>). Alternatively, it could be the surname <i>Whitley</i> , <i>Whiteley</i> , which is first recorded in England in 1125 (<i>William de Witteleia</i> , Ch) (Reaney and Wilson 1997:487). In the 1891 Census, there are 35 Whitley and 22 Whiteley families in Du (A). The present-day form of the name has no doubt been influenced by other names in <i>-le-</i> in the area (e.g. <i>Chester-le-Street</i> , <i>Houghton-le-Spring</i>).
2147	Whiteside (Nb, Haltwhistle; NY 7069)	<i>White Side</i> 1769 (ANb)	<i>Whiteside</i> 1833 (NCGEW), 1866 (W)	ModE <i>white</i> (< ME <i>whīt</i> < OE <i>hwīt</i>) (W)	ModE side (W)		
2148	Whiteside (Nb, Thockrington; NY 9180)	<i>White Side</i> 1769 (ANb)	<i>Whiteside</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	ModE <i>white</i> (< ME <i>whīt</i> < OE <i>hwīt</i>)	ModE side		
2149	Whiteside (Nb, Whalton; NZ 1280)	<i>Whiteside</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>white</i> (< ME <i>whīt</i> < OE <i>hwīt</i>)	ModE side		
2150	Whiteside Farm (Du, Lanchester; NZ 2048)	<i>Whiteside</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)	<i>Whiteside Farm</i> 1992 (OSMR1)	ModE <i>white</i> (< ME <i>whīt</i> < OE <i>hwīt</i>)	ModE side	ModE <i>farm</i>	

2151	Whiteside Law (Nb, Chollerton; NY 9775)	<i>Whiteside</i> 1769 (ANb)	<i>Whitesidelaw</i> 1862-67 (OSC1), <i>Whiteside Law</i> 1967 (OSIR1)	ModE <i>white</i> (< ME <i>whīt</i> < OE <i>hwīt</i>)	ModE <i>side</i>	ModE dial. <i>law</i>	
2152	Whitfield Brow (Du, Stanhope; NZ 0034)	<i>Whitfield Brow</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)		p. n. <i>Whitfield</i> / ModE surname <i>Whitfield</i>	ModE <i>brow</i>		The specific of this name is problematic. It could be an earlier p. n. although it only appears as part of <i>W~ B~</i> on the maps consulted here as <i>Whitfield</i> is well attested as a p. n. elsewhere (cf. <i>Whitfield Law</i> and also e.g. <i>Whitfield</i> (Nth) (<i>Witefell</i> 1086) in Watts (2004:674) and Ekwall (1960:514)). Alternatively, it could be the surname <i>Whitfield</i> , which is first recorded in England in 1154 (<i>Leonard de Witefelde</i>); in the 1891 England and Wales Census, the name is the commonest in Du, with 1,172 of the 6,749 <i>Whitfield</i> families recorded in the county (A; Reaney and Wilson 1997:486).
2153	Whitfield Law (Nb, Whitfield; NY 7253)	<i>Whitfield Law</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		p. n. <i>Whitfield</i>	ME <i>loue</i> / ModE dial. <i>law</i>		<i>Whitfield</i> is first recorded in 1254 (<i>Witefeld</i>) (Ekwall 1960:514; Mills 2003:495-496).

2154	Whitley Pike (Nb, Elsdon; NY 8391)	<i>Whitley Pike</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		p. n. <i>Whitley</i> / ModE surname <i>Whitley</i> , <i>Whiteley</i>	ModE dial. <i>pike</i>		The specific of this name is problematic. It could be an earlier p. n. (possibly containing OE <i>læh</i> / OE <i>hlāw</i> or its later reflex) although it only appears as part of <i>W~ P~</i> on the maps consulted here as <i>Whit(e)ley</i> is well evidenced as a p. n. elsewhere (cf. White-le-Head). It might alternatively be the surname <i>Whitley</i> , <i>Whiteley</i> although this seems less likely as both <i>Whitley</i> and <i>Whiteley</i> are apparently rare in Nb: in the 1891 Census, there are only seven <i>Whitley</i> and eight <i>Whiteley</i> families in the county (cf. White-le-Head) (A).
2155	Whitlow (Nb, Kirkhaugh; NY 6948)	<i>Witelawe</i> c. 1300 (Ma)	<i>Whytley</i> 1479 (Ma), <i>Whitley</i> 1769 (ANb), <i>Whitlow</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	OE <i>hwīt</i> 'white' (Ma)	OE <i>hlāw</i> (Ma)		
2156	Whitridge (Nb, Hartburn; NZ 0688)	<i>Whitridge</i> 1769 (ANb)		ModE <i>white</i> (< ME <i>whīt</i> < OE <i>hwīt</i>)	ModE <i>ridge</i>		
2157	Whitridge Well (Nb, Kirkwhelpington; NY 9985)	<i>Whitridge Well</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>white</i> (< ME <i>whīt</i> < OE <i>hwīt</i>) + ModE <i>ridge</i>	ModE <i>well</i>		<i>Whitridge</i> could be an earlier p. n. although it only appears as part of <i>W~ W~</i> on the maps consulted here (cf. <i>Whitridge</i> (NZ 0688) and also e.g. <i>Whitrigg</i> (Cu) (<i>Whyterigg</i> ' 1278) in PNCu).
2158	Whittington Fell (Nb, St John Lee; NY 9769)	<i>Whittington Fell</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		p. n. <i>Whittington</i>	ME, ModE <i>fell</i>		<i>Whittington</i> is first recorded in 1233 (<i>Witynton</i>) (Ekwall 1960:514; Mawer 1920:214; Mills 2003:496).

2159	Whittle (Nb, Rothbury; NU 0204)	<i>Whittle</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		OE <i>hwīt</i> 'white' / ME <i>whīt</i>	OE <i>hyll</i> / ME <i>hill</i>		This name is probably, despite the apparent absence of early forms, of OE or ME origin, and has the same etymology as Whittle (NU 1806) and Whittle Farm.
2160	Whittle (Nb, Shilbottle; NU 1806)	<i>Wythill</i> 1266 (E)	<i>Vythill</i> 1266 (Ma), <i>Whittle</i> 1663 (Ma)	OE <i>hwīt</i> 'white' (E, Ma)	OE <i>hyll</i> (E, Ma)		Only <i>Low W~</i> and <i>W~ Colliery</i> on OS81; the Grid Ref. given here is to L~ W~, which is <i>Whittle</i> on ANb. There is also a High W~ on the OSC, OSI and OSM series of maps.
2161	Whittle Farm (Nb, Ovingham; NZ 0765)	<i>Whithille</i> c. 1210 (L)	<i>Wythill</i> 1242 (E), c. 1250 (Ma), <i>Whitehill</i> 1316 (E), <i>Whitell</i> 1428 (Ma), <i>Whittle</i> 1769 (ANb), <i>Whittle Farm</i> 1966 (OSIR1)	OE <i>hwīt</i> 'white' (E, Ma)	OE <i>hyll</i> (E, Ma)	ModE <i>farm</i>	
2162	Whitton Hill (Nb, Kirknewton; NT 9234)	<i>Whitton Hill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		p. n. <i>Whitton</i> / ModE surname <i>Whitton</i>	ModE <i>hill</i>		The specific of this name is problematic. <i>Whitton</i> could be an earlier p. n. although it only appears as part of <i>W~ H~</i> on the maps consulted here as it is well attested as a p. n. elsewhere (cf. e.g. <i>Whitton</i> (Nb) (<i>Witton</i> 1228) and <i>Whitton</i> (Sf) (<i>Widituna</i> 1086) in Watts (2004:676) and Ekwall (1960:515)). Alternatively, the specific could be the surname <i>Whitton</i> , which is first recorded in England in the 13th century (<i>William de Whyttun</i> '), and which is the surname of 28 families in Nb in the 1891 Census (A; Reaney and Wilson 1997:489).

2163	Wholehope Knowe (Nb, Alwinton; NT 8909)	<i>Wholehope Knowe</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		p. n. <i>Wholehope</i>	ME <i>knōl</i> / ModE dial. <i>knowe</i>, <i>know</i>		<i>Wholehope</i> is first recorded in 1233 (<i>Holehope</i>) (Mawer 1920:215).
2164	Wholhope Hill (Nb, Kidland; NT 9311)	<i>Wholhope Hill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		p. n. <i>Wholhope</i>	ModE <i>hill</i>		<i>Wholhope</i> only appears in <i>W~H~</i> and <i>W~Burn</i> on the maps consulted here, and it is apparently also first recorded as part of a secondary name (<i>Holhopcwiwes</i> c. 1184) (L).
2165	Whorley Hill, East W~ H~ (Du, Gainford; NZ 1116)	<i>Whorley Hill</i> 1768 (ADu)	<i>East Whorley Hill</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)	p. n. <i>Whorley</i>	ModE <i>hill</i>	ModE east (< ME <i>ēst</i> < OE <i>ēast</i>)	There is also a West W~ H~ on the OSC, OSI and OSM series of maps. The specific of this name is problematic. It might, despite the apparent absence of early forms, be an earlier p. n., possibly containing OE <i>hwerfel</i> 'circular or round-topped hill' / ON <i>hvirfill</i> 'round-topped hill' + OE <i>hlāw</i> / OE <i>læh</i> (cf. <i>Whorlton</i> and also e.g. <i>Whorlton</i> (NRY) (<i>Wirveltun</i> (e), <i>Wirueltune</i> 1086; OE <i>hwerfel</i> + OE <i>tūn</i>) in Watts (2004:676) and Ekwall (1960:515)).
2166	Whorlton (Nb, Newburn; NZ 1968)	<i>Wheruelton</i> 1323 (E)	<i>Wherwelton</i> c. 1323 (E, Ma), <i>Wherleton</i> 1323 (Ma), <i>Wherlton</i> 1324 (Ma), <i>Wharlton</i> 1724 (Ma), <i>High Whorlton</i> 1769 (ANb), <i>Whorlton</i> 1833 (NCGEW)	OE <i>hwerfel</i> 'wheel, circle' (E) / ON <i>hvirfill</i> 'whirlpool, top of a hill' (Ma)	OE <i>tūn</i> (E, Ma)		Only <i>W~Grange</i> and <i>W~Hall</i> on OS88. The Grid Ref. given here is to W~ G~; the location of the original W~ is uncertain. Ekwall (1960:515) and Mawer (1920:215) suggest that OE <i>hwerfel</i> or ON <i>hvirfill</i> is used here in the sense of 'rounded hill'.

2167	Widdy Bank Farm (Du, Middleton-in-Teesdale; NY 8329)	<i>Widdybank</i> 1768 (W)	<i>Widdybank Farm</i> 1857-67 (OSC1), <i>Widdy Bank Farm</i> 1976 (OSM1)	ME <i>wōdī</i> 'woody' (< OE <i>wudig</i> < OE <i>wudu</i>) (W)	ME <i>bank(e)</i> (W)	ModE <i>farm</i>	Watts (2004:678) argues that this name contains ' <i>widig</i> [which] is the earlier form of <i>wudig</i> '. This interpretation is highly problematic as while ' <i>widu</i> [...]' is kept in some p. ns. and also appears sporadically in the OE and ME spellings of some others [...] by the 8th century [it] had usually become <i>wudu</i> by back-mutation', and a name containing <i>widig</i> compounded with ODan <i>banke</i> or its reflex seems therefore unlikely (EPNE). Especially since there are apparently no early forms, it seems more likely that this name is of ModE origin, and from ModE <i>withy</i> 'willow', which is also spelt <i>widd(e)y</i> in the NCy, + ModE <i>bank</i> (EDD; OED).
2168	Widdybank Fell (Du, Middleton-in-Teesdale; NY 8230)	<i>Widdybank Fell</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)	<i>Widdybank Fell</i> 1866 (W)	p. n. <i>Widdybank</i> (i.e. <i>Widdy Bank Farm</i>) (W)	ModE <i>fell</i> (W)		For the specific, see Widdy Bank Farm.
2169	Wilk's Hill (Du, Lanchester; NZ 1743)	<i>Wilks Hill</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)	<i>Wilk's Hill</i> 1898 (OSCR1)	ModE surname <i>Wilk</i> , <i>Wilks</i>	ModE <i>hill</i>		The surname <i>Wilk</i> , <i>Wilks</i> is first recorded in England in 1246 (<i>Wylke de Chyrchele</i> , La) (Reaney and Wilson 1997:493). The specific is probably <i>Wilks</i> rather than <i>Wilk</i> as in the 1891 Census, there are 99 <i>Wilks</i> families in Du while <i>Wilk</i> is unattested in the county (A).
2170	Willie Law (Nb, Chatton; NU 0926)	<i>Willie Law</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>willow</i> (< ME <i>wilwe</i> < OE * <i>wilig</i>)	ModE dial. <i>law</i>		<i>Willie</i> , <i>willy</i> is a dial. form of ModE <i>willow</i> (EDD; OED).

2171	Will's Knowe (Nb, Falstone; NY 6185)	<i>Will's Knowe</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE forename <i>Will</i> (shortened from <i>William</i>)	ModE dial. <i>knowe</i>, <i>know</i>		
2172	Willyshaw Rigg (Nb, Whitfield; NY 7351)	<i>Willyshaw Rigg</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		p. n. <i>Willyshaw</i>	ModE dial. <i>rig(g)</i>		<i>W~</i> is <i>Willyshaw</i> on ANb; there are apparently no early forms, and this name has been lost except as part of <i>W~ R~</i> .
2173	Wind Hill (Nb, Falstone; NY 6888)	<i>Wind Hill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>wind</i> (< ME <i>wīnd</i> < OE <i>wind</i>)	ModE <i>hill</i>		
2174	Windlestone (Du, St Andrew Auckland; NZ 2628)	<i>Windlesden</i> c.1196 (E, Ma)	<i>Wynelisdon</i> 1296 (Ma), <i>Wymelesdon</i> 1304 (E, Ma), <i>Wyndillisdon</i> c. 1324 (DCDP), <i>Windlestone</i> 1365 (DCDP), <i>Windleston</i> 1768 (ADu), <i>Windlestone Hall</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)	OE pers. n. <i>Winel</i> (E, Ma)	OE <i>dūn</i> (E, Ma)		Only <i>W~ Hall</i> , <i>W~ Park</i> and <i>W~ Grange</i> on OS93; the Grid Ref. given here is to <i>W~ H~</i> . The generic of this name could, as has been suggested in DCDP, alternatively be OE <i>denu</i> (OE pers. n. * <i>Windel</i> , <i>Winel</i> + OE <i>denu</i> / OE <i>dūn</i>); OE <i>dūn</i> seems more likely on the grounds of local topography, however, as <i>W~ H~</i> is situated at the foot of a prominent hill.
2175	Windmill Hill (Nb, Ancroft; NU 0445)	<i>Mill Hill</i> 1769 (ANb)	<i>Windmillhill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1), <i>Windmill Hill</i> 1968 (OSIR1)	ModE <i>mill</i> (later replaced with ModE <i>windmill</i> (< ME <i>wīndmilne</i> < ME <i>wīnd</i> (< OE <i>wind</i>) + ME <i>milne</i>))	ModE <i>hill</i>		On the OSC, OSI and OSM series of maps, <i>W~ H~</i> is also the name of a modest hill E of <i>W~ H~</i> farm. The reference of ModE <i>mill</i> , ModE <i>windmill</i> in this name is not known (cf. <i>Mill Hill</i> (NZ 4237)).
2176	Windy Bank (Du, Hamsterley; NZ 0830)	<i>Windy Bank</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>windy</i> (< ME <i>wīndī</i> < OE <i>windig</i> < OE <i>wind</i>)	ModE <i>bank</i>		
2177	Windy Crag (Nb, Elsdon; NT 7705)	<i>Windy Crag</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	<i>Windy Crag</i> 1869 (W)	ModE <i>windy</i> (< ME <i>wīndī</i> < OE <i>windig</i> < OE <i>wind</i>) (W)	ModE <i>crag</i> (W)		
2178	Windy Edge (Nb, Wark; NY 8076)	<i>Windy Edge</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>windy</i> (< ME <i>wīndī</i> < OE <i>windig</i> < OE <i>wind</i>)	ModE <i>edge</i>		<i>Windy Edge</i> appears on ANb as the name of a settlement SW of the slope now known as <i>W~ E~</i> .

2179	Windy Law (Nb, Ford; NT 9037)	<i>Windy Law</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>windy</i> (< ME <i>wīndī</i> < OE <i>windig</i> < OE <i>wind</i>)	ModE dial. <i>law</i>		
2180	Windyside Farm, Burradon W~ F~ (Nb, Alwinton; NT 9805)	<i>Windyside</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	<i>Burradon Windyside Farm</i> 2008 (OS81)	ModE <i>windy</i> (< ME <i>wīndī</i> < OE <i>windig</i> < OE <i>wind</i>)	ModE <i>side</i>	p. n. <i>Burradon</i> , ModE <i>farm</i>	For <i>Burradon</i> , see Burradon (NT 9806).
2181	Windyside, Snitter W~ (Nb, Rothbury; NU 0104)	<i>Snitter Windyside</i> 1957 (OSI1)		ModE <i>windy</i> (< ME <i>wīndī</i> < OE <i>windig</i> < OE <i>wind</i>)	ModE <i>side</i>	p. n. <i>Snitter</i>	S~ W~ was formerly known as <i>Snitter Barns</i> (<i>Barns</i> ANb, <i>Snitter Barns</i> OSC1). <i>Snitter</i> is first recorded in c. 1175 (<i>Snitere</i>) (Watts 2004:557; Ekwall 1960:429; Mawer 1920:183-184; Mills 2003:427).
2182	Winnowshill (Nb, Bywell St Peter; NY 9952)	<i>Whinny Hill</i> 1769 (ANb)	<i>Winnowshill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	ModE <i>whinny</i> 'covered or abounding with whins or furze-bushes' (< ME, ModE <i>whin</i> < ON * <i>hvin</i>)	ModE <i>hill</i>		Cf. <i>Whinney Hill</i> (NZ 3819).
2183	Wishaw Pike (Nb, Elsdon; NY 9388)	<i>Wishaw Pike</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		p. n. <i>Wishaw</i>	ModE dial. <i>pike</i>		W~ is <i>Wishaw</i> on OSC1; there are apparently no early forms.

2184	Wisplaw (Nb, Embleton; NU 2019)	<i>Wisplaw</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>wisp</i> (< ME <i>wisp</i> (e < OE * <i>wisp</i> , * <i>wips</i>)	ModE dial. <i>law</i>		The specific of this name is problematic. It could be ModE <i>wisp</i> , but if so, its meaning here is uncertain. <i>Wisp</i> has dial. meanings such as 'small bundle of hay or straw' and 'bunch of twigs' which might be possible here, but none of them are apparently otherwise attested in Nb (EDD). It has been suggested that OE * <i>wisp</i> , * <i>wips</i> may have had the meaning 'thicket, brushwood'; perhaps this could also be the meaning of <i>wisp</i> here although there is no evidence in the EDD or the OED to support this interpretation (cf. e.g. <i>Wisp Hill</i> (WRY) (<i>Whisp Hill</i> 1763) in PNYW) (EPNE).
2185	Witch Crag (Nb, Alwinton; NT 8705)	<i>Witch Crag</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>witch</i> (< ME <i>wicch</i> (e < OE <i>wicce</i>)	ModE <i>crag</i>		
2186	Wolf Hills (Nb, Haltwhistle; NY 7258)	<i>Wolf Hills</i> 1769 (ANb)		ModE <i>wolf</i> (< ME <i>wolf</i> < OE <i>wulf</i>)	ModE <i>hill</i>		
2187	Wood Head Farm, Beaufront W~ H~ F~ (Nb, St John Lee; NY 9566)	<i>Woodhead</i> 1769 (ANb)	<i>Beaufront Wood Head</i> 1862-67 (OSC1), <i>Beaufront Wood Head Farm</i> 1967 (OSIR1)	ModE <i>wood</i>	ModE <i>head</i>	p. n. <i>Beaufront</i> , ModE <i>farm</i>	It is uncertain whether ModE <i>head</i> is used as a hill-term in this name as although B~ W~ H~ F~ is situated on the summit of a rounded hill-spur, <i>head</i> could refer, at least primarily, to the 'head', or upper end of a wood rather than to a hill-feature (cf. Hareshaw Head). For the affix, see Beaufront.

2188	Wooden Farm (Nb, Lesbury; NU 2309)	<i>Wulvesdon</i> 1237 (Ma)	<i>Wolveden</i> 1265 (E), <i>Wolvedon</i> 1298 (Ma), <i>Wuldon</i> 1333 (Ma), <i>Wooden</i> 1663 (Ma), <i>Wooden Farm</i> 1966 (OSIR1)	OE <i>wulf</i> 'wolf' (E, Ma) / OE pers. n. <i>Wulf</i> (Ma)	OE <i>denu</i> (E) / OE <i>dūn</i> (Ma)	ModE <i>farm</i>	
2189	Woodhead (Nb, Bellingham; NY 8183)	<i>High Woodhead</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	<i>Woodhead</i> 2007 (OS80)	ModE <i>wood</i>	ModE <i>head</i>		There is also a Low W~ on the OSC, OSI and OSM series of maps; on OS80, W~ refers collectively to both places. It is uncertain whether ModE <i>head</i> is used as a hill-term in this name as while W~ settlement is on top of a slope, it is also at the 'head' of Hesleyside Plantations (cf. Hareshaw Head and also e.g. Wood Head Farm, Beaufront W~ H~ F~).
2190	Woodhead (Nb, Brinkburn; NU 1001)	<i>Woodhead</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>wood</i>	ModE <i>head</i>		It is uncertain whether ModE <i>head</i> is used as a hill-term in this name (cf. Hareshaw Head and also e.g. Wood Head Farm, Beaufront W~ H~ F~).
2191	Woodhead (Nb, Haltwhistle; NY 6964)	<i>Woodhead</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>wood</i>	ModE <i>head</i>		It is uncertain whether ModE <i>head</i> is used as a hill-term here (cf. Hareshaw Head and also e.g. Wood Head Farm, Beaufront W~ H~ F~).

2192	Woodhead (Nb, Ovingham; NZ 0857)	<i>Wood Head</i> 1769 (ANb)	<i>Woodhead</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	ModE <i>wood</i>	ModE <i>head</i>		<i>W~</i> is the name of a farm situated on the slopes of a large eminence. It seems unlikely that ModE <i>head</i> is used as a hill-term in this name as <i>W~</i> farm is not on the summit or at the end or edge of the eminence, and <i>head</i> probably refers to the upper end of a wood rather than to a hill-feature (cf. Hareshaw Head and also e.g. Wood Head Farm, Beaufront <i>W~ H~ F~</i>).
2193	Woodhill (Nb, Elsdon; NY 8892)	<i>Wood Hill</i> 1769 (ANb)	<i>Woodhill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	ModE <i>wood</i>	ModE <i>hill</i>		
2194	Woodhorn (Nb, Woodhorn; NZ 2988)	<i>Wudehorn</i> c. 1177 (W, E, Ma, Mi)	<i>Wodehorn'</i> 1242 (W), <i>Wodehorn</i> 1242 (E), <i>Wodhorne</i> c.1307 (L), <i>Woodhorn</i> 1578 (L)	OE <i>wudu</i> (W, E, Ma, Mi)	OE <i>horn</i> 'horn of land, point of land, promontory' (W, E, Ma, Mi)		The reference and meaning of OE <i>horn</i> in this name are uncertain, and it is possible that it is not used as a hill-term here. Both Watts (2004:695-606) and Ekwall (1960:531) suggest that <i>horn</i> might refer to nearby Beacon Point (NZ 3189) while Mawer (1920:219) interprets <i>W~</i> as 'horn or corner of land by the wood, or [...] with a wood on it'. Cf. Horncliffe.
2195	Woodland Fell (Du, Cockfield; NZ 0325)	<i>Woodland Fell</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)	<i>Woodland Fell</i> 1861 (W)	p. n. <i>Woodland</i> (W)	ModE <i>fell</i> (W)		<i>Woodland</i> is first recorded in 1382 (<i>Wodland</i>) (Watts 2004:696).

2196	Woodside (Du, Bishop Auckland; NZ 1729)	<i>Woodside</i> 1768 (ADu)		ModE <i>wood</i>	ModE <i>side</i>		The meaning of OE <i>sīde</i> and its reflexes is often uncertain in p. ns. as the reference could be either to a slope or hill-side, or to the situation of the place by a wood (cf. Hepplewoodside). Here local topography suggests that ModE <i>side</i> is used as a hill-term as W~ village is situated partly on, and partly at the foot of steep slopes.
2197	Woodside (Du, Lanchester; NZ 1449)	<i>Le Wodeside</i> 1279 (DCDP)	<i>Woodside alias Fawside</i> 1624 (DCDP), <i>Woodside</i> 1768 (ADu), <i>High Woodside</i> 1857-67 (OSC1), <i>Woodside</i> 2005 (OS88)	OE <i>wudu</i> (DCDP)	OE <i>sīde</i> (DCDP)		There is also a Low W~ on the OSC, OSI and OSM series of maps; on OS88, W~ refers collectively to both places. Local topography suggests that OE <i>sīde</i> is used as a hill-term in this name as the two Woodsides are on the slopes of a prominent hill (cf. Woodside (NZ 1729) and Hepplewoodside).
2198	Woodside (Nb, Warkworth; NZ 2399)	<i>Woodside</i> 1769 (ANb)		ModE <i>wood</i>	ModE <i>side</i>		It seems unlikely that ModE <i>side</i> is used as a hill-term here as this W~ is on relatively level ground (cf. Woodside (NZ 1729) and Hepplewoodside).
2199	Woodside Cottage (Nb, Ancroft; NU 0148)	<i>Woodside Cottage</i> 1957 (OSI1)		ModE <i>wood</i> + ModE <i>side</i>	ModE <i>cottage</i> (< ME <i>cotāge</i> < OFr <i>*cotage</i>)		ModE <i>side</i> is probably not used as a hill-term here as while W~ C~ is situated on a modest hill or stretch of raised ground, it is not on slope (cf. Woodside (NZ 1729) and Hepplewoodside).

2200	Woodside Farm (Du, Billingham; NZ 4327)	<i>Woodside</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)	<i>Woodside Farm</i> 2007 (OS93)	ModE <i>wood</i>	ModE <i>side</i>	ModE <i>farm</i>	This name has been lost recently together with the settlement it referred to. It seems unlikely that <i>ModE side</i> was used as a hill-term in this name as W~ F~ was situated on relatively level ground (cf. Woodside (NZ 1729) and Hepplewoodside).
2201	Woodside Farm (Du, Grindon; NZ 4024)	<i>Wood Side</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)	<i>Woodside Farm</i> 1969 (OSIR1)	ModE <i>wood</i>	ModE <i>side</i>	ModE <i>farm</i>	This W~ F~ is situated on top of steep, wooded slopes overlooking a narrow valley; thus, local topography seems to suggest that <i>ModE side</i> is used as a hill-term in this name, but the possibility that the reference is to the situation of the farm by a wood cannot be discounted here altogether (cf. Woodside (NZ 1729) and Hepplewoodside).
2202	Woodside Farm (Du, Houghton-le-Spring; NZ 3146)	<i>Wood Side</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)	<i>Woodside Farm</i> 1991 (OSM1)	ModE <i>wood</i>	ModE <i>side</i>	ModE <i>farm</i>	It seems unlikely that <i>ModE side</i> is used as a hill-term here as W~ F~ is situated on relatively level ground by Mallygill Wood (cf. Woodside (NZ 1729) and Hepplewoodside).
2203	Woodside Farm (Du, Middleton-in-Teesdale; NY 9226)	<i>Wood Side</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)	<i>Woodside Farm</i> 1979 (OSM1)	ModE <i>wood</i>	ModE <i>side</i>	ModE <i>farm</i>	Local topography suggests that <i>ModE side</i> is used as a hill-term here as this W~ F~ is situated on steep slopes overlooking the valley in which the River Tees flows (cf. Woodside (NZ 1449) and Hepplewoodside).

2204	Woodside Farm (Nb, Lowick; NT 9741)	<i>Woodside</i> 1769 (ANb)	<i>Woodside Farm</i> 2005 (OS75)	ModE <i>wood</i>	ModE <i>side</i>	ModE <i>farm</i>	W~ F~ is situated on top of a rounded hill-spur, and local topography suggests that ModE <i>side</i> is a hill-term in this name (cf. Woodside (NZ 1449) and Hepplewoodside).
2205	Woodside Farm (Nb, Ponteland; NZ 1472)	<i>Woodside Farm</i> 1920 (OSCR2)		ModE <i>wood</i>	ModE <i>side</i>	ModE <i>farm</i>	This W~ F~ is situated on relatively level ground, and it seems unlikely that ModE <i>side</i> is used as a hill-term here (cf. Woodside (NZ 1449) and Hepplewoodside).
2206	Woodside, Birsley W~ (Nb, Edlingham; NU 1010)	<i>Birsley Woodside</i> 1977 (OSM1)		ModE <i>wood</i>	ModE <i>side</i>	p. n. <i>Birsley</i> (shortened from <i>Birsley</i> <i>Wood</i>)	B~ W~ was formerly known as <i>Edlingham Hut</i> (OSC1). B~ W~ settlement is situated on an extensive ridge formation, and it is uncertain whether ModE <i>side</i> is used as a hill-term in this name as it could refer either to the slopes of the ridge formation, or to the situation of the settlement by B~ Wood (cf. Woodside (NZ 1729) and Hepplewoodside). <i>B~ Wood</i> is <i>Birsley Wood</i> on OSC1; there are apparently no early forms. <i>Birsley</i> could be an earlier p. n. although it only appears as part of <i>B~ Woodside</i> and <i>B~ Wood</i> on the maps consulted here, and there are no parallels in the p. n. dictionaries or EPNS surveys of the neighbouring counties.

2207	Woodside, Ryton W~ (Du, Ryton; NZ 1462)	<i>Wodsid nigh Ryton</i> c. 1493 (Ma)	<i>Woodside</i> 1768 (ADu), <i>Ryton</i> <i>Woodside</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)	ME <i>wōde</i> (Ma)	ME <i>sīde</i> (Ma)	p. n. <i>Ryton</i> (Ma)	Local topography suggests that ME <i>sīde</i> is used as a hill-term here as R~ W~ settlement is on sloping, undulating ground (cf. Woodside (NZ 1729) and Hepplewoodside)). <i>Ryton</i> is first recorded in c. 1138 (<i>Riton</i>) (Watts 2004:516).
2208	Woody Craggs (Nb, Falstone; NY 6898)	<i>Woody Craggs</i> 1862- 67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>woody</i> (< ME <i>wōdī</i> < OE <i>wudig</i> < OE <i>wudu</i>)	ModE <i>crag</i>		
2209	Wool Pits Hill (Du, Middleton-in- Teesdale; NY 8730)	<i>Wool Pits Hill</i> 1857- 67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>wolf</i> (< ME <i>wolf</i> < OE <i>wulf</i>) + ModE <i>pit</i> (< ME <i>pit</i> < OE <i>pytt</i>)	ModE <i>hill</i>		This name could, despite the apparent absence of early forms, be of OE or ME origin, as has been suggested in DCDP. For <i>Wool</i> -spellings of OE <i>wulf</i> and its reflexes, cf. Wooley and Woolly Hill.
2210	Woolaw (Nb, Elsdon; NY 8298)	<i>Woolaw</i> 1769 (ANb)	<i>Wool Law</i> 1862-67 (OSC1), <i>Woolaw</i> 1898-99 (OSCR1)	ModE <i>wolf</i> (< ME <i>wolf</i> < OE <i>wulf</i>)	ModE dial. <i>law</i>		The specific is apparently ModE <i>wolf</i> (cf. Wool Pits Hill).
2211	Woolbist Law (Nb, Alwinton; NT 8207)	<i>Woolbist Law</i> 1862- 67 (OSC1)		?	ModE dial. <i>law</i>		The specific of this name is obscure.

2212	Wooler (Nb, Wooler; NT 9928)	Wullovre c. 1186 (W, Ma)	Wulloure 1187 (E, Mi), Welloure 1196 (W, E), 1203 (Ma), Wolloure 1334 (W, Ma), Wellour 1346 (Ma), Wouller 1542 (Ma), Wooler 1769 (ANb)	OE <i>wella</i> , <i>well(e)</i> (W, E, Mi) / OE pers. n. <i>Wulf(a)</i> (Ma) / OE <i>wulf</i> 'wolf' (Ma)	OE <i>*ofer</i> , <i>ufer</i> 'promontory' (W, Mi) / OE <i>ōfer</i> 'river-bank, shore' (E, Ma)		This is a problematic name. OE <i>*ofer</i> , <i>ufer</i> and OE <i>ōfer</i> are difficult to distinguish from each other on formal grounds, and on the grounds of local topography, both would be possible here as while W~ village lies at the foot of the Cheviot Hills, it also overlooks the Wooler Water (EPNE). Watts (2004:698) and Mills (2003:509) translate <i>*ofer</i> , <i>ufer</i> as 'promontory', which is slightly puzzling as the meaning of the el. would here certainly be 'slope' or 'ridge'. According to Watts (2004:698), 'there is an ancient wishing-well on Horsdean Hill above Wooler at NT 9928', which seems to support the interpretation of the specific as OE <i>wella</i> , <i>well(e)</i> .
2213	Wooley (Du, Brancepeth; NZ 1739)	Wolleys 1349 (W, Ma)	Wollaws 1433 (DCDP), Wollawe 1459 (DCDP), Wullay 1546 (DCDP), Woolly 1768 (ADu), High Wooley 1857-67 (OSC1)	OE <i>wulf</i> 'wolf' (W, Ma)	OE <i>læh</i> (W, Ma)		Only <i>High W~</i> and <i>W~ Hill</i> on OS92; the Grid Ref. given here is to H~ W~, which is W~ on ADu. This name is interpreted as OE <i>wulf</i> + OE <i>hlāw</i> in DCDP; the early forms seem to support this interpretation, and it would also fit local topography as H~ W~ settlement is situated at the foot of a prominent hill.
2214	Wooley Hill (Du, Brancepeth; NZ 1839)	Wooley Hill 1857-67 (OSC1)		p. n. <i>Wooley</i>	ME, ModE <i>hill</i>		For the specific, see Wooley. This is the name of the hill at the foot of which High W~ settlement is situated.

2215	Woolly Hill (Du, Cockfield; NZ 0424)	<i>Wolley et Foulesik</i> 1382 (DCDP)	<i>Wollawes in baronia de Evenwode</i> 1432 (DCDP), <i>Woolly Hill</i> 1857-67 (OSC1)	OE <i>wulf</i> 'wolf' (DCDP)	OE <i>hlāw</i> (DCDP)	ME, ModE <i>hill</i>	The generic might alternatively be OE <i>læh</i> (cf. Wooley).
2216	Woolmeath Edge (Nb, Elsdon; NY 7199)	<i>Woolmeath Edge</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		p. n. <i>Wool Meath</i>	ModE <i>edge</i>		W~ M~ is <i>Wool Meath</i> on OSC1; there are apparently no early forms.
2217	Wreighill (Nb, Rothbury; NT 9701)	<i>Werihil</i> c. 1156 (L)	<i>Werhil</i> c. 1201 (NC), <i>Werghill</i> c. 1292 (W, E, Ma), <i>Vuerhil</i> 13th cent. (Ma), <i>Wryghyll</i> 1538 (Ma), <i>Wreghill</i> 1663 (Ma), <i>Wreigh Hill</i> 1833 (NCGEW), <i>Wreighill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	OE <i>wærg</i> , <i>werg</i> 'felon' (W, E, Ma)	OE <i>hyll</i> (W, E, Ma)		According to Watson (1970:139), W~ was 'where those who offended against society were strangled'.
2218	Wreighill Pike (Nb, Rothbury; NT 9802)	<i>Wreighill Pike</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		p. n. <i>Wreighill</i>	ME <i>pīk</i> (e / ModE dial. <i>pīke</i>		For the specific, see Wreighill.
2219	Written Crag (Nb, St John Lee; NY 9368)	<i>Written Crag</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>written</i> (< ModE <i>to write</i> < ME <i>writen</i> < OE <i>writan</i>)	ModE <i>crag</i>		W~ C~ was apparently named from an inscription carved into it by a group of Roman soldiers quarrying sandstone for Hadrian's Wall (WW). The inscription, which was 'cut out of the rock-face in the late 19th century by the archaeologist and collector John Clayton and is now in Chesters Museum', read <i>PETRA FLAVINI CARANTINI</i> , 'the rock of Flavius Carantinus' (WW).

2220	Wydoncleughside (Nb, Haltwhistle; NY 6664)	<i>Cleughside</i> 1769 (ANb)	<i>Weydoncleugh Side</i> 1862-67 (OSC1), <i>Wydoncleughside</i> 2005 (OS86)	ModE dial. <i>cleuch</i> , <i>cleugh</i> 'ravine, deep wooded valley' (< ME <i>clog</i> , <i>clough</i> < OE * <i>clōh</i>) (later replaced with p. n. <i>Wydon Cleugh</i>)	ModE side		On the OSC, OSI and OSM series of maps, <i>Wydon Cleugh</i> (<i>Weydon Cleugh</i> OSC1) is the name of the valley in which the Small Burn flows, and by which Wydoncleughside settlement is situated. There are apparently no early forms for this name. <i>Wydon</i> is first recorded in 1255 (<i>Wyden</i>) (Mawer 1920:220).
2221	Yarnspath Law (Nb, Kidland; NT 8813)	<i>Yarnspath Law</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		p. n. <i>Yarnspath</i>	ME loue / ModE dial. law		<i>Yarnspath</i> is first recorded in c. 1153 (<i>Hernespeth</i>) (NC). It has been lost except as part of <i>Y~H~</i> .
2222	Yarridge (Nb, Hexham; NY 9162)	<i>Jernerig</i> 1232 (Ma)	<i>Yarwrigg</i> 1298 (Ma), <i>Yerurige</i> 1328 (Ma), <i>Yarowryge</i> 1479 (Ma), <i>Yarrage</i> 1663 (Ma), <i>Yaridge</i> 1769 (ANb), <i>High Yarridge</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	OE <i>gearwe</i> 'yarrow-grass' (Ma)	OE hrycg (Ma)		Only <i>High Y~</i> and <i>Low Y~</i> on OS87; the Grid Ref. given here is to <i>H~ Y~</i> .
2223	Yatesfield Hill (Nb, Elsdon; NY 8597)	<i>Yatesfield Hill</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		p. n. <i>Yatesfield</i>	ModE hill		<i>Y~</i> is <i>Yetsfield</i> on ANb; there are apparently no early forms.
2224	Yearning Law (Nb, Alwinton; NT 8111)	<i>Yearning Law</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE dial. <i>earning</i> 'means of curdling milk, rennet; cheese-making' (< ModE dial. <i>to earn</i>)	ModE dial. law		There is also a <i>Y~ Hall N</i> of <i>Y~ L~</i> on the OSC, OSI and OSM series of maps. The specific in these names is problematic. It might be ModE dial. <i>earning</i> , also spelt <i>yearning</i> , used here either in the sense of 'rennet' or 'cheese-making' (EDD; OED). The earliest citation of ModE dial. <i>earning</i> in the OED dates from 1611 (OED Online 01/12/2011).

2225	Yeaving (Nb, Kirknewton; NT 9330)	<i>Ad Gebrin</i> , <i>Ad Gefrin</i> c. 731 (W, E, Ma)	<i>æt Gefrin</i> c.890 (W, E), <i>Yever</i> 1242 (W, E), c. 1250 (Ma), <i>Yverine</i> 1296 (W), <i>Yverne</i> 1296 (Ma), <i>Yevern</i> 1404 (W, Ma), <i>Yeverin</i> 1637 (Ma), 1663 (W), <i>Yavering</i> 1769 (ANb), <i>Yeavinging</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)	PrW * <i>gavr</i> 'goat' (W, E)	PrW * <i>brīnn</i> 'hill' (W, E)		PrW * <i>brīnn</i> refers here to nearby Yeavinging Bell. According to Watts (2004:710), Y~ may 'have been the name of the Celtic oppidum which occupied the summit [of Yeavinging Bell and which] was tranferred to the Anglo-Saxon royal complex at Old Yeavinging'. No interpretation of this name is suggested by Mawer (1920:221).
2226	Yeavinging Bell (Nb, Kirknewton; NT 9229)	<i>Yeavinging Bell</i> 1769 (ANb)		p. n. <i>Yeavinging</i> (W)	ModE <i>bell</i> (W)		No early forms are given in Watts (2004:710). For the specific, see Yeavinging.
2227	Yellow Rigg (Nb, Hexham; NY 8661)	<i>Yellow Rigg</i> 1862-67 (OSC1)		ModE <i>yellow</i> (< ME <i>yelwe</i> < OE <i>geolu</i>)	ModE dial. <i>rig(g)</i>		

Appendix B. Topographical Data

This Appendix contains the full topographical data on the features to which the hill-terms in the corpus names included in the detailed topographical analysis refer. The data on the 11 commonest hill-terms are given in Tables 1-11 while the data on the less frequent hill-terms are given in Table 12.

Key to Tables 1-12

The data included in Tables 1-12 consist of numerical data, such as the maximum heights of the features, and verbal descriptions of the sites.¹

The formats used are:

Name:	Name
Grid Ref:	National Grid reference
C / U:	certain / uncertain occurrence of the hill-term
S / T:	name of a settlement / name of a topographical feature
N / M:	natural / man-made feature
Height (max.) (m):	maximum height of the feature in metres (as indicated on OS maps where possible; where no exact maximum height is available, an estimate is given)
Shape:	description of the shape of the feature as seen from above
Size (length x width) (m):	estimated size of the feature in metres as seen from above
Gradient:	estimated gradient of the feature (gentle $\leq 5\%$, moderate $> 5\%$, steep $> 10\%$, very steep $> 25\%$, extremely steep $> 50\%$)
Vegetation and Buildings:	description of vegetation and buildings on the site (based on field-work and satellite images available through <i>Google Earth</i>)

Comments

¹ For the definitions of the terms used in Tables 1-12, see pp. xx-xxiii.

Note on the Types of Data Included in Tables 1-12

Although the topographical data were collected to allow for comparisons not only between individual names containing a particular hill-term, but also between groups of names containing different hill-terms, there are some differences between Tables 1-12 as regards the types of data included. The following core data are included in all tables: C / U, S / T, maximum height, shape, and vegetation and buildings. The other types of data are included if they were considered relevant to the analysis of the uses of the hill-term in question. Of the commonest hill-terms, the distinction between natural (N) and man-made (M) features, for instance, is only relevant in the case of OE *hlāw* and its reflexes. The range of numerical data provided in the tables also depends on the types of feature typically referred to; length, for instance, is not included in Tables 3 and 10 as features referred to as OE, ME *sīdes*, ModE *sides* or ME *bank(e)s*, ModE *banks* are often comparatively long and cannot be measured reliably in terms of length.

Table 1. OE *hyll*, ME, ModE *hill*

***hyll* (OE)**

	Name	Grid Ref.	C / U	S / T	Height (max.) (m)	Shape	Size (length x width) (m)	Vegetation and Buildings	Comments
1	Bearl	NZ 0564	C	S	?135-140	?extensive hill (irregular shape)	?1,900 x 200-900 (summit: 650 x 25-250)	?B~ settlement and North Acomb farm; otherwise fields and pasture with small patches of woodland	<i>B~</i> is the name of a small settlement situated on the eastern slopes of an extensive hill. The hill forms the summit of a very extensive eminence, and it is uncertain whether OE <i>hyll</i> refers to the hill, its summit, or possibly the whole eminence.
2	Briery Hill	NZ 2279	C	S	60-65	hill (irregular shape)	400 x 100-225	B~ H~ farm; otherwise fields and pasture with a narrow belt of trees around B~ H~ farm	<i>B~ H~</i> is the name of a farm situated on top of a modest hill.
3	Burnigill	NZ 2537	C	S	85-90	hill (irregular shape)	1,000 x 550-950	B~ settlement; otherwise fields and pasture	<i>B~</i> is the name of a small settlement situated on the slopes of a hill.
4	Cockle Park	NZ 2091	C	S	95-100	triangular hill-spur	500 x 100-700	C~ P~ farm; otherwise fields and pasture with patches of woodland W of the farm	<i>C~ P~</i> is the name of a large farm owned by Newcastle University. The farm lies on a comparatively modest triangular hill-spur forming part of an extensive eminence.
5	Earle	NT 9826	C	S	?240	?kidney-shaped hill	?1,000 x 200-700	?northern slopes of the hill are wooded; otherwise grassland with scattered bushes and shrubs	<i>E~</i> is the name of a settlement situated at the foot of two prominent hills on the north-eastern edge of the Cheviot Hills. The reference of OE <i>hyll</i> is uncertain as it could be to either one of the hills; the reference is here thought to be to the hill NW of the settlement.

6	Fairley	NZ 0556	C	S	?295	?large, rounded hill	?1,400 x 400-1,200	?St Andrew's Church and Greymare Hill settlement; otherwise fields and pasture with one larger and two smaller woodland areas on the north-western slopes of the hill	<i>F~</i> is the name of a farm. The reference of OE <i>hyll</i> is uncertain as it could be either to a large hill SSW of the farm or to a hill-spur ESE of it. It is here thought to be to the hill.
7	Ogle	NZ 1378	C	S	86	hill-spur	1,000 x 100-600	O~ village and O~ Castle; otherwise fields and pasture with scattered trees around the village and lining roads, and a small patch of woodland next to O~ Castle	O~ is the name of a village situated on a hill-spur.
8	Redmarshall	NZ 3821	C	S	60-65	hill (irregular shape)	625 x 50-325	R~ village; otherwise fields and pasture with scattered trees between individual fields	<i>R~</i> is the name of a village situated partly on the slopes of, and partly at the foot of a hill which is extremely modest in terms of both comparative height and gradients.
9	Ryal	NZ 0174	C	S	218	extensive hill (irregular shape)	1,450 x 100-500	R~ settlement; otherwise fields and pasture	<i>R~</i> is the name of a small settlement situated on the eastern and south-eastern slopes of an extensive hill.
10	Ryall Farm	NZ 3629	C	S	117	extensive hill (irregular shape)	1,400 x 100-1,000	R~ F~, and Weterton House and Howle Hope farms; otherwise fields and pasture with scattered trees between individual fields	R~ F~ is situated on top of an extensive hill.
11	Ryle, Great R~	NU 0112	C	S	230-240	hill (irregular shape)	550 x 50-350	pasture	G~ R~ is the name of a settlement situated at the foot of a hill on the eastern edge of the Cheviot Hills.

12	Throphill	NZ 1385	C	S	112	hill-spur	600 x 100-600	T~ settlement; otherwise fields and pasture with scattered trees around the settlement and a small patch of trees N of it	T~ is the name of a settlement situated on a hill-spur.
13	Whittle Farm	NZ 0765	C	S	100-105	hill-spur	500 x 100-300	W~ F~; otherwise fields and pasture with the Whittle Burn flowing in a narrow, wooded valley at the foot of the hill-spur	W~ F~ is situated on the summit of a hill-spur.
14	Halton	NY 9967	U	S	160-170	top or upper part of a moderate - steep (8-14%) slope	?	H~ settlement with scattered trees around it; otherwise fields and pasture	H~ is the name of a small settlement situated on top of a steep slope. If this name contains OE <i>hyll</i> , the reference is apparently to the top or upper part of the slope.
15	Kirkley	NZ 1577	U	?	?	?	?	?	Only K~ Hall College, West K~ Farm, K~ March and K~ Dam House on OS88; the Grid Ref. given here is to K~ H~ C~. The location of the original K~ is not known, and if this name contains OE <i>hyll</i> , its reference and exact meaning are highly uncertain. The reference could be to an oval-shaped hill on the K~ H~ C~ site or to a narrow hill SSW of it, but another possibility might be that <i>hyll</i> once referred to a tumulus which no longer exists as both PrW <i>crūg</i> 'hill' and OE <i>hlāw</i> , the other els. of this name, were used of tumuli as well as of natural hills.

hill (ME, ModE)

Pilot Study Area: Bolam, Heddon-on-the-Wall, Kirkheaton, Meldon, Mitford, Morpeth, Newburn, Ponteland, Stamfordham, Stannington and Whalton (Nb)

	Name	Grid Ref.	C / U	S / T	Height (max.) (m)	Shape	Size (length x width) (m)	Vegetation and Buildings	Comments
1	Berwick Hill	NZ 1775	C	S	89	very extensive hill (irregular shape)	3,350 x 150-1,400	B~ H~ settlement on the summit of the hill and Park House farm at the foot of it; otherwise fields and pasture with a strip of woodland SSW of the settlement	B~ H~ is the name of a settlement situated on the summit of an extensive hill.
2	Birney Hall	NZ 1469	C	S	?145	?easternmost summit of a very extensive eminence with several summits	?900 x 150-550	?covered reservoir and Fell House with a small wood SSW of it; otherwise mainly fields and pasture	B~ H~ is the name of a small settlement situated on the northern slopes of an extensive eminence. The reference of ModE <i>hill</i> is uncertain as it could be either to the whole eminence or the summit at the foot of which B~ H~ is located, or possibly to the north-facing slopes of the eminence. <i>Hill</i> is here thought to refer to the summit.
3	Blackhill	NZ 0077	C	S	226	hill-spur	250 x 150-300	remains of B~ farm; otherwise fields and pasture except for the north-western slopes of the hill-spur which are partly overgrown with bushes	B~ is the name of a small, abandoned farm situated on a hill-spur.
4	Bonas Hill	NZ 1478	C	S	75-80	small, pear-shaped hill	175 x 25-125	occupied entirely by B~ H~ farm; surrounded by fields and pasture	B~ H~ is the name of a large farm occupying a small, pear-shaped hill.

5	Breckney Hill	NZ 1368	C	S	?142	?westernmost, oval-shaped summit of a very extensive eminence with several summits	?375 x 75-200	?farm, and fields and pasture with B~ H~ farm at the foot of the summit	<i>B~ H~</i> is the name of a farm situated on an extensive eminence with several summits. It is uncertain whether ModE <i>hill</i> refers to the whole eminence, the summit at the foot of which the farm is situated, or possibly some other part of the eminence. The reference is here thought to be to the summit.
6	Brixter Hill	NZ 0872	C	S	?	?	?	?B~ H~ farm, and fields and pasture with scattered trees lining individual fields	<i>B~ H~</i> is the name of a farm situated on gently sloping ground. The reference and meaning of ModE <i>hill</i> in this name are highly uncertain as while the farm is on high ground in relation to Dalton village which lies in a valley about two kilometres to the ESE, it is not on, or near, a feature which would be readily recognisable as a possible <i>hill</i> . It seems possible that <i>B~ H~</i> could be modelled on other names in - <i>hill</i> without a reference to a specific topographical feature.
7	Broom Hill	NZ 1282	C	S	127	eastern summit of a very long hill with two summits	550 x 100-200	B~ H~ farm; otherwise fields and pasture with scattered trees around the farm buildings and lining individual fields	<i>B~ H~</i> is the name of a farm situated on a long hill which is extremely modest in terms of both comparative height and gradients. The farm is on the eastern summit of the hill, and ModE <i>hill</i> apparently refers to the summit rather than the whole hill as on the OSC, OSI and OSM series of maps, <i>B~ H~</i> appears as the name of the summit as well as that of the farm.
8	Butcher Hill	NZ 0570	C	S	135	hill-spur or tongue of raised ground	400 x 150-200	B~ H~ farm; otherwise fields and pasture	<i>B~ H~</i> is the name of a farm situated on a modest hill-spur or tongue of raised ground.

9	Coat Hill	NZ 1472	C	S	?70-75	?triangular stretch of raised ground overlooking a stream	?450 x 150-600	?C~ H~ farm; otherwise fields and pasture	C~ H~ is the name of a farm situated on a stretch of raised ground overlooking the River Pont. The reference and meaning of ModE <i>hill</i> in this name are uncertain: <i>hill</i> is here thought to refer to the stretch of raised ground, but the reference could alternatively be to some modest feature not shown on the maps consulted here. Another possibility might be that C~ H~ is modelled on other names in - <i>hill</i> without a reference to a specific topographical feature.
10	Cock Hill	NZ 1681	C	S	96	gentle - steep (3.3-25%) slopes overlooking a small stream	?	C~ H~ farm; otherwise fields and pasture with scattered trees lining the road past the farm	C~ H~ is the name of a farm located on top of slopes overlooking the Shilvinton Burn. When seen from across the S~ B~, the farm appears to be located on a hill-top.
11	Coldwell Hill	NZ 1982	C	T	85-90	rounded hill-spur	300 x 175-250	fields and pasture with trees between individual fields	
12	Crawford's Hill	NZ 1278	C	T	108	hill (irregular shape)	450 x 50-275	fields	
13	Crowden Hill	NZ 2391	C	S	?45-50	?	?	?C~ H~ farm, and fields and pasture with North Plantation SW of the farm	C~ H~ is the name of a farm. The reference and meaning of ModE <i>hill</i> in this name are highly uncertain as while the farm is on slightly raised ground in relation to the area E of it, it is not on, or near a feature readily recognisable as a possible <i>hill</i> . Perhaps <i>hill</i> is used here of a stretch of raised ground, or maybe the reference is to some modest feature not shown on the maps consulted here. It is also possible that C~ H~ is modelled on other names in - <i>hill</i> without a reference to a specific topographical feature.

14	Dewley Hill	NZ 1568	C	T	80-85	very small, rounded hill	50 x 50	grassland with scattered trees, surrounded by fields and pasture	<i>D~ H~</i> is the name of a small, rounded hill which was earlier thought to be a Bronze Age tumulus, but which has later been identified by English Heritage as 'a <i>kaim</i> [...] a sand and gravel mound of natural glacial origin' (GBI).
15	Down Hill	NZ 2377	C	T	?95	?hill (irregular shape)	?1,150 x 100-400 (summit: 400 x 50-250)	?almost entirely occupied by a quarry and two plantations; areas which have not been quarried or are not wooded are fields and pasture	<i>D~ H~</i> is the name of a hill which has recently been heavily quarried. The reference of ModE <i>hill</i> is uncertain as it could be either to the whole hill or only to its summit; <i>hill</i> is here thought to refer to the whole hill.
16	Duddo Hill	NZ 1980	C	S	81	hill (irregular shape)	650 x 50-450	D~ H~ farm; otherwise fields and pasture	<i>D~ H~</i> is the name of a farm situated on a hill.
17	Ewe Hill	NZ 1976	C	T	53	small, kidney-shaped hill	225 x 50-100	fields	
18	Fox Hill	NZ 2179	C	T	58	small hill-spur or stretch of raised ground	100 x 50-200	fields and pasture	
19	Gallowhill	NZ 1081	C	S	130-135	small, rounded hill-spur	175 x 75-200	pasture	<i>G~</i> is the name of a farm. The specific of the name, ModE <i>gallows</i> , suggests that ModE <i>hill</i> refers to a small, rounded hill-spur about a kilometre WNW of the farm as it is known to be the site of a post-medieval gallows (KP). There is a 'low mound' on the hill-spur, 'probably mark[ing] the location of the gibbet' (KP).
20	Hill Head	NZ 1266	C	S	?140-145	?large hill (irregular shape) with two summits	?1,450 x 100-650 (western summit: 700 x 50-300)	?occupied almost entirely by Heddon-on-the-Wall village; areas which are not built up are fields and pasture with small patches of trees	<i>H~ H~</i> is the name of a farm situated at the western end of the large hill. The reference of ModE <i>hill</i> is uncertain as it could be either to the whole hill or only to its western summit; <i>hill</i> is here thought to refer to the whole hill.

21	Hill Head	NZ 1482	C	S	129	extensive, oval-shaped hill	1,400 x 50-500	H~ H~ settlement and Camp House farm; otherwise fields and pasture	H~ H~ is the name of a small settlement situated at the eastern end of an oval-shaped hill which is extensive, but modest in terms of both comparative height and gradients.
22	Hill Head, Nesbitt H~ H~	NZ 0769	C	S	157	very extensive hill (irregular shape)	2,500 x 150-1,750	southern part of the hill is occupied by Army barracks and the now disused RAF Ouston airfield, which is surrounded by strips of woodland; otherwise fields and pasture with N~ H~ H~, Richmond Hill and Stob Hill settlements	N~ H~ H~ is the name of a farm situated on the south-western slopes of an extensive hill.
23	Hill Head, Ogle H~ H~	NZ 1178	C	S	110-115	oval-shaped hill	425 x 25-175	O~ H~ H~ farm, and fields and pasture	O~ H~ H~ is the name of a farm situated on an oval-shaped hill.
24	Hillhead, Dalton H~	NZ 1072	C	S	130-135	small, rounded hill	150 x 25-125	occupied entirely by D~ H~ farm; surrounded by fields and pasture, and a small wood W of the farm	D~ H~ is the name of a farm situated on a small, rounded hill.
25	Lynup Hill	NZ 0375	C	S	215-220	triangular hill-spur	300 x 50-300	L~ H~ farm and a patch of woodland; otherwise fields and pasture	L~ H~ is the name of a farm situated on a triangular hill-spur.
26	Mill Hill	NZ 2172	C	S	71	hill (irregular shape)	425 x 25-275	M~ H~ farm; otherwise fields and pasture with scattered trees	M~ H~ is the name of a farm situated on a modest hill.
27	Morley Hill Farm	NZ 2272	C	S	75-80	triangular hill	275 x 25-200	M~ H~ F~, and fields and pasture	M~ H~ F~ is situated on a modest triangular hill.

28	Nun Hill	NZ 1277	C	S	110-115	triangular hill-spur	325 x 50-350	N~ H~ settlement; otherwise fields and pasture with scattered trees around the settlement and between fields	<i>N~ H~</i> is the name of a small settlement situated at the tip of a triangular hill-spur.
29	Penny Hill	NZ 1283	C	S	?110-115	?hill-spur or stretch of raised ground	?600 x 200-350	?P~ H~ farm; otherwise fields and pasture with scattered trees around the farm buildings	<i>P~ H~</i> is the name of a farm situated at the tip of a hill-spur which is perhaps best described as a stretch of raised ground as it is extremely modest in terms of both comparative height and gradients. It is uncertain whether ModE <i>hill</i> refers to the whole hill-spur or only to its tip; the reference is here thought to be to the former.
30	Richmond Hill	NZ 0870	C	S	?157	?summit of a very extensive hill	?850 x 25-325	?R~ H~ settlement; otherwise fields and pasture with a narrow strip of trees S of the settlement	<i>R~ H~</i> is the name of a small settlement situated on the summit of an extensive hill. The reference of ModE <i>hill</i> is uncertain as it could be either to the whole hill, its summit, or possibly only part of the summit. <i>Hill</i> is here thought to refer to the summit.
31	Silverhill	NZ 1073	C	S	?125-130	?very small, rounded hill	?75 x 25-60	?fields	<i>S~</i> is the name of a house situated on a modest hill-spur or tongue of raised ground. The reference of ModE <i>hill</i> is uncertain as on OSC1, <i>Silver Hill</i> is the name of a small, rounded hill N of <i>S~</i> house, and <i>hill</i> could refer either to this hill or to the hill-spur the house is situated on. The reference is here thought to be to the hill.
32	Slate Hill	NZ 0877	C	T	174	triangular hill-spur with moderate - extremely steep (10-100%) north-western slopes	450 x 100-500	partly wooded, partly pasture	

33	Spital Hill	NZ 1786	C	S	66	top or upper part of moderate - extremely steep (6-100%) slopes overlooking a river	?	S~ H~ settlement; otherwise partly wooded, partly pasture	S~ H~ is the name of a small settlement situated on top of steep slopes overlooking the valley in which the River Wansbeck flows.
34	Spring Hill	NZ 1985	C	T	65	hill (irregular shape) with steep - extremely steep(25-100%) eastern and north-eastern slopes	425 x 50-200	eastern and western slopes of the hill are wooded; otherwise partly built up, partly bare	S~ H~ is the name of a hill overlooking the River Wansbeck in Morpeth.
35	Stob Hill	NZ 0870	C	S	140-145	rounded hill-spur	400 x 250-500	S~ H~ farm; otherwise partly fields and pasture, partly wooded with the westernmost part of the hill-spur being occupied by the now disused RAF Ouston airfield	S~ H~ is the name of a farm situated on a rounded hill-spur.
36	Stobhill	NZ 2084	C	S	?60-65	?	?	?entirely built up	S~ is the name of a residential area on the outskirts of Morpeth. On the OSC, OSI and OSM series of maps, <i>Stobhill</i> is the name of a small settlement SSE of present-day S~. The reference and meaning of ModE <i>hill</i> in this name are highly uncertain as there is not a feature in the area which would be readily recognisable as a possible <i>hill</i> . Perhaps <i>hill</i> is used here in the sense 'high ground', or maybe the reference is to some modest feature not visible on the maps consulted here. Another possibility could be that S~ is modelled on other names in <i>-hill</i> without a reference to a specific topographical feature.

37	Thornham Hill	NZ 0570	C	S	130	hill (irregular shape)	350 x 25-175	T~ H~ farm and another, smaller dwelling S of it; otherwise fields and pasture	T~ H~ is the name of a farm situated on top of a modest hill.
38	Todd Hill	NZ 1589	C	T	110-115	hill-spur	450 x 50-350	fields and pasture	
39	Todhill	NZ 1377	C	S	85-90	hill-spur or stretch of raised ground	275 x 25-275	T~ farm; otherwise fields and pasture with patches of trees around the farm buildings	T~ is the name of a farm situated on a hill-spur which is perhaps best described as a stretch of raised ground as it is extremely modest in terms of both comparative height and gradients.
40	Toft Hill	NZ 0680	C	T	153	oval-shaped hill	450 x 25-175	fields and pasture, and ruins of a farm house with scattered trees around them	T~ H~ is the name of an oval-shaped hill. It was apparently until fairly recently the name of a settlement rather than that of a topographical feature as on the OSC, OSI and OSM series of maps, it is the name of a farm, and remains of abandoned farm buildings are still visible on top of the hill.
41	Toft Hill	NZ 2072	C	T	77	hill (irregular shape)	600 x 75-300	fields and pasture	
42	Turpin's Hill	NZ 1068	C	T	151	oval-shaped hill	500 x 50-250	Turpinshill farm; otherwise fields and pasture with scattered trees around the farm buildings and narrow strips of trees between fields	
43	Watch Hill	NZ 1581	C	S	110-115	triangular hill-spur	500 x 50-500	W~ H~ farm; otherwise fields and pasture	W~ H~ is the name of a farm situated on top of a triangular hill-spur.

44	Well Hill	NZ 1882	C	S	110-115	hill (irregular shape)	1,150 x 50-750	W~ H~ settlement; the western slopes of the hill are wooded, otherwise mainly fields and pasture with a small wood E of W~ H~ settlement and a narrow strip of woodland N of it	W~ H~ is the name of a small settlement situated on a hill which is fairly extensive, but modest in terms of both comparative height and gradients.
45	Whinney Hill Farm	NZ 1878	C	S	56	pear-shaped hill	425 x 50-200	W~ H~ F~; otherwise partly wooded, partly fields and pasture	W~ H~ F~ is the name of a farm situated on a modest pear-shaped hill.

Study Area 1: Branxton, Carham and Kirknewton (Nb)

	Name	Grid Ref.	C / U	S / T	Height (max.) (m)	Shape	Size (length x width) (m)	Vegetation and Buildings	Comments
1	Akeld Hill	NT 9429	C	T	254	summit of a hill-spur	325 x 75-200	partly bare, partly grassland	A~ H~ is the name of one of the peaks on the north-eastern edge of the Cheviot Hills.
2	Coldburn Hill	NT 9024	C	T	485	rounded hill	950 x 75-800	heath and grassland	C~ H~ is one of the peaks in the Cheviot Hills.
3	Gallows Hill	NT 8138	C	T	?55-60	?top of a steep - very steep (5.6-50%) slope overlooking a river	?	?partly wooded, partly fields	The reference and meaning of ModE <i>hill</i> in this name are uncertain. On the maps consulted here, G~ H~ appears to be the name of the top of a steep, north-facing slope overlooking the valley in which the River Tweed flows, but the specific of the name, ModE <i>gallows</i> , seems to suggest that the reference might have originally been to some smaller, possibly man-made feature which no longer exists.
4	Harehope Hill	NT 9528	C	T	283	rounded hill-spur	500 x 200-475	partly bare, partly heath and grassland	H~ H~ is the name of one of the peaks on the north-eastern edge of the Cheviot Hills. There are remains of an Iron Age hill-fort on H~ H~ (KP). The fort is 'semi-circular in shape and measures 138m north-south and 101m east-west', with 'turf-covered remains of three huts [...] visible within the enclosure' (KP).
5	Homilton Hill	NT 8932	C	T	185-190	rounded hill-spur	550 x 500-600	pasture with a small patch of woodland on the summit of the hill-spur and scattered bushes on its slopes	
6	Kilham Hill	NT 8831	C	T	338	large hill (irregular shape)	1,300 x 150-1,250 (summit: 275 x 50-250)	partly bare, partly grassland	K~ H~ is the name of one of the peaks in the Cheviot Hills. It is uncertain whether ME, ModE <i>hill</i> refers to a large hill, or only to its summit; the reference is here thought to be to the whole hill.

7	Mid Hill	NT 9021	C	T	750-770	summit of a rounded hill-spur	?	partly bare, partly heath and grassland	<i>M~ H~</i> is the name of the summit of a rounded hill-spur jutting from the Cheviot.
8	Milfield Hill	NT 9234	C	S	?73	?rounded hill-spur	?525 x 100-500	?fields and pasture with <i>M~ H~</i> settlement with patches of trees around it at the foot of the hill-spur	<i>M~ H~</i> is the name of a small settlement situated at the foot of a rounded hill-spur. The reference and meaning of <i>ME</i> , <i>ModE hill</i> in this name are uncertain: <i>hill</i> is here thought to refer to the hill-spur, but since <i>M~ H~</i> is named from nearby Milfield, it seems possible that the reference could alternatively be to the situation of <i>M~ H~</i> in relation to Milfield without a reference to a specific topographical feature.
9	Pawston Hill	NT 8531	C	T	231	westernmost summit of a large hill with two summits	625 x 50-375	partly bare, partly grassland	<i>P~ H~</i> is the name of one the peaks in the Cheviot Hills. There are remains of an Iron Age settlement, consisting of 'a large oval enclosure, surrounded by three ramparts and two ditches', at the western end of <i>P~ H~</i> (KP).
10	Pressen Hill	NT 8336	C	T	87	oval-shaped hill	750 x 50-275	fields with a strip of woodland on the southern slopes of the hill	
11	Preston Hill	NT 9223	C	T	?526	?large, oval-shaped hill with steep - extremely steep (12-100%) southern, south-western and south-eastern slopes and moderate - very steep (6.7-29%) northern slopes	?1,800 x 250-1,100 (summit: 700 x 75-400)	?heath and grassland	<i>P~ H~</i> is the name of one of the peaks in the Cheviot Hills. It is uncertain whether <i>ModE hill</i> refers to a large, oval-shaped hill or only to its summit; the reference is here thought to be to the whole hill.
12	Scaldhill	NT 9327	C	T	320-330	rounded hill-spur	400 x 150-550	heath and grassland	
13	Shotton Hill	NT 8429	C	T	228	rounded hill-spur	600 x 200-500	partly wooded, partly fields and pasture	
14	West Hill	NT 8921	C	T	710-720	summit of a rounded hill-spur	300 x 100-550	heath and grassland	<i>W~ H~</i> is the name of the summit of a rounded hill-spur jutting from the Cheviot.

15	White Hill	NT 8732	C	T	171	hill (irregular shape)	800 x 125-500	fields and pasture with a small wood on the southern slopes of the hill	
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Study Area 2: Aycliffe, Bishop Middleham, Bishopton, Garmondsway Moor, Grindon, Kelloe, Merrington, Redmarshall, Sedgefield, Stainton-le-Street and Trimdon (Du)

	Name	Grid Ref.	C / U	S / T	Height (max.) (m)	Shape	Size (length x width) (m)	Vegetation and Buildings	Comments
1	Bottle Hill	NZ 4224	C	S	45-50	top of moderate - very steep (7.7-28%) slopes overlooking a small stream	?	B~ H~ farm; otherwise fields and pasture with scattered trees and bushes	B~ H~ is the name of a farm situated on top of steep slopes overlooking the Thorpe Beck.
2	Breckon Hill	NZ 3526	C	S	90-95	very small, oval-shaped hill	125 x 25-50	occupied entirely by B~ H~ farm, surrounded by fields and pasture with a strip of woodland SW of the farm	B~ H~ is the name of a farm situated on a very small, oval-shaped hill.
3	Broom Hill Farm	NZ 2935	C	S	85-90	hill (irregular shape)	475 x 50-325	B~ H~ F~; otherwise fields and pasture with scattered trees around the farm buildings and lining the road to the farm	B~ H~ F~ is situated on the summit of a hill.
4	Catley Hill House	NZ 3533	C	S	?165-170	?rounded hill-spur	?500 x 200-500	?C~ H~ H~ farm; otherwise fields and pasture with scattered trees between individual fields	C~ H~ H~ is the name of a farm situated on a very large hill. The reference of ModE <i>hill</i> in this name is uncertain: <i>hill</i> is here thought to refer to the rounded hill-spur on the summit of which the farm is situated, but the reference could alternatively be to the whole hill, its summit, or perhaps some other part of it.
5	Cole Hill Farm	NZ 4231	C	S	120-125	oval-shaped hill	500 x 100-375	fields and pasture	C~ H~ F~ is situated at the foot of an oval-shaped hill.

6	Deaf Hill	NZ 3836	C	S	163	hill (irregular shape)	775 x 100-450	southern and south-western slopes of the hill are partly occupied by the northern edge of D~ H~ village; otherwise fields and pasture with an isolated farm and scattered trees on the summit of the hill	D~ H~ is the name of a village situated partly at the foot of, and partly on the slopes of a hill. The village developed in the late 19th century around D~ H~ Colliery which opened in 1877; on OSC1, D~ H~ is the name of a farm situated at the western end of the hill (DMM; OSCR1).
7	Elstob Hill	NZ 3423	C	S	85-90	triangular hill-spur	450 x 50-525	E~ H~ farm; otherwise fields and pasture with scattered trees between individual fields	E~ H~ is the name of a farm situated at the tip of a triangular hill-spur.
8	Green Hill	NZ 3728	C	S	?	?	?	?G~ H~ farm, other farms, and fields and pasture	G~ H~ is the name of a farm situated on fairly level ground by a small stream. The reference of ModE <i>hill</i> is highly uncertain as there are several modest hill-features in the area it could refer to. It also seems possible that G~ H~ could be modelled on other <i>hill</i> -names in the area without a reference to a specific topographical feature.
9	Green Hills	NZ 3939	C	S	?130-135	?very small, kidney-shaped hill	?100 x 25-50	?almost entirely occupied by G~ H~ farm, surrounded by fields and pasture	G~ H~ is the name of a farm situated on a very small, kidney-shaped hill which is extremely modest in terms of both comparative height and gradients. The reference of ModE <i>hill</i> in this name is uncertain. It could, despite the plural form of the name, be only, or primarily, to the hill the farm is located on, or <i>hill</i> could refer collectively to more than one feature. The farm is on an extensive stretch of raised ground between the Gore Burn and the Edderacres Burn, and there is another small, modest hill ESE of it.

10	Harpington Hill	NZ 3326	C	S	95-100	rounded hill-spur	350 x 100-250	H~ H~ farm; otherwise fields and pasture with scattered trees between individual fields	H~ H~ is the name of a farm situated on a modest rounded hill-spur.
11	Hill House Farm	NZ 3920	C	S	?50-55	?top of moderate - steep (5.6-17%) slopes overlooking a small stream	?	?H~ H~ F~; otherwise fields and pasture	H~ H~ F~ is situated on top of slopes overlooking the Letch Beck. The reference and meaning of ModE <i>hill</i> in this name are uncertain: the reference is here thought to be to the top of the slopes, but <i>hill</i> could alternatively refer to the location of the farm on raised ground in relation to the modest valley in which the Letch Beck flows without a reference to a specific topographical feature.
12	Knotty Hill	NZ 3430	C	S	?105-110	?summit of a hill-spur	?450 x 100-325	?occupied entirely by K~ H~ Golf Centre except for the southern part of the summit which is wooded	K~ H~ is the name of a golf centre situated on a hill-spur. On the OSC, OSI and OSM series of maps, it is the name of the farm which is now the club house of K~ H~ Golf Centre, situated on the summit of the hill-spur. It is uncertain whether ME <i>hill</i> refers to the whole hill-spur or only to its summit; the reference is here thought to be to the latter.
13	Lovesome Hill Farm	NZ 3021	C	S	90-95	triangular hill	350 x 50-125	fields and pasture with scattered trees between individual fields and L~ H~ F~ at the foot of the hill	L~ H~ F~ is situated at the foot of a triangular hill.
14	Quarrington Hill	NZ 3337	C	S	?175-180	?extensive summit of a very extensive ridge	?1,300 x 250-600	?Q~ H~ village and a disused tip SW of it; otherwise fields and pasture except for the north-western slopes of the ridge which are wooded	Q~ H~ is the name of a village situated on the summit of an extensive ridge. The reference of ModE <i>hill</i> is uncertain as it could be either to the whole ridge or only to its summit; <i>hill</i> is here thought to refer only to the summit.

15	Wheatley Hill	NZ 3738	C	S	150-155	tongue-shaped hill-spur	900 x 100-500	summit of the hill-spur is occupied by the north-eastern part of W~ H~ village; otherwise fields and pasture	W~ H~ is the name of a village situated on a very extensive eminence. On the OSC series of maps, W~ H~ settlement is considerably smaller than the present-day village, and situated on a tongue-shaped hill-spur jutting from the eminence.
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Table 2. OE *hlāw*, ME *loue*, ModE dial. *law*

***hlāw* (OE)**

	Name	Grid Ref.	C / U	S / T	N / M	Height (max.) (m)	Shape	Size (length x width) (m)	Vegetation and Buildings	Comments
1	Brenkley	NZ 2175	C	S	N	73	rounded hill-spur or stretch of raised ground	800 x 100-750	B~ settlement with scattered trees around it; otherwise fields and pasture	B~ is the name of a small settlement situated on a rounded hill-spur which is perhaps best described as a stretch of raised ground as it is extremely modest in terms of both comparative height and gradients.
2	Butterlaw	NZ 1868	C	S	N	80-85	oval-shaped hill	325 x 25-175	B~ settlement, and fields and pasture with scattered trees around the settlement and lining the road leading to it	B~ is the name of a small settlement situated on a modest oval-shaped hill.
3	Catlow Hall	NZ 4134	C	S	N	?125-130	?rounded hill-spur	?350 x 150-350	?Black Hurworth farm; otherwise fields and pasture	C~ H~ is the name of a farm situated on a triangular hill-spur overlooking the Mousey Burn. The reference of OE <i>hlāw</i> in this name is uncertain: it is here thought to be to a rounded hill-spur WSW of C~ H~ farm which is <i>Catley Hill</i> on the OSC, OSI and OSM series of maps, but it could alternatively be to the hill-spur on which the farm is situated.

4	Cocklaw	NY 9371	C	S	?N	?90-100	?small, rounded hill-spur	?100 x 50-175	?fields and pasture with scattered trees between individual fields	C~ is the name of a small settlement situated at the foot of a small, rounded hill-spur which is extremely modest in terms of both comparative height and gradients. The reference of OE <i>hlāw</i> is uncertain: it is here thought to be to the hill-spur, but it could alternatively be to some other, modest feature not shown on the maps consulted here, or it could have once been to a natural or man-made feature which no longer exists.
5	Crawley	NU 0616	C	S	N	?163	?large hill (irregular shape)	?1,500 x 100-1,100	?C~ F~; otherwise fields and pasture with scattered trees except for the lower slopes which are partly wooded	Only C~ <i>Farm</i> on OS81. The Grid Ref. given here is to C~ F~, which is probably also the location of the original C~ as the farm incorporates C~ Tower, 'a freestanding tower house, or a solar tower, added onto a hall house [...] built at some time around the year 1300' (KP). C~ F~ and Tower are situated on a large hill. The reference of OE <i>hlāw</i> is uncertain as it could be either to the whole hill or only to its summit; it is here thought to be to the former.
6	Dewley	NZ 1667	C	S	N	80-85	very small, rounded hill	50 x 50	grassland with scattered trees, surrounded by fields and pasture	Only D~ <i>Farm</i> and D~ <i>Hill</i> on OS88; the Grid Ref. given here is to D~ F~. OE <i>hlāw</i> apparently refers to D~ H~, a small, rounded hill about 350 metres NW of D~ F~; this hill was earlier thought to be a Bronze Age tumulus, but it has been later identified by English Heritage as 'a kaim [...] a sand and gravel mound of natural glacial origin' (GBI).
7	Harelaw	NT 8430	C	S	N	278	summit of a very large hill	950 x 50-450	partly wooded, partly pasture	H~ is the name of a farm in the Bowmont Water valley in the Cheviot Hills. OE <i>hlāw</i> apparently refers to Hare Law, the summit of the very large hill at the foot of which the farm is situated.

8	Harelaw	NZ 0082	C	S	?N	?	?	?	?H~ farm, and fields and pasture with patches of woodland NW and ENE of the farm and scattered trees between individual fields	<i>H~</i> is the name of a farm situated on sloping ground overlooking the Vicarage Burn. The reference of OE <i>hlāw</i> is highly uncertain as the farm is not on, or near a feature which would be readily recognisable as a possible <i>hlāw</i> . As the specific of this name is OE <i>hār</i> 'grey', apparently referring to a parish boundary, it seems possible that <i>hlāw</i> once referred to some man-made feature which no longer exists.
9	Harlow Hill	NZ 0768	C	S	N	169	hill (irregular shape)	1,000 x 150-950	H~ H~ settlement and Standwell farm; the western slopes of the hill are partly wooded, otherwise fields and pasture with scattered trees between individual fields	<i>H~ H~</i> is the name of a small settlement situated on the southern slopes of a prominent hill.
10	Heatherslaw	NT 9338	C	S	N	48	rectangular hill	300 x 100-200	Old H~ settlement; otherwise fields with scattered trees around the settlement	<i>H~</i> is the name of a settlement situated by the banks of the River Till. There is also an Old H~ about 500 metres SW of H~, and OE <i>hlāw</i> apparently refers to the modest rectangular hill at the foot of which this settlement is situated.
11	Heatherslaw	NZ 0874	C	S	N	151	oval-shaped hill	400 x 25-175	H~ farm; otherwise fields and pasture with scattered trees around the farm buildings	<i>H~</i> is the name of a farm situated on top of an oval-shaped hill.
12	Heighley	NZ 1789	C	S	N	135	rounded hill	500 x 75-375	H~ Gate Garden Centre, and fields and pasture	Only <i>H~ Gate</i> , <i>Low H~</i> and <i>High Highlaws</i> on OS81; the Grid Ref. given here is to H~ G~, which is <i>Highlaws</i> on OSC1. <i>H~ G~</i> is the name of a garden centre and nursery situated on a rounded hill.

13	Highlaws	NZ 0784	C	S	N	?105-110	?top of gentle - steep slopes (4.5-16.7%) overlooking a river	?	?H~ farm, and fields and pasture with scattered trees	<i>H~</i> is the name of a farm situated at the top of slopes overlooking the valley in which the River Wansbeck flows. The reference of OE <i>hlāw</i> is uncertain as there is not a feature readily recognisable as a possible <i>hlāw</i> at, or near the farm. <i>Hlāw</i> is here thought to refer to the top of the slopes, but the reference could alternatively be to some other part of the slopes or possibly to some other, modest feature not visible on the maps consulted here.
14	Huntlaw	NZ 0975	C	S	N	146	small, rounded hill	150 x 25-125	H~ farm, and fields and pasture with scattered trees around the farm buildings	<i>H~</i> is the name of a farm occupying a small, rounded hill.
15	Kearsley	NZ 0275	C	S	N	230-235	small hill (irregular shape)	175 x 50-100	occupied entirely by K~ farm and a small wood; surrounded by fields and pasture	<i>K~</i> is the name of a farm situated on a small hill.
16	Kelloe	NZ 3436	C	S	N	?	?	?	?	<i>K~</i> is the name of a village situated at the foot of an extensive ridge; there is also a Town K~ ENE of K~ village on all maps consulted here. The area around the two places is characterised by extensive hill-features many of which have been excavated: there is, for instance, a disused tip W of K~ village, and a large quarry SE of it. The reference of OE <i>hlāw</i> is highly uncertain, and it is possible that it might have once been to a feature which no longer exists.

17	Kirkley	NZ 1577	C	?	?	?	?	?	?	Only <i>K~ Hall College</i> , <i>West K~ Farm</i> , <i>K~ March</i> and <i>K~ Dam House</i> on OS88; the Grid Ref. given here is to <i>K~ H~ C~</i> . The location of the original <i>K~</i> is not known, and the reference and meaning of OE <i>hlāw</i> are highly uncertain. If <i>hlāw</i> is used here of a natural hill, the reference could be to a oval-shaped hill on the <i>K~ H~ C~</i> site or possibly to a narrow hill SSW of it. It seems possible, however, that the reference may have once been to a tumulus which no longer exists, especially since PrW <i>crūg</i> 'hill', the first el. of this name, was, like <i>hlāw</i> , also used of tumuli.
18	Moneylaws	NT 8735	C	S	N	?120-125	?southern summit of a hill with two summits	?225 x 25-100	?fields	Only <i>West M~</i> , <i>East M~</i> , <i>M~ Covert</i> and <i>M~ Hill</i> on OS74; the Grid Ref. given here is to <i>W~ M~</i> . On OSC1, there is also an Old <i>M~ N</i> of <i>W~ M~</i> ; the original <i>M~</i> was probably at, or near <i>O~ M~</i> . <i>W~</i> and <i>E~ M~</i> settlements are situated at the foot of a very large eminence, and there are also several smaller hill-features N and W of them; undoubtedly these features, or some of them, are the 'many <i>hlāws</i> ' this name refers to, but the exact reference of <i>hlāw</i> is uncertain. The data given here are for the feature closest to the site of <i>O~ M~</i> .

19	Thornley	NZ 3639	C	S	N	?149	?hill (irregular shape) with steep - extremely steep (20-83%) western and north-western slopes	?450 x 100-350	?fields and pasture except for the steep western and north-western slopes which are wooded	T~ is the name of a village situated partly on, and partly at the foot of a hill-spur. The present-day village developed in the 19th century around T~ Colliery, which opened in 1835; the location of the original T~ is uncertain, but it was probably at, or near T~ Hall, which is situated about a kilometre S of T~ village, as on the OSC, OSI and OSM series of maps, there is an Old T~ near the hall (DMM). There are several hill-features in the area, and the reference of OE <i>hlāw</i> is uncertain; it is here thought to be to a hill about 300 metres SE of T~ H~.
20	Wheatley Hill	NZ 3738	C	S	N	150-155	tongue-shaped hill-spur	900 x 100-500	summit of the hill-spur is occupied by the north-eastern part of W~ H~ village; otherwise fields and pasture	W~ H~ is the name of a village situated on a very extensive eminence. On the OSC series of maps, W~ H~ settlement is considerably smaller than the present-day village, and situated on a tongue-shaped hill-spur jutting from the eminence.
21	White Hall Farm	NZ 2476	C	S	N	75-80	rounded hill-spur or stretch of raised ground	200 x 150-225	W~ H~ F~, and fields and pasture with scattered trees around the farm buildings	W~ H~ F~ is situated on a rounded hill-spur which is perhaps best described as a stretch of raised ground as it is extremely modest in terms of both comparative height and gradients.
22	Aykley Heads	NZ 2643	U	S	N	105-110	rounded hill	250 x 25-225	partly built up, partly parkland	A~ H~ is the name of an area on the outskirts of Durham city; on the OSC and OSI series of maps, it is the name of a small settlement situated on a rounded hill in the western part of present-day A~ H~. Thus, if <i>Aykley</i> is an earlier p. n., local topography seems to suggest that it contains OE <i>hlāw</i> or its reflex, but both OE, ME <i>clif</i> and OE <i>læh</i> / ME <i>lei</i> (e would also be possible.

23	Fairnley	NZ 0088	U	S	N	220-230	very small, oval-shaped hill	100 x 10-40	F~ farm, and fields and pasture	F~ is the name of a large farm situated at the foot of, and on the slopes of a very small, oval-shaped hill. Thus, local topography seems to suggest that it contains OE <i>hlāw</i> , but the possibility of OE <i>læh</i> cannot be discounted altogether.
24	Morley Hill Farm	NZ 2272	U	S	N	75-80	triangular hill	275 x 25-200	M~ H~ F~, and fields and pasture	M~ H~ F~ is situated on a modest triangular hill. Thus, local topography seems to suggest that the earlier p. n. <i>Morley</i> contains OE <i>hlāw</i> or its reflex, but the possibility of OE <i>læh</i> / ME <i>lei</i> (e cannot be discounted altogether.
25	Pixley Hill	NZ 1831	U	S	N	162	rounded hill-spur	225 x 150-250	P~ H~ farm; otherwise fields and pasture with scattered trees	P~ H~ is the name of a farm situated on a rounded hill-spur forming part of a very extensive ridge formation. Thus, local topography seems to support the interpretation of <i>Pixley</i> as an earlier p. n. containing OE <i>hlāw</i> or its reflex.
26	Roughlees Farm	NZ 0593	U	S	N	170-180	triangular hill-spur or tongue of raised ground between two streams	425 x 25-200	R~ F~; otherwise fields and pasture with scattered trees around the farm buildings	R~ F~ is situated on a modest hill-spur or tongue of raised ground between the River Font and another, smaller stream. Thus, local topography seems to suggest that the generic of this name is OE <i>hlāw</i> or its reflex, but the possibility of OE <i>læh</i> / ME <i>lei</i> (e cannot be discounted altogether.
27	Stanley Burn	NZ 1162	U	T	?	?	?	?	?	S~ B~ is the name of a stream flowing into the River Tyne E of Prudhoe. If it contains OE <i>hlāw</i> , its reference is highly uncertain as there are several hill-features by the stream which it could refer to.

28	Stanley Farm	NZ 2719	U	S	?N	?75-80	?rounded hill-spur or stretch of raised ground	?250 x 100-250	?S~ F~ with the A1(M) and a railway line W of it; otherwise partly wooded, partly fields and pasture	S~ F~ is situated on a rounded hill-spur which is perhaps best described as a stretch of raised ground as it is extremely modest in terms of both comparative height and gradients. If this name contains OE <i>hlāw</i> or its reflex, its reference is uncertain as it could be either to the hill-spur or possibly to some other, modest feature not visible on the maps consulted here. As the farm is situated by the A1(M) and a railway line, it also seems possible that <i>hlāw</i> may have once referred to a natural or man-made feature which no longer exists.
29	Stanley Hall Farm	NZ 1639	U	S	N	?287	?extensive hill (irregular shape)	?1,800 x 100-800	?S~ H~ F~; otherwise fields and pasture with narrow strips of woodland except for the lower northern slopes of the hill which are entirely wooded	S~ H~ F~ is situated on an extensive hill. If this name contains OE <i>hlāw</i> , its reference is uncertain as it could be either to the whole hill, its summit, or some other part of it; <i>hlāw</i> is here thought to refer to the whole hill.
30	Throckley	NZ 1566	U	S	?N	?100-110	?hill-spur or ridge	?900 x 50-600	?partly built up, partly fields and pasture with patches of trees	T~ is the name of a village located about eight kilometres WNW of Newcastle city centre. On OSC1, T~ is a small settlement on the north-western edge of the present-day village. If this name contains OE <i>hlāw</i> , its reference is uncertain: it is here thought to be to the hill-spur on top of which T~ settlement is situated on OSC1, but it seems possible that it could have alternatively once been to a tumulus which no longer exists.

31	Wooley	NZ 1739	U	?S	N	267	hill (irregular shape)	875 x 100-700	north-western and south-eastern slopes of the hill are partly wooded; otherwise fields and pasture with Baal Hill farm on the eastern slopes of the hill	Only <i>High W~</i> and <i>W~ Hill</i> on OS92; the Grid Ref. given here is to H~ W~. <i>High W~</i> is the name of a small settlement situated at the foot of W~ Hill; thus, local topography suggests that the generic in <i>W~</i> is OE <i>hlāw</i> , but the possibility of OE <i>læh</i> cannot be discounted altogether.
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***loue* (ME), *law* (ModE dial.)**

	Name	Grid Ref.	C / U	S / T	N / M	Height (max.) (m)	Shape	Size (length x width) (m)	Vegetation and Buildings	Comments
1	Amersidelaw	NU 0627	C	S	N	?101	?rounded hill-spur	?775 x 150-800	?A~ farm; otherwise fields and pasture with scattered trees around the farm buildings and lining individual fields	A~ is the name of a farm situated on the north-western slopes of a rounded hill-spur. It is uncertain whether ModE dial. <i>law</i> refers to the whole hill-spur or only to its summit; the reference is here thought to be to the whole hill-spur.
2	Batter Law, East B~ L~ Farm	NZ 4045	C	S	?N	?143	?summit of a hill	?325 x 25-325	?fields and pasture, and the remains of a barrow which are overgrown with bushes	E~ B~ L~ F~ is situated at the foot of a hill; there is also a West B~ L~ F~ SW of E~ B~ L~ F~. There are 'remains of a Bronze Age [...] round barrow' at the summit of the hill, and the reference of ModE dial. <i>law</i> is uncertain as it could be either to the whole hill, its summit, or the barrow (KP). The reference is here thought to be to the summit.
3	Bill Law	NU 0134	C	T	N	?140-145	?north-eastern part of the summit of an extensive eminence	?125 x 25-75	?partly wooded, partly fields	B~ L~ appears to be the name of a feature on the north-eastern slopes of an extensive eminence. The reference of ModE dial. <i>law</i> is uncertain as it could be to the slopes or the north-eastern part of the summit of the eminence, also known as <i>The Knob</i> , or <i>law</i> could refer to some other, modest feature not shown on the maps consulted here. <i>Law</i> is here thought to refer to The Knob.
4	Blake Law	NT 8536	C	T	N	89	oval-shaped hill	725 x 50-275	fields and pasture with a small wood on the summit of the hill	

5	Blakelaw	NZ 2166	C	S	N	110-115	small, oval-shaped hill	175 x 25-100	partly built up, partly parkland	<i>B~</i> is the name of a residential area in Newcastle upon Tyne. ModE dial. <i>law</i> apparently refers to a small, oval-shaped hill on the northern edge of the area; on OSC1, <i>B~</i> is the name of a farm situated on top of this hill.
6	Broadlaw	NZ 1679	C	S	N	?77	?long hill-spur or tongue of raised ground	?1,250 x 50-350	? <i>B~</i> farm; otherwise fields and pasture with scattered trees	<i>B~</i> is the name of a farm situated on a long hill-spur which is perhaps best described as a tongue of raised ground as it is extremely modest in terms of both comparative height and gradients. The reference of ModE dial. <i>law</i> is uncertain: it is here thought to be to the hill-spur, but it seems possible that it could alternatively be to some other, modest feature not visible on the maps consulted here.
7	Brough Law	NT 9916	C	T	N	300	rounded hill-spur	750 x 75-800	mainly heath and grassland with the remains of a hillfort on the summit; the eastern slopes are partly wooded while the western and north-western slopes are partly bare	<i>B~ L~</i> is the name of a prominent hill-spur on the eastern edge of the Cheviot Hills.
8	Brown's Law	NT 9727	C	T	N	237	rounded hill-spur	450 x 75-450	grassland except for the southern slopes of the hill-spur which are overgrown with bushes	<i>B~ L~</i> is the name of a rounded hill-spur on the north-eastern edge of the Cheviot Hills.
9	Cocklaw Walls	NZ 0078	C	S	N	?217	?summit of a hill	?400 x 75-350	? <i>C~ W~</i> settlement and a small wood ENE of it; otherwise fields and pasture with trees lining the road past the settlement	<i>C~ W~</i> is the name of a small settlement situated on the summit of a hill. It is uncertain whether ModE dial. <i>law</i> refers to the whole hill or only to its summit; the reference is thought to be to the latter.

10	Codlaw Hill	NY 9468	C	S	N	?227	?rounded hill-spur	?175 x 100-225	?fields and pasture with scattered trees	C~ H~ is the name of a farm. The reference of ModE dial. /law is uncertain as it could be either to a rounded hill-spur SSE of the farm or to a triangular hill-spur ESE of it; it is here thought to be to the former.
11	Cold Law	NT 9523	C	T	N	?452	?large hill (irregular shape) with a rounded summit	?2,400 x 400-2,100 (summit: 475 x 100-400)	?heath and grassland	C~ L~ is the name of one of the peaks in the Cheviot Hills. The reference of ModE dial. /law is uncertain as it could be either to the whole hill or only to its rounded summit; it is here thought to be to the whole hill.
12	Coldlaw Cairn	NT 9118	C	T	N	620-630	rounded hill-spur	650 x 100-675	heath and grassland	C~ C~ is on the summit of a rounded hill-spur forming part of a large hill in the Cheviot Hills. There is also a C~ Hope, as well as a C~ Burn flowing at the bottom of it, E of the hill-spur.
13	Copelaw, Low C~	NZ 2926	C	S	?N	?90-95	?	?	?L~ C~ farm, and fields and pasture	L~ C~ is the name of a farm situated about a kilometre ENE of the outskirts of Newton Aycliffe. There is also a High C~ SSW of L~ C~; the reference of ModE dial. /law in these names is highly uncertain as while both places are on high ground in relation to the area of low-lying, level ground E of them, they are not on, or near a feature readily recognisable as a possible /law. Perhaps the reference is to some modest feature not visible on the maps consulted here. Another possibility might be that /law once referred to a natural or man-made feature which no longer exists.
14	Dewlaw	NZ 0271	C	S	N	150-155	very small, rounded hill	100 x 25-75	occupied entirely by D~ settlement; surrounded by fields and pasture with scattered trees between individual fields	D~ is the name of a small settlement situated on a very small, rounded hill.

15	Dod Law	NU 0031	C	T	N	?200	?summit of a large eminence with moderate - extremely steep (10-100%) western slopes	?400 x 100-250	?heath and grassland	<i>D~ L~</i> appears to be the name of the summit of a prominent eminence. It is uncertain whether ModE dial. <i>law</i> refers only to the summit, as assumed here, or to some larger part of the eminence. There are remains of two prehistoric hill-forts on the summit (KP).
16	Dunslaw Holm, North D~ H~	NZ 0866	C	S	N	140-145	north-western part of the summit of an extensive hill	150 x 75-150	partly fields and pasture, partly wooded or overgrown with bushes	<i>N~ D~ H~</i> is the name of a small settlement situated at the foot of an extensive hill. On the OSC, OSI and OSM series of maps, <i>Dunslaw</i> is the name of the north-western part of the summit of the hill (<i>Duns Law</i> OSC1).
17	Foulmartlaw	NZ 0981	C	S	N	112	hill (irregular shape)	350 x 25-150	F~ farm with a strip of woodland W of the farm buildings; otherwise fields and pasture with scattered trees	F~ is the name of a farm situated on a hill.
18	Gains Law	NT 9528	C	T	N	319	hill (irregular shape)	600 x 75-350	heath with patches of grassland	G~ L~ is the name of one the peaks on the north-eastern edge of the Cheviot Hills.
19	Galley Law Farm	NZ 3732	C	S	N	?109	?hill (irregular shape) or stretch of raised ground	?600 x 50-300	?G~ L~ F~; otherwise fields and pasture	G~ L~ F~ is situated on a hill which is perhaps best described as a stretch of raised ground as it is extremely modest in terms of both comparative height and gradients. The reference of ModE dial. <i>law</i> is uncertain: it is here thought to be to the whole hill, but it could alternatively be to some modest feature on it which is not visible on the maps consulted here. If the specific of this name is ModE <i>gallows</i> , another possibility might be that <i>law</i> once referred to a man-made feature which no longer exists.
20	Gallow Law	NU 0618	C	T	N	85-90	summit of a hill-spur	175 x 50-125	fields	

21	Greatlaw	NZ 0180	C	S	N	201	hill-spur or stretch of raised ground	650 x 150-550	G~ farm with narrow strips of woodland NW and SW of the farm buildings; otherwise fields and pasture	G~ is the name of a farm situated on a modest hill-spur or stretch of raised ground.
22	Greenlaw Walls	NT 9341	C	S	N	60-65	very small, triangular hill	85 x 25-60	occupied entirely by G~ W~ settlement, surrounded by fields and pasture with patches of woodland	G~ W~ is the name of a small settlement occupying a very small, triangular hill.
23	Grindstonelaw	NZ 0073	C	S	N	?223	?rounded hill-spur with steep - very steep (12.5-50%) northern slopes	?650 x 200-650 (summit: 400 x 50-250)	?G~ farm; otherwise partly wooded, partly pasture	G~ is the name of a farm situated on the eastern slopes of a rounded hill-spur. It is uncertain whether ME <i>loue</i> refers to the whole hill-spur or only to its summit; the reference is here thought to be to the whole hill-spur.
24	Hangwell Law	NU 1224	C	T	N	212	oval-shaped hill	400 x 50-200	heath and grassland except for the western and south-eastern slopes of the hill which are partly wooded	
25	Hare Law	NT 9026	C	T	N	519	south-western, triangular summit of a very large eminence with two summits	300 x 25-225	heath and grassland with rock formations on the western edge of the summit	H~ L~ is the smaller of the two summits of Newton Tors in the Cheviot Hills.
26	Hare Law	NT 9819	C	T	N	314	rounded hill-spur	500 x 100-450	heath and grassland	

27	Harelaw	NZ 1591	C	S	?N	?193	?summit of a very extensive eminence	?1,100 x 50-650	?Beaconhill settlement; otherwise partly wooded, partly fields and pasture with scattered trees between individual fields	<i>H~</i> is the name of a small settlement situated on the south-eastern slopes of an extensive eminence. ModE dial. <i>law</i> is here thought to refer to the summit of the eminence, but the reference could alternatively be to the whole eminence or perhaps some other part of it. If the specific of this name is ModE <i>hoar</i> rather than ModE <i>hare</i> , another possibility could be that <i>law</i> once referred to some man-made feature which no longer exists.
28	Hedchester Law	NZ 1079	C	S	N	117	small, oval-shaped hill on an extensive ridge or tongue of raised ground between two small streams	225 x 25-125	occupied almost entirely by <i>H~ L~</i> farm, surrounded by fields and pasture with scattered trees between individual fields	<i>H~ L~</i> is the name of a farm situated on the summit of a small, oval-shaped hill on a ridge or tongue of raised ground between the River Blyth and the Belsay Burn.
29	Heddon Laws Farm	NZ 1469	C	S	?N	?150-155	?oval-shaped hill with two summits	?300 x 50-200	? <i>H~ L~ F~</i> ; otherwise fields and pasture with scattered trees around the farm buildings	<i>H~ L~ F~</i> is situated on an oval-shaped hill with two distinct summits. There are 'remains of a Bronze Age round cairn [...] a large mound of stone and earth' on top of the hill, and it is uncertain whether ME <i>loue</i> , ModE dial. <i>law</i> refers to the natural hill or a man-made mound (KP). The reference is here thought to be to the hill, which also forms the highest summit of a very extensive eminence, and the distinct profile of which is easily recognisable from as far as Heddon-on-the-Wall which lies about 2.5km to the SSW.

30	Hedley, Low H~	NZ 1498	C	S	N	?75-80	?small, rounded hill-spur overlooking a river	?200 x 75-150	?L~ H~ farm; otherwise partly wooded, partly fields and pasture	L~ H~ is the name of a farm situated on the north-west-facing slopes of a small, rounded hill-spur overlooking the valley in which the River Coquet flows. The location of the original H~ and, thus, the reference of ModE dial. <i>law</i> are uncertain. <i>Law</i> is here thought to refer to the hill-spur L~ H~ farm is situated on.
31	Henlaw Farm	NU 0529	C	S	N	76	northern part of the summit of an extensive hill	225 x 100-325	fields and pasture	H~ F~ is situated on top of an extensive hill. ModE dial. <i>law</i> apparently refers to the northern part of the summit of the hill as it is named <i>Hen Law</i> on the OSC, OSI and OSM series of maps.
32	Hetton Law	NU 0234	C	S	N	105-110	hill-spur or stretch of raised ground	250 x 75-400	H~ L~ settlement, and fields and pasture	H~ L~ is the name of a small settlement situated on a modest hill-spur or stretch of raised ground.
33	Jacks Law	NT 9542	C	T	N	95-100	very small, oval-shaped hill	100 x 25-35	fields	
34	Kelloe Law	NZ 3637	C	S	N	155	summit of a hill	275 x 25-100	K~ L~ farm; otherwise grassland or pasture with bushes on the north-western slopes of the summit and scattered trees around the farm buildings	K~ L~ is the name of a farm situated on the summit of a hill.
35	Kidlaw	NZ 0181	C	S	N	222	hill (irregular shape)	900 x 25-525	K~ farm; otherwise fields and pasture with a patch of woodland on the southern slopes of the hill	K~ is the name of a farm situated on the summit of a hill.
36	Kiplaw	NZ 1181	C	S	N	90-95	tongue of raised ground between two small streams	1,000 x 25-400	K~ farm; otherwise fields and pasture with scattered trees	K~ is the name of a farm situated on a tongue of raised ground between the How Burn and the Little How Burn.

37	Laverock Law	NU 0336	C	S	N	100-105	rounded hill-spur or stretch of raised ground	350 x 50-325	L~ L~ settlement; otherwise fields with patches of woodland around the settlement	L~ L~ is the name of a small settlement situated on a rounded hill-spur which is perhaps best described as a stretch of raised ground as it is extremely modest in terms of both comparative height and gradients.
38	Linkeylaw	NU 0829	C	S	N	170-175	top of the gentle steep (4.2-11%) southern slopes of an extensive eminence	?	fields and pasture, and a patch of woodland	L~ is the name of a small settlement situated on the southern slopes of an extensive eminence. ModE dial. <i>law</i> apparently refers to the top of the slopes as it is named <i>Linkey Law</i> on the OSC, OSI and OSM series of maps.
39	Madam Law	NT 8626	C	T	N	397	hill (irregular shape)	850 x 50-325	heath and grassland	M~ L~ is the name of one of the peaks in the Cheviot Hills.
40	Mirlaw House	NZ 0281	C	S	N	178	oval-shaped hill	300 x 50-200	M~ H~ with a strip of woodland SSW of it; otherwise fields and pasture	M~ H~ is situated on top of an oval-shaped hill.
41	Moatlaw	NZ 0075	C	S	?N	?258	?hill (irregular shape) with moderate - very steep (8.3-50%) north-western, western and south-western slopes and gentle - moderate (1.3-10%) eastern slopes	?975 x 100-650	?M~ farm; otherwise fields and pasture with narrow strips of woodland N and E of the farm	M~ is the name of a farm situated on the western slopes of a hill. The summit of the hill is the site of a mediaeval beacon which stood on 'an earthwork platform'; while the beacon itself no longer exists, the earthwork which surrounded it is still visible (KP). It is uncertain whether ME <i>loue</i> or its reflex refers to the whole hill or only to its summit; the reference is here thought to be to the whole hill, which forms a prominent landmark in a landscape otherwise characterised by more modest eminences.

42	Shellbraes	NZ 0071	C	S	N	?	?	?	?S~ settlement, and fields and pasture with scattered trees	S~ is the name of a small settlement situated on the south-eastern slopes of an extensive eminence. The reference of ME <i>loue</i> is highly uncertain as there is not a feature readily recognisable as a possible <i>loue</i> in the immediate vicinity of the settlement. The reference could be to the slopes or their top, or possibly to a very small, rounded hill about 300 metres WNW of the settlement. It is also possible that <i>loue</i> once referred to a feature which no longer exists as the settlement is on the edge of a disused quarry. Given the situation of S~ settlement, it is not surprising that <i>loue</i> was later replaced with ModE dial. <i>brae</i> .
43	Shepherds Law	NU 0816	C	S	N	?200-205	?summit of a rounded hill-spur	?150 x 150-200	?pasture and a covered reservoir	S~ L~ is the name of a hermitage built in the 1970s-2000s on the site of an 18th-century farm (HMC). The hermitage is situated on the north-western slopes of a rounded hill-spur, and the reference of ModE dial. <i>law</i> is uncertain as it could be either to the whole hill-spur or, as assumed here, only to its summit.
44	Shidlaw	NT 8038	C	S	N	89	rounded summit of an extensive hill	50 x 10-40	fields and pasture with scattered trees	S~ is the name of a small settlement situated on top of a hill which is extensive, but extremely modest in terms of both comparative height and gradients. ModE dial. <i>law</i> apparently refers to the summit of the hill which is named <i>The Law</i> on the OSC, OSI and OSM series of maps.

45	Shiellow Crag	NU 0537	C	T	N	157	hill (irregular shape)	550 x 25-225	S~ C~; otherwise entirely wooded except for the area immediately surrounding the crags which is partly grassland, partly overgrown with bushes	
46	Southern Law	NZ 3636	C	S	N	177	oval-shaped hill	650 x 50-300	S~ L~ farm; otherwise fields and pasture with scattered trees around the farm buildings	S~ L~ is the name of a farm situated on an oval-shaped hill.
47	Spylaw	NU 0531	C	S	N	?104	?long hill	?2,100 x 100-650 (summit: 800 x 25-150)	?S~ settlement; otherwise fields and pasture with small patches or strips of woodland W, NW and NNW of the settlement	S~ is the name of a small settlement situated on the eastern slopes of an extensive hill. The reference of ModE dial. /aw is uncertain as it could be either to the whole hill or only to its summit; /aw is here thought to refer to the whole hill.
48	Sunilaws	NT 8237	C	S	N	61	very small, oval-shaped hill	125 x 25-50	fields and pasture	S~ is the name of a small settlement situated on an extensive ridge or stretch of raised ground between the Tree Burn and the Tongueridge Burn. ModE dial. /aw apparently refers collectively to two small, oval-shaped hills at, and SSE of the settlement; the data given here are for the larger of the hills.
49	Tick Law	NU 0821	C	T	N	207	triangular hill-spur	700 x 75-600	heath and grassland	
50	Town Law	NU 0331	C	T	N	123	hill (irregular shape)	600 x 100-450	fields and pasture with a small wood on the summit of the hill	

51	Turvelaws Farm	NT 9929	C	S	?N	?40-45	?	?	?T~ F~, and fields and pasture with scattered trees	T~ F~ is situated on relatively low-lying, level ground NNE of Wooler, and the reference of ModE dial. <i>/aw</i> is highly uncertain as there is not a feature readily recognisable as a possible <i>/aw</i> at, or near the farm. Perhaps the reference is to a feature, or features, which are too modest in terms of comparative height and gradients to be shown on the maps consulted here. Another possibility might be that <i>/aw</i> once referred to natural or man-made features which no longer exist.
52	Viewlaw	NZ 1394	C	S	N	?152	?extensive hill (irregular shape)	?1,500 x 50-1,300	?Hillview and Blackpool farms; otherwise fields and pasture with scattered trees between individual fields	V~ is the name of a small settlement situated at the foot an extensive hill. The reference of ModE dial. <i>/aw</i> is uncertain as it could be either to the whole hill, its summit, or perhaps some other part of it; <i>/aw</i> is here thought to refer to the whole hill.
53	Watchlaw	NT 9639	C	S	N	155	rounded hill	600 x 100-400	W~ farm; otherwise partly wooded, partly fields and pasture	W~ is the name of a farm situated on a rounded hill.
54	White Law	NT 8526	C	T	N	430-440	hill (irregular shape)	775 x 100-650	heath and grassland	W~ L~ is the name of one of the peaks in the Cheviot Hills.
55	White Law	NT 9428	C	T	N	302	rounded hill	450 x 25-375	heath and grassland	W~ L~ is the name of one of the peaks on the northern edge of the Cheviot Hills.
56	White Law	NU 0333	C	T	N	112	small, oval-shaped hill	200 x 25-100	fields with scattered trees between individual fields	
57	Willie Law	NU 0926	C	T	N	248	oval-shaped hill	725 x 25-275	heath	
58	Windy Law	NT 9037	C	T	N	72	hill-spur	450 x 50-300	pasture with a small wood on the eastern slopes of the hill-spur	

59	Catley Hill House	NZ 3533	U	S	N	?165-170	?rounded hill-spur	?500 x 200-500	?C~ H~ H~ farm; otherwise fields and pasture with scattered trees between individual fields	C~ H~ H~ is the name of a farm situated on a very large hill. If <i>Catley</i> is an earlier p. n. containing ModE dial. <i>law</i> , its reference is uncertain: <i>law</i> is here thought to refer to the rounded hill-spur on the summit of which the farm is situated, but the reference could alternatively be to the whole hill, its summit, or perhaps some other part of it.
60	Crawleas	NZ 2529	U	S	N	140-145	rounded hill-spur	300 x 150-250	C~ farm, and fields and pasture	C~ is the name of a farm situated on a modest rounded hill-spur. Thus, local topography seems to suggest that this name could contain ModE dial. <i>law</i> , but ModE <i>lea</i> would also be possible here.

Table 3. OE, ME *sīde* , ModE *side*

***sīde* (OE)**

	Name	Grid Ref.	C / U	S / T	Height (max.) (m)	Shape	Width (m)	Vegetation and Buildings	Comments
1	Gallowhill	NZ 0065	C	S	125-130	long, gentle - steep (3.4-25%) slope	425-625	lower slopes are partly built up; otherwise fields and pasture with a small wood and scattered trees, and the A69 running along the slope	G~ is the name of a small settlement situated on top of a long slope.
2	Ravenside	NZ 0958	C	S	?200-205	?long, gentle - steep (3.4-20%) southern slopes of a very large eminence	?450-500	?R~ settlement and Hollings farm; otherwise fields and pasture with scattered trees and strips of woodland SSE and E of the settlement	R~ is the name of a small settlement situated on the southern slopes of a very large eminence. The slopes below the farm are slightly steeper than the ones above it, and it is uncertain whether OE <i>sīde</i> refers to the slopes around the settlement in general or only to the lower slopes. The reference is here thought to be to the latter.
3	Fawcett Hill Cottage	NY 9767	U	S	?240-250	?moderate - steep (10-20%) south-western slopes of a hill	?50-150	?partly wooded, partly pasture	F~ H~ C~ is situated at the foot of a hill. If F~ contains OE <i>sīde</i> or its reflex, its reference is uncertain. <i>Sīde</i> is here thought to refer to the south-western slopes of the hill.
4	Fawcett Shank	NT 8923	U	T	350-360	long, steep - extremely steep (11-100%) western slopes of a large, triangular hill-spur or ridge between two small streams	250-400	entirely wooded	F~ S~ is the name of a large hill-spur or ridge between the valleys in which the College Burn and the Lambden Burn flow in the Cheviot Hills. On ANb, F~ is the name of a settlement situated at the foot of the steep western slopes of the hill-spur. Thus, local topography suggests that F~ contains OE <i>sīde</i> or its reflex.

sīde (ME), *side* (ModE)

	Name	Grid Ref.	C / U	S / T	Height (max.) (m)	Shape	Width (m)	Vegetation and Buildings	Comments
1	Amersidelaw	NU 0627	C	S	90-95	gentle - steep (4.5-20%) slopes of a rounded hill-spur	100-325	A~ farm; otherwise fields and pasture with scattered trees around the farm buildings and between individual fields	A~ is the name of a farm situated on the north-western slopes of a rounded hill-spur.
2	Bellyside Hill	NT 9022	C	T	540-550	moderate - extremely steep (10-100%) slopes of a rectangular hill-spur	150-1,100	lower north-facing slopes of the hill-spur are wooded; otherwise mainly heath and grassland except for the steepest, west-facing slopes which are partly bare	B~ H~ is the name of a rectangular hill-spur jutting from the Cheviot.
3	Brackenside	NT 9740	C	S	135-140	gentle - steep (4.3-16.5%) slopes	400-525	B~ settlement; otherwise fields and pasture with a patch of woodland at the foot of the slopes	B~ is the name of a small settlement situated on top of an east-facing slope.
4	Broomside	NZ 3143	C	?S	?90-95	?long, moderate - extremely steep (6.3-100%) slopes overlooking a small stream	?100-175	?upper slopes are partly wooded, partly fields and pasture while the steeper lower slopes are partly wooded, partly overgrown with bushes	Only B~ House on OS88; the Grid Ref. given here is to B~ H~. The location of the original B~, and, thus, the reference of ME <i>sīde</i> , are uncertain. On OSC1, <i>Broomside</i> is the name of a farm NNW of B~ H~; if this is the location of the original B~, <i>sīde</i> refers to steep, east-facing slopes overlooking the Pittington Beck.
5	Burnside	NZ 0471	C	S	?130-135	?	?	?B~ settlement, and fields and pasture with trees lining the small stream E of the settlement and the road N of it	B~ is the name of a small settlement situated on a tongue of land between the River Pont and another small stream. Although the settlement is on slightly raised ground in relation to the two streams, it seems unlikely that ModE <i>side</i> is used as a hill-term in this name.

6	Burnside	NZ 0778	C	S	?160-165	?sloping ground (3.1-16%) overlooking a small stream	?575-600	?B~ and West Belsay settlements, and the B6309; the banks of the Coal Burn NNE of B~ are wooded, otherwise fields and pasture with trees lining the stretch of the B6309 between the two settlements	B~ is the name of a small settlement situated on sloping ground by the Coal Burn. It is uncertain whether ModE <i>side</i> is used as a hill-term in this name as it could refer either to the sloping ground, or to the situation of the settlement by the Coal Burn.
7	Carrside Farm, West C~ F~	NZ 3733	C	S	?115-120	?gentle - steep (4.5-25%) slopes of a triangular hill-spur or stretch of raised ground between two small streams	?50-125	?fields and pasture with scattered trees between individual fields	W~ C~ F~ is situated on a modest triangular hill-spur or stretch of raised ground between two small streams. It is uncertain whether ModE <i>side</i> is used as a hill-term in this name as it could refer either to the slopes of the hill-spur, or to the situation of the farm by a bog or fen.
8	Carrsides	NZ 2927	C	S	?85-90	?gentle - steep (2.5-14.3%) slopes	?75-225	?fields and pasture with scattered trees	C~ is the name of a farm situated on a stretch of raised ground overlooking the Rushyford Beck and the Woodham Burn. It is uncertain whether ModE <i>side</i> is used as a hill-term in this name as it could refer either to the slopes, or to the situation of the farm by a bog or fen.
9	Catcherside	NY 9987	C	S	240-250	moderate (5.5-8%) northern slopes of a triangular hill-spur or tongue of raised ground between two small streams	100-150	C~ farm; otherwise partly wooded, partly fields and pasture	C~ is the name of a farm situated on the northern slopes of a triangular hill-spur or tongue of raised ground between the Chesters Burn and another small stream.
10	Coldside	NZ 0669	C	S	?	?	?	?C~ farm, surrounded by fields and pasture with patches of trees E of the farm and a small wood S of it	C~ is the name of a farm situated in an area of low-lying ground with several small water channels flowing into Whittle Dene Reservoirs SSE of the farm. The reference and meaning of ModE <i>side</i> in this name are highly uncertain, but it seems unlikely that it is used as a hill-term here.

11	Coldside Hill	NT 9032	C	T	?250-255	?steep - extremely steep (16.7-100%) north-western, western and south-western slopes of a large hill	?150-350	?fields and pasture with two small patches of woodland	C~ H~ is the name of a large hill with very steep north-western, western and south-western slopes, and gentle - steep (2.5-20%) eastern slopes. The reference of ModE <i>side</i> in this name is uncertain as it could be either to the slopes of the hill in general, or to a specific part of the slopes. It is here thought to be to the steep north-western, western and south-western slopes.
12	Coldside, East C~	NZ 1684	C	S	100-105	sloping ground (1.3-12.5%) overlooking a river	?	E~ and W~ C~ farms; otherwise fields and pasture with two small patches of woodland NE of E~ C~, and trees lining roads, paths and individual fields	There is also a West C~ on all editions of OS maps consulted here, as well as a Middle C~ on OSC1. E~ and W~ C~ farms are on sloping ground overlooking the valley in which the River Wansbeck flows.
13	Coldsides	NZ 2518	C	S	?85-90	?sloping ground (2-12.5%)	?	?C~ farm; otherwise fields and pasture with scattered trees except for the banks of the small stream which are partly wooded	C~ is the name of a farm situated on sloping ground. The farm is by a small stream, and the reference of ModE <i>side</i> is uncertain as it could be either to the sloping ground or to the east-facing slopes of the depression in which the stream flows; <i>side</i> is here thought to refer to the sloping ground.
14	Corneyside	NZ 0273	C	S	180-185	long, wide, gentle - steep (2.5-11%) slope	500-700	C~ farm; otherwise fields and pasture with small patches of trees around the farm and two small woodland areas WNW and NNW of it	C~ is the name of a farm situated on a long, wide slope.
15	Croftside	NZ 1294	C	S	155-160	wide, gentle - moderate (1.7-6.7%) slope	500-1,000	Forget-Me-Not Holiday Park; otherwise fields and pasture	C~ farm is the site of Forget-Me-Not Holiday Park. The place is situated on a north-east-facing slope.

16	Eastside, Bingfield E~	NY 9873	C	S	?200-210	?long, wide, gentle steep (4.5-24%) slopes overlooking a small stream	?950-1,300	?B~ E~ and New B~ settlements; otherwise fields and pasture with scattered trees around the settlements and between individual fields, and two narrow strips of woodland SSE of B~ E~	B~ E~ is the name of a small settlement situated on north-west-facing slopes overlooking the Erring Burn. The place is about a kilometre NNE of Bingfield. The reference and meaning of ModE <i>side</i> in this name are uncertain: as the settlement is not on an east-facing slope, it is possible that <i>side</i> refers to its situation in relation to Bingfield rather than to a topographical feature.
17	Greenside	NZ 0686	C	S	145-150	gentle - steep (2.3-12.5%) slope	50-100	G~ farm with a strip of trees SW of it; otherwise fields and pasture	G~ is the name of a farm situated on top of a modest south-facing slope.
18	Greenside	NZ 1462	C	S	180-185	moderate - very steep (5-50%) north-eastern and eastern slopes of a rounded hill-spur	350-450	partly built up, partly fields and pasture with scattered trees	G~ is the name of a village situated partly on, and partly at the foot of a rounded hill-spur.
19	Greenside Farm	NZ 3534	C	S	175-180	long, gentle - very steep (4.3-34%) northern slopes of a very large hill	250-400	G~ F~; otherwise fields and pasture with scattered trees	G~ F~ is situated on the northern slopes of a very large hill.
20	Greensidehill	NT 9816	C	S	250-260	moderate - very steep (10-34%) slopes of a rounded hill-spur	150-300	fields and pasture with G~ farm at the foot of the hill-spur	G~ is the name of a farm situated at the foot of a rounded hill-spur.
21	Hairy Side	NZ 0054	C	T	300-305	moderate - very steep (5.9-50%) slope	150-225	fields and pasture	
22	Hartside	NY 9182	C	T	290-300	sloping ground (3.6-17%)	?	pasture and grassland	
23	High Side Bank	NZ 2422	C	S	180-185	long, gentle - extremely steep (4.2-63%) southern slopes of a triangular hill-spur or ridge	175-250	H~ S~ B~ farm; otherwise fields and pasture with scattered trees and a patch of woodland SW of the farm	H~ S~ B~ is the name of a farm situated on top of the southern slopes of a triangular hill-spur or ridge.

24	Hillside Farm	NZ 3444	C	S	145-150	long, moderate - very steep (7.1-50%) south-eastern slopes of a large hill	200-400	H~ F~; otherwise fields and pasture with patches of woodland and scattered trees on the lower slopes of the hill	H~ F~ is situated on the steep south-eastern slopes of a large hill.
25	Longside	NU 0921	C	S	210-215	long, moderate - extremely steep (10-90%) slope	300-400	heath and grassland	
26	Loudside	NZ 1069	C	S	130-135	moderate - extremely steep (10-72%) north-western slopes of an oval-shaped hill	25-75	partly wooded, partly fields and pasture	L~ is the name of a farm situated on top of an oval-shaped hill with very steep north-western slopes.
27	Maryside Hill	NZ 1365	C	T	35-40	steep - extremely steep (12.5-100%) slopes of a small, tongue-shaped hill-spur overlooking a river	25-75	western and northern slopes of the hill-spur are partly wooded, partly grassland; the eastern slopes are occupied by a golf course	M~ H~ is the name of a small, tongue-shaped hill-spur overlooking the valley in which the River Tyne flows.
28	North Side	NZ 1185	C	S	?110-115	?gentle - very steep (4.2-50%) slopes overlooking a river	?100-300	?almost entirely wooded with N~ S~ settlement on top of the slope and fields and pasture SE of it	N~ S~ is the name of a small settlement situated on top of slopes overlooking the River Wansbeck. It is uncertain whether ModE <i>side</i> is used as a hill-term in this name as N~ S~ settlement is on the north bank of the Wansbeck, and <i>side</i> could refer to the situation of the settlement in relation to the river rather to the slopes.
29	North Side	NZ 3735	C	S	?145-150	?long, gentle - steep (3-14.3%) slopes overlooking a stream	?250-300	?N~ S~ farm; otherwise fields and pasture with scattered trees between individual fields	N~ S~ is the name of a farm situated on top of slopes overlooking the River Skerne. The place is on the north bank of the Skerne, and it is uncertain whether ModE <i>side</i> refers to the slopes or the location of the farm on the north bank of the river.
30	North Side	NZ 1438	C	S	290-295	gentle - steep (3.4-14.3%) slopes overlooking a small stream	250-450	N~ S~ farm; otherwise fields and pasture with narrow strips of trees NW and NE of the farm	N~ S~ is the name of a farm situated on north-facing slopes overlooking the valley in which the River Deerness flows. Thus, local topography suggests that ModE <i>side</i> is used as a hill-term in this name.

31	Northside	NY 9882	C	S	?220-230	?gentle - steep (4.4-13%) northern and north-western slopes of a small, rounded hill-spur	?	?fields and pasture, and an abandoned house-site dotted with scattered trees N of it	<i>N~</i> is the name of a farm situated on a small, rounded hill-spur. The reference and meaning of ModE <i>side</i> are uncertain as <i>side</i> could refer to the slopes of the hill-spur in general or only part of them, or the reference could be to the situation of the farm in relation to some other place. The reference is here thought to be to the northern and north-western slopes of the hill-spur.
32	Northside Farm	NZ 0867	C	S	?110-115	?sloping ground (1.9-7.1%) overlooking a small stream	?	?N~ F~; otherwise fields and pasture except for the banks of the stream which are partly wooded	N~ F~ is situated on gently sloping ground overlooking a small stream. It seems unlikely that ModE <i>side</i> is used as a hill-term in this name as the reference is probably to the situation of the farm on the north side of the stream rather than to the sloping ground.
33	Rackside	NT 9722	C	T	360-370	long, moderate - extremely steep (5.5-56%) slopes	400-700	heath and grassland	
34	Ramside Hall	NZ 3144	C	S	90-95	sloping ground (2-10%)	375-475	occupied almost entirely by the golf course of R~ H~ hotel and golf club, surrounded by fields and pasture with The Barn settlement NNE of the hotel and the A690 NW of it	R~ H~ is the name of a luxury hotel and golf club situated on sloping ground.
35	Saughieside Hill	NT 8624	C	T	?470-480	?moderate - extremely steep (6.7-100%) slopes of a hill-spur	?200-325	?grassland	S~ H~ is the name of a prominent hill-spur in the Cheviot Hills. It is uncertain whether ModE <i>side</i> refers to the slopes of the hill-spur in general or a specific part of them; the reference is here thought to be to the slopes in general.
36	Southside Farm, Mordon S~ F~	NZ 3325	C	S	?90-95	?gentle - steep (4.2-20%) southern slopes of an extensive eminence	?50-125	?M~ S~ F~; otherwise fields and pasture with scattered trees between individual fields	M~ S~ F~ is situated on an extensive eminence SSE of Mordon village. It seems unlikely that ModE <i>side</i> is used as a hill-term in this name as the reference is probably to the situation of the farm south of M~ rather than to the southern slopes of the eminence.

37	Sunnyside	NZ 1438	C	S	275-280	sloping ground (3.8-33%)	?	Grange Farm; otherwise fields and pasture with scattered trees	S~ is the name of a former pit village situated on top of south-east-facing slopes. The village was named from nearby Grange Farm, earlier <i>Sunnyside</i> (NCGEW), and ModE <i>side</i> apparently refers to sloping ground below G~ F~.
38	Sunnyside	NZ 2070	C	S	?65-70	?sloping ground (0.9-3.4%)	?	?S~ farm, surrounded by fields and pasture with trees around the farm and a narrow strip of woodland W of it	S~ is the name of a farm situated on comparatively low-lying, fairly level ground. The reference and meaning of ModE <i>side</i> in this name are uncertain, but it seems unlikely that it is used as a hill-term here.
39	Sunnyside	NZ 3832	C	S	120-125	gentle - steep (2.9-12.5%) slopes overlooking a small stream	125-300	S~ and East Carr Side farms, and another farm NW of S~; otherwise fields and pasture with scattered trees	S~ is the name of a farm situated on south-west-facing slopes overlooking a small stream.
40	West Side	NZ 0074	C	S	?210-215	?gentle - very steep (4.3-33%) south-western, western, and north-western slopes of a triangular hill-spur	?100-225	?partly fields and pasture, partly wooded	W~ S~ is the name of a farm situated on the summit of a triangular hill-spur. The reference and meaning of ModE <i>side</i> in this name are uncertain as <i>side</i> could refer either to the slopes of the hill-spur, or to the situation of the farm on the west side of the formation the hill-spur forms part of. W~ S~ is about a kilometre NW of Ryal, and another possibility might therefore be that <i>side</i> refers to the situation of the farm in relation to Ryal.
41	Whiteside	NZ 1280	C	S	?85-90	?gentle - steep (2.8-12.5%) northern slopes of a hill-spur or tongue of raised ground	?40-150	?W~ farm; otherwise fields and pasture with scattered trees around the farm buildings and between individual fields	W~ is the name of a farm situated on top of a modest hill-spur or tongue of raised ground. The reference of ModE <i>side</i> is uncertain as it could be to either the northern or the southern slopes of the hill-spur; <i>side</i> is here thought to refer to the slightly steeper northern slopes.
42	Whiteside	NY 9180	C	S	270-280	long, gentle - steep (4.5-20%) slopes	400-550	W~ farm with a patch of woodland N of it; otherwise pasture and grassland	W~ is the name of a farm situated on long, south-east-facing slopes.
43	Woodside	NZ 1729	C	S	140-145	gentle - steep (5-20%) slopes	200-400	W~ village, and fields and pasture with scattered trees between individual fields	W~ is the name of a village situated partly on, and partly at the foot of steep, north-west-facing slopes. Thus, local topography suggests that ModE <i>side</i> is used as a hill-term in this name.

44	Woodside Farm	NZ 1472	C	S	?75-80	?sloping ground (1-2.6%)	?	?W~ F~ with a narrow strip of woodland N of the farm buildings; otherwise fields and pasture	W~ F~ is situated on gently sloping ground, with ModE <i>wood</i> undoubtedly referring to a narrow strip of woodland N of the farm. Local topography suggests that ModE <i>side</i> is not used as a hill-term in this name as the reference is probably to the situation of the farm by a wood rather than to the sloping ground.
45	Woodside Farm	NZ 4024	C	S	?60-65	?steep - very steep (14-50%) slopes overlooking a small stream	?25-100	?W~ F~; otherwise partly wooded, partly fields and pasture	W~ F~ is situated on top of steep, wooded slopes overlooking a small stream flowing in a narrow valley. Thus, local topography seems to suggest that ModE <i>side</i> is used as a hill-term in this name, but the possibility that the reference is to the situation of the farm by a wood cannot be discounted altogether.
46	Woodside Farm	NZ 4327	C	S	?	?	?	?abandoned site of W~ F~ and works N of it; otherwise fields and pasture with Whinny Moor Plantation E, and narrow strips of woodland W and N of the farm site	W~ F~ was until fairly recently the name of a farm situated on relatively level ground, and surrounded by woods as it lay less than 500 metres W of Whinny Moor Plantation, and there were also narrow strips of woodland W and N of the farm. The farm is marked on OS93, and the site of the demolished farm buildings is still visible on the ground. In the light of local topography, it seems unlikely that ModE <i>side</i> was used as a hill-term in this name.
47	Woodside Farm	NT 9741	C	S	?125-130	?gentle - steep (5-14%) north-western and northern slopes of a rounded hill-spur	?150-275	?partly fields and pasture, partly wooded	W~ F~ is situated on top of a rounded hill-spur. While local topography suggests that ModE <i>side</i> is used as a hill-term in this name, its exact reference is uncertain. <i>Side</i> is here thought to refer to the north-western and northern slopes of the hill-spur as they are partly wooded, and also slightly steeper than the eastern slopes.
48	Woodside, Ryton W~	NZ 1462	C	S	?130-135	?sloping ground (2.5-25%)	?	?R~ W~ settlement, and fields and pasture with trees around houses	R~ W~ is the name of a settlement situated on sloping, undulating ground, and while local topography suggests that ME <i>sīde</i> is used as a hill-term in this name, its exact reference is uncertain.

Table 4. OE *hrycg*, ME *rigge*, ModE *ridge*, dial. *rig(g)*

***hrycg* (OE)**

	Name	Grid Ref.	C / U	S / T	Height (max.) (m)	Shape	Size (length x width) (m)	Gradient	Vegetation and Buildings	Comments
1	Aldin Grange	NZ 2442	C	S	?106	?long, narrow hill	?1,050 x 50-225	?moderate - extremely steep (5.5-70%)	?Arbour House settlement and Stotgate Farm; otherwise fields and pasture with scattered trees	A~ G~ is the name of a settlement situated on the lower slopes of a very extensive ridge formation overlooking the valley in which the River Browney flows. The reference of OE <i>hrycg</i> in this name is highly uncertain as it could be either to the ridge formation or some part of it, or to a long, narrow hill on the eastern bank of the Browney opposite A~ G~ settlement. <i>Hrycg</i> is here thought to refer to the latter.
2	Benridge	NZ 1475	C	?	?65-70	?hill (irregular shape) or stretch of raised ground	?300 x 50-150	?gentle - moderate (1.3-10%)	?B~ Hall farm; otherwise fields and pasture with scattered trees between individual fields	Only <i>B~ Hall</i> on OS88. The Grid Ref. given here is to B~ H~; the location of the original B~ is not known. B~ H~ farm is situated on a hill which is perhaps best described as a stretch of raised ground as it is extremely modest in terms of both comparative height and gradients; OE <i>hrycg</i> is here thought to refer to this hill, but the reference could alternatively be to some other modest feature near B~ H~.

3	Benridge	NZ 1687	C	?	?100-105	?sloping ground	?	?gentle - moderate (1.5-10%)	?West B~, East B~ and B~ Hagg farms; otherwise partly fields and pasture, partly wooded	Only <i>West B~</i> , <i>East B~</i> , <i>B~ Hagg</i> and <i>B~ Moor</i> on OS81. The Grid Ref. given here is to <i>W~ B~</i> , which is <i>B~</i> on ANb. The reference of OE <i>hrycg</i> in these names is uncertain as there is not a feature readily recognisable as a possible <i>hrycg</i> at, or near the B~ settlements. <i>Hrycg</i> is here thought to refer to the stretch of sloping ground at the foot of which <i>W~</i> and <i>E~ B~</i> farms are situated, but the reference could alternatively be to some modest feature which is not visible on the maps consulted here.
4	Brownridge	NU 1028	C	S	189	large, tongue-shaped hill-spur or ridge	2,100 x 200-1,000	gentle - extremely steep (2.5-56%)	abandoned B~ house with a wood N of it; otherwise heath and grassland	<i>B~</i> is the name of an abandoned farmhouse situated on the south-eastern slopes of a large, tongue-shaped hill-spur or ridge.
5	Hazelrigg	NU 0533	C	?	?202	?very long, very large ridge formation	?3,750 x 100-1,100	?gentle - extremely steep (2-100%)	?heath and grassland with crag formations and patches of woodland	Only <i>Old H~</i> , <i>North H~</i> , <i>South H~</i> and <i>H~ Mill</i> on OS75; the Grid Ref. given here is to <i>O~ H~</i> , which is <i>H~</i> on ANb and NCGEW. The <i>H~</i> settlements are situated at the foot of a very long, very large ridge formation with several summits, and the exact reference of OE <i>hrycg</i> is uncertain. The reference is here thought to be to the whole formation, but it could alternatively be to only some part of it.

6	Middridge	NZ 2526	C	S	?125-130	?small, rounded hill-spur or stretch of raised ground	?250 x 100-200	?	?fields and pasture with scattered trees and the northern edge of M~ village extending to the southern slopes of the hill-spur	M~ is the name of a village. The reference of OE <i>hrycg</i> is highly uncertain as while the village is on gently sloping ground, it is not on top of a hill, and there are several, comparatively modest hill-features near it which might be referred to as <i>hrycges</i> . Moreover, the specific of this name, OE <i>mid</i> 'middle', suggests that the reference could be to two features, with M~ situated between them. The data given here are for the modest rounded hill-spur at the foot of which the village is situated.
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rigge (ME), ridge (ModE), rig(g) (ModE dial.)

	Name	Grid Ref.	C / U	S / T	Height (max.) (m)	Shape	Size (length x width) (m)	Gradient	Vegetation and Buildings	Comments
1	Barmoor Ridge	NT 9639	C	S	143	triangular hill-spur or ridge	1,000 x 50-450	gentle - steep (2.6-12%)	B~ R~ settlement with a small patch of trees next to it; otherwise fields and pasture	B~ R~ is the name of a small settlement situated on a triangular hill-spur or ridge.
2	Bellridge	NZ 0476	C	S	?205-210	?triangular hill-spur or tongue of raised ground	?450 x 25-225	?gentle - moderate (1-7.7%)	?B~ farm; otherwise fields and pasture with narrow strips of woodland W and E of the farm, and scattered trees between individual fields	B~ is the name of a farm situated on a modest triangular hill-spur or tongue of raised ground. The reference of ModE dial. <i>rig(g)</i> is uncertain as there are modest hill-spurs similar to the one B~ farm is situated on both S and NNE of the farm; <i>rig(g)</i> is here thought to refer to the hill-spur on which the farm is situated.
3	Benridge	NZ 4637	C	S	75-80	hill (irregular shape)	700 x 25-250	gentle - steep (3.3-16.7%)	B~ farm; otherwise fields and pasture	B~ is the name of a farm situated on top of a hill.
4	Blackhaggs Rigg	NT 8724	C	T	450-460	large, triangular ridge	1,750 x 100-950	steep - extremely steep (12.5-100%)	heath and grassland except for the western slopes of the ridge which are partly overgrown with bushes	B~ R~ is the name of a prominent ridge in the Cheviot Hills.
5	Bleak Ridge	NT 9445	C	T	87	oval-shaped hill	975 x 50-475	gentle - moderate (2.5-10%)	fields and pasture	
6	Brown Rigg	NT 8435	C	T	111	triangular hill	525 x 100-350	gentle - steep (4.8-25%)	fields and pasture	
7	Brownridge	NU 0137	C	S	118	long hill or stretch of raised ground	950 x 50-275	gentle (1-3%)	B~ settlement with a narrow strip of woodland W of it; otherwise fields and pasture	B~ is the name of a small settlement situated on a long hill which is perhaps best described as a stretch of raised ground as it is extremely modest in terms of both comparative height and gradients.

8	Crime Rigg	NZ 3341	C	S	159	very long, very large hill or ridge	2,500 x 100-800	gentle - extremely steep (2.5-100%)	Sherburn Hill village on the northern slopes of the hill and a large quarry on the south-eastern slopes; otherwise fields and pasture except for the lower slopes which are partly wooded	<i>C~ R~</i> is the name of a settlement situated at the foot a very long hill.
9	Donkin Rigg	NZ 0389	C	S	202	narrow hill	275 x 25-50	?	partly pasture, partly wooded with <i>D~ R~</i> farm at the foot of the hill	<i>D~ R~</i> is the name of a farm situated at the foot of a narrow hill which is extremely modest in terms of both comparative height and gradients.
10	Ferneyrigg Burn	NY 9683	C	T	246	narrow hill	650 x 25-100	gentle - steep (4.4-20%)	fields and pasture with a farm and a patch of trees next to it	<i>F~ B~</i> is the name of a small stream. On the OSC, OSI and OSM series of maps, <i>F~</i> is the name of a farm situated on a modest narrow hill N of <i>F~ B~</i> . <i>F~</i> farm, which still exists although it is not named on OS81, is on the site of a 'medieval moated farm', built '[b]etween 1,000 and 500 years ago' (KP).
11	Green Rigg	NY 9182	C	T	?290-300	?extensive ridge between two small streams	?1,250 x 25-650	?gentle - extremely steep (3.2-83%)	?pasture and grassland	The reference of ModE dial. <i>rig(g)</i> in this name is uncertain as it could be either to an extensive ridge or only to its summit; <i>rig(g)</i> is here thought to refer to the whole ridge. The ridge is between the Curtis Burn and the River Wansbeck.
12	Grindonrigg	NT 9243	C	S	79	oval-shaped hill	1,150 x 75-650	gentle - very steep (2.7-33%)	<i>G~</i> settlement; otherwise fields and pasture with two small patches of woodland on the western slopes of the hill	<i>G~</i> is the name of a small settlement situated on the south-eastern slopes of an oval-shaped hill.
13	Harper Ridge	NT 8741	C	S	55-60	long, narrow hill	775 x 50-175	gentle - steep (3-18.5%)	<i>H~ R~</i> settlement; otherwise fields and pasture	<i>H~ R~</i> is the name of a small settlement situated on a long, narrow hill.

14	Hazlerigg	NZ 2371	C	S	80-85	extensive ridge or stretch of raised ground	1,650 x 50-1,050	?	north-eastern part of the ridge is occupied by H~ village; otherwise partly wooded, partly fields and pasture	H~ is the name of a village situated partly on, and partly at the foot of an extensive ridge which forms part of a longer formation, and which is perhaps best described as a stretch raised ground as it is extremely modest in terms of both comparative height and gradients.
15	Horse Rigg	NT 8233	C	T	185-190	very extensive, triangular ridge	2,500 x 50-1,250	gentle - very steep (2.8-50%)	fields and pasture with small patches of woodland	
16	Longridge	NT 9549	C	S	79	long hill	2,000 x 50-625	gentle - extremely steep (2.4-56%)	West L~ settlement and L~ Towers school with scattered trees around the school buildings; otherwise fields and pasture	Only L~ Towers and West L~ on OS75. The Grid Ref. given here is to L~ T~; on ANb, L~ is the name of a settlement near L~ T~.
17	Muckleridge	NZ 0373	C	S	180-185	long, triangular hill-spur or ridge between two small streams	1,350 x 50-425	gentle - steep (2.5%-14%)	M~ farm with trees around the farm buildings; otherwise fields and pasture	M~ is the name of a farm situated on a triangular hill-spur or ridge between the Howlaw Burn and the Fenwick Burn.
18	Riggend, Healey R~	NZ 0056	C	S	215-220	extensive hill (irregular shape)	1,600 x 50-700	gentle - steep (1.7-11%)	H~ R~ and Hill Top farms; otherwise partly wooded, partly fields and pasture	H~ R~ is the name of a farm situated at the eastern end of an extensive hill.
19	Roddam Rigg	NU 0219	C	S	205	extensive hill (irregular shape)	1,900 x 50-900	gentle - extremely steep (4-62.5%)	partly wooded, partly fields and pasture with R~ R~ settlement at the foot of the hill	R~ R~ is the name of a small settlement situated at the foot of an extensive hill.
20	Standrop Rigg	NT 9418	C	T	520-530	ridge connecting two summits of a hill-spur	250 x 675-700	moderate - steep (9-25%)	heath and grassland	S~ R~ is the name of a ridge connecting two rocky peaks, Little Standrop and Great Standrop, in the Cheviot Hills.

21	Steel Rigg	NY 9979	C	S	?210-215	?very small, triangular hill-spur	?100 x 25-75	?	?cliffs on the north-western slopes of the hill-spur; otherwise pasture or grassland	S~ R~ is the name of a farm situated on a modest hill. The specific of this name, ModE dial. <i>steel</i> , seems to suggest that ModE dial. <i>rig(g)</i> refers to a small, triangular hill-spur jutting out from the hill NE of the farm as <i>steel</i> apparently refers to the vertical cliffs on the north-western slopes of the hill-spur, but the reference could alternatively be to the whole hill.
22	Steer Rig	NT 8524	C	T	500-510	large, triangular ridge	1,700 x 350-650	gentle - extremely steep (4-100%)	heath and grassland	S~ R~ is the name of a large, triangular ridge in the Cheviot Hills.
23	Todridge	NY 9971	C	S	200-210	small, oval-shaped hill	225 x 50-100	gentle - moderate (3-7.4%)	T~ farm, and fields and pasture with scattered trees around the farm buildings and lining the road to the farm	T~ is the name of a farm situated on a modest oval-shaped hill.
24	Todridge	NZ 0585	C	S	?110-120	?tongue of land between two small streams	?125 x 25-125	?	?occupied entirely by T~ farm	T~ is the name of a farm situated at the bottom of the valley in which the Middleton Burn flows. The reference of ModE <i>ridge</i> is uncertain; it is here thought to be to the tongue of land which the farm is situated on, formed by the M~ B~ and another small stream, but it could alternatively be to some other feature on either side of the M~ B~.
25	Wallridge	NZ 0576	C	S	185-190	triangular ridge or tongue of raised ground	600 x 25-225	gentle - steep (0.7-25%)	remains of the abandoned W~ house; otherwise fields and pasture	W~ is the name of a settlement. ModE <i>ridge</i> apparently refers to a modest triangular ridge or tongue of raised ground NNW of the settlement as on OSC1 and OSCR1, W~ is the name of a house situated on this ridge while the present-day settlement is not marked on OS maps before the 1920-1924 revision of OSC1 (OSCR2).

26	White Riggs	NZ 0073	C	T	?170-175	?very small, rectangular hill-spur	?100 x 75-100	?gentle - steep (5-14%)	?fields and pasture	W~ R~ are on the lower south-western slopes of an extensive hill. The reference of ModE dial. <i>rig(g)</i> in this name is uncertain, and the pl. form of the name suggests that <i>rig(g)</i> could refer collectively to several features; the data given here are for the feature closest to the spot named W~ R~ on the maps consulted here.
27	Whitridge	NZ 0688	C	S	163	narrow hill	400 x 25-100	gentle - steep (0.8-11%)	W~ farm; otherwise fields and pasture with scattered trees	W~ is the name of a farm situated on top of a modest narrow hill.
28	Whitridge Well	NY 9985	C	T	?200-210	?very small, triangular hill-spur	?150 x 25-125	?moderate - steep (10-14%)	?fields and pasture	W~ W~ is the name of a spring. The reference of ModE <i>ridge</i> is uncertain; it is here thought to be to a modest triangular hill-spur ENE of the spring, but <i>ridge</i> might alternatively refer to moderate - steep slopes N of it.
29	Corridge	NZ 0683	U	S	130-135	hill-spur overlooking a river	550 x 50-200	gentle - steep (3-16.5%)	C~ farm with patches of trees N and W of it; otherwise fields and pasture with scattered trees between individual fields	C~ is the name of a farm situated on top a hill-spur overlooking the valley in which the River Wansbeck flows. Thus, local topography suggests that the generic if this name is ModE <i>ridge</i> .
30	Rodridge Farm	NZ 4135	U	S	?143	?narrow hill	?600 x 25-125	?	?R~ H~ at the western end of the hill; the northern end of the hill is occupied by houses, otherwise fields and pasture with scattered trees	There is also a R~ Hall (<i>Rodridge House</i> OSC1) on all maps consulted here. If this name contains ModE <i>ridge</i> , its reference is uncertain. R~ F~ is situated on a small hill of irregular shape while nearby R~ H~ is on a narrow hill; both features are modest in terms of comparative height and gradients, and <i>ridge</i> could refer to either of them, or possibly to some other hill-feature in the area. The reference is here thought to be to the hill R~ H~ is on.

Table 5. OE *hēafod*, ME *heved*, *haved*, *hede*, ModE *head*

***hēafod* (OE)**

	Name	Grid Ref.	C / U	S / T	Height (max.) (m)	Shape	Gradient	Vegetation and Buildings	Comments
1	Hartside	NT 9716	C	S	?260-270	?hill-spur with moderate - steep slopes and an extensive summit (hill-spur: 500 x 1,000-1,200m; summit: 450 x 700-1,000m)	?moderate - steep (7.7-20%)	?H~ farm with patches of woodland NNE, WSW and W of it; otherwise fields and pasture	<i>H~</i> is the name of a farm situated on a hill-spur forming part of a very large eminence. The reference of OE <i>hēafod</i> is uncertain as it could be either to the whole hill-spur or only to its south-western part in which H~ farm is located; <i>hēafod</i> is here though to refer to the whole hill-spur.

heved, haved, hede (ME), head (ModE)

	Name	Grid Ref.	C / U	S / T	Height (max.) (m)	Shape	Gradient	Vegetation and Buildings	Comments
1	Avenue Head Farm	NZ 3075	C	S	?	?	?	?	A~ H~ F~ is situated on comparatively level ground at the 'head' of the avenue leading to Seaton Delaval Hall, and it seems highly unlikely that ModE <i>head</i> is used as a hill-term in this name.
2	Aykley Heads	NZ 2643	C	S	?105-110	?rounded hill	?gentle - very steep (2.6-38%)	?partly built up, partly parkland	A~ H~ is the name of an area on the outskirts of Durham city; on the OSC and OSI series of maps, it is the name of a small settlement situated on a rounded hill in the western part of present-day A~ H~. The reference and meaning of ModE <i>head</i> are uncertain as <i>head</i> could refer either to the rounded hill or its summit or highest point, or, if A~ is an earlier p. n. containing OE <i>clif</i> or its reflex, to the top of a slope.
3	Dyke Head	NZ 0291	C	S	?	?	?	?D~ H~ farm, surrounded by fields and pasture with patches of woodland	D~ H~ is the name of a farm situated on sloping ground. It seems unlikely that ModE <i>head</i> is used as hill-term here as the reference is probably to the 'head', or upper end of a ditch or a wall.
4	Earlehillhead	NT 9726	C	S	?246	?summit of a rounded hill-spur	?moderate - very steep (9-40%)	?fields and pasture	E~ is the name of a farm situated on the northern slopes of a rounded hill-spur overlooking a narrow valley in the Cheviot Hills. The reference and meaning of ModE <i>head</i> in this name are uncertain as the farm is not on the summit, or at the end of the hill-spur. <i>Head</i> is here thought to refer to the summit of the hill-spur, but the reference could alternatively be to the perceived location of the farm on the summit of a hill-feature as the slopes below the farm are steeper than those above it, and, when seen from the NE, the farm appears to be on a hill-top.

5	Fieldhead	NZ 1794	C	S	?	?	?	?F~ H~ settlement and a patch of trees SW of it; otherwise fields and pasture with scattered trees between individual fields	<i>F~ H~</i> is the name of a small settlement situated on the south-east-facing slopes of a hill. It seems unlikely that ModE <i>head</i> is used as a hill-term here as the reference is probably to the 'head', or upper end of a field.
6	Hall Heads	NZ 2531	C	S	?190-195	?summit of a very extensive ridge formation with several summits	?gentle - moderate (0.9-7.7%)	?H~ H~ farm, and fields and pasture with scattered trees	<i>H~ H~</i> is the name of a farm situated on one of the summits of a very extensive ridge formation with several summits. The reference and meaning of ModE <i>head</i> in this name are uncertain as <i>head</i> could refer either to the summit, or to the situation of the farm on top of the long, steep northern slopes of the formation. The reference is here thought to be to the summit.
7	Hill Head	NY 9369	C	S	?210-220	?summit of a rounded hill-spur	?moderate - steep (6.7-25%)	?H~ H~ settlement; otherwise fields and pasture with scattered trees	<i>H~ H~</i> is the name of a small settlement situated on a rounded hill-spur. The meaning of ModE <i>head</i> in this name appears to be 'highest point, summit'. The highest point of the summit of the hill-spur is about 250 metres NE of the settlement, but the western slopes of the hill-spur are steep and when seen from the W, the settlement appears to be on its summit. The meaning of <i>head</i> could alternatively be 'end of a hill' as while the settlement appears to be on the summit of the hill-spur, it also appears to be at the end, or on the edge of the summit.
8	Hill Head	NZ 1266	C	S	135-140	rounded, western end of a large hill with two summits	gentle - very steep (2.8-50%)	H~ H~ farm; otherwise partly wooded, partly fields and pasture with Heddon-on-the-Wall village E of the farm	<i>H~ H~</i> is the name of a farm situated at the western end of a large hill overlooking the deep valley in which the River Tyne flows. The meaning of ModE <i>head</i> in this name is probably 'end of a hill' rather 'highest point, summit' as the farm is not on the summit of the hill.

9	Hill Head	NZ 1482	C	S	120-125	rounded, eastern end of an extensive, oval-shaped hill	gentle - moderate (2-8%)	H~ H~ settlement; otherwise fields and pasture	<i>H~ H~</i> is the name of a small settlement situated at the eastern end of an oval-shaped hill which is extensive, but modest in terms of both comparative height and gradients. The meaning of ModE <i>head</i> here is probably 'end of a hill' rather than 'highest point, summit' as the settlement is not at the highest point of the hill.
10	Hill Head, Bavington H~ H~	NY 9979	C	S	?210-220	?southern end of a hill or stretch of raised ground	?gentle (1.5-2.9%)	?B~ H~ H~ farm, and fields and pasture with scattered trees and small patches of woodland around the farm and NE of it	<i>B~ H~ H~</i> is the name of a farm situated on the southern slopes of a hill which is perhaps best described as a stretch of raised ground as it is extremely modest in terms of both comparative height and gradients. The reference and meaning of ModE <i>head</i> in this name are uncertain; <i>head</i> is here thought to refer to southern end of the hill at which the farm is situated, but it seems possible that the reference could alternatively be to some other, modest feature not visible on the maps consulted here.
11	Hill Head, Beaufront H~ H~	NY 9666	C	S	216	summit of a triangular hill-spur	moderate - steep (5.5-20%)	B~ H~ H~ settlement; otherwise fields with a small wood SE of the settlement and scattered trees around it	<i>B~ H~ H~</i> is the name of a small settlement situated on the summit of a triangular hill-spur.
12	Hill Head, Errington H~ H~	NY 9669	C	S	226	summit of a small, rounded hill-spur	gentle - steep (3.4-23%)	fields and pasture	<i>E~ H~ H~</i> is the name of a farm which was formerly known as <i>Hazeldean</i> (OSC1). <i>E~ H~ H~</i> appears on OSC1 and OSC1 as the name of a house about 950m NE of present-day E~ H~ H~, and ModE <i>head</i> apparently refers to the summit of the small, rounded hill-spur on which this house was situated.

13	Hill Head, Linden H~ H~	NZ 1496	C	S	140-145	rounded, southern end of a hill	gentle - steep (4.5-12%)	L~ H~ H~ settlement with patches of trees around it and the A697, lined with trees, E of it; otherwise fields and pasture	L~ H~ H~ is the name of a small settlement situated at the southern end of a hill. The meaning of ModE <i>head</i> in this name is probably 'end of a hill' rather than 'highest point, summit' as the settlement is not on the summit of the hill.
14	Hill Head, Nesbitt H~ H~	NZ 0769	C	S	140-145	south-western end of a very extensive hill	gentle - moderate (2.5-9.5%)	N~ H~ F~ with fields and pasture around it; otherwise occupied almost entirely by the south-western edge of the now disused RAF Ouston airfield	N~ H~ H~ is the name of a farm situated on the south-western slopes of an extensive hill. ModE <i>head</i> is apparently used in this name in the sense of 'end of a hill' as the farm is not on the summit of the hill.
15	Hill Head, Ogle H~ H~	NZ 1178	C	S	110-115	summit of an oval-shaped hill	gentle - moderate (1.7-10%)	O~ H~ H~ farm, and fields and pasture	O~ H~ H~ is the name of a farm situated on the summit of an oval-shaped hill.
16	Hillhead	NZ 0479	C	S	191	summit of a rounded hill-spur	gentle - steep (3.6-17%)	H~ farm; otherwise partly wooded, partly fields and pasture	H~ is the name of a farm situated on the summit of a rounded hill-spur.
17	Hillhead, Brandon H~	NU 0517	C	S	130-135	summit of a rounded hill-spur	gentle - steep (2.8-22.5%)	B~ H~ house; otherwise fields and pasture with scattered trees	B~ H~ is the name of a house situated on the summit of a rounded hill-spur forming part of a very large hill.
18	Hillhead, Dalton H~	NZ 1072	C	S	?130-135	?summit of a small, rounded hill	?	?occupied entirely by D~ H~ farm	D~ H~ is the name of a farm situated on a small, rounded hill. The exact reference of ModE <i>head</i> is uncertain as it could be either to the whole hill, or only to its summit or highest point. The reference is here thought to be to the latter.
19	Park Head	NZ 0381	C	S	?	?	?	?P~ H~ farm, and fields and pasture with a patch of woodland NW of the farm and scattered trees between individual fields	P~ H~ is the name of a farm. While the farm is on sloping ground, it seems unlikely that ModE <i>head</i> is used as hill-term in this name as the reference is probably to the situation of the farm at the 'head', or upper end of a park or wood.

20	Park Head Farm	NZ 1091	C	S	?	?	?	?P~ H~ F~ with Newpark Wood S of it; otherwise fields and pasture with scattered trees	P~ H~ F~ is situated at the top of a steep slope overlooking Newpark Wood. It seems unlikely that ModE <i>head</i> is used as a hill-term in this name as the reference is probably to the situation of the farm at the 'head' of Newpark Wood rather than to the 'head' of a hill-feature.
21	Park Head Farm	NZ 2330	C	S	?	?	?	?P~ H~ F~, and Quarry Wood and Rookery Wood; otherwise fields and pasture with scattered trees	P~ H~ F~ is situated on a hill-spur forming part of a very extensive ridge formation. It seems unlikely that ModE <i>head</i> is used as a hill-term in this name as the farm is also at the 'head' of two wooded areas, Quarry Wood and Rookery Wood, and <i>head</i> probably refers here to the 'head' of a park or wood rather than that of a hill-feature.
22	Path Head	NZ 1763	C	S	?	?	?	?upper slopes are partly built up, partly grassland while the lower slopes are wooded	P~ H~ is the name of an area on the outskirts of Blaydon. The place is on the north-western slopes of a large hill, but it seems unlikely that ModE <i>head</i> is used as a hill-term in this name as the reference is probably to the 'head', or upper end of a path.
23	Sandyway Heads	NZ 0474	C	S	?	?	?	?S~ H~ farm, and fields and pasture with scattered bushes	S~ H~ is the name of a farm situated on a large hill. It seems unlikely that ModE <i>head</i> is used as a hill-term in this name as the reference is probably to the 'head' of a path, or paths, rather than that of a hill-feature.
24	Townhead Farm	NZ 1390	C	S	?	?	?	?Stanton settlement, and fields and pasture with scattered trees lining individual fields and the road through the settlement	T~ F~ is situated on the summit of a rounded hill-spur. The farm is also at the 'head', or upper end of Stanton settlement, and it seems unlikely that ModE <i>head</i> is used as a hill-term in this name as the reference is probably to the situation of the farm in relation to the rest of the settlement.
25	Whitehill Head	NU 1027	C	T	195-200	summit of a rounded hill-spur	moderate - very steep (5.3-33%)	heath and grassland	W~ H~ is the name of the summit of a rounded hill-spur.

26	Wood Head Farm, Beaufront W~ H~ F~	NY 9566	C	S	?167	?summit of a rounded hill-spur	?moderate - steep (5.3-14.3%)	?B~ W~ H~ F~ settlement, and fields and pasture with scattered trees	<i>B~ W~ H~ F~</i> is the name of a settlement situated on the summit of a rounded hill-spur. It is uncertain whether ModE <i>head</i> is used as a hill-term in this name as it could refer either to the hill-spur or its summit, or to the 'head', or upper end of a wood.
27	Woodhead	NZ 0857	C	S	?	?	?	?W~ farm, and fields and pasture with extensive areas of woodland SW and S of the farm	<i>W~</i> is the name of a farm situated on the south-western slopes of a very large eminence. The farm is not on the summit or at the end or edge of the eminence, and ModE <i>head</i> probably refers here to the 'head' of a wood rather than to a hill-feature.
28	Hedley, Low H~	NZ 1498	U	S	?75-80	?small, rounded hill-spur overlooking a river	?moderate - steep (7.8-16.7%)	?L~ H~ farm; otherwise partly wooded, partly fields and pasture	<i>L~ H~</i> is the name of a farm situated on the north-west-facing slopes of a small, rounded hill-spur overlooking the valley in which the River Coquet flows. ModE <i>head</i> is here thought to refer to the hill-spur on which the farm is situated, but the reference could alternatively be to some other feature in the area as the location of the original H~ is uncertain.

Table 6. ME *cragge*, ModE *crag*

***crag* (ModE)**

	Name	Grid Ref.	C / U	S / T	Height (max.) (m)	Shape	Length (m)	Vegetation and Buildings	Comments
1	Binchester Crag Farm	NZ 2132	C	S	75-80	rock formations overlooking a river	?	wooded with rock formations	B~ C~ F~ is situated on slopes overlooking the deep, wooded valley at the bottom of which the River Wear flows. ModE <i>crag</i> refers to rock formations about 400 metres SW of the farm.
2	Bizzle Crag	NT 8921	C	T	650-660	rock formations on long, extremely steep (55-100%) slopes overlooking a small stream	850	B~ C~; otherwise heath and grassland except for the slopes below the rock formations which are almost entirely bare	B~ C~ are on steep slopes overlooking the valley at the bottom of which the Bizzle Burn flows on the northern slopes of the Cheviot.
3	Braydon Crag	NT 8921	C	T	717	rock formation on the summit of a rounded hill-spur	?	B~ C~, otherwise grassland	B~ C~ is on the summit of a rounded hill-spur jutting from the Cheviot.
4	Callaly Crag	NU 0609	C	T	275-280	rock formations on a long, steep - extremely steep (25-100%) slope	?	C~ C~, otherwise entirely wooded	C~ C~ is in Thrunton Wood.
5	Crag House	NY 9269	C	S	190-200	rock formations and vertical cliffs on steep - extremely steep (25-67%) slopes	?	rock formations and cliffs; otherwise partly wooded, partly grassland	C~ H~ is the name of a farm situated on top of steep, north-west-facing slopes. ModE <i>crag</i> refers to rock formations and cliffs on the slopes below the farm.
6	Cragback	NY 9280	C	S	220-230	rock formations on very steep - extremely steep (50-100%) slopes overlooking a small stream	?	wooded with rock formations	C~ is the name of a farm situated on top of steep, north-west-facing slopes overlooking the Carry Burn.
7	Cragcleugh Burn	NU 1123	C	T	220-230	rock formations on sloping ground (1.5-10%) overlooking a small stream	?	heath with rock formations except for the banks of the C~ B~ which are partly grassland, partly overgrown with bushes	C~ B~ is the name of a small stream flowing through moorland. ModE <i>crag</i> apparently refers to rock formations by the stream.

8	Cunyan Crag	NT 9718	C	T	473	rock formations on the summit and steep - extremely steep (12.5-60%) slopes of a rounded hill-spur	300	C~ C~; otherwise partly bare, partly grassland, except for the northern slopes of the hill-spur which are partly wooded	C~ C~ are on the summit and steep slopes of a rounded hill-spur on the south-eastern edge of Threestoneburn Wood in the Cheviot Hills.
9	Dovehole Crag	NT 9636	C	T	135-140	rock formations on the steep - extremely steep (14-83%) south-western slopes of a large eminence	?	D~ C~ rocks; the largest rock formations are on grassland, otherwise the slopes are wooded	ModE <i>crag</i> refers collectively to a group of two larger and several smaller rock formations on the south-west-facing slopes of a large eminence.
10	Goatscrag Hill	NT 9737	C	T	160-165	rock formations and vertical cliffs on the very steep - extremely steep (25-100%) southern slopes of the summit of a large eminence	400	G~ H~ cliffs, otherwise grassland	
11	Hare Crag	NU 1022	C	T	225-230	rock formations on moderate - very steep (6-28%) slopes	200	H~ C~, otherwise heath and grassland	
12	Hawick Crag	NY 9682	C	T	250-260	cliffs on very steep (37-50%) slopes	350	H~ C~ cliffs; otherwise pasture with areas of woodland E, NNW and WSW of the cliffs	
13	Housey Crag	NT 9521	C	T	400-410	rock formation on the moderate - extremely steep (9.5-83%) northern slopes of a large hill overlooking a stream	125	H~ C~, otherwise heath and grassland	H~ C~ is the name of a prominent rock formation in the Cheviot Hills. It is on the northern slopes of a large hill overlooking the deep valley at the bottom of which the Harthope Burn flows.
14	Hunterheugh Crag	NU 1116	C	T	?140-145	?rock formations on the summit and moderate - very steep (6.7-50%) eastern slopes of a rounded hill-spur	?	H~ C~, otherwise heath and grassland	ModE <i>crag</i> refers to rock formations on a rounded hill-spur. It is uncertain whether the reference is only to the formations on the eastern slopes of the hill-spur, or, as assumed here, collectively to the formations both on the summit and on the slopes of the hill-spur.
15	Kimmer Crag	NU 1117	C	T	150-155	rock formations on the moderate - very steep (7-50%) northern slopes of a rounded hill-spur	?	K~ C~, otherwise heath and grassland	

16	Langlee Crag	NT 9622	C	T	420-430	rock formations on the summit and gentle - extremely steep (5-100%) western and southern slopes of a hill	?	L~ C~, otherwise grassland	L~ C~ are on the summit and slopes of one of the peaks in the Cheviot Hills.
17	Long Crag	NT 9617	C	T	530-540	rock formations on the moderate - extremely steep (9-83%) southern slopes of a very large hill	75	L~ C~, otherwise heath and grassland	L~ C~ is on one of the peaks in the Cheviot Hills.
18	Long Crag	NU 0606	C	T	305-310	rock formations on the steep - extremely steep (18.5-100%) northern slopes of a large hill	275	L~ C~, otherwise heath and grassland	
19	Long Crag	NT 9521	C	T	430-440	rock formations on the summit and moderate - extremely steep (10-67%) north-western slopes of a large hill overlooking a stream	420	L~ C~, otherwise heath and grassland	ModE <i>crag</i> refers to a series of prominent rock formations on the summit and slopes of a large hill overlooking the deep valley in which the Harthope Burn flows in the Cheviot Hills.
20	Lunga Crag	NY 9582	C	T	250-260	rock formations on the north-western slopes of a narrow hill	725	L~ C~, otherwise partly bare, partly grassland	ModE <i>crag</i> refers to rock formations on the north-western slopes of a modest narrow hill.
21	Middleton Crag	NT 9721	C	T	404	rock formations on the summit of a rounded hill-spur	?	M~ C~, otherwise heath and grassland	M~ C~ are on one of the peaks in the Cheviot Hills.
22	Raven's Crag	NU 0536	C	T	165-170	rock formations on the steep - extremely steep (25-100%) southern slopes of a narrow hill	200	R~ C~; otherwise partly wooded, partly grassland	
23	Rothley Crag	NZ 0488	C	T	230-240	rock formations on the summit and steep - extremely steep (16.7-100%) western slopes of a hill	?	R~ C~ and the ruins of R~ Castle on the summit of the hill; otherwise partly bare, partly grassland	
24	Shaftoe Crag	NZ 0582	C	T	200-210	rock formations and cliffs on the summits and moderate - very steep (6.7-50%) slopes of two large hills	?	S~ C~ rocks and cliffs; the south-facing slopes of the southern hill are partly wooded, otherwise mostly grassland with scattered trees	ModE <i>crag</i> refers collectively to cliffs and rock formations on the summits and slopes of two large hills.

25	Shiellow Crag	NU 0537	C	T	155-160	vertical cliffs and rock formations on a hill	475	S~ C~, otherwise grassland partly overgrown with bushes	
26	Steel Crag	NT 9721	C	T	360-370	rock formation on the summit of a triangular hill-spur	20	S~ C~; the area S and SW of the rock formation is wooded, otherwise heath and grassland	S~ C~ is the name of a prominent rock formation on the summit of a triangular hill-spur on the north-eastern edge of Threestoneburn Wood in the Cheviot Hills.
27	Steely Crag	NT 9524	C	T	365	rock formation on the steep - very steep (12.5-32%) northern slopes of a large hill	?	S~ C~, otherwise heath and grassland	S~ C~ is on the northern slopes of one of the peaks in the Cheviot Hills.
28	Sweethope Crag	NY 9681	C	T	250-260	rock formations on the steep - extremely steep (20-84%) northern and north-western slopes of a long hill or ridge	?	S~ C~, otherwise partly bare, partly grassland	
29	Thockrington Crag	NY 9578	C	T	210-220	rock formations on the western and north-western slopes of a triangular hill	225	T~ C~, otherwise pasture with a small wood on the summit of the hill	
30	Thrunton Crag	NU 0709	C	T	260-270	cliffs and rock formations on a long, steep - extremely steep (20-100%) slope	?	T~ C~, otherwise entirely wooded	T~ C~ is in T~ Wood.
31	Tom Tallon's Crag	NT 9328	C	T	353	rock formation on the summit of a hill	40	T~ T~ C~, otherwise heath and grassland	
32	Wanney Crag, Great W~ C~	NY 9383	C	T	310-320	rock formations on the very steep - extremely steep (40-100%) northern and north-western slopes of a hill	700	G~ W~ C~, otherwise heath and grassland	
33	Written Crag	NY 9368	C	T	220-230	rock formations on the gentle - steep (3-18%) south-eastern slopes of a hill	?	W~ C~, otherwise pasture and grassland	

34	Craig Lea	NZ 1436	U	S	?225-230	?	?	?C~ L~ farm; otherwise fields and pasture with narrow strips of woodland NE and S of the farm	C~ L~ is the name of a farm. Local topography suggests that the specific of this name is probably the surname <i>Craig</i> rather than ModE <i>crag</i> as while C~ L~ farm is on sloping ground, there is not a feature identifiable as a possible <i>crag</i> at, or near the farm.
35	Craigs House	NU 1118	U	S	?	?	?	?C~ H~ farm; the banks of the E~ B~ are partly wooded, otherwise fields and pasture with a patch of woodland on the steepest slopes SW of the farm	C~ H~ is the name of a farm situated on the south-western slopes of an extensive, triangular hill-spur between the Eglingham Burn and the Coal Burn. Local topography suggests that the specific of this name is probably the surname <i>Craig</i> rather than ModE <i>crag</i> as there is not a feature identifiable as a possible <i>crag</i> at, or near the farm.

Table 7. OE *dūn* , ME *doun* , ModE *down*

***dūn* (OE)**

	Name	Grid Ref.	C / U	S / T	Height (max.) (m)	Shape	Size (length x width) (m)	Vegetation and Buildings	Comments
1	Brandon	NU 0417	C	S	?187	?large hill (irregular shape)	?1,300 x 150-1,100	?fields and pasture except for the south-western slopes of the hill which are partly wooded	B~ is the name of a settlement situated in the valley in which the River Breamish flows. There are prominent hill-features NNE, WNW and SW of B~, and the reference of OE <i>dūn</i> is, therefore, uncertain; it is here thought to be to the hill NNE of the settlement.
2	Brandon	NZ 2339	C	S	188	rounded hill-spur	900 x 200-1,200	eastern slopes of the hill-spur are partly built up; otherwise fields and pasture	B~ is the name of a village situated partly at the foot of, and partly on the slopes of a rounded hill-spur forming part of a very extensive ridge formation. The oldest part of the village, including B~ Hall, is situated on the eastern slopes of the hill-spur (OSC1).
3	Burdon, Great B~	NZ 3116	C	S	?72	?hill (irregular shape)	?550 x 50-300	?pasture	There is also a Little B~, as well as a South B~, on all editions of OS maps consulted here. The location of the original B~, and, thus, the reference of OE <i>dūn</i> , is uncertain. <i>Dūn</i> is here thought to refer to a hill about 400 metres SSE of L~ B~, but the reference could alternatively be to another, smaller hill about 500 metres SE of G~ B~, or perhaps to some other modest feature near one of the B~ settlements.

4	Callerton	NZ 1768	C	S	?119	?hill (irregular shape)	?500 x 75-300	?fields and pasture	C~ is the name of a settlement situated on comparatively low-lying ground by the Ouse Burn. Present-day C~ is a 20th century settlement; the original C~ settlement was apparently at, or near either Black C~, High C~, Darras Hall or C~ Hall (OSIR2). The reference of OE <i>dūn</i> is uncertain as there are several hills in the area which might be referred to as <i>dūns</i> . The reference is here thought to be to the hill at the foot of which High C~ and C~ Hall are situated.
5	Coundon	NZ 2429	C	S	180-185	hill (irregular shape)	1,150 x 50-800	Grange Hill farm and the A689; otherwise fields and pasture with scattered trees around the farm and C~ village at the foot of the hill	C~ is the name of a village situated at the foot of a hill.
6	Downham	NT 8633	C	S	170-175	rounded hill-spur	850 x 300-800	fields and pasture with small patches of woodland and D~ settlement at the foot of the hill-spur	D~ is the name of a small settlement situated at the foot of a rounded hill-spur forming part of a very large eminence with an extensive summit and several hill-spurs jutting from it. This name probably contains the dat. pl. form of OE <i>dūn</i> , with the reference being collectively to several hill-features; the data given here are for the rounded hill-spur.
7	Durham	NZ 2742	C	S	70-75	hill (irregular shape)	850 x 75-325	built up except for the steep lower slopes of the hill which are wooded	OE <i>dūn</i> refers to the hill partly encircled by the River Wear on which D~ Castle and Cathedral are situated.
8	Earsdon	NZ 1993	C	S	?103	?summit of an extensive eminence	?500 x 50-325	?E~ Hill settlement; otherwise fields and pasture with scattered trees around the settlement	E~ is the name of a small settlement situated on an extensive eminence which is perhaps best described as a stretch of raised ground. The reference of OE <i>dūn</i> in this name is uncertain as it could be either to the summit of the eminence on top of which E~ Hill settlement is situated, or to the part of the eminence on which E~ settlement itself is situated. <i>Dūn</i> is here thought to refer to the summit.

9	Eldon	NZ 2327	C	S	168	hill (irregular shape) with moderate - very steep (7.7-50%) western and north-western slopes and gentle - moderate 1.4-6%) eastern slopes	1,000 x 75-900	E~ Blue House farm, E~ Lodge and Old E~ settlement; there are opencast workings at the foot of the hill and its western slopes are partly excavated, otherwise fields and pasture except for the southern slopes of the hill which are partly wooded	E~ is the name of a settlement situated on sloping ground overlooking a small stream. It was built in the 19th century to house the workers of nearby E~ Colliery, which has also been known as <i>South Durham Colliery</i> ; the original E~ settlement was probably at, or near Old E~, which is <i>Eldon</i> on ADu and OSC1 (DMM; OSC1). OE <i>dūn</i> apparently refers to the hill at the foot of which O~ E~ settlement is situated.
10	Fawdon	NU 0315	C	S	?170-175	?rounded hill-spur	?375 x 100-500	?F~ settlement with scattered trees around it; otherwise fields and pasture	F~ is the name of a small settlement on the eastern edge of the Cheviot Hills. The reference of OE <i>dūn</i> in this name is uncertain: it is here thought to be to the rounded hill-spur F~ settlement is situated on, but it could alternatively be to one of the several other prominent hill-features near the settlement.
11	Fawdon	NZ 2268	C	S	55-60	oval-shaped hill or stretch of raised ground	475 x 50-275	almost entirely built up	F~ is a residential area on the outskirts of Newcastle upon Tyne. On the OSC series of maps, <i>Fawdon</i> is the name of a small settlement on the northern edge of present-day F~. OE <i>dūn</i> apparently refers to the modest oval-shaped hill or stretch of raised ground on which this settlement is situated.
12	Felkington	NT 9444	C	S	?95-100	?rounded hill-spur or stretch of raised ground	?400 x 150-850	?F~ settlement; otherwise fields and pasture with narrow strips of woodland NNE and ENE of the settlement	F~ is the name of a small settlement situated on a rounded hill-spur which is perhaps best described as a stretch of raised ground as it is extremely modest in terms of both comparative height and gradients. The reference of OE <i>dūn</i> is uncertain as it could be either to the hill-spur or a triangular hill about 450 metres SSW of it. <i>Dūn</i> is here thought to refer to the hill-spur.

13	Flodden	NT 9235	C	S	?80-85	?rounded hill-spur	?650 x 50-400	?F~ settlement with a small wood and a pond WSW of it; otherwise fields and pasture	F~ is the name of a small settlement situated on the summit of a rounded hill-spur overlooking Milfield Plain on the edge of the north-eastern foot hills of the Cheviot Hills. The reference of OE <i>dūn</i> in this name is uncertain. It is here thought to be to the hill-spur the settlement is situated on, but it could alternatively be to a prominent rounded hill-spur NW of the settlement, or possibly to the hill forming the summit of the large eminence it juts out from.
14	Glantton	NU 0714	C	S	?212	?large hill (irregular shape) with two summits	?1,900 x 100-800 (summits: 400 x 75-300, 300 x 50-275)	?G~ Pyke settlement with trees around it and a farm NE of it; otherwise fields and pasture with scattered trees	G~ is the name of a village situated at the foot of a large hill with two distinct summits. It is uncertain whether OE <i>dūn</i> refers to the whole hill or only to one of its summits; the reference is here thought to be to the whole hill.
15	Greenleighton	NZ 0292	C	S	284	hill (irregular shape)	850 x 100-600	opencast workings and pasture	G~ is the name of a small settlement situated at the foot of a hill.
16	Grindon	NZ 3925	C	S	?	?	?	?G~ settlement, and fields and pasture with patches of woodland	G~ is the name of a small settlement. The reference of OE <i>dūn</i> in this name is highly uncertain as the settlement is not on, or near a feature which would be readily recognisable as a possible <i>dūn</i> .
17	Grindon	NT 9144	C	S	50-55	extensive triangular hill-spur or stretch of raised ground	1,250 x 25-600	G~ settlement; otherwise fields and pasture	G~ is the name of a settlement situated on an extensive triangular hill-spur which is perhaps best described as a stretch of raised ground as it is extremely modest in terms of both comparative height and gradients.
18	Grindon, High G~	NZ 3224	C	S	100-105	hill (irregular shape)	1,050 x 50-500	abandoned site of H~ G~ farm on the north-western slopes of the hill; otherwise fields and pasture except for the southern slopes which are partly wooded	H~ G~ was until recently the name of a farm situated on the north-western slopes of a hill: the farm is marked on all editions of OS maps consulted here, and the abandoned house-site is still visible on the hill. The site of the deserted mediaeval village of G~ is at the foot of the hill (KP).

19	Grottingon Farm	NY 9769	C	S	246	long, narrow hill	875 x 25-225	G~ F~; otherwise pasture with a small wood NW of the farm and trees lining the path leading to it	G~ F~ is situated on a long, narrow hill.
20	Heddon, Black H~	NZ 0776	C	S	?177	?rounded hill-spur	?550 x 50-325	?fields and pasture	B~ H~ is the name of a large farm. The reference of OE <i>dūn</i> is uncertain as it could be either to a rounded hill-spur NNE of the farm or to a hill NW of it; it is here thought to be to the hill-spur.
21	Heddon-on-the-Wall	NZ 1366	C	S	?140-145	?large hill (irregular shape) with two summits	?1,350 x 50-500 (summits: 600 x 25-250, 325 x 25-175)	?occupied almost entirely by H~ village; areas which are not built up are fields and pasture with small patches of trees	H~ is the name of a village situated on a large hill overlooking the deep valley at the bottom of which the River Tyne flows. While the present-day village extends over most of the hill, on OSC1, H~ village is on, and at the foot of the eastern summit of the hill. It is uncertain whether OE <i>dūn</i> refers to the whole hill or only to its eastern summit. The reference is here thought to be to the whole hill.
22	Hetton le Hill	NZ 3545	C	S	150-155	hill (irregular shape) with moderate - extremely steep (10-100%) western slopes	1,100 x 75-850	partly wooded, partly fields and pasture with H~ settlement at the foot of the hill	H~ is the name of a settlement situated at the foot of a hill.
23	Humbleton	NT 9728	C	S	298	hill (irregular shape)	900 x 50-500	partly heath and grassland, partly bare	H~ is the name of a small settlement on the north-eastern edge of the Cheviot Hills. OE <i>dūn</i> refers to a prominent hill WSW of the settlement.
24	Meldon	NZ 1183	C	S	114	hill (irregular shape)	475 x 50-175	M~ settlement; otherwise partly wooded, partly fields and pasture	M~ is the name of a settlement situated partly on, and partly at the foot of a hill.
25	Mordon	NZ 3226	C	S	85-90	triangular hill-spur or tongue of raised ground	550 x 75-350	M~ village; otherwise fields and pasture with scattered trees	M~ is the name of a village situated on a triangular hill-spur which is perhaps best described as a tongue of raised ground as it is extremely modest in terms of both comparative height and gradients. The place overlooks M~ Carrs, an extensive area of low-lying ground.

26	Pittington	NZ 3244	C	S	?157	?southern part of a large hill	?800 x 150-700	?partly wooded, partly fields and pasture	<i>P~</i> is the name of a village situated at the foot of a large hill. It is uncertain whether OE <i>dūn</i> refers to the whole hill or only to its southern part. The reference is here thought to be to the latter.
27	Quarrington	NZ 3237	C	S	185-190	large ridge with moderate - extremely steep (5.3-100%) northern and north-western slopes and a fairly level summit	1,900 x 150-1,000	Q~ Quarry; otherwise fields and pasture except for the steep northern and north-western slopes which are partly wooded, and the southern slopes below the quarry which are overgrown with bushes	Only <i>Old Q~</i> and <i>Q~ Hill</i> on OS93; the Grid Ref. given here is to O~ Q~. OE <i>dūn</i> apparently refers to the large ridge at the foot of which O~ Q~ village is situated. The southern slopes of the ridge have been heavily quarried, and its present-day appearance therefore probably differs considerably from its appearance when it was named.
28	Shildon	NZ 0268	C	S	200-205	hill (irregular shape)	1,000 x 100-600	fields and pasture with trees lining individual fields and S~ house surrounded by a small wood at the foot of the hill	S~ is the name of a large country house situated at the foot of a hill.
29	Shildon	NZ 2326	C	S	165	extensive hill (irregular shape)	1,500 x 50-700	partly occupied by S~ town, partly fields and pasture	S~ is the name of a town situated partly at the foot of, and partly on the south-eastern slopes of an extensive hill.
30	Shotton	NT 8430	C	S	?228	?rounded hill-spur	?600 x 150-550	?partly wooded, partly fields and pasture	S~ is the name of a small settlement situated at the foot of a rounded hill-spur forming part of a very large hill. The reference of OE <i>dūn</i> is uncertain as it could be either to the hill-spur, the whole hill, or possibly to one of its two summits. The reference is here thought to be to the hill-spur.
31	Trimdon	NZ 3633	C	S	183	extensive summit of a very large hill	1,950 x 75-900	eastern end of the summit is occupied by the outskirts of T~ village; Catley Hill House and Greenside Farm, and fields and pasture with scattered trees between individual fields	T~ is the name of a village situated at the foot of, and on the eastern slopes of a very large hill.

32	Blagdon Burn	NZ 1488	U	T	?120-125	?long, narrow hill	?775 x 50-200	?north-eastern end of the hill is wooded; otherwise fields and pasture with scattered trees between individual fields	<i>B~ B~</i> is the name of a small stream. If the generic in <i>Blagdon</i> is OE <i>dūn</i> or its reflex, its reference is uncertain. <i>Dūn</i> is here thought to refer to a long, narrow hill N of the <i>B~ B~</i> as on OSC1, <i>Blagdon</i> seems to be the name of the area between this hill and the <i>B~ B~</i> . <i>B~</i> could alternatively contain OE <i>denu</i> or its reflex, which would fit local topography at least as well as <i>dūn</i> , with the reference being to the valley in which the <i>B~ B~</i> flows.
33	Blaydon	NZ 1863	U	S	140-145	very large hill (irregular shape)	2,700 x 1,000-2,200	occupied almost entirely by <i>B~</i> and Winlaton settlements; areas which are not built up are partly wooded, partly fields and pasture	<i>B~</i> is the name of a residential area on the south bank of the River Tyne about 7km W of Gateshead city centre. The settlement is situated on the north-eastern slopes of a very large hill. Local topography suggests that the generic of this name is almost certainly OE <i>dūn</i> or its ME reflex.
34	Bowsden	NT 9941	U	S	104	hill (irregular shape)	900 x 100-700	fields and pasture	<i>B~</i> is the name of a village situated at the foot of a hill. Thus, local topography seems to suggest that it contains OE <i>dūn</i> , but the possibility of OE <i>denu</i> cannot be discounted altogether.
35	Brandon House	NZ 3034	U	S	90-95	narrow hill	600 x 50-200	<i>B~ H~</i> farm; otherwise fields and pasture with scattered trees and the A177 N of the farm	<i>B~ H~</i> is the name of a farm situated on top of a narrow hill. Thus, local topography suggests that <i>Brandon</i> is an earlier p. n. containing OE <i>dūn</i> or its reflex, but the possibility of the surname <i>Brandon</i> cannot be discounted altogether.
36	Braydon Crag	NT 8921	U	T	?710-720	?rounded hill-spur	?1,100 x 400-1,100	?heath and grassland	<i>B~ C~</i> is on the summit of a rounded hill-spur jutting from the Cheviot; there is also a <i>B~ Burn</i> SW of <i>B~ C~</i> on all editions of OS maps consulted here. If <i>B~</i> is an earlier p. n. containing OE <i>dūn</i> or its reflex, its reference is uncertain; <i>dūn</i> is here thought to refer to the hill-spur, but the reference could alternatively be to some other feature forming part of the Cheviot.

37	Chourdon Point	NZ 4446	U	T	105-110	hill (irregular shape)	750 x 100-600	Kinley Hill farm; otherwise fields and pasture	C~ P~ is the name of a headland projecting into the North Sea. If <i>Chourdon</i> is an earlier p. n. containing OE <i>dūn</i> or its reflex, the reference is probably to a hill about a kilometre WNW of C~ P~. However, OE <i>denu</i> or its reflex would also fit the local topography here, with the reference being to Hawthorn Dene, about 600m SSW of C~ P~.
38	Chubden	NU 0213	U	T	280	hill (irregular shape)	650 x 50-375	partly bare, partly pasture	C~ is the name of a prominent hill on the eastern edge of the Cheviot Hills. Thus, local topography suggests that the generic of the name is OE <i>dūn</i> or its reflex; the possibility of OE <i>denu</i> or its reflex cannot, however, be discounted altogether as there are also narrow valleys at the foot of the south-western and northern slopes of the hill.
39	Crowden Hill	NZ 2391	U	S	?45-50	?	?	?C~ H~ farm, and fields and pasture with North Plantation SW of the farm	C~ H~ is the name of a farm. If C~ contains OE <i>dūn</i> or its reflex, its reference is highly uncertain as while the farm is on slightly raised ground in relation to the area E of it, it is not on, or near a feature readily recognisable as a possible <i>dūn</i> .
40	Dinnington	NZ 2073	U	S	70-75	triangular hill or stretch of raised ground	500 x 125-550	occupied almost entirely by D~ village, surrounded by fields and pasture with scattered trees between individual fields and a narrow strip of woodland S of the village	D~ is the name of a village occupying a triangular hill or stretch of raised ground. The specific of this name could alternatively be OE <i>*dūning</i> 'high ground', and, on the grounds of local topography, <i>*dūning</i> is perhaps more likely here than <i>dūn</i> as the hill on which D~ village is situated is extremely modest in terms of both comparative height and gradients.

41	Elsdon Burn	NT 8728	U	T	?319	?rectangular hill-spur	?900 x 200-900	?south-western and south-eastern slopes of the hill-spur are partly wooded; otherwise pasture or grassland with the lower slopes of the hill-spur partly overgrown with bushes and Elsdonburn farm at the foot of the hill-spur	<i>E~ B~</i> is the name of a small stream in the Cheviot Hills. There is also a farm named <i>Elsdonburn</i> by the stream on all maps consulted here. If <i>E~</i> is an earlier p. n. containing OE <i>dūn</i> or its reflex, its reference is uncertain as there are several prominent hill-features in the area which it could refer to. <i>Dūn</i> is here thought to refer to the rectangular hill-spur at the foot of which <i>E~</i> farm is situated.
42	Fawdon House	NZ 2188	U	S	70-75	rounded hill-spur or stretch of raised ground	550 x 200-900	<i>F~ H~</i> settlement with patches of trees around it and several other houses W of it; the western slopes of the hill-spur are occupied by the golf course of Longhirst Hall Golf Club, otherwise fields and pasture with scattered trees	<i>F~ H~</i> is the name of a small settlement situated on the eastern slopes of a rounded hill-spur or stretch of raised ground. Thus, local topography seems to suggest that <i>F~</i> contains OE <i>dūn</i> or its reflex, but the possibility of OE <i>denu</i> cannot be discounted altogether.
43	Hagdon	NU 1122	U	S	?	?	?	? <i>H~</i> farm; otherwise heath or marshland with a small wood NW of the farm and fields S of it	<i>H~</i> is the name of a small, isolated farm. If it contains OE <i>dūn</i> or its reflex, its reference is highly uncertain as while the farm is on gently sloping ground, it is not on, or near a feature readily recognisable as a possible <i>dūn</i> .
44	Hamilton, Black H~	NZ 1736	U	S	249	large hill (irregular shape)	1,750 x 150-900	eastern slopes of the hill are partly wooded, partly occupied by a golf course; otherwise fields and pasture with scattered houses on the south-western slopes	<i>B~ H~</i> is the name of a farm situated at the foot of a large hill. Thus, local topography suggests that the generic of this name is almost certainly OE <i>dūn</i> .

45	Heddon	NU 0317	U	S	?168	?hill (irregular shape) with two summits and steep - extremely steep (20-70%) western and south-western slopes	?675 x 75-400 (summits: 175 x 50-115, 175 x 25-100)	?south-western summit and the southern slopes of the hill are partly bare; otherwise grassland or pasture with H~ house at the foot of the hill	H~ is the name of a house situated at the foot of a prominent hill with two distinct summits. While local topography suggests that the generic of this name is almost certainly OE <i>dūn</i> or its reflex, its exact reference is uncertain as it could be either to the whole hill or only to one of its summits; <i>dūn</i> is here thought to refer to the whole hill.
46	Heddon Hill	NU 0020	U	T	277	large hill (irregular shape)	1,850 x 75-900	heath and grassland with small patches of trees	H~ H~ is the name of a prominent hill on the eastern edge of the Cheviot Hills. Thus, local topography suggests that this name almost certainly contains OE <i>dūn</i> or its reflex.
47	Heddon, Black H~	NU 0340	U	S	196	hill (irregular shape)	600 x 50-275	entirely wooded	B~ H~ is the name of a small settlement. Local topography suggests that it contains OE <i>dūn</i> or its reflex as on ANb, as well as on the OSC, OSI and OSM series of maps, B~ H~ is the name of a prominent hill about two kilometres SSE of the settlement.
48	Homilton	NY 9778	U	S	202	oval-shaped hill	550 x 75-350	pasture	H~ is the name of a farm situated at the foot of a prominent, oval-shaped hill. Thus, local topography suggests that the generic of this name is almost certainly OE <i>dūn</i> .
49	Homilton Hill	NT 8932	U	T	185-190	rounded hill-spur	550 x 500-600	pasture with a small patch of woodland on the summit of the hill-spur and scattered bushes on its slopes	Local topography suggests that <i>Homilton</i> is an earlier p. n. containing OE <i>dūn</i> as H~ H~ is the name of a prominent hill-spur.
50	Horsdon	NT 9827	U	T	180-190	hill (irregular shape) with very steep - extremely steep (33-84%) western slopes	775 x 100-550	steep western slopes of the hill are partly wooded, partly heath or overgrown with bushes; otherwise pasture with scattered trees between individual plots of land	Local topography suggests that the generic of this name is almost certainly OE <i>dūn</i> or its reflex as H~ is the name of a prominent hill on the north-eastern edge of the Cheviot Hills.

51	Housedon Hill	NT 9032	U	T	267	large hill (irregular shape)	1,250 x 100-550	pasture with a wood on the eastern slopes	<i>H~ H~</i> is the name of a prominent hill on the northern edge of the Cheviot Hills. Thus, local topography seems to suggest that it if <i>Housedon</i> is an earlier p. n., it contains OE <i>dūn</i> or its reflex, but OE <i>denu</i> or its reflex would fit local topography equally well, with the reference being to a deep valley at the foot of <i>H~ H~</i> .
52	Humbleton Farm	NZ 2519	U	S	90-95	very small, rounded hill	75 x 25-60	occupied entirely by <i>H~ F~</i> ; surrounded by pasture with scattered trees	<i>H~ F~</i> is situated on a very small, rounded hill. If <i>H~</i> contains OE <i>dūn</i> , this hill is apparently the feature it refers to although it is extremely modest in terms of both comparative height and gradients.
53	Humbleton Hill	NU 0610	U	T	203	hill (irregular shape)	525 x 75-350	entirely wooded	<i>H~ H~</i> is the name of a prominent hill on the edge of Thrunton Wood. Thus, local topography suggests that it almost certainly contains OE <i>dūn</i> .
54	Mardon	NT 9037	U	S	?65-70	?hill-spur or stretch of raised ground with steep - very steep (11.6-50%) north-western slopes	?250 x 150-675	? <i>M~</i> farm; otherwise fields and pasture with scattered trees around the farm buildings	<i>M~</i> is the name of a large farm situated on a hill-spur or stretch of raised ground. If this name contains OE <i>dūn</i> or its reflex, its exact reference is uncertain as it could be either to the whole hill-spur or only to its western part on which <i>M~</i> farm is situated; <i>dūn</i> is here thought to refer to the whole hill-spur.
55	Melkington	NT 8741	U	S	78	hill (irregular shape)	775 x 75-550	<i>M~</i> settlement; otherwise fields and pasture with small patches of trees around the settlement and <i>S</i> and <i>E</i> of it, and scattered trees lining individual fields	<i>M~</i> is the name of a settlement situated on the southern slopes of a hill. Thus, local topography suggests that it contains OE <i>dūn</i> , but the possibility of OE <i>tūn</i> cannot be discounted altogether.

56	Molesden	NZ 1484	U	S	?80-85	?triangular hill-spur or stretch of raised ground between two small streams	?700 x 50-400	?M~ settlement with patches of trees S and W of it; otherwise fields and pasture	M~ is the name of a settlement situated on sloping ground overlooking the valley in which the River Wansbeck flows. If the generic of this name is OE <i>dūn</i> , its reference is uncertain as while M~ settlement is on a modest hill-spur or stretch of raised ground, it is not on, or near a feature readily recognisable as a <i>dūn</i> . The generic in M~ could alternatively be OE <i>tūn</i> , and this is perhaps more likely on the grounds of local topography.
57	Ovington	NZ 0663	U	S	135-140	very extensive eminence	2,900 x 350-1,400	Bearl and Overdene settlements, Bywell Home Farm and North Acomb farm; otherwise fields and pasture with small patches of woodland	O~ is the name of a village situated at the foot of a very extensive eminence. While OE <i>dūn</i> would fit local topography here, it seems highly unlikely on philological grounds.
58	Pigdon	NZ 1588	U	S	127	hill (irregular shape)	700 x 75-475	P~ settlement; otherwise fields and pasture	P~ is the name of a settlement situated on the south-western slopes of a hill. Thus, local topography suggests that the generic of this name is OE <i>dūn</i> .
59	Wandon	NU 0328	U	S	78	hill (irregular shape)	400 x 75-300	W~ farm; otherwise pasture	W~ is the name of a large farm situated on the eastern slopes of a hill. Thus, local topography seems to suggest that it contains OE <i>dūn</i> or its reflex, but the possibility of OE <i>denu</i> cannot be discounted altogether as there are modest valleys at the foot of both the northern and the eastern slopes of the hill.
60	Weterton House	NZ 3630	U	S	?110-115	?rounded hill-spur	?350 x 75-225	?W~ H~ farm; otherwise fields and pasture with scattered trees	W~ H~ is the name of a farm situated on a rounded hill-spur forming part of an extensive hill. If this name contains OE <i>dūn</i> or its reflex, its reference is uncertain as it could be either to the hill-spur on which W~ H~ farm is situated, the whole hill, or possibly the summit of the hill. The reference is here thought to be to the hill-spur.

61	Windlestone	NZ 2628	U	S	155-160	hill (irregular shape)	800 x 50-600	partly wooded, partly fields and pasture	Only <i>W~ Hall</i> on OS93; the Grid Ref. given here is to W~ H~. Local topography suggests that the generic of this name is OE <i>dūn</i> as W~ H~ is situated at the foot of a prominent hill.
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doun (ME), down (ModE)

	Name	Grid Ref.	C / U	S / T	Height (max.) (m)	Shape	Size (length x width) (m)	Vegetation and Buildings	Comments
1	Black Down	NY 9586	C	T	310	long hill	1,250 x 25-375	heath and grassland	
2	Downland Farm	NZ 3721	C	S	?60-65	?extensive hill (irregular shape) or stretch of raised ground	?1,250 x 25-625	?D~ F~; otherwise fields and pasture with scattered trees between individual fields	D~ F~ is situated on an extensive hill which is perhaps best described as a stretch of raised ground as it is extremely modest in terms of both maximum height and gradients. It is uncertain whether ModE <i>down</i> refers to the hill or the characteristics of the local topography in general.
3	Haverton Hill	NZ 4822	C	S	?5-10	?	?	?	H~ H~ is the name of a former residential area and early 20th century 'model village' on the outskirts of Billingham; the whole area was demolished after WW2 because of the problems caused by pollution from the nearby ICI chemical complex (MH). On OSC1, H~ H~ is a small industrial settlement with a forge and glass works. The reference and meaning of ME <i>doun</i> are uncertain as the place is on comparatively level, low-lying ground by the River Tees. Perhaps <i>doun</i> refers to some extremely modest feature not shown on the maps consulted here, or maybe the reference was once to a feature which no longer exists. According to PNDu, the reference is to a 'small circular hill on the N bank of the Tees'.
4	Marldown	NT 8739	C	S	82	triangular hill	750 x 50-325	abandoned M~ farm; otherwise fields and pasture	M~ was until fairly recently the name of a farm: the farm buildings are marked on all editions of OS maps consulted here, and the abandoned farm-site is still visible on the western slopes of the triangular hill ModE <i>down</i> apparently refers to.

5	Down Hill	NZ 2377	U	T	95	hill (irregular shape)	1,150 x 100-400	almost entirely occupied by a quarry and two plantations; areas which have not been quarried or are not wooded are fields and pasture	<i>D~ H~</i> is the name of a hill which has recently been heavily quarried. Thus, local topography suggests that it could contain ModE <i>down</i> , but the possibility of ModE dial. <i>dun</i> 'yellowish brown, brown, greyish' cannot be discounted either.
6	Dunmoor Hill	NT 9618	U	T	569	very large hill (irregular shape)	2,500 x 150-1,500	heath and grassland except for the lower northern and north-eastern slopes which are wooded	<i>D~ H~</i> is the name of one of the peaks in the Cheviot Hills. Thus, local topography seems to suggest that it contains ME <i>doun</i> or its reflex, but the possibility of ME <i>don</i> 'brownish grey, dark' or its reflex cannot be discounted altogether.
7	Harpington Hill	NZ 3326	U	S	95-100	rounded hill-spur	350 x 100-250	H~ H~ farm; otherwise fields and pasture with scattered trees between individual fields	<i>H~ H~</i> is the name of a farm situated on a modest rounded hill-spur. Thus, local topography supports the interpretation of <i>Harpington</i> as ME surname <i>Harpin</i> + ME <i>doun</i> .

Table 8. ME, ModE *fell*

	Name	Grid Ref.	C / U	S / T	Height (max.) (m)	Shape	Size (length x width) (m)	Vegetation and Buildings	Comments
1	Acomb Fell	NY 9568	C	T	250-260	extensive, gently - steeply sloping (1.9-15.4%) area of high or raised ground	?	Fern Hill Farm and Carr Hill farm; otherwise partly fields and pasture, partly wooded	
2	Bradley Fell	NZ 1262	C	S	90-95	hill (irregular shape)	950 x 75-500	B~ F~ farm and another farm; otherwise fields and pasture with scattered trees and the A695 at the foot of the hill	B~ F~ is the name of a farm situated on the northern slopes of a hill.
3	Broomfield Fell	NZ 0690	C	T	190-200	extensive, gently - moderately sloping (1.7-9%) area of high or raised ground	?	partly wooded, partly open country where trees have been felled relatively recently	
4	Broomley Fell Farm	NZ 0259	C	S	190-200	extensive, gently - very steeply sloping (1-33%) area of high or raised ground	?	partly wooded, partly fields and pasture with B~ F~ F~ and several other farms	B~ F~ F~ is situated in an extensive area of raised, sloping ground.
5	Comb Fell	NT 9218	C	T	652	large hill (irregular shape)	2,250 x 100-1,250	heath and grassland	C~ F~ is the name of one of the peaks in the Cheviot Hills.
6	Ewesley Fell	NZ 0592	C	T	250-260	long, wide, gentle - steep (2.5-13.3%) slopes	?	pasture	
7	Fell House	NZ 1569	C	S	?145	?very extensive eminence	?3,350 x 100-1,500 (summit 925 x 100-575)	?F~ H~, and several other farms and small settlements; otherwise fields and pasture with small patches of trees, and a small wood SSW of F~ H~	F~ H~ is situated on the easternmost, fairly extensive and level summit of a very extensive eminence with several summits. The reference of ModE <i>fell</i> in this name is uncertain as it could be either to the whole eminence, or only to the summit F~ H~ is situated on; <i>fell</i> is here thought to refer to the whole eminence.

8	Fell House Farm	NZ 1767	C	S	?130-135	?very extensive area of high or raised ground	?	?almost entirely built up with patches of fields and pasture and a narrow strip of woodland ENE of F~ H~ F~	F~ H~ F~ is situated on the outskirts of North Walbottle village. The farm is only about eight kilometres WNW of Newcastle city centre, and the area E and SE of the village is entirely built up. The reference and meaning of ModE <i>fell</i> in this name are uncertain; <i>fell</i> is here thought to refer to an extensive area of raised ground E and SE of F~ H~ F~, but the reference could alternatively be to low-lying ground W and NW of it, with <i>fell</i> being used in the sense of 'moor, fen', as this area has apparently been formerly known as <i>Throckley Fell</i> (<i>Throcklaw Fell</i> ANb).
9	Fell House, Newton F~ H~	NZ 0366	C	S	?140-145	?rounded hill-spur or stretch of raised ground	?400 x 125-250	?N~ F~ H~ farm, and fields and pasture	N~ F~ H~ is the name of a farm situated on a rounded hill-spur which is perhaps best described as a stretch of raised ground as it is extremely modest in terms of both comparative height and gradients. The reference of ModE <i>fell</i> in this name is uncertain: it is here thought to be to the hill-spur, but it could alternatively be to the situation of the farm in relation to an area of low-lying ground W of it without a reference to a specific topographical feature.
10	Kearsley Fell	NZ 0276	C	T	245	extensive eminence	1,450 x 75-900	northern slopes of the eminence are partly wooded; otherwise fields and pasture with patches of woodland and a stone quarry at the foot of the eminence	K~ F~ is the name of an extensive eminence. There is a large stone quarry at the foot of the eminence, and it is possible that ME, ModE <i>fell</i> originally referred to a considerably more extensive feature than it does now.
11	Keepwick Fell	NY 9569	C	S	230-240	long, wide, moderate - very steep (6.2-28.6%) slopes	?	K~ F~ farm; otherwise fields and pasture with scattered trees between individual fields	K~ F~ is the name of a farm situated on long, wide, north-facing slopes.

12	Labourn's Fell	NZ 0958	C	T	250-255	long, wide, gentle - steep (3.1-16.7%) southern slopes of a very large eminence	?	fields and pasture with scattered trees lining individual fields	
13	Lowfell Plantations	NZ 1070	C	T	?	?	?	?L~ P~, and fields and pasture	L~ P~ are on comparatively low-lying, level ground, and the reference of ModE <i>fell</i> in this name is highly uncertain.
14	Pithouse Fell	NY 9954	C	T	315	large, rounded hill-spur	1,300 x 250-1,000	partly heath and grassland, partly fields and pasture with a wood on the summit of the hill-spur	
15	Ray Fell	NY 9585	C	T	303	hill (irregular shape)	425 x 50-350	heath and grassland	
16	Stockley Fell	NZ 1937	C	S	195-200	long, gentle - extremely steep (4-71.5%) slopes	?	S~ F~ farm; otherwise partly fields and pasture with scattered trees, partly wooded	S~ F~ is the name of a farm situated on long, north-facing slopes.
17	Todridge Fell	NY 9972	C	T	210-220	southern end of an extensive eminence	?	fields and pasture with a narrow strip of woodland	
18	Wall Fell Farm	NY 9568	C	S	?242	?rounded hill-spur or stretch of raised ground	?300 x 75-250	?W~ F~ F~; otherwise fields and pasture	W~ F~ F~ is situated on a rounded hill-spur or stretch of raised ground about 500 metres S of Hadrian's Wall. The reference of ME, ModE <i>fell</i> is uncertain as it could be either to the hill-spur or some larger area of raised ground; <i>fell</i> is here though to refer only to the hill-spur.

19	West Fell	NY 9862	C	S	170-180	long, moderate - extremely steep (6.7-62.5%) northern and north-western slopes of a very large ridge formation	?	W~ F~ settlement and several other houses; the north-western slopes are partly wooded, otherwise fields and pasture with scattered trees between individual fields and around buildings	W~ F~ is the name of a small settlement situated on the lower northern slopes of a very large ridge formation.
20	Whittington Fell	NY 9769	C	T	268	extensive hill (irregular shape)	1,700 x 100-900	partly wooded, partly pasture and grassland	

Table 9. OE *hōh* , ME *hough* , ModE dial. *hoe* , *heugh*

***hōh* (OE)**

	Name	Grid Ref.	C / U	S / T	Height (max.) (m)	Shape	Size (length x width) (m)	Gradient	Vegetation and Buildings	Comments
1	Belsay	NZ 1078	C	S	169	hill (irregular shape)	850 x 50-350	gentle - extremely steep (3.3-100%)	partly wooded, partly fields and pasture with B~ Castle on the eastern slopes of the hill	<i>B~</i> is the name of a village situated by the B~ Burn. OE <i>hōh</i> apparently refers to a prominent hill WSW of the village. B~ village was moved to its current location from the slopes of the hill when B~ Hall was built in the early 19th century (KP).
2	Cambo	NZ 0285	C	S	200-210	hill (irregular shape)	1,200 x 50-550	gentle - moderate (3.2-10%)	C~ village with patches of trees around it; otherwise fields and pasture with scattered trees	C~ is the name of a village situated on a hill.
3	Coxhoe	NZ 3235	C	S	140-150	tongue-shaped hill-spur	650 x 50-400	gentle - extremely steep (3.8-72%)	almost entirely wooded with a field and a patch of grassland, and a disused tip occupying the north-eastern part of the hill-spur	C~ is the name of a village situated at the foot of a hill-spur forming the southern end of a very extensive ridge formation.
4	Duddo	NT 9342	C	S	93	hill (irregular shape)	550 x 50-225	gentle - extremely steep (2.6-63%)	D~ settlement with a patch of woodland SE of it; otherwise fields and pasture	<i>D~</i> is the name of a settlement situated partly on, and partly at the foot of a hill.
5	Heugh	NZ 0873	C	S	150-155	hill-spur or tongue of raised ground	900 x 50-450	gentle - steep (1-25%)	H~ settlement; otherwise fields and pasture with scattered trees around the settlement and between individual fields	<i>H~</i> is the name of a small settlement situated on a modest hill-spur or tongue of raised ground.

6	Heugh	NZ 3138	C	?S	170-175	tip of a large ridge	750 x 200-700	gentle - extremely steep (3.6-100%)	western and northern slopes of the tip of the ridge are partly wooded; otherwise fields and pasture with H~ H~ F~ at the foot of the ridge	Only <i>H~ Hall Farm</i> on OS93; the Grid Ref. given here is to H~ H~ F~. The farm is situated at the foot of a large ridge, and OE <i>hōh</i> undoubtedly refers to the tip of the ridge.
7	Houghall	NZ 2740	C	?S	82	triangular hill	375 x 50-225	gentle - very steep (4.5-50%)	western, north-western and northern slopes of the hill are wooded; otherwise fields and pasture	Only <i>High H~</i> , <i>H~ Farm</i> and <i>H~ College</i> on OS88/93; the Grid Ref. given here is to H~ F~. OE <i>hōh</i> apparently refers to a triangular hill WSW of H~ F~.
8	Houghton	NZ 1266	C	S	125-130	triangular hill-spur	300 x 50-225	moderate - very steep (7.1-50%)	summit occupied almost entirely by H~ settlement; the slopes of the hill-spur are partly wooded, partly fields and pasture	<i>H~</i> is the name of a settlement situated on the summit of a triangular hill-spur jutting from a large hill.
9	Ingoe	NZ 0374	C	S	225	very large hill (irregular shape) with moderate - extremely steep (7.7-100%) north-western, western and south-western slopes	2,500 x 175-1,000	gentle - extremely steep (0.8-100%)	I~ village; otherwise fields and pasture except for the northern slopes which are partly wooded	I~ is the name of a small village situated on a very large hill.

10	Prudhoe	NZ 0962	C	S	?50-55	?small hill (irregular shape) on a steep - very steep (12.5-34%) slope overlooking a river	?200 x 25-125	?very steep - extremely steep (17-100%)	?wooded with P~ Castle on the summit of the hill	P~ is the name of a town situated on steep slopes overlooking the valley at the bottom of which the River Tyne flows. The reference of OE <i>hōh</i> in this name is uncertain: it is here thought to be to the small hill on top of which P~ Castle is situated, but it could alternatively be to some other feature on the slopes at, or near the town, or perhaps even to the slopes themselves.
11	Sandhoe	NY 9766	C	S	216	triangular hill-spur	750 x 100-600	moderate - steep (7-20%)	Beaumont Hill Head settlement and Black Hill farm; otherwise partly wooded, partly fields and pasture	S~ is the name of a settlement situated on the steep, south-facing slopes of the valley in which the River Tyne flows. OE <i>hōh</i> apparently refers to a triangular hill-spur NNW of the settlement.
12	Shaftoe	NZ 0481	C	?S	213	large hill (irregular shape) with steep - extremely steep (22-83%) southern slopes	1,350 x 50-600	gentle - extremely steep (3.3-83%)	summit partly grassland, partly bare with rocky outcrops; the steep north-western, western and south-eastern slopes of the hill are partly wooded, partly grassland or bare while the less steep eastern slopes are fields and pasture	Only <i>West S~</i> , <i>S~ Grange</i> , <i>S~ Moor</i> , <i>S~ Crag</i> s and <i>East S~ Hall</i> on OS81; the Grid Ref. given here is to W~ S~. OE <i>hōh</i> refers to a prominent hill ENE of W~ S~.
13	Tudhoe	NZ 2635	C	S	100-105	triangular hill-spur or tongue of raised ground	575 x 25-450	gentle - moderate (1-6.3%)	partly built up, partly parkland with fields and pasture on the south-western slopes of the hill-spur	T~ is the name of a village situated partly on, and partly at the foot of a triangular hill-spur which is perhaps best described as a tongue of raised ground as it is extremely modest in terms of both comparative height and gradients.

14	Whessoe	NZ 2718	C	S	?80-85	?small hill (irregular shape)	?200 x 25-100	?	?fields and pasture with scattered trees	Only <i>W~ Grange Farm</i> and <i>W~ Cottage</i> on OS93; the Grid Ref. given here is to <i>W~ G~ F~</i> , which is <i>W~</i> on ADu and OSC1. The site of the deserted mediaeval village of <i>W~</i> is about 300 metres SW of <i>W~ G~ F~</i> (KP). The reference of OE <i>hōh</i> is highly uncertain as while <i>W~ G~ F~</i> and the nearby village site are on raised ground and there are several modest elevations in the area, there is not a feature at, or near them which would be readily recognisable as a <i>hōh</i> . <i>Hōh</i> is here thought to refer to a small hill 300 metres ENE of the village site.
15	Holburn	NU 0436	U	S	130-135	triangular hill-spur	700 x 100-600	gentle - steep (3.1-25%)	H~ village with scattered trees around it; otherwise fields and pasture with a small wood W of the village and smaller patches of trees N and E of it	<i>H~</i> is the name of a settlement situated on a triangular hill-spur overlooking the valley in which the Hetton Burn flows. Thus, local topography seems to suggest that the specific of this name is OE <i>hōh</i> , but the OE adj. <i>hol</i> 'hollow', here referring to the Hetton Burn, would fit the topography equally well.
16	Hutton Henry	NZ 4236	U	S	140-145	hill-spur	700 x 200-650	gentle - steep (2.8-25%)	H~ H~ village, and fields and pasture	<i>H~ H~</i> is the name of a village situated on a hill-spur. Thus, local topography seems to suggest that the specific of this name is OE <i>hōh</i> , but the possibility of OWScand <i>hór</i> 'high' cannot be discounted altogether.

***hough* (ME), *hoe*, *heugh* (ModE dial.)**

	Name	Grid Ref.	C / U	S / T	Height (max.) (m)	Shape	Size (length x width) (m)	Gradient	Vegetation and Buildings	Comments
1	Ghyllheugh	NZ 1397	C	S	?80-85	?top of the steep - extremely steep (14-72%) eastern slopes of a narrow valley	?	?gentle - extremely steep (2.8-72%)	?G~ house; otherwise wooded	G~ is the name of a country house overlooking a deep, narrow valley with a small stream at the bottom of it. The exact reference and meaning of ModE dial. <i>hoe</i> , <i>heugh</i> in this name are uncertain as <i>hoe</i> , <i>heugh</i> could refer either to the steep slopes below G~ house or to the top of the slopes at which the house is situated. The reference is here thought to be to the top of the slopes.
2	Hard Heugh	NU 0506	C	T	287	hill (irregular shape) with steep - extremely steep (25-100%) south-western, western and north-western slopes	350 x 75-300	gentle - extremely steep (3.7-100%)	heath and grassland with crags on the steep south-western, western and north-western slopes of the hill	
3	Hart Heugh	NT 9625	C	T	326	hill (irregular shape) with two distinct summits and steep - extremely steep (25-84%) southern and south-western slopes	950 x 150-750 (summits: 300 x 50-225, 250 x 25-200)	moderate - extremely steep (7.4-84%)	heath and grassland except for the steepest, south-western slopes which are bare	H~ H~ is the name of one of the peaks in the Cheviot Hills.

4	Heugh, North H~	NY 9580	C	S	?	?	?	?	?	<i>N~ H~</i> is the name of a farm. The reference and meaning of ModE dial. <i>hoe</i> , <i>heugh</i> in this name are highly uncertain as while there are several modest hill-features near the farm, there is not a feature readily recognisable as a possible <i>hoe</i> , <i>heugh</i> in the area.
5	Huckhoe	NZ 0782	C	T	157	oval-shaped hill with steep - very steep (14.3-72%) northern, north-western and western slopes	450 x 50-225	gentle - very steep (2.8-72%)	steepest slopes of the hill are bare; otherwise fields and pasture with scattered trees and a small patch of woodland on the north-western slopes	There is an ancient settlement site on the summit of H~ (KP). Remains of four different phases of settlement, the earliest of which is thought to date from the sixth century BC, have been found on the site (KP).
6	Hunterheugh Craggs	NU 1116	C	T	?145-150	?summit of a rounded hill-spur	?300 x 25-200	?moderate - very steep (5.6-50%)	?craggs, and heath and grassland	H~ C~ are on the summit and eastern slopes of a rounded hill-spur. The reference of ModE dial. <i>hoe</i> , <i>heugh</i> is uncertain as it could be either to the whole hill-spur, its summit, or maybe some other part of it; <i>hoe</i> , <i>heugh</i> is here thought to refer to the summit.
7	Kyo Hall	NZ 1261	C	S	221	hill (irregular shape)	1,000 x 25-450	gentle - steep (2.6-16.7%)	fields and pasture	<i>K~ H~</i> is the name of a farm. ModE dial. <i>hoe</i> , <i>heugh</i> apparently refers to a hill about 750 metres SW of the farm.
8	Redheugh Knowe	NU 0830	C	T	?177	?hill-spur or tongue of raised ground	?900 x 150-500	?gentle - very steep (2-50%)	?fields and pasture with narrow strips of woodland	<i>R~ K~</i> is the name of a small hill on a modest hill-spur or tongue of raised ground. The reference of ModE dial. <i>hoe</i> , <i>heugh</i> is uncertain as it could be either to the hill or the whole hill-spur; it is here thought to be to the latter.
9	Robsheugh Farm	NZ 0974	C	S	140-145	long tongue of raised ground	1,300 x 50-350	?	R~ F~; otherwise fields and pasture with scattered trees and two small patches of woodland SW of the farm	R~ F~ is situated on a long tongue of raised ground, which is extremely modest in terms of both comparative height and gradients.

Table 10. ME *bank(e)*, ModE *bank*

	Name	Grid Ref.	C / U	S / T	Height (max.) (m)	Shape	Width (m)	Vegetation and Buildings	Comments
1	Bank Foot	NY 9565	C	S	90-100	long, moderate - very steep (8-34%) slopes overlooking a river	175-300	fields and pasture with small patches of woodland and Anick village at the top of the slopes	<i>B~ F~</i> is the name of a large farm situated on the north bank of the River Tyne. ModE <i>bank</i> refers to the steep, south-facing slopes of the valley in which the Tyne flows.
2	Bank Top	NZ 1466	C	?	100-105	long, wide, gentle - steep (2.5-25%) slopes overlooking a river	575-1,000	partly built up, partly fields and pasture with patches of woodland	<i>B~ T~</i> is on the north bank of the River Tyne. It is uncertain whether <i>B~ T~</i> is primarily the name of a topographical feature or a settlement as the place is on the outskirts of Throckley village, and, thus, partly built up. ModE <i>bank</i> refers to the steep, south-facing slopes of the valley in which the Tyne flows.
3	Bank Top, Middleton B~ T~	NZ 0583	C	S	140-150	long, wide, gentle - steep (1.7-15.5%) slopes overlooking a stream	725-1,100	M~ B~ T~ farm, and M~ South and Corridge settlements; otherwise fields and pasture with patches of trees around the settlements and scattered trees between individual fields	<i>M~ B~ T~</i> is the name of a farm situated on top of north-facing slopes overlooking the valley at the bottom of which the River Wansbeck flows.
4	Bankdan Farm	NZ 3638	C	S	?155-160	?moderate - steep slope (5.5-25%)	?60-125	?A181; otherwise fields and pasture with scattered trees	<i>B~ F~</i> is situated at the foot of a north-west-facing slope. The generic of this name appears to be ModE <i>dam</i> , and it is uncertain whether ModE <i>bank</i> is used as a hill-term here; <i>bank</i> is here thought to refer to the slope at the foot of which the farm is situated, but the reference could alternatively be to the banks or margin of a pond or stream.
5	Bankfoot	NZ 0778	C	S	160-165	moderate - extremely steep (7-60%) hill-side	50-125	partly wooded, partly fields and pasture with B~ farm at the foot of the hill	<i>B~</i> is the name of a farm situated at the foot of a prominent hill. ModE <i>bank</i> refers to the steep southern and south-western slopes of the hill.

6	Bankfoot, Kanton B~	NZ 2068	C	S	105-110	sloping ground (1.8-16.7%)	250-800	almost entirely built up	K~ B~ is the name of a residential area on the outskirts of the city of Newcastle upon Tyne. ModE <i>bank</i> apparently refers to an area of sloping ground SE of K~ B~ as the road leading from K~ B~ towards Newcastle is named <i>Kanton Bank</i> on OSC1-OSIR1, and there is also a farm named <i>Bank Top</i> by the road on OSC1-OSI1.
7	Barleymill Bank	NT 9240	C	T	40-45	very steep - extremely steep (30-63%) slopes overlooking a river	20-40	entirely wooded	B~ B~ overlooks the River Till.
8	Black Bank	NT 9140	C	T	55-60	steep - extremely steep (20-100%) slopes overlooking a river	60-125	entirely wooded	B~ B~ overlooks the River Till.
9	Black Banks	NZ 2911	C	T	40-45	gentle - moderate (2.2-8.3%) slopes overlooking a river	125-250	B~ B~ Farm; otherwise fields and pasture with scattered trees and a strip of woodland SSE of the farm	B~ B~ are by the River Skerne; ModE <i>bank</i> refers to the slopes overlooking the river at, and N of B~ B~ Farm.
10	Brunton Bank	NY 9269	C	S	160-170	wide, gentle - very steep (5-40%) slopes overlooking a river	750-1,250	B~ B~ and Low B~ settlements and B~ House; otherwise mainly fields and pasture with small patches of woodland and scattered trees lining individual fields	B~ B~ is the name of a small settlement situated on wide, north-west-facing slopes overlooking the valley in which the River North Tyne flows.
11	Coal Bank	NZ 3521	C	S	?55-60	?top of moderate - extremely steep (6.3-70%) slopes overlooking a small stream	?	?C~ B~ settlement; otherwise fields and pasture with scattered trees lining individual fields	C~ B~ is the name of a settlement situated on top of steep slopes overlooking the Bishopton Beck. It is uncertain whether ModE <i>bank</i> refers to the slopes or their top; the reference is here thought to be to the latter.

12	Dean Bank	NZ 2832	C	S	?165-170	?summit of an extensive ridge with gentle - very steep (2-33%) slopes	?	?almost entirely built up	<i>D~ B~</i> is the name of a residential area on the western edge of Ferryhill. The place is on the summit of an extensive ridge, and ModE <i>bank</i> could refer either to the summit or the slopes of the ridge; the reference is here thought to be to the summit.
13	Hagg Bank Bridge	NZ 1063	C	S / T	35-40	steep - extremely steep (25-100%) hill-side	25-40	entirely wooded	<i>H~ B~ B~</i> is the name of a bridge across the River Tyne SW of Wylam. ModE <i>bank</i> apparently refers to a steep hill-side WNW of the bridge as it is named <i>Hagg Bank</i> on the OSC, OSI and OSM series of maps.
14	Heddon Banks Farm	NZ 1366	C	S	110-120	long, wide, moderate - very steep (7.1-50%) slopes overlooking a river	600-700	Heddon-on-the-Wall village, <i>H~ B~ F~</i> and <i>H~ Hall</i> ; otherwise mainly fields and pasture with small patches of woodland	<i>H~ B~ F~</i> is situated on the steep, south-facing slopes of the valley in which the River Tyne flows. The farm is on the southern edge of Heddon-on-the-Wall village.
15	High Side Bank	NZ 2422	C	S	?170-175	?moderate - steep (6.7-14.3%) southern slopes of the tip of a triangular hill-spur or ridge	?100-175	? <i>H~ S~ B~</i> farm; otherwise fields and pasture with scattered trees and a strip of woodland SW of the farm	<i>H~ S~ B~</i> is the name of a farm situated on top of the southern slopes of the tip of a triangular hill-spur or ridge. The reference of ModE <i>bank</i> is uncertain as it could be either to the slopes or their top; <i>bank</i> is here thought to refer to the slopes.
16	Mainsbank	NZ 0772	C	S	?140-145	?gentle - steep (2.2-16.7%) slopes overlooking two small streams	?250-450	? <i>M~</i> farm; otherwise fields and pasture	<i>M~</i> is the name of a farm situated on top of slopes overlooking the valley in which the River Pont and one of its tributaries, the How Burn, flow. The reference of ModE <i>bank</i> is uncertain as it could be either to the slopes or their top; <i>bank</i> is here thought to refer to the slopes.
17	Milkup Bank	NZ 1936	C	S	190-195	moderate - very steep (5.6-34%) slopes overlooking a small stream	250-350	<i>M~ B~</i> farm; the lower slopes are wooded, the upper slopes are fields and pasture with scattered trees between fields and around the farm buildings	<i>M~ B~</i> is the name of a farm situated on the steep, south-west-facing slopes of the narrow, wooded valley at the bottom of which the Willington Burn flows.

18	Page Bank	NZ 2335	C	T	?	?sloping ground (1.3-25%) overlooking a river	?	?fields and pasture with isolated houses and scattered trees	<i>P~ B~</i> appears to be the name of an area of sloping ground overlooking the River Wear. The exact reference of ModE <i>bank</i> in this name is uncertain as it could be either to the sloping ground in general, as assumed here, or only part of it.
19	Spen Banks	NZ 1459	C	T	165-170	long, wide, moderate - very steep (5.9-34%) slopes overlooking a small stream	500-700	almost entirely wooded with fields and pasture at the top and eastern end of the slopes	<i>S~ B~</i> is the name of steep slopes overlooking the Spen Burn.
20	Stagshaw Bank	NY 9867	C	T	?230-235	?sloping ground (2.9-20%)	?	?S~ High House farm with a wood SSE of it; otherwise mainly pasture and marshland	<i>S~ B~</i> appears to be the name of a stretch of sloping ground. The exact reference of ME <i>bank(e)</i> or its reflex is uncertain as it could be either to the area of sloping ground in general, as assumed here, or some specific part of it.
21	Thornley Bank	NZ 1660	C	T	150-155	moderate - steep (5-16.7%) slopes	300-400	fields and pasture with scattered trees, and a small wood and remains of an abandoned farm at the top of the slopes	

Table 11. OE *cnoll*, ME *knōl*, ModE *knoll*, dial. *knowe*, *know*

***knoll* (ModE), *knowe*, *know* (ModE dial.)**

	Name	Grid Ref.	C / U	S / T	Height (max.) (m)	Shape	Size (length x width) (m)	Vegetation and Buildings	Comments
1	Ell's Knowe	NT 8727	C	T	?319	?rounded summit of a rectangular hill-spur	?225 x 50-175	?pasture	<i>E~ K~</i> is the name of one of the peaks in the Cheviot Hills. The exact reference of ModE dial. <i>knowe</i> , <i>know</i> is uncertain as it could be either to a rectangular hill-spur or its summit; it is here thought to be to the latter.
2	Foumart Knowe	NU 1124	C	T	211	small, oval-shaped hill	175 x 25-100	entirely wooded	
3	Green Knowles	NZ 3429	C	S	?100-105	?hill-spur or tongue of raised ground	?325 x 75-250	?G~ K~ settlement with small patches of woodland N and ESE of the settlement; otherwise partly fields and pasture, partly occupied by the golf course of nearby Hardwick Hall Hotel	<i>G~ K~</i> is the name of a small settlement situated on a modest hill-spur or tongue of raised ground. The reference of ModE <i>knoll</i> is uncertain as there are several small hills in the area around the settlement, and <i>knoll</i> could refer either to these hills or to the hill-spur the settlement is situated on, or the reference could be collectively to both. Moreover, the area around <i>G~ K~</i> may have changed considerably since the name was given as the settlement is only about 500 metres N of Hardwick Hall Hotel and Country Park, and there is also a quarry E of the settlement. The data given here are for the hill-spur.
4	Humble Knowle Farm	NZ 3832	C	S	125-130	oval-shaped hill	325 x 50-200	fields and pasture with H~ K~ F~ at the foot of the hill	H~ K~ F~ is situated at the foot of an oval-shaped hill.
5	Knowesgate	NY 9885	C	S	240-250	very small, pear-shaped hill	50 x 10-25	entirely wooded	<i>K~</i> is the name of a small settlement. ModE dial. <i>knowe</i> , <i>know</i> apparently refers collectively to two very small, pear-shaped hills N of the settlement; the data given here are for the larger of the hills.

6	Lamb Knowe	NT 8337	C	T	48	oval-shaped hill	450 x 50-200	fields and pasture	
7	Longknowe	NT 8630	C	S	?145-150	?tongue of raised ground overlooking a small stream	?100 x 10-50	?pasture and L~ farm with scattered trees around the farm buildings	L~ is the name of a small farm in the Cheviot Hills. The farm is situated in a valley, and the reference of ModE dial. <i>knowe</i> , <i>know</i> is uncertain: <i>knowe</i> , <i>know</i> is here thought to refer to the modest tongue of raised ground on which the farm is situated, but the reference could alternatively be to some other, modest feature not visible on the maps consulted here.
8	Marleyknowe	NT 9332	C	S	?50-55	?	?	?M~ farm, surrounded by fields and pasture with narrow strips of woodland S, SE, NW of the farm	M~ is the name of a farm situated on comparatively low-lying, level ground on the eastern edge of the northern foot hills of the Cheviot Hills. The reference of ModE dial. <i>knowe</i> , <i>know</i> is highly uncertain as the farm is not on, or near a feature readily recognisable as a possible <i>knowe</i> , <i>know</i> ; perhaps the reference is to some modest feature not visible on the maps consulted here.
9	Redheugh Knowe	NU 0830	C	T	177	small, oval-shaped hill	150 x 25-75	entirely wooded	
10	Scotsman's Knowe	NT 9018	C	T	660-670	rounded hill-spur on the steep - extremely steep (12.5-67%) slopes of a very large eminence	275 x 150-600	heath and grassland	S~ K~ is on the steep south-facing slopes of the Cheviot.
11	Southernknowe	NT 8824	C	S	200-210	very small, oval-shaped hill	100 x 25-40	occupied entirely by S~ settlement, surrounded by pasture	S~ is the name of a small settlement in the long, narrow valley at the bottom of which the College Burn flows in the Cheviot Hills. The settlement is situated at the foot of, and on top of a very small, oval-shaped hill.
12	Tod Knowe	NY 9894	C	T	336	small, kidney-shaped hill	225 x 25-125	entirely wooded	T~ K~ is in Harwood Forest.

Table 12. Other Hill-Terms

***alt (PrW) 'cliff, hill'**

	Name	Grid Ref.	C / U	S / T	Height (max.) (m)	Shape	Size (length x width) (m)	Vegetation and Buildings	Comments
1	Auckland, Bishop A~	NZ 2029	C	S	?100-105	?very steep - extremely steep (33-100%) slopes overlooking a stream	?600 x 25-50	?entirely wooded	B~ A~ is the name of a town situated at the confluence of the River Wear and the River Gaunless. The generic of this name is apparently the r. n. *Clūt, which could either be the original name of the Gaunless, or A~ could be a transferred p. n., and the reference and meaning of PrW *alt are uncertain. *Alt is here thought to refer to the steep slopes overlooking the Gaunless opposite A~ Castle.

back (ModE) 'ridge of a hill'

	Name	Grid Ref.	C / U	S / T	Height (max.) (m)	Shape	Size (length x width) (m)	Vegetation and Buildings	Comments
1	Cragback	NY 9280	C	S	230-240	long hill	1,200 x 50-400	C~ farm; otherwise fields and pasture except for the steep north-western slopes of the hill which are wooded	C~ is the name of a farm situated on top of a long hill.

***belle* (ME), *bell* (ModE)**

	Name	Grid Ref.	C / U	S / T	Height (max.) (m)	Shape	Size (length x width) (m)	Vegetation and Buildings	Comments
1	Bell, The B~	NT 9029	C	T	247	large hill (irregular shape)	1,250 x 100-800	western and southern slopes are wooded; otherwise pasture	<i>T~ B~</i> is the name of one of the peaks in the Cheviot Hills.
2	Hepburn Bell	NU 0523	C	S	?80-85	?oval-shaped hill	?600 x 25-200	?fields and pasture with scattered trees	<i>H~ B~</i> is the name of a small settlement. The reference of ModE <i>bell</i> is uncertain as it could be either to an oval-shaped hill N of the settlement or to a rounded hill-spur ENE of it. <i>Bell</i> is here thought to refer to the former.
3	Yeavering Bell	NT 9229	C	T	361	large hill (irregular shape) with two rounded summits and steep - extremely steep (20-100%) northern slopes	1,300 x 250-900 (summits: 125 x 50-125 and 125 x 50-125)	heath and grassland with a patch of woodland on the lower northern slopes of the hill	<i>Y~ B~</i> is the name of a prominent hill in the Cheviot Hills. There are remains of a large hill-fort on top of the hill (OS74/75). While the <i>Y~ B~</i> site was 'mainly used during the Iron Age', the existence of a burial mound possibly dating back to the Bronze Age suggests, together with the fact that Roman pottery and coins have also been found on the site, that it was in use for a long period of time (KP).
4	Bell Burn	NZ 2131	U	T	90-95	rounded hill-spur	175 x 75-225	fields	<i>B~ B~</i> is the name of a small stream. On OSC1, there is also a Bell Hill N of the <i>B~ B~</i> . If these two names contain ModE <i>bell</i> , the reference is probably to the rounded hill-spur the name of which <i>B~ H~</i> appears to be on OSC1.

5	Bellridge	NZ 0476	U	S	?205-210	?triangular hill-spur or tongue of raised ground	?450 x 25-225	?B~ farm; otherwise fields and pasture with narrow strips of woodland W and E of the farm, and scattered trees between individual fields	<i>B~</i> is the name of a farm situated on a modest triangular hill-spur or tongue of raised ground. The reference of ModE <i>bell</i> is uncertain as it could be either to the whole hill-spur or only part of it; there are also modest hill-spurs similar to the one B~ farm is situated on both S and NNE of the farm, and <i>bell</i> could alternatively refer to one of these features. <i>Bell</i> is here thought to refer to the hill-spur on which the farm is situated.
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***belly* (ModE)**

	Name	Grid Ref.	C / U	S / T	Height (max.) (m)	Shape	Size (length x width) (m)	Vegetation and Buildings	Comments
1	Bellyside Hill	NT 9022	C	T	540-550	moderate - extremely steep (10-100%) slopes of a rectangular hill-spur	?	lower north-facing slopes of the hill-spur are wooded; otherwise mainly heath and grassland except for the steepest, west-facing slopes which are partly bare	<i>B~ H~</i> is the name of a rectangular hill-spur jutting from the Cheviot. The hill-spur has extremely steep lower slopes and gentler upper slopes, which gives it a rounded profile.

***berg* (ON) 'hill'**

	Name	Grid Ref.	C / U	S / T	Height (max.) (m)	Shape	Size (length x width) (m)	Vegetation and Buildings	Comments
1	Sadberge	NZ 3416	U	S	73	hill (irregular shape)	1,250 x 50-450	occupied almost entirely by S~ village, surrounded by fields and pasture with the A66 S of the village	S~ is the name of a village situated on a hill.

berry (ModE dial.)

	Name	Grid Ref.	C / U	S / T	Height (max.) (m)	Shape	Size (length x width) (m)	Vegetation and Buildings	Comments
1	Berry Hills	NY 9683	U	T	?	?	?	?fields and pasture with patches of woodland	<i>B~ H~</i> appears on the maps consulted here as the name of the northern part of an extensive hill. If this name contains ModE dial. <i>berry</i> , its reference is highly uncertain: the plural form of the name seems to suggest that the reference is to more than one feature, but there are no features readily recognisable as possible <i>berries</i> in the area. The reference could be to some modest features not visible on maps; another possibility might be that <i>berry</i> once referred to features which no longer exist.
2	Berryhill	NZ 1390	U	S	?130-135	?triangular hill-spur	?200 x 50-150	?B~ settlement; otherwise fields and pasture with scattered trees between individual fields	<i>B~</i> is the name of a small settlement situated on the slopes of a triangular hill-spur. ModE dial. <i>berry</i> is here thought to refer to the hill-spur, but the possibility that the reference could have once been to a man-made feature which no longer exists cannot be discounted altogether.
3	Berryhill	NT 9340	U	S	?112	?rounded hill-spur with steep - extremely steep (17-100%) southern slopes	?550 x 50-350	?pasture except for the steep southern slopes formed by cliffs	<i>B~</i> is the name of a farm situated at the foot of a rounded hill-spur. ModE dial. <i>berry</i> is here thought to refer to the hill-spur, but the possibility that it may have once referred to a man-made feature which no longer exists cannot be discounted altogether.

4	Coldberry Hill	NT 9627	U	T	?	?	?	?pasture and heath	<i>C~ H~</i> is the name of a rounded hill-spur on the north-eastern edge of the Cheviot Hills. If this name contains ModE dial. <i>berry</i> , its reference is uncertain. The reference may have once been to a tumulus which no longer exists as '[a] series of Bronze Age burials have been found in this area', and '[t]here may have originally have been barrows placed over the burials' (KP). There are remains of two Roman settlements as well as those of a prehistoric or Roman field system on <i>C~ H~</i> (KP).
5	Larberry Pastures	NZ 3717	U	S	?45-50	?very small, rounded hill	?100 x 25-75	? <i>L~ P~</i> farm; otherwise partly wooded, partly pasture	<i>L~ P~</i> is the name of a farm situated partly on, and partly at the foot of a small hill, which is extremely modest in terms of both comparative height and gradients. If this name contains ModE dial. <i>berry</i> , its reference is uncertain; it is here thought to be to the hill, but it could have alternatively once been to some feature which no longer exists.

***bile* (OE) 'bill-shaped hill'**

	Name	Grid Ref.	C / U	S / T	Height (max.) (m)	Shape	Size (length x width) (m)	Vegetation and Buildings	Comments
1	Belsay	NZ 1078	U	S	169	hill (irregular shape)	850 x 50-350	partly wooded, partly fields and pasture with <i>B~</i> Castle on the eastern slopes of the hill	<i>B~</i> is the name of a village situated by the <i>B~</i> Burn. If this name contains OE <i>bile</i> , the reference is apparently to a prominent hill WSW of the village. <i>B~</i> village was moved to its current location from the slopes of the hill when <i>B~</i> Hall was built in the early 19th century (KP).

bill (ModE)

	Name	Grid Ref.	C / U	S / T	Height (max.) (m)	Shape	Size (length x width) (m)	Vegetation and Buildings	Comments
1	Bill Law	NU 0134	U	T	?140-145	?north-eastern part of the summit of an extensive eminence	?125 x 25-75	?partly wooded, partly fields	<i>B~ L~</i> appears to be the name of a feature on the north-eastern slopes of an extensive eminence. If this name contains ModE <i>bill</i> , its reference is uncertain as it could be to the north-eastern part of the summit of the eminence, also known as <i>The Knob</i> , or possibly alternatively to some other, modest feature not shown on the maps consulted here. <i>Bill</i> is here thought to refer to The Knob.

bill (OE) 'sword, edge'

	Name	Grid Ref.	C / U	S / T	Height (max.) (m)	Shape	Size (length x width) (m)	Vegetation and Buildings	Comments
1	Billingham	NZ 4623	U	S	?20-25	?hill (irregular shape)	?400 x 25-150	?entirely built up	<i>B~</i> is the name of a town on the River Tees. It is possible that it contains OE <i>bill</i> as part of a group-name, <i>Billingas</i> ; if so, the reference and meaning of <i>bill</i> are highly uncertain as the group-name <i>Billingas</i> could be older than the settlement at <i>B~</i> , and the reference could therefore be to some feature in the area where this group were originally from. It is also possible that the meaning of <i>bill</i> in such a group-name may have been 'sword' rather than 'edge' in a topographical sense. OE <i>bill</i> is here thought to refer to the comparatively modest hill on, and at the foot of which <i>B~</i> village is situated on OSC1.

****billing* (OE) 'hill, prominence, ridge, hill edge'**

	Name	Grid Ref.	C / U	S / T	Height (max.) (m)	Shape	Size (length x width) (m)	Vegetation and Buildings	Comments
1	Billingham	NZ 4623	U	S	?20-25	?hill (irregular shape)	?400 x 25-150	?entirely built up	<i>B~</i> is the name of a town on the River Tees. If the specific of this name is OE <i>*billing</i> , its reference and meaning are uncertain as while the town is on raised ground in relation to the low-lying areas to the E and S of the town, it is not on a prominent hill or a ridge readily recognisable as a possible <i>*billing</i> . On OSC1, <i>B~</i> is still a village rather than the town it is today, and it is situated on, and at the foot of a comparatively modest hill; perhaps this is the feature <i>*billing</i> refers to as a meaning such as 'stretch of raised ground' seems unlikely on philological grounds, with <i>*billing</i> being a derivative of OE <i>bill</i> 'sword, edge'.
2	Billy Row	NZ 1637	U	S	305-310	large hill (irregular shape)	1,350 x 25-700	fields and pasture with small patches of woodland, and <i>B~ R~</i> and Stanley Crook villages at the foot of the hill	<i>B~ R~</i> is the name of a village situated at the foot of a large hill. If it contains OE <i>*billing</i> , this hill is apparently the feature it refers to.

****bol* (OE) 'rounded hill'**

	Name	Grid Ref.	C / U	S / T	Height (max.) (m)	Shape	Size (length x width) (m)	Vegetation and Buildings	Comments
1	Bolam	NZ 0982	U	S	158	hill (irregular shape)	500 x 50-525	B~ Hall and Crofts farm; otherwise partly wooded, partly fields and pasture	<i>B~</i> is the name of a settlement. There are several hills which have a rounded profile W of the settlement, and OE <i>*bol</i> in the dat. pl. <i>*bolum</i> '(at) the rounded hills' would therefore fit the local topography, with the reference being collectively to a group of hills rather than to a specific hill. The data given here are for the largest of the hills; B~ Hall is situated at the foot of this hill, and there are also remains of an Iron Age settlement and mediaeval tower on top of it (KP).

***brae* (ModE dial.)**

	Name	Grid Ref.	C / U	S / T	Height (max.) (m)	Shape	Size (length x width) (m)	Vegetation and Buildings	Comments
1	Sandybraes	NZ 0379	C	S	195-200	long, gentle - very steep (5-33%) hill-side	1,200 x 100-225	pasture with scattered trees	S~ is the name of a small settlement situated on top of a hill; ModE dial. <i>brae</i> refers to the southern slopes of the hill.
2	Shellbraes	NZ 0071	C	S	210-215	wide, gentle - steep (4-14%) eastern and south-eastern slopes of an extensive eminence	700 x 500-650	S~ settlement, and fields and pasture with scattered trees	S~ is the name of a small settlement situated on the south-eastern slopes of an extensive eminence. ModE dial. <i>brae</i> refers to the south-eastern and southern slopes of the eminence.
3	Brough Law	NT 9916	U	T	280-290	steep - extremely steep (14-100%) slopes of a rounded hill-spur	1,700 x 200-400	western and northern slopes are partly bare, partly grassland or overgrown with bushes; the eastern slopes are partly wooded, partly grassland	<i>B~ L~</i> is the name of a prominent hill-spur on the eastern edge of the Cheviot Hills. If the specific of this name is ModE dial. <i>brae</i> , it fits local topography extremely well as the hill-spur is characterised by extremely steep slopes.

4	Sunbrough	NU 0406	U	S	220-225	moderate - very steep (6-28%) southern slopes of a triangular hill	500 x 175-300	S~ house and pasture with scattered trees around the house	S~ is the name of a house situated on the steep, south-facing slopes of a triangular hill. Thus, ModE dial. <i>brae</i> would fit local topography extremely well.
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***brince (OE) 'brink, edge'**

	Name	Grid Ref.	C / U	S / T	Height (max.) (m)	Shape	Size (length x width) (m)	Vegetation and Buildings	Comments
1	Brenkley	NZ 2175	U	S	?70-75	?	?	?B~ settlement with scattered trees around it; otherwise fields and pasture	B~ is the name of a small settlement situated on a rounded hill-spur which is perhaps best described as a stretch of raised ground as it is extremely modest in terms of both comparative height and gradients. If the specific of this name is OE <i>*brince</i> , its reference is highly uncertain as there is not feature readily recognisable as a possible <i>*brince</i> at, or near the settlement.

***brinn (PrW) 'hill'**

	Name	Grid Ref.	C / U	S / T	Height (max.) (m)	Shape	Size (length x width) (m)	Vegetation and Buildings	Comments
1	Yeavering	NT 9330	C	S	361	large hill (irregular shape) with two rounded summits and steep - extremely steep (20-100%) northern slopes	1,300 x 250-900 (summits: 125 x 50-125 and 125 x 50-125)	heath and grassland with a patch of woodland on the lower northern slopes of the hill	Y~ is the name of a settlement. PrW <i>brinn</i> refers to Y~ Bell, a prominent hill SW of the settlement. There are remains of a large hill-fort on top of Y~ B~ (OS74/75). While the site was 'mainly used during the Iron Age', the existence of a burial mound possibly dating back to the Bronze Age suggests, together with the fact that Roman pottery and coins have also been found on the site, that it was in use for a long period of time (KP).

***brow* (ModE)**

	Name	Grid Ref.	C / U	S / T	Height (max.) (m)	Shape	Size (length x width) (m)	Vegetation and Buildings	Comments
1	Sunnybrow	NZ 1834	C	S	?	?sloping ground (2.5-8%)	?	?S~ village and Low Fold Farm; otherwise fields and pasture with scattered trees and a small patch of woodland WSW of the village	S~ is the name of a village situated in an extensive area of sloping ground. ModE <i>brow</i> is apparently used in this name in the northern dial. sense of 'slope', but its exact reference is uncertain.
2	Brough Law	NT 9916	U	T	?280-290	?steep - extremely steep (14-100%) slopes of a rounded hill-spur	?1,700 x 200-400	?western and northern slopes are partly bare, partly grassland or overgrown with bushes; the eastern slopes are partly wooded, partly grassland	<i>B~ L~</i> is the name of a prominent hill-spur on the eastern edge of the Cheviot Hills. If the specific is ModE <i>brow</i> , its reference and meaning are uncertain as it would fit local topography extremely well both in the sense of 'projecting edge of a cliff or hill, standing over a precipice or steep', and in the northern dial. sense of 'slope'. <i>Brow</i> is here thought to refer to the steep slopes of the hill-spur.
3	Sunbrough	NU 0406	U	S	220-225	moderate - very steep (6-28%) southern slopes of a triangular hill	500 x 175-300	S~ house and pasture with scattered trees around the house	S~ is the name of a house situated on the steep, south-facing slopes of a triangular hill. If this name contains ModE <i>brow</i> , it is apparently used here in the northern dial. sense of 'slope'.

***brún* (ON) 'brow (of a hill)'**

	Name	Grid Ref.	C / U	S / T	Height (max.) (m)	Shape	Size (length x width) (m)	Vegetation and Buildings	Comments
1	Burntoft	NZ 4427	U	?	?50-55	?top of steep - extremely steep (20-100%) slopes overlooking a small stream	?	?entirely overgrown with bushes	Only <i>High B~</i> and <i>Low B~ Farm</i> on OS93; the Grid Ref. given here is to H~ B~, an abandoned house-site situated on top of steep slopes overlooking the North Burn. The location of the original B~ is uncertain. According to DCDP, B~ is '[a] deserted village site at the top of a steep bank overlooking Wolviston North Burn'; if this identification is correct, and the present-day H~ B~ is on the site of the deserted village, ON <i>brún</i> would certainly fit local topography here, with the reference being to the top of the steep slopes below H~ B~.

***byrgen* (OE) 'burial place, tumulus'**

	Name	Grid Ref.	C / U	S / T	Height (max.) (m)	Shape	Size (length x width) (m)	Vegetation and Buildings	Comments
1	Hepburn	NU 0624	C	S	?	?	?	?	H~ is the name of a settlement situated on the southern slopes of a triangular hill-spur. The reference of OE <i>byrgen</i> in this name is uncertain; it may have once been to some feature in nearby H~ Wood where '[a] Bronze Age cist was discovered in the 1990s' (KP).
2	Hebron	NZ 1989	U	S	?	?	?	?	H~ is the name of a village. If this name contains OE <i>byrgen</i> , its reference is not known. There are apparently no known tumuli or other burial sites which <i>byrgen</i> could refer to at, or near the village (KP).

***camb* (OE)**

	Name	Grid Ref.	C / U	S / T	Height (max.) (m)	Shape	Size (length x width) (m)	Vegetation and Buildings	Comments
1	Cambo	NZ 0285	C	S	200-210	hill (irregular shape)	1,200 x 50-550	C~ village with patches of trees around it; otherwise fields and pasture with scattered trees	C~ is the name of a village situated on a hill.
2	Combe, Bingfield C~	NY 9872	C	S	200-210	hill-spur	300 x 50-300	isolated farm, and fields and pasture	B~ C~ is the name of a farm situated in a small valley about 500 metres NE of B~ settlement. B~ C~ appears on ANb, as well as on the OSC and OSI series of maps, as the name of a farm situated on top of a hill-spur ESE of the present-day farm, which is not marked on OS maps until OS87. If this is the location of the original B~ C~, the hill-spur is apparently the feature OE <i>camb</i> refers to.

***cantle* (ModE) 'top or summit of a hill; crown of the head'**

	Name	Grid Ref.	C / U	S / T	Height (max.) (m)	Shape	Size (length x width) (m)	Vegetation and Buildings	Comments
1	High Cantle	NT 9216	C	T	?482	?summit of a hill	?375 x 50-300	?heath and grassland	H~ C~ is the name of one of the peaks in the Cheviot Hills. It is uncertain whether ModE <i>cantle</i> refers to a whole hill or only to its summit; the reference is here thought to be to the latter.

carr (ModE dial.)

	Name	Grid Ref.	C / U	S / T	Height (max.) (m)	Shape	Size (length x width) (m)	Vegetation and Buildings	Comments
1	Sandy Carrs	NZ 3942	C	S	?150-160	?	?	?	S~ C~ is the name of a small settlement situated at the foot of a hill which has been heavily quarried. Both local topography and the specific of the name suggest that it contains ModE dial. <i>carr</i> rather than ModE dial. <i>carr</i> , <i>car</i> 'bog, fen', but the reference of <i>carr</i> is uncertain here, and it seems likely that the feature it once referred to no longer exists as a result of extensive quarrying.

clif (OE)

	Name	Grid Ref.	C / U	S / T	Height (max.) (m)	Shape	Size (length x width) (m)	Vegetation and Buildings	Comments
1	Beukley	NY 9870	C	S	230-240	rock formations on the summit of a hill	?	rock formations, surrounded by pasture with B~ farm buildings to the S	B~ is the name of a farm situated on the summit of a hill. OE <i>clif</i> apparently refers to crags N of the farm buildings.
2	Clifton	NZ 2082	C	S	?85-90	?long, gentle - steep slopes (1.8-20%)	?1,250 x 50-200	?C~ and C~ Lodge settlements, and the A1 and the A197; otherwise fields and pasture with scattered trees around the two settlements and lining the A1	C~ is the name of a settlement situated on sloping ground at the junction of the A1 and the A197. The reference of OE <i>clif</i> is uncertain, and it is possible that the landscape at, and around C~ settlement has changed considerably from what it would have been like when the place was named. <i>Clif</i> is here thought to refer to slopes NNW and SSW of the settlement.

3	Cronkley	NZ 0252	C	S	255-260	long, steep - extremely steep (12.5-100%) western and south-western slopes of a rounded hill-spur overlooking a reservoir	1,000 x 50-150	partly wooded, partly grassland or overgrown with bushes	C~ is the name of a farm situated on a rounded hill-spur. OE <i>clif</i> refers to the steep western and south-western slopes of the hill-spur. The place is on the north bank of Derwent Reservoir, which was constructed in the late 1960s and which is first marked on OS maps on OSM1 (BOTT). On earlier maps, the steep slopes of the hill-spur overlook the River Derwent (OSC1; OSI1).
4	Horncliffe	NT 9249	C	S	30-35	long, steep - extremely steep (20-100%) slopes overlooking a river	1,000 x 35-75	partly wooded, partly overgrown with bushes	H~ is the name of a village situated on top of steep slopes overlooking the valley in which the River Tweed flows.
5	Shincliffe	NZ 2940	C	S	85-90	long, moderate - extremely steep (7-100%) slopes overlooking a river	1,400 x 65-200	partly wooded, partly fields and pasture	S~ is the name of a village situated at the foot of steep, west-facing slopes overlooking the valley in which the River Wear flows.
6	Aycliffe	NZ 2822	U	?	?80-85	?very steep - extremely steep (38.5-100%) slopes overlooking a stream	?600 x 10-30	?entirely wooded	Only A~ <i>Village</i> , Newton A~, <i>School A~</i> , A~ <i>School</i> and A~ <i>Industrial Estate</i> on OS93. The Grid Ref. given here is to A~ V~. This is a highly problematic name with three distinct groups of early forms; while some of the early forms almost certainly contain OE, ME <i>clif</i> , the place these forms refer to has not been identified reliably, and the reference of <i>clif</i> is therefore uncertain. <i>Clif</i> is here thought to refer to steep slopes overlooking the River Skerne at A~ V~.
7	Aykley Heads	NZ 2643	U	S	?105-110	?steep - very steep (12-33%) slopes	?275 x 35-50	?entirely wooded	A~ H~ is the name of an area on the outskirts of Durham city; on the OSC and OSI series of maps, it is the name of a small settlement situated on a rounded hill in the western part of present-day A~ H~. If <i>Aykley</i> is an earlier p. n. containing OE <i>clif</i> or its reflex, its reference is uncertain as there are slopes which might be referred to as <i>clifs</i> both N and S of the hill; <i>clif</i> is here thought to refer to the slightly steeper slopes S of the hill.

comb (ModE)

	Name	Grid Ref.	C / U	S / T	Height (max.) (m)	Shape	Size (length x width) (m)	Vegetation and Buildings	Comments
1	Comb Fell	NT 9218	C	T	652	large hill (irregular shape)	2,250 x 100-1,250	heath and grassland	C~ F~ is the name of one of the peaks in the Cheviot Hills.
2	Combhill	NZ 0692	C	S	165-170	hill (irregular shape)	525 x 25-200	C~ farm and pasture	C~ is the name of a farm situated on a modest hill.

cop (ModE) 'top or summit of a hill'

	Name	Grid Ref.	C / U	S / T	Height (max.) (m)	Shape	Size (length x width) (m)	Vegetation and Buildings	Comments
1	Copelaw, Low C~	NZ 2926	U	S	?90-95	?	?	?L~ C~ farm, and fields and pasture	L~ C~ is the name of a farm situated about a kilometre ENE of the outskirts of Newton Aycliffe. There is also a High C~ SSW of L~ C~; if these names contain ModE <i>cop</i> , its reference is highly uncertain as while both places are on high ground in relation to the area of low-lying, level ground E of them, they are not on, or near a feature readily recognisable as a possible <i>cop</i> . Perhaps the reference is to some modest feature not shown on the maps consulted here. Another possibility might be that <i>cop</i> once referred to a natural or man-made feature which no longer exists. If so, the meaning of <i>cop</i> in this name could be 'heap, mound', which has been tentatively suggested as a possible dial. meaning in the OED.

crest (ModE)

	Name	Grid Ref.	C / U	S / T	Height (max.) (m)	Shape	Size (length x width) (m)	Vegetation and Buildings	Comments
1	Stotfold Crest	NZ 4529	C	S	50-55	hill-spur or tongue of raised ground	500 x 100-425	S~ C~ Stables riding school, and fields and pasture with the A19 W of the riding school buildings	S~ C~ is the name of a riding school situated partly on, and partly at the foot of a modest hill-spur or tongue of raised ground.

****crūg* (PrW) 'hill'**

	Name	Grid Ref.	C / U	S / T	Height (max.) (m)	Shape	Size (length x width) (m)	Vegetation and Buildings	Comments
1	Kirkley	NZ 1577	C	?	?	?	?	?	Only <i>K~ Hall College</i> , <i>West K~ Farm</i> , <i>K~ March</i> and <i>K~ Dam House</i> on OS88; the Grid Ref. given here is to K~ H~ C~. The location of the original K~ is not known, and the reference of PrW * <i>crūg</i> is therefore highly uncertain. It could be to an oval-shaped hill on the K~ H~ C~ site or possibly to a narrow hill SSW of it, but, since both * <i>crūg</i> and OE <i>hlāw</i> , the final el. of this name, were used of tumuli as well as of natural hills, it is also possible that the name once referred to a tumulus which no longer exists.

***dod* (ModE dial.)**

	Name	Grid Ref.	C / U	S / T	Height (max.) (m)	Shape	Size (length x width) (m)	Vegetation and Buildings	Comments
1	Dod Hill	NT 9820	C	T	?353	?oval-shaped hill	?525 x 100-350 (summit: 275 x 50-225)	?heath and grassland	<i>D~ H~</i> is the name of one of the peaks on the eastern edge of the Cheviot Hills. It is uncertain whether ModE dial. <i>dod</i> refers to an oval-shaped hill or only to its summit; the reference is here thought to be to the whole hill.
2	Dod Law	NU 0031	C	T	?200	?summit of a large eminence with moderate - extremely steep (10-100%) western slopes	?400 x 100-250	?heath and grassland	<i>D~ L~</i> appears to be the name of the summit of a prominent eminence. It is uncertain whether ModE dial. <i>dod</i> refers only to the summit, as assumed here, or to some larger part of the eminence. There are remains of two prehistoric hill-forts on the summit (KP).
3	Dod, The D~	NT 9919	C	S	260-270	rounded hill-spur between two small streams	500 x 100-600	The D~ farm and a small wood W of it; otherwise heath and pasture	<i>The D~</i> is the name of a farm in the Cheviot Hills. The farm is situated on a modest, rounded hill-spur between two small streams, the Harelaw Burn and the Threestone Burn.

****dod*, **dud* (OE) 'rounded hill'**

	Name	Grid Ref.	C / U	S / T	Height (max.) (m)	Shape	Size (length x width) (m)	Vegetation and Buildings	Comments
1	Doddington	NT 9932	U	S	?200	?large eminence with moderate - extremely steep (10-100%) western slopes	?1,500 x 150-1,000	?summit and the steepest, western slopes of the eminence are heath and grassland, otherwise fields and pasture with patches of woodland; there are opencast workings on the northern slopes, and a golf course on the north-western slopes	<i>D~</i> is the name of a village situated at the foot of a prominent eminence. If this name contains OE * <i>dod</i> , * <i>dud</i> , it is uncertain whether the reference is to the whole eminence, its summit, or some other part of it. * <i>Dod</i> , * <i>dud</i> is here thought to refer to the whole eminence. There are remains of three prehistoric hill-forts on top of the eminence, and there are also several cup and ring marked stones on its slopes (KP; OS75).
2	Duddo	NT 9342	U	S	?93	?hill (irregular shape)	?550 x 50-225 (summit: 200 x 25-100)	?D~ settlement with a patch of woodland SE of it; otherwise fields and pasture	<i>D~</i> is the name of a settlement situated partly on, and partly at the foot of a hill. If it contains OE * <i>dod</i> , * <i>dud</i> , it is uncertain whether the reference is to the whole hill or only to its summit; * <i>dod</i> , * <i>dud</i> is here though to refer to the whole hill.

****dodding* (OE) 'rounded hill or summit'**

	Name	Grid Ref.	C / U	S / T	Height (max.) (m)	Shape	Size (length x width) (m)	Vegetation and Buildings	Comments
1	Doddington	NT 9932	U	S	?200	?large eminence with moderate - extremely steep (10-100%) western slopes	?1,500 x 150-1,000	?summit and the steepest, western slopes of the eminence are heath and grassland, otherwise fields and pasture with patches of woodland; there are opencast workings on the northern slopes, and a golf course on the north-western slopes	<i>D~</i> is the name of a village situated at the foot of a prominent eminence. If this name contains OE <i>*dodding</i> , it is uncertain whether the reference is to the whole eminence, its summit, or some other part of it. The reference is here thought to be to the whole eminence. There are remains of three prehistoric hill-forts on top of the eminence, and there are also several cup and ring marked stones on its slopes (KP; OS75).

****drum* (PrW) 'ridge'**

	Name	Grid Ref.	C / U	S / T	Height (max.) (m)	Shape	Size (length x width) (m)	Vegetation and Buildings	Comments
1	Mindrum	NT 8432	C	S	?	?	?	?	<i>M~</i> is the name of a settlement situated by the Bowmont Water on the north-western edge of the Cheviot Hills. The reference of PrW <i>*drum</i> is highly uncertain as the settlement itself is in a valley, and there are several prominent hill-features nearby to which it could refer.

****dūning* (OE) 'high ground'**

	Name	Grid Ref.	C / U	S / T	Height (max.) (m)	Shape	Size (length x width) (m)	Vegetation and Buildings	Comments
1	Dinnington	NZ 2073	U	S	70-75	triangular hill or stretch of raised ground	500 x 125-550	occupied almost entirely by D~ village, surrounded by fields and pasture with scattered trees between individual fields and a narrow strip of woodland S of the village	<i>D~</i> is the name of a village occupying a triangular hill which is perhaps best described as a stretch of raised ground as it is extremely modest in terms of both comparative height and gradients. Thus, OE <i>*dūning</i> would fit local topography here, but the possibility that the specific of this name is OE <i>dūn</i> rather than its derivative cannot be discounted altogether.

***ecg* (OE)**

	Name	Grid Ref.	C / U	S / T	Height (max.) (m)	Shape	Size (length x width) (m)	Vegetation and Buildings	Comments
1	Edgewell House Farm	NZ 0861	U	S	185-190	long, wide, moderate - very steep (5.5-33%) north-western slopes of a very large hill	?	E~ H~ F~, and fields and pasture	E~ H~ F~ is situated on top of the north-western slopes of a very large hill overlooking the valley at the bottom of which the River Tyne flows.

***egge* (ME), *edge* (ModE)**

	Name	Grid Ref.	C / U	S / T	Height (max.) (m)	Shape	Size (length x width) (m)	Vegetation and Buildings	Comments
1	Edgehouse	NZ 0580	C	S	?140-150	?	?	?E~ farm with the farm buildings partly encircled by a patch of woodland; otherwise fields and pasture with a small lake S of E~	<i>E~</i> is the name of a farm. The reference and meaning of ModE <i>edge</i> in this name are uncertain as while the farm buildings are on sloping ground, they are not on, or near a feature readily recognisable as a possible <i>edge</i> .

2	Flodden Edge	NT 9135	C	T	150-155	long, moderate - very steep (6-33%) southern and south-eastern slopes of a hill	?	fields and pasture	
3	Heathery Edge	NZ 0366	C	S	?140-145	?sloping ground (2-4%)	?	?H~ E~ farm; otherwise fields and pasture with scattered trees and a small wood E of the farm	<i>H~ E~</i> is the name of a farm. The reference and meaning of ModE <i>edge</i> are uncertain as while H~ E~ farm is on gently sloping ground, it is not on, or near a hill-feature readily recognisable as a possible <i>edge</i> . There is a small wood E of the farm, and it seems possible that <i>edge</i> could refer in this name to the edge of a wood rather than to a hill-feature. If <i>edge</i> is used as a hill-term, the reference could be either to the sloping ground, as assumed here, or to some modest feature not shown on the maps consulted here.
4	Moor Edge	NZ 1692	C	S	?145-150	?very wide, gentle - steep (2.5-15%) north-eastern slopes of a very extensive eminence	?	?M~ E~ and Horsley High Barns farms; otherwise partly wooded, partly fields and pasture	<i>M~ E~</i> is the name of a farm situated on the north-eastern slopes of an extensive eminence. The reference and meaning of ModE <i>edge</i> are uncertain as <i>edge</i> could refer either to the slopes, or to the situation of the farm on the edge of Longhorsley Moor.
5	Roseden Edge	NU 0221	C	T	?193	?summit of an extensive hill	?1,000 x 25-400	?fields and pasture with a small wood on the south-eastern edge of the summit	The reference of ModE <i>edge</i> in this name is uncertain as it could be either to an extensive hill or only to its summit; <i>edge</i> is here thought to refer only to the summit.
6	Shielcleugh Edge	NT 9217	C	T	530-540	top of the moderate - very steep (10-40%) southern slopes of a rounded hill-spur overlooking a stream	?	heath and grassland	<i>S~ E~</i> is the name of the top of the steep southern slopes of a rounded hill-spur overlooking the valley in which the River Breamish flows in the Cheviot Hills.

7	Southward Edge	NZ 1193	C	S	170-175	gentle - steep (3.5-20%) north-western slopes of an extensive hill	?	S~ E~ house; otherwise fields and pasture with a strip of woodland NNW of the house, and scattered trees between individual fields and lining the road leading up to the house	S~ E~ is the name of a house situated on the north-western slopes of an extensive hill.
8	Waskerleyedge Plantation	NZ 0754	C	T	?	?sloping ground (2-12.5%)	?	?W~ P~ and Newlands Grange farm, and fields and pasture	W~ P~ is situated on sloping ground. On ANb, W~ is the name of a settlement NW of the plantation. The exact location of this settlement and, thus, the reference of ModE <i>edge</i> , are uncertain.

***fergen* (OE) 'wooded hill'**

	Name	Grid Ref.	C / U	S / T	Height (max.) (m)	Shape	Size (length x width) (m)	Vegetation and Buildings	Comments
1	Ferryhill	NZ 2932	C	S	165-170	extensive ridge	2,000 x 250-1,450	summit and southern slopes of the ridge are almost entirely built up; the northern slopes are fields and pasture with scattered trees and small patches of woodland	F~ is the name of a town situated on an extensive ridge.

***fin* (OE) 'heap of wood, mound'**

	Name	Grid Ref.	C / U	S / T	Height (max.) (m)	Shape	Size (length x width) (m)	Vegetation and Buildings	Comments
1	Fenrother	NZ 1792	U	S	?105-110	?very small, oval-shaped hill	?75 x 20-50	?entirely occupied by F~ settlement	<i>F~</i> is the name of a settlement. If the specific of this name is OE <i>fin</i> , its reference and meaning are uncertain, and it is possible that it is not used as a hill-term. The settlement is, however, situated partly on, and partly at the foot of a very small, oval-shaped hill which might qualify for a <i>fin</i> in the sense of 'mound'; the reference is here thought to be to this feature.

***front* (OFr) 'brow'**

	Name	Grid Ref.	C / U	S / T	Height (max.) (m)	Shape	Size (length x width) (m)	Vegetation and Buildings	Comments
1	Beaufront	NY 9665	C	?	?110-120	?top of moderate - very steep (10-40%) slopes overlooking a river	?	?B~ Castle; otherwise partly wooded, partly fields and pasture	Only <i>B~ Castle</i> , <i>B~ Red House</i> , <i>B~ Hill Head</i> and <i>B~ Wood Head Farm</i> on OS87. The Grid Ref. given here is to B~ C~, which is <i>Beaufront</i> on OSC1. The location of the original B~, and, thus, the exact reference of OFr <i>front</i> , are uncertain as the earliest forms of the p. n. apparently predate the castle (KP). <i>Front</i> is here thought to refer to the top of the steep slopes overlooking the Tyne valley on which B~ Castle is located.

***glente (OE) 'look-out hill'**

	Name	Grid Ref.	C / U	S / T	Height (max.) (m)	Shape	Size (length x width) (m)	Vegetation and Buildings	Comments
1	Glanton	NU 0714	U	S	?212	?large hill (irregular shape) with two summits	?1,900 x 100-800 (summits: 400 x 75-300, 300 x 50-275)	?G~ Pyke settlement with trees around it and a farm NE of it; otherwise fields and pasture with scattered trees	G~ is the name of a village situated at the foot of a large hill with two distinct summits. If this name contains OE <i>*glente</i> , used as a hill-term, it is uncertain whether the reference is to the whole hill, as assumed here, or only to one of its summits.

hæt(t) (OE) 'hat'

	Name	Grid Ref.	C / U	S / T	Height (max.) (m)	Shape	Size (length x width) (m)	Vegetation and Buildings	Comments
1	Hett	NZ 2836	U	S	?123	?rounded hill-spur	?900 x 200-950 (summit: 475 x 50-300)	?H~ village; otherwise fields and pasture with scattered trees	H~ is the name of a village situated on a rounded hill-spur. If this name contains OE <i>hæt(t)</i> , its reference and meaning are uncertain as it could refer either to the whole hill-spur or only to its summit, or, alternatively, the reference could be to the situation of the village on top of the hill-spur. The reference is here thought to be to the hill-spur.
2	Het Burn	NT 9517	U	T	?	?	?	?heath and grassland	H~ B~ is the name of a small stream in the Cheviot Hills. If H~ is an earlier p. n. containing OE <i>hæt(t)</i> or its reflex, its reference is highly uncertain as there are several prominent hill-features in the area which it could refer to.

hamer (ME) 'hammer'

	Name	Grid Ref.	C / U	S / T	Height (max.) (m)	Shape	Size (length x width) (m)	Vegetation and Buildings	Comments
1	Hummersknott	NZ 2614	U	S	?67	?long hill	?1,350 x 25-400	?entirely built up	<i>H~</i> is the name of a residential area on the outskirts of Darlington. The location of the original <i>H~</i> is uncertain as <i>H~</i> does not appear at all on OSC1 while on OSCR1, it is the name of a farm on the southern edge of present-day <i>H~</i> . If this name contains ME <i>hamer</i> , used as a hill-term, its reference is uncertain. <i>Hamer</i> is here thought to refer to the modest hill present-day <i>H~</i> is situated on, but the reference could alternatively be to some other modest feature not shown on the maps consulted here.

****hēahing* (OE) 'high ground'**

	Name	Grid Ref.	C / U	S / T	Height (max.) (m)	Shape	Size (length x width) (m)	Vegetation and Buildings	Comments
1	Heighington	NZ 2422	U	S	155-160	rounded hill-spur or stretch of raised ground	750 x 100-750	<i>H~</i> village and Hope House settlement; otherwise fields and pasture with scattered trees	<i>H~</i> is the name of a village situated partly on, and partly at the foot of a rounded hill-spur or stretch of raised ground. Thus, OE <i>*hēahing</i> would fit local topography here, but the possibility that the specific of this name is an OE pers. n. cannot be discounted altogether.

helde (OE) 'slope'

	Name	Grid Ref.	C / U	S / T	Height (max.) (m)	Shape	Size (length x width) (m)	Vegetation and Buildings	Comments
1	Akeld	NT 9529	U	S	230-240	long, steep - extremely steep (18-100%) slope	950 x 250-350	partly bare, partly grassland with narrow strips of woodland	A~ is the name of a settlement at the foot of the Cheviot Hills. Local topography suggests that the generic in this name is OE <i>helde</i> as the settlement is situated at the foot of an extremely steep slope.

helm (OE) 'helmet; summit of a hill, helmet-shaped hill'

	Name	Grid Ref.	C / U	S / T	Height (max.) (m)	Shape	Size (length x width) (m)	Vegetation and Buildings	Comments
1	Helmington	NZ 1835	U	?	?85-90	?rounded hill-spur between two small streams	?350 x 75-275	?summit of the hill-spur is fields and pasture with a narrow strip of trees lining a dismantled railway line; the slopes are partly wooded, partly pasture or grassland	Only <i>H~ Hall</i> and <i>H~ Row</i> on OS92. The Grid Ref. given here is to H~ R~; the location of the original H~ is not known. If this name contains OE <i>helm</i> used as a hill-term, its reference is highly uncertain. <i>Helm</i> is here thought to refer to a rounded hill-spur between the Holy Well Burn and the Helmington Beck about 800 metres NE of H~ H~. However, H~ R~ village is situated at the foot of two prominent hill-features, and the reference could alternatively be to one of these features, or possibly to some other feature near H~ H~.

***helming (OE) 'helmet-shaped hill'**

	Name	Grid Ref.	C / U	S / T	Height (max.) (m)	Shape	Size (length x width) (m)	Vegetation and Buildings	Comments
1	Helmington	NZ 1835	U	?	?85-90	?rounded hill-spur between two small streams	?350 x 75-275	?summit of the hill-spur is fields and pasture with a narrow strip of trees lining a dismantled railway line; the slopes are partly wooded, partly pasture or grassland	Only <i>H~ Hall</i> and <i>H~ Row</i> on OS92. The Grid Ref. given here is to H~ R~; the location of the original H~ is not known. If this name contains OE <i>*helming</i> , its reference is highly uncertain. It is here thought to refer to a rounded hill-spur between the Holy Well Burn and the Helmington Beck about 800 metres NE of H~ H~. However, H~ R~ village is situated at the foot of two prominent hill-features, and the reference could alternatively be to one of these features, or possibly to some other feature near H~ H~.

hetta (ON) 'hood'

	Name	Grid Ref.	C / U	S / T	Height (max.) (m)	Shape	Size (length x width) (m)	Vegetation and Buildings	Comments
1	Hett	NZ 2836	U	S	?123	?rounded hill-spur	?900 x 200-950 (summit: 475 x 50-300)	?H~ village; otherwise fields and pasture with scattered trees	<i>H~</i> is the name of a village situated on a rounded hill-spur. If this name contains ON <i>hetta</i> , it is uncertain whether the reference is to the whole hill-spur, as assumed here, or only to its summit.

***hlið* (OE) 'slope'**

	Name	Grid Ref.	C / U	S / T	Height (max.) (m)	Shape	Size (length x width) (m)	Vegetation and Buildings	Comments
1	Letham Hill	NT 9338	U	S	75-80	moderate - very steep (9-40%) south-western slopes of a rounded hill	450 x 150-225	partly wooded, partly fields and pasture	<i>L~ H~</i> is the name of a farm situated on the summit of a rounded hill. <i>L~</i> appears on ANb as the name of a settlement at, or near <i>L~ H~</i> farm, and if it contains OE <i>hlið</i> , the reference is probably to the steep south-western slopes of the hill.

***horn*, **horna* (OE) 'horn'**

	Name	Grid Ref.	C / U	S / T	Height (max.) (m)	Shape	Size (length x width) (m)	Vegetation and Buildings	Comments
1	Horncliffe	NT 9249	U	S	?35-40	?stretch of high ground	?450 x 100-600	?H~ village, and fields and pasture; the steep slopes of the hill-spur are partly wooded, partly overgrown with bushes	<i>H~</i> is the name of a village situated on top of steep slopes overlooking the valley in which the River Tweed flows. If the specific of this name is OE <i>horn</i> , * <i>horna</i> , its reference and meaning are highly uncertain, and it is possible that it is not used here as a hill-term. As a hill-term, <i>horn</i> , * <i>horna</i> could refer to the stretch of raised ground on top of which H~ village is situated, but the reference could alternatively be to a bend in the Tweed below the village or to an area of low-lying ground formed by the bend.

***hōttr* (ON) 'hat'**

	Name	Grid Ref.	C / U	S / T	Height (max.) (m)	Shape	Size (length x width) (m)	Vegetation and Buildings	Comments
1	Hett	NZ 2836	U	S	?123	?rounded hill-spur	?900 x 200-950 (summit: 475 x 50-300)	?H~ village; otherwise fields and pasture with scattered trees	<i>H~</i> is the name of a village situated on a rounded hill-spur. If this name contains ON <i>hōttr</i> , its reference and meaning are uncertain as it could refer either to the whole hill-spur or only to its summit, or the reference could be to the situation of the village on top of the hill-spur. The reference is here thought to be to the hill-spur.

***hōver* (ME) 'hump, swelling'**

	Name	Grid Ref.	C / U	S / T	Height (max.) (m)	Shape	Size (length x width) (m)	Vegetation and Buildings	Comments
1	Haverton Hill	NZ 4822	C	S	?5-10	?	?	?	<i>H~ H~</i> is the name of a former residential area and early 20th century 'model village' on the outskirts of Billingham; the whole area was demolished after WW2 because of the problems caused by pollution from the nearby ICI chemical complex (MH). On OSC1, <i>H~ H~</i> is a small industrial settlement with a forge and glass works. The reference of ME <i>hōver</i> is highly uncertain as the place is on comparatively level, low-lying ground by the River Tees. Perhaps the reference is to some extremely modest feature not shown on the maps consulted here, or maybe <i>hōver</i> once referred to a feature which no longer exists. According to PNDu, the reference is to a 'small circular hill on the N bank of the Tees'.

***how, howe* (ModE dial.) 'hill, tumulus'**

	Name	Grid Ref.	C / U	S / T	Height (max.) (m)	Shape	Size (length x width) (m)	Vegetation and Buildings	Comments
1	Howe Hills	NZ 3324	U	S	?	?	?	?H~ H~ farm, and fields and pasture with H~ H~ Plantation N of the farm	<i>H~ H~</i> is the name of a farm situated on a modest hill or stretch of raised ground. It was apparently originally the name of another farm about 800 metres WSW of present-day H~ H~ as this place is <i>H~ H~</i> on the OSC, OSI and OSM series of maps while the present-day H~ H~ farm is not marked on OS maps before OS93. If <i>H~ H~</i> contains ModE dial. <i>how, howe</i> , its reference is uncertain as there are several comparatively modest hill-features in the area which it could refer to, and the plural form of the name suggests that the reference could be to more than one feature. It is also possible that <i>how, howe</i> could have once referred to a feature, or features, which no longer exist.

***huck* (ModE dial.) 'hip, haunch'**

	Name	Grid Ref.	C / U	S / T	Height (max.) (m)	Shape	Size (length x width) (m)	Vegetation and Buildings	Comments
1	Huckhoe	NZ 0782	U	T	157	oval-shaped hill with steep - very steep (14.3-72%) northern, north-western and western slopes	450 x 50-225	steepest slopes of the hill are bare; otherwise fields and pasture with scattered trees and a small patch of woodland on the north-western slopes	<i>H~</i> is the name of an oval-shaped hill. Thus, ModE dial. <i>huck</i> 'hip, haunch', used as a hill-term in a transferred topographical sense, seems possible here in the light of local topography. There is an ancient settlement site on the summit of H~ where remains of four different phases of settlement, the earliest of which is thought to date from the sixth century BC, have been found (KP).

***hváll* (ON) 'hill'**

	Name	Grid Ref.	C / U	S / T	Height (max.) (m)	Shape	Size (length x width) (m)	Vegetation and Buildings	Comments
1	Whalton	NZ 1281	U	S	?	?	?	?W~ village, and fields and pasture with small patches of trees N and NNE of the village	W~ is the name of a village. If it contains ON <i>hváll</i> , its reference is highly uncertain as while the village is on sloping ground, it is not on, or near a feature which would be readily recognisable as a possible <i>hváll</i> . Perhaps the reference is to some modest feature not visible on the maps consulted here; another possibility might be that <i>hváll</i> once referred to a feature which no longer exists.

***hvirfill* (ON) 'whirlpool; top of a hill, rounded hill'**

	Name	Grid Ref.	C / U	S / T	Height (max.) (m)	Shape	Size (length x width) (m)	Vegetation and Buildings	Comments
1	Whorlton	NZ 1967	U	S	?105-110	?small, rounded hill-spur or stretch of raised ground	?175 x 75-200	?occupied almost entirely by W~ G~ settlement, surrounded by a golf course	Only W~ Grange and W~ Hall on OS88. The Grid Ref. given here is to W~ G~, which is <i>Whorlton</i> on OSC1; the location of the original W~ settlement is uncertain. If this name contains ON <i>hvirfill</i> , its reference is highly uncertain. W~ G~ is situated on a rounded hill-spur which is best described as a stretch of raised ground as it is extremely modest in terms of both comparative height and gradients. <i>Hvirfill</i> is here thought to refer to the hill-spur, but the reference could alternatively be to some other modest hill-feature in the area.

***hwæl (OE) 'rounded hill'**

	Name	Grid Ref.	C / U	S / T	Height (max.) (m)	Shape	Size (length x width) (m)	Vegetation and Buildings	Comments
1	Whalton	NZ 1281	U	S	?	?	?	?W~ village, and fields and pasture with small patches of trees N and NNE of the village	W~ is the name of a village. If it contains OE <i>*hwæl</i> , its reference is highly uncertain as while the village is on sloping ground, it is not on, or near a feature which would be readily recognisable as a possible <i>*hwæl</i> . Perhaps the reference is to some modest feature not visible on the maps consulted here; another possibility might be that <i>*hwæl</i> once referred to a feature which no longer exists.

hwerfel (OE) 'wheel, circle; rounded hill'

	Name	Grid Ref.	C / U	S / T	Height (max.) (m)	Shape	Size (length x width) (m)	Vegetation and Buildings	Comments
1	Whorlton	NZ 1967	U	S	?105-110	?small, rounded hill-spur or stretch of raised ground	?175 x 75-200	?occupied almost entirely by W~ G~ settlement, surrounded by a golf course	Only <i>W~ Grange</i> and <i>W~ Hall</i> on OS88. The Grid Ref. given here is to W~ G~, which is <i>Whorlton</i> on OSC1; the location of the original W~ settlement is uncertain. If this name contains OE <i>hwerfel</i> , used as a hill-term, its reference is highly uncertain. W~ G~ is situated on a rounded hill-spur which is best described as a stretch of raised ground as it is extremely modest in terms of both comparative height and gradients. <i>Hwerfel</i> is here thought to refer to the hill-spur, but the reference could alternatively be to some other modest hill-feature in the area.

hyrst (OE)

	Name	Grid Ref.	C / U	S / T	Height (max.) (m)	Shape	Size (length x width) (m)	Vegetation and Buildings	Comments
1	Longhirst	NZ 2289	C	S	55-60	triangular tongue of raised ground	775 x 50-425	L~ village; otherwise partly wooded, partly fields and pasture	L~ is the name of a village situated on a modest tongue of raised ground. Thus, on the grounds of local topography, it seems possible that OE <i>hyrst</i> could be used as a hill-term in this name, but the possibility of a use in the sense of 'copse' cannot be discounted altogether.

***ing (OE) 'hill, peak'**

	Name	Grid Ref.	C / U	S / T	Height (max.) (m)	Shape	Size (length x width) (m)	Vegetation and Buildings	Comments
1	Ingoe	NZ 0374	U	S	?225	?oval-shaped summit of very large hill with moderate - extremely steep (7.7-100%) north-western, western and south-western slopes	?125 x 25-75	?fields and pasture	/~ is the name of a small village situated on a very large hill. If the specific of this name is OE <i>*ing</i> , its reference is uncertain; <i>*ing</i> is here thought to refer to the summit of the hill, but the reference could alternatively be to the whole hill, especially if <i>*Ing</i> is, as has been suggested by Mills (2003:260), an earlier p. n.

***kip(p)* (ModE dial.) 'sharp-pointed hill, jutting point or crag'**

	Name	Grid Ref.	C / U	S / T	Height (max.) (m)	Shape	Size (length x width) (m)	Vegetation and Buildings	Comments
1	Kip Hill	NZ 0267	U	T	198	easternmost, oval-shaped summit of a hill with three summits	150 x 50-75	fields lined with trees	This name appears as <i>Kip Hills</i> on ANb; thus, if it contains ModE dial. <i>kip(p)</i> , the reference may have originally been collectively to several features. The data given here are for the feature which is named <i>Kip Hill</i> on the OS maps consulted here.
2	Kiplaw	NZ 1181	U	S	90-95	tongue of raised ground between two small streams	1,000 x 25-400	K~ farm; otherwise fields and pasture with scattered trees	K~ is the name of a farm situated on a tongue of raised ground between the How Burn and the Little How Burn. If this name contains ModE dial. <i>kip(p)</i> , the tongue of raised ground is apparently the feature it refers to.
3	Kypie	NT 9134	U	S	?145-150	?hill-spur	?75 x 100-275	?K~ farm with a small patch of woodland W of it; otherwise fields and pasture	K~ is the name of a farm situated on a hill-spur in the northern foot hills of the Cheviot Hills. If this name contains ModE dial. <i>kip(p)</i> in its southern Scottish diminutive form <i>kippie</i> , its reference is uncertain as it could be either to the hill-spur or to a prominent triangular hill SSW of the farm. The reference is here thought to be to the hill-spur.

***knock* (ModE dial.) 'hill, hillock, knoll'**

	Name	Grid Ref.	C / U	S / T	Height (max.) (m)	Shape	Size (length x width) (m)	Vegetation and Buildings	Comments
1	Knock Hill	NT 9916	U	T	?290-300	?southern part of a large hill overlooking a river valley	?700 x 100-800	?partly bare, partly heath and grassland	If this name contains ModE dial. <i>knock</i> , its exact reference is uncertain. On the maps consulted here, <i>K~ H~</i> appears to be the name of the southern part of a prominent hill overlooking the deep valley in which the River Breamish flows; <i>knock</i> is here thought to refer to the southern part of the hill on the whole, but the reference could alternatively be only to the southern part of the summit of the hill.

***knot* (ME) 'hillock, rocky hill, cairn'**

	Name	Grid Ref.	C / U	S / T	Height (max.) (m)	Shape	Size (length x width) (m)	Vegetation and Buildings	Comments
1	Hummersknott	NZ 2614	C	S	?60-65	?southern end of a long hill	?200 x 50-200	?entirely built up	<i>H~</i> is the name of a residential area on the outskirts of Darlington. The location of the original <i>H~</i> is uncertain as <i>H~</i> does not appear at all on OSC1 while on OSCR1, it is the name of a farm on the southern edge of present-day <i>H~</i> . The reference of ME <i>knot</i> is uncertain; it is here thought to be to the southern end of the modest long hill present-day <i>H~</i> is situated on, but it could alternatively be to some other modest feature not shown on the maps consulted here.

2	Knotty Hill	NZ 3430	C	S	?105-110	?summit of a hill-spur	?450 x 100-325	?occupied entirely by K~ H~ Golf Centre except for the southern part of the summit which is wooded	K~ H~ is the name of a golf centre situated on a hill-spur. On the OSC, OSI and OSM series of maps, it is the name of the farm which is now the club house of K~ H~ Golf Centre, situated on the summit of the hill-spur. It is uncertain whether ME <i>knot</i> refers to the whole hill-spur or only to its summit; the reference is here thought to be to the latter.
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***lum* (ModE dial.) 'chimney'**

	Name	Grid Ref.	C / U	S / T	Height (max.) (m)	Shape	Size (length x width) (m)	Vegetation and Buildings	Comments
1	Loom	NZ 4444	U	T	40-45	very small, triangular headland	125 x 25-125	summit is grassland; the extremely steep, nearly vertical slopes of the headland are bare	L~ is the name of a triangular headland projecting into the North Sea. If it contains ModE dial. <i>lum</i> in a transferred topographical sense, the headland is apparently the feature it refers to, although it is difficult to see how it might be thought to resemble a chimney in appearance.

****mæring* (OE) 'conspicuous place'**

	Name	Grid Ref.	C / U	S / T	Height (max.) (m)	Shape	Size (length x width) (m)	Vegetation and Buildings	Comments
1	Merrington, Kirk M~	NZ 2631	U	S	?190-195	?summit of a very extensive ridge formation with several summits	?500 x 25-400	?K~ M~ village, and fields and pasture	K~ M~ is the name of a village situated on an extensive ridge formation with several summits. If this name contains OE <i>*mæring</i> in the sense of 'conspicuous hill', it is uncertain whether the reference is to the whole formation or only part of it; <i>*mæring</i> is here thought to refer only to the summit on which K~ M~ village is situated.

***mīn* (Britt) 'brink, edge'**

	Name	Grid Ref.	C / U	S / T	Height (max.) (m)	Shape	Size (length x width) (m)	Vegetation and Buildings	Comments
1	Milfield	NT 9333	U	S	?256	?summit of a very large hill	?700 x 100-350	?fields and pasture with patches of woodland	<i>M~</i> is the name of a village situated at the foot of the northern foot hills of the Cheviot Hills. If this name contains Britt <i>mīn</i> , its reference is uncertain; <i>mīn</i> is here thought to refer to the summit of Coldside Hill, a prominent hill WSW of <i>M~</i> village, but the reference could alternatively be to the whole hill or to its slopes.

****mōnið* (PrW) 'mountain'**

	Name	Grid Ref.	C / U	S / T	Height (max.) (m)	Shape	Size (length x width) (m)	Vegetation and Buildings	Comments
1	Mindrum	NT 8432	C	S	?	?	?	?	<i>M~</i> is the name of a settlement situated by the Bowmont Water on the north-western edge of the Cheviot Hills. The reference of PrW <i>*mōnið</i> is highly uncertain as the settlement itself is in a valley, and there are several prominent hill-features nearby to which it could refer.
2	Milfield	NT 9333	U	S	256	very large hill (irregular shape)	2,400 x 150-1,450	fields and pasture with patches of woodland	<i>M~</i> is the name of a village situated at the foot of the northern foot hills of the Cheviot Hills. If this name contains PrW <i>*mōnið</i> , the reference is apparently to Coldside Hill, a prominent hill the summit of which is about 2.5km WSW of <i>M~</i> village.

mont (OFr)

	Name	Grid Ref.	C / U	S / T	Height (max.) (m)	Shape	Size (length x width) (m)	Vegetation and Buildings	Comments
1	Beaumont Hill Farm, High B~ H~ F~	NZ 2819	C	S	?92	?hill-spur	?550 x 100-500	?H~ B~ H~ F~; otherwise fields and pasture with scattered trees	H~ B~ H~ F~ is situated on the summit of a hill-spur. The reference of OFr <i>mont</i> in this name is uncertain as it could be either to the whole hill-spur, as assumed here, or only to its summit. Another possibility could be that <i>Beaumont</i> is a transferred p. n. which, while apt for a settlement situated on the summit of a hill-spur, does not refer to a specific topographical feature at, or near H~ B~ H~ F~.
2	Richmond Hill	NZ 0870	U	S	?157	?summit of a very extensive hill	?850 x 25-325	?R~ H~ settlement; otherwise fields and pasture with a narrow strip of trees S of the settlement	<i>R~ H~</i> is the name of a small settlement situated on the summit of an extensive hill. If <i>Richmond</i> is an earlier p. n. containing OFr <i>mont</i> , its reference is uncertain as it could be either to the whole hill, its summit, or possibly only part of the summit. It is also possible that <i>R~</i> is a transferred name which does not refer to a specific topographical feature at, or near R~ H~ settlement. <i>Mont</i> is here thought to refer to the summit.

mont, munt(e) (ME), mount (ModE)

	Name	Grid Ref.	C / U	S / T	Height (max.) (m)	Shape	Size (length x width) (m)	Vegetation and Buildings	Comments
1	Mount Pleasant	NT 9237	C	S	?45-50	?triangular hill-spur	?325 x 50-225	?M~ P~ farm, and fields and pasture with scattered trees	<i>M~ P~</i> is the name of a farm situated on the summit of a triangular hill-spur. It is uncertain whether ModE <i>mount</i> refers to the whole hill-spur or only to its summit; the reference is here thought to be to the whole hill-spur.

2	Mount Pleasant	NY 9766	C	S	170-180	top of a long, moderate - very steep (9.5-33%) slope	?	M~ P~ settlement; otherwise fields and pasture with scattered trees	M~ P~ is the name of a small settlement situated on top of a long, steep slope.
3	Mount Pleasant	NZ 2616	C	S	?60-65	?	?	?	M~ P~ is the name of a farm on the outskirts of Darlington. The farm is situated on comparatively level, low-lying ground, and, unless ModE <i>mount</i> refers to some modest feature not shown on the maps consulted here, it seems likely that this name is an example of a p. n. modelled on one of the numerous other names of the same type without a reference to a specific topographical feature.
4	Mount Pleasant	NZ 2734	C	S	130-135	south-western part of an extensive eminence or stretch of raised ground	550 x 300-1,100	almost entirely built up with small patches of fields and pasture	M~ P~ is the name of a residential area on the outskirts of Spennymoor. The place is on raised ground on the slopes of an extensive eminence which is perhaps best described as a stretch of raised ground as it is extremely modest in terms of comparative height and gradients, and ModE <i>mount</i> apparently refers to the south-western part of the eminence.
5	Mount Pleasant	NT 9550	C	S	45-50	small, triangular hill-spur	225 x 25-225	M~ P~ farm, and fields and pasture with scattered trees	M~ P~ is the name of a farm situated on the summit of a small, triangular hill-spur.
6	Mount Pleasant Farm	NZ 3320	C	S	?80-85	?hill (irregular shape)	?425 x 100-400	?M~ P~ F~; otherwise partly wooded, partly fields and pasture	M~ P~ F~ is situated on the east-facing slopes of a hill. It is uncertain whether ModE <i>mount</i> refers to the whole hill or only to its steep north-eastern slopes; the reference is here thought to be to the whole hill.

7	Mount, Bavington M~	NY 9878	C	S	?190-200	?triangular hill	?325 x 25-125	?B~ M~ farm, and fields and pasture with a small patch of trees N of the farm buildings	<i>B~ M~</i> is the name of a farm situated on top of a hill. The reference of ModE <i>mount</i> is uncertain as on ANb, <i>B~ M~</i> appears simply as <i>Mount</i> , forming part of the estate belonging to <i>B~ Hall</i> , and it seems possible that the reference of <i>mount</i> may have originally been to a man-made feature which is no longer visible. The reference is here thought to be to the natural hill.
8	Titlington Mount	NU 1016	C	S	?150-155	?long, moderate - very steep (5.5-50%) slope	?	?T~ M~ settlement; otherwise partly heath, partly fields and pasture except for the upper parts of the slope which are partly wooded	<i>T~ M~</i> is the name of a settlement situated on a long, steep slope. The exact reference of ME <i>mont</i> , <i>mont(e)</i> or its reflex is uncertain as it could be either to the slope in general, as assumed here, or only to its top.
9	Mount Hooley	NU 0811	U	S	?70-75	?rounded hill-spur	?300 x 50-300	?M~ H~ farm; otherwise fields and pasture with scattered trees	<i>M~ H~</i> is the name of a farm situated on a rounded hill-spur. This name, and other similar names of this type, probably have their origin in the phrase <i>mount hooly</i> 'climb gently or cautiously', containing ModE <i>to mount</i> and Scots and northern dial. <i>hooly</i> , <i>huly</i> 'slowly, gently' (DOST; OED; PNCu; Taylor and Márkus 2006:490). They do, however, have an appearance deceptively similar to names containing the ModE noun <i>mount</i> , and it therefore seems possible that some names of this type could be modelled on other names in <i>mount</i> - under the assumption that the first el. is the hill-term <i>mount</i> .
10	Mount Huley	NZ 2735	U	S	?138	?summit of an extensive eminence or stretch of raised ground	?475 x 25-300	?fields and pasture with two farms and small patches of trees	<i>M~ H~</i> is the name of a farm situated on top of an extensive eminence which is perhaps best described as a stretch of raised ground as it is extremely modest in terms of comparative height and gradients. ModE <i>mount</i> is here thought to refer to the summit of the eminence, but cf. Mount Hooley.

11	Mount Huly	NZ 0477	U	S	?195-200	?triangular hill-spur or tongue of raised ground	?600 x 50-300	?M~ H~ farm; otherwise fields and pasture with scattered trees around the farm buildings and between individual fields	<i>M~ H~</i> is the name of a farm situated on a triangular hill-spur or tongue of raised ground. ModE <i>mount</i> is here thought to refer to the hill-spur, but cf. Mount Hooley.
12	Mount Huly	NZ 0864	U	S	?65-70	?rounded hill-spur overlooking a river	?375 x 200-600	?M~ H~ farm; otherwise fields and pasture with scattered trees	<i>M~ H~</i> is the name of a farm situated on a rounded hill-spur overlooking the valley in which the River Tyne flows. ModE <i>mount</i> is here thought to refer to the hill-spur, but cf. Mount Hooley.
13	Mounthooly	NT 8822	U	S	?	?	?	?	<i>M~</i> is the name of a farm situated in the valley in which the College Burn flows in the Cheviot Hills. If this name contains ModE <i>mount</i> , its reference is highly uncertain as while there are several prominent hill-features near M~ farm, the farm itself is not on a feature readily recognisable as a possible <i>mount</i> . Cf. Mount Hooley.

***mōte* (ME), *mote* (ModE) 'mound, hill'**

	Name	Grid Ref.	C / U	S / T	Height (max.) (m)	Shape	Size (length x width) (m)	Vegetation and Buildings	Comments
1	Moatlaw	NZ 0075	U	S	?258	?oval-shaped summit of a hill	?200 x 25-100	?fields and pasture	<i>M~</i> is the name of a farm situated on the western slopes of a hill. The summit of the hill is the site of a mediaeval beacon, which stood on 'an earthwork platform'; while the beacon itself no longer exists, the earthwork which surrounded it is still visible (KP). If this name contains ME <i>mōte</i> or its reflex, its reference is uncertain as it could be to the hill or its summit, or it may have been to the 'earthwork platform' or some other man-made feature which no longer exists. The reference is here thought to be to the summit.

***mountain* (ModE)**

	Name	Grid Ref.	C / U	S / T	Height (max.) (m)	Shape	Size (length x width) (m)	Vegetation and Buildings	Comments
1	Mountain	NU 0512	C	S	125-130	rounded hill-spur overlooking a stream	800 x 200-900	<i>M~</i> settlement; otherwise fields and pasture with scattered trees	<i>M~</i> is the name of a small settlement situated on the summit of a rounded hill-spur overlooking the valley in which the River Aln flows. ModE <i>mountain</i> , undoubtedly used jocularly in this fanciful name, apparently refers to the hill-spur the settlement is situated on.

***næss* (OE) 'headland'**

	Name	Grid Ref.	C / U	S / T	Height (max.) (m)	Shape	Size (length x width) (m)	Vegetation and Buildings	Comments
1	Fawns	NZ 0085	U	S	220-230	hill-spur or tongue of raised ground	800 x 125-400	F~ farm; otherwise fields and pasture with patches of woodland SW and NE of the farm	<i>F~</i> is the name of a farm situated on a modest hill-spur or tongue of raised ground. The place is on the site of a '[m]oated medieval farm', and remains of earthworks can be seen NE of the present-day farm buildings (KP; OS81). If this name contains OE <i>næss</i> , the hill-spur is apparently the feature it refers to.

***nab* (ModE dial.) 'projecting or jutting out part of a hill or rock, rocky hill or summit, headland, promontory'**

	Name	Grid Ref.	C / U	S / T	Height (max.) (m)	Shape	Size (length x width) (m)	Vegetation and Buildings	Comments
1	Hard Nab	NU 0508	C	T	?	?	?	?	The reference and meaning of ModE dial. <i>nab</i> in this name are highly uncertain: <i>H~N~</i> appears on the maps consulted here as the name of a topographical feature on the western slopes or summit of an extensive ridge formation, but the exact reference of the name, and, thus, of <i>nab</i> , is not clear from the maps.

****nesu*, **neosu* (OE) '(nose-shaped) promontory'**

	Name	Grid Ref.	C / U	S / T	Height (max.) (m)	Shape	Size (length x width) (m)	Vegetation and Buildings	Comments
1	Nesbit	NT 9833	U	S	47	rounded hill-spur or stretch of raised ground	1,000 x 50-850	N~ settlement; otherwise fields and pasture with two small patches of woodland W of the settlement and scattered trees around it	N~ is the name of a small settlement situated on a rounded hill-spur which is perhaps best described as a stretch of raised ground as it is extremely modest in terms of comparative height and gradients. If this name contains OE <i>*nesu</i> , <i>*neosu</i> , used as a hill-term, the hill-spur is apparently the feature it refers to.

****ofer*, *ufer* (OE) 'slope, hill, ridge, promontory'**

	Name	Grid Ref.	C / U	S / T	Height (max.) (m)	Shape	Size (length x width) (m)	Vegetation and Buildings	Comments
1	Wooler	NT 9928	U	S	?	?	?	?	W~ is the name of a town situated on the north-eastern edge of the Cheviot Hills. If this name contains OE <i>*ofer</i> , <i>ufer</i> , its reference and meaning are uncertain as the town itself is on undulating ground overlooking the Wooler Water, and there are several prominent hill-features to which <i>*ofer</i> , <i>ufer</i> could refer W and SW of it.

***pīc* (OE)**

	Name	Grid Ref.	C / U	S / T	Height (max.) (m)	Shape	Size (length x width) (m)	Vegetation and Buildings	Comments
1	Pigdon	NZ 1588	U	S	?127	?summit of a hill	?375 x 50-200	?fields and pasture	<i>P~</i> is the name of a settlement situated on the south-western slopes of a hill. If it contains OE <i>pīc</i> or its reflex, it is uncertain whether the reference is to the whole hill, or only to its summit; <i>pīc</i> is here thought to refer only to the summit.

***pīk* (e (ME), *pike* (ModE dial.))**

	Name	Grid Ref.	C / U	S / T	Height (max.) (m)	Shape	Size (length x width) (m)	Vegetation and Buildings	Comments
1	Cochrane Pike	NU 0014	C	T	335	summit of a large hill	600 x 25-400	grassland with scattered bushes and remains of an ancient settlement	<i>C~ P~</i> is the name of one of the peaks on the eastern edge of the Cheviot Hills. There is an ancient settlement site where 'the remains of four hut-circles can be seen' at <i>C~ P~</i> (KP).
2	Glanton Pyke	NU 0514	C	S	208	south-western summit of a large hill with two summits	375 x 50-325	pasture	<i>G~ P~</i> is the name of a settlement situated on a large hill with two distinct summits.
3	Titlington Pike	NU 0816	C	T	?233	?hill (irregular shape)	?1,200 x 50-750	?south-eastern slopes of the hill are wooded; otherwise heath and grassland	The reference of ModE dial. <i>pike</i> in this name is uncertain as it could be either to a prominent hill or only to its summit; <i>pike</i> is here thought to refer to the whole hill.

point (ModE)

	Name	Grid Ref.	C / U	S / T	Height (max.) (m)	Shape	Size (length x width) (m)	Vegetation and Buildings	Comments
1	Beacon Point	NZ 4445	C	T	35-40	small, rounded headland with extremely steep (62-100%) slopes	75 x 25-150	summit is grassland; the extremely steep, nearly vertical slopes of the headland are bare	<i>B~ P~</i> is the name of a small, rounded headland projecting into the North Sea.
2	Chourdon Point	NZ 4446	C	T	35-40	rounded headland with very steep - extremely steep (33-100%) slopes	250 x 100-475	summit is grassland; the steep slopes of the headland are bare	<i>C~ P~</i> is the name of a rounded headland projecting into the North Sea.
3	Horden Point	NZ 4443	C	T	45-50	very small, triangular headland with very steep - extremely steep (50-100%) slopes	75 x 50-125	summit is grassland; the steep slopes of the headland are bare	<i>H~ P~</i> is the name of a small, triangular headland projecting into the North Sea.

***ros (PrW) 'moor, heath; promontory, hill-spur'**

	Name	Grid Ref.	C / U	S / T	Height (max.) (m)	Shape	Size (length x width) (m)	Vegetation and Buildings	Comments
1	Ros Castle	NU 0825	U	S	315	summit of a hill	350 x 75-250	western slopes of the summit are wooded; otherwise heath and grassland	<i>R~ C~</i> is the name of an 'Iron Age settlement [which] stands in a commanding position on the highest hill in the area' (KP). Thus, if it contains PrW <i>*ros</i> , it is almost certainly used as a hill-term although it also fits local topography in the sense of 'moor, heath'.

sceaft (OE) 'shaft, pole'

	Name	Grid Ref.	C / U	S / T	Height (max.) (m)	Shape	Size (length x width) (m)	Vegetation and Buildings	Comments
1	Shaftoe	NZ 0481	U	?S	?213	?large hill (irregular shape) with steep - extremely steep (22-83%) southern slopes	?1,350 x 50-600	?summit partly grassland, partly bare with rocky outcrops; the steep north-western, western and south-eastern slopes of the hill are partly wooded, partly grassland or bare while the less steep eastern slopes are fields and pasture	Only <i>West S~</i> , <i>S~ Grange</i> , <i>S~ Moor</i> , <i>S~ Crags</i> and <i>East S~ Hall</i> on OS81; the Grid Ref. given here is to <i>W~ S~</i> . If <i>S~</i> contains OE <i>sceaft</i> used as a hill-term in a transferred topographical sense, the reference is probably to the same prominent hill ENE of <i>W~ S~</i> which the generic of the name, OE <i>hōh</i> , also refers to. <i>Sceaft</i> could, however, as has been suggested by Mawer (1920:175), alternatively refer to a 'shaft-shaped crag'; if so, the reference could be to any one of the rock formations forming <i>S~ Crags</i> .

scelf (OE) 'shelf'

	Name	Grid Ref.	C / U	S / T	Height (max.) (m)	Shape	Size (length x width) (m)	Vegetation and Buildings	Comments
1	Shildon	NZ 2326	U	S	?165	?summit of an extensive hill	?1,000 x 50-350	?eastern end of the summit is occupied by the outskirts of <i>S~ town</i> : otherwise fields and pasture	<i>S~</i> is the name of a town situated partly at the foot of, and partly on the south-eastern slopes of an extensive hill. If this name contains OE <i>scelf</i> , its reference and meaning are uncertain, and it is possible that it is not used as a hill-term. <i>Scelf</i> is here thought to refer to the summit of the hill, but the reference could alternatively be to the slopes of the hill or perhaps, as has been suggested in DCDP, to the situation of the town on a 'shelf' of level ground between hills.

***scēot (OE) 'steep slope'**

	Name	Grid Ref.	C / U	S / T	Height (max.) (m)	Shape	Size (length x width) (m)	Vegetation and Buildings	Comments
1	Shotton	NZ 2278	U	S	?80-85	?moderate - steep (7-13%) north-western slopes of a hill	?150 x 125	?S~ settlement, and fields and pasture	S~ is the name of a settlement situated on a comparatively modest hill. If this name contains OE <i>*scēot</i> , its reference is uncertain as there is not a feature readily recognisable as a possible <i>*scēot</i> at, or near the settlement. The reference is here thought to be to the north-western slopes of the hill, but it could alternatively be to some modest feature not visible on the maps consulted here.
2	Shotton	NZ 3625	U	S	70-75	moderate - extremely steep (10-100%) slopes overlooking a small stream	500 x 15-50	wooded with S~ settlement on top of the slopes	S~ is the name of a settlement situated on a small, rounded hill-spur overlooking the S~ Beck. The site of the mediaeval S~ village is opposite the present-day settlement across the S~ B~, and, if this name contains OE <i>*scēot</i> , the reference is apparently, as has been suggested in DCDP, to the steep slopes below and NW of present-day S~.
3	Shotton	NZ 4139	U	S	?120-125	?long, steep - extremely steep (16.5-72%) slopes overlooking a small stream	?800 x 40-100	?entirely wooded	S~ is the name of a residential area on the outskirts of Peterlee. If it contains OE <i>*scēot</i> , its reference is uncertain. <i>*Scēot</i> is here thought to refer to the steep eastern slopes of the valley in which the Gore Burn flows W of S~, but the reference could alternatively be to the slopes overlooking the Castle Eden Burn S of S~, or to those overlooking the Wapping Burn NW of it.

****scor(a)* (OE) 'steep slope'**

	Name	Grid Ref.	C / U	S / T	Height (max.) (m)	Shape	Size (length x width) (m)	Vegetation and Buildings	Comments
1	Shoreswood	NT 9446	C	S	85-90	moderate - extremely steep (6.7-84%) northern slopes of an oval-shaped hill	400 x 100-175	fields and pasture	S~ is the name of a small settlement situated on the north-eastern slopes of an oval-shaped hill. OE <i>*scor(a)</i> apparently refers to the steep northern slopes of the hill.

***scylfe* (OE) 'ledge, shelf'**

	Name	Grid Ref.	C / U	S / T	Height (max.) (m)	Shape	Size (length x width) (m)	Vegetation and Buildings	Comments
1	Shildon	NZ 0268	U	S	?200-205	?summit of a hill	?400 x 25-200	?fields and pasture with scattered trees between individual fields	S~ is the name of a large country house situated at the foot of a hill. If this name contains OE <i>scylfe</i> , its reference and meaning are uncertain, and it is possible that it is not used as a hill-term. <i>Scylfe</i> is here thought to refer to the comparatively level summit of the hill, but the reference could alternatively be to the slopes of the hill, or perhaps to the comparatively level ground on which the house is situated.
2	Shildon	NZ 2326	U	S	?165	?summit of an extensive hill	?1,000 x 50-350	?eastern end of the summit is occupied by the outskirts of S~ town: otherwise fields and pasture	S~ is the name of a town situated partly at the foot of, and partly on the south-eastern slopes of an extensive hill. If this name contains OE <i>scylfe</i> , its reference and meaning are uncertain, and it is possible that it is not used as a hill-term. <i>Scylfe</i> is here thought to refer to the summit of the hill, but the reference could alternatively be to the slopes of the hill or perhaps, as has been suggested in DCDP, to the situation of the town on a 'shelf' of level ground between hills.

3	Shilvington	NZ 1580	U	S	?100-105	?summit of a hill-spur or ridge	?700 x 75-250	?S~ settlement; otherwise fields and pasture with scattered trees around the settlement	S~ is the name of a small settlement situated on top of a hill-spur or ridge. If this name contains OE <i>scylfe</i> , it is uncertain whether the reference is to the summit or the slopes of the hill-spur. <i>Scylfe</i> is here thought to refer to the summit.
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seat (ModE)

	Name	Grid Ref.	C / U	S / T	Height (max.) (m)	Shape	Size (length x width) (m)	Vegetation and Buildings	Comments
1	Blackseat Hill	NT 9422	C	T	?461	?summit of a rounded hill-spur	?475 x 25-200	?heath and grassland	The reference of ModE <i>seat</i> in this name is uncertain as it could be either to a rounded hill-spur or its summit; <i>seat</i> is here thought to refer only to the summit.

set-berg (ON) 'flat-topped hill'

	Name	Grid Ref.	C / U	S / T	Height (max.) (m)	Shape	Size (length x width) (m)	Vegetation and Buildings	Comments
1	Sadberge	NZ 3416	U	S	73	hill (irregular shape)	1,250 x 50-450	occupied almost entirely by S~ village, surrounded by fields and pasture with the A66 S of the village	S~ is the name of a village situated on a hill.

shank (ModE)

	Name	Grid Ref.	C / U	S / T	Height (max.) (m)	Shape	Size (length x width) (m)	Vegetation and Buildings	Comments
1	Elsdonburn Shank	NT 8629	C	S	260-270	triangular hill-spur	575 x 50-425	E~ S~ farm; otherwise pasture	E~ S~ is name of a farm situated on the summit of a triangular hill-spur in the Cheviot Hills.
2	Fawcett Shank	NT 8923	C	T	363	large, triangular hill-spur or ridge between two small streams	1,500 x 50-750	entirely wooded except for the summit of the hill-spur where trees have been recently felled	F~ S~ is the name of a prominent hill-spur or ridge between the valleys at the bottom of which the College Burn and the Lambden Burn flow in the Cheviot Hills.
3	Shankhouse	NZ 2778	U	S	?	?	?	?entirely built up	S~ is the name of a residential area and former pit village on the northern edge of Cramlington (DMM). The village was apparently named from an earlier settlement by the same name as on the OSC series of maps, as well as on OSI1, <i>Shank House</i> is the name of a house SSE of present-day S~. S~ H~ was situated on comparatively level, low-lying ground, and if this name contains ModE <i>shank</i> , its reference is highly uncertain as there is not a feature readily recognisable as a possible <i>shank</i> at, or near the site of S~ H~.

shill (ModE dial.) 'steep pointed hill'

	Name	Grid Ref.	C / U	S / T	Height (max.) (m)	Shape	Size (length x width) (m)	Vegetation and Buildings	Comments
1	Schil, The S~	NT 8622	U	T	601	hill (irregular shape)	1,000 x 100-850	heath and grassland with rock formations on the summit of the hill	T~ S~ is the name of one of the peaks in the Cheviot Hills.

***shin* (ModE) 'slope of a hill, prominent or ridgy part of a declivity'**

	Name	Grid Ref.	C / U	S / T	Height (max.) (m)	Shape	Size (length x width) (m)	Vegetation and Buildings	Comments
1	Greensheen Hill	NU 0535	U	T	?200-205	?steep - extremely steep (20-100%) western slopes of a hill	?	?heath and grassland with rock formations	<i>G~ H~</i> is the name of a prominent hill. If this name contains ModE <i>shin</i> , its reference is uncertain. <i>Shin</i> is here thought to refer to the steep western slopes of the hill, but the reference could alternatively be to the slopes of the hill in general, or possibly to some other part of them.

***snout* (ModE)**

	Name	Grid Ref.	C / U	S / T	Height (max.) (m)	Shape	Size (length x width) (m)	Vegetation and Buildings	Comments
1	Coldsmouth Hill	NT 8528	U	T	?370-380	?rounded hill-spur	?400 x 100-400	?pasture	<i>C~ H~</i> is the name of one of the peaks in the Cheviot Hills. If this name contains ModE <i>snout</i> , its reference is uncertain; <i>snout</i> is here thought to refer to a rounded hill-spur, but the reference could alternatively be to the prominent hill which the hill-spur juts out from, or perhaps to some other part of the hill thought to resemble a cow's snout.

steel (ModE dial.)

	Name	Grid Ref.	C / U	S / T	Height (max.) (m)	Shape	Size (length x width) (m)	Vegetation and Buildings	Comments
1	Steel Crag	NT 9721	C	T	360-370	triangular hill-spur	575 x 50-500	partly wooded, partly heath and grassland with S~ C~ on the summit of the hill-spur	S~ C~ is the name of a prominent rock formation on the summit of a triangular hill-spur on the north-eastern edge of Threestoneburn Wood in the Cheviot Hills.
2	Steel Rigg	NY 9979	C	S	210-220	vertical cliffs on the north-western slopes of a very small, triangular hill-spur	?	vertical cliffs; otherwise fields and pasture with S~ R~ farm SW of the cliffs	S~ R~ is the name of a farm situated on a modest hill. ModE dial. <i>steel</i> apparently refers to vertical cliffs on the north-western slopes of a small, triangular hill-spur jutting out from the hill NE of the farm.

summit (ModE)

	Name	Grid Ref.	C / U	S / T	Height (max.) (m)	Shape	Size (length x width) (m)	Vegetation and Buildings	Comments
1	Summit Cottage	NY 9384	C	S	253	?	?	partly wooded, partly fields and pasture	ModE <i>summit</i> apparently referred here to 'the highest point on the Wansbeck Railway', which opened in 1865 and closed in 1966, and 'ran from Morpeth to Redesmouth where there was a junction with the Border Counties Railway' (GBI). The course of the now dismantled railway line runs by S~ C~, with its highest point being located about 60m S of the cottage (GBI).

tongue (ModE)

	Name	Grid Ref.	C / U	S / T	Height (max.) (m)	Shape	Size (length x width) (m)	Vegetation and Buildings	Comments
1	Tongues Farm	NZ 0376	C	S	210-215	small, triangular hill-spur or tongue of raised ground between two small streams	250 x 25-125	T~ F~, and fields and pasture	T~ F~ is situated on a small, triangular hill-spur or tongue of raised ground.

top (ModE)

	Name	Grid Ref.	C / U	S / T	Height (max.) (m)	Shape	Size (length x width) (m)	Vegetation and Buildings	Comments
1	Bank Top	NZ 1466	C	?	100-105	top or upper part of long, wide, gentle - steep (2.5-25%) slopes overlooking a river	?	partly built up, partly fields and pasture with patches of woodland	B~ T~ is on the north bank of the River Tyne. It is uncertain whether <i>B~ T~</i> is primarily the name of a topographical feature or a settlement as the place is on the outskirts of Throckley village, and, thus, partly built up. ModE <i>top</i> refers to the top or upper part of the steep, south-facing slopes of the valley in which the River Tyne flows.
2	Bank Top, Middleton B~ T~	NZ 0583	C	S	140-150	top of long, wide, gentle - steep (1.7-15.5%) slopes overlooking a stream	?	M~ B~ T~ farm, and fields and pasture with scattered trees around the farm buildings	M~ B~ T~ is the name of a farm situated on top of north-facing slopes overlooking the valley at the bottom of which the River Wansbeck flows.
3	Hill Top	NZ 0689	C	S	203	summit of a hill	400 x 50-275	H~ T~ settlement and a small covered reservoir; otherwise partly pasture, partly wooded	H~ T~ is the name of a small settlement situated on top of a hill. The settlement has also been known as <i>Heugh</i> (ANb), <i>Heugh House</i> (OSC1) and <i>North Heugh House</i> (OSCR1), and <i>H~ T~</i> was apparently originally the name of the plantation adjacent to it as it appears as <i>Hilltop Plantation</i> on OSC1, as well as on the OSI and OSM series of maps.

4	Hill Top	NZ 2124	C	S	190-195	summit of a triangular hill-spur	175 x 25-125	partly wooded, partly fields and pasture	<i>H~ T~</i> was apparently until fairly recently the name of a farm or small settlement situated on the summit of a triangular hill-spur. While the settlement is marked and named on all editions of OS maps consulted here, including OS93, no trace of it is visible on the ground today.
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***tor* (ModE) 'high rock, pile of rocks; rocky peak, hill'**

	Name	Grid Ref.	C / U	S / T	Height (max.) (m)	Shape	Size (length x width) (m)	Vegetation and Buildings	Comments
1	Easter Tor	NT 9128	C	T	438	oval-shaped summit of a rounded hill-spur	325 x 50-175	partly bare with rock formations, partly grassland and heath	<i>E~ T~</i> is the name of the summit of a rounded hill-spur forming part of Newton Tors in the Cheviot Hills. There is a prominent rock formation on the summit of the hill-spur, and the meaning of ModE <i>tor</i> in this name is without a doubt 'rocky peak or summit'.
2	Newton Tors	NT 9026	C	T	537	oval-shaped, north-eastern summit of a very large eminence with two summits	375 x 50-300	heath and grassland	<i>N~ T~</i> is the name of a very large eminence in the Cheviot Hills. It appears as <i>Newton Torr</i> on ANb, which suggests that it was originally the name of one of the two summits of the eminence now known as <i>N~ T~</i> . The data given here are for the larger of the two summits.

Appendix C. Summary of the Hill-Terms Occurring in the Study Corpus

This Appendix provides a summary of the hill-terms attested in the study corpus. The hill-terms are grouped together according to their language. Within these language-based groupings, the hill-terms are listed in alphabetical order.

Celtic Hill-Terms

Hill-term	Number of occurrences		
	Certain	Uncertain	Total
* <i>alt</i> (PrW) ‘cliff, hill’, <i>alt</i> (Britt) ‘slope, cliff’	1	1	2
* <i>blain</i> (PrW) ‘point, end, top, summit’	1	0	1
* <i>breg</i> (PrW) ‘hill’	1	0	1
* <i>brinn</i> (PrW) ‘hill’	1	0	1
* <i>cadeir</i> (PrW) ‘chair’	0	1	1
* <i>cönōg</i> (PrW) ‘hill(?)’	0	3	3
* <i>crūg</i> (PrW) ‘hill’	1	2	3
<i>ceann</i> (Gaelic) ‘head, headland’	1	0	1
* <i>drum</i> (PrW) ‘ridge’	1	0	1
<i>mīn</i> (Britt) ‘brink, edge’	0	1	1
* <i>mōnið</i> (PrW) ‘mountain’	1	1	2
* <i>penn</i> (PrW) ‘hill, headland, top’	1	0	1
* <i>riu</i> (PrW) ‘hill, descent’	0	1	1
* <i>ros</i> (PrW) ‘moor, heath; promontory, hill-spur’	0	1	1
	9	11	20

English Hill-Terms

Hill-term	Number of occurrences		
	Certain	Uncertain	Total
<i>back</i> (ModE) ‘ridge of a hill’	1	1	2
<i>band</i> (ModE dial.) ‘ridge of a hill’	0	1	1
<i>bank(e)</i> (ME), <i>bank</i> (ModE)	66	2	68
<i>belle</i> (OE, ME), <i>bell</i> (ModE)	6	6	12
* <i>belling</i> (OE) ‘bell-shaped hill’	0	3	3
<i>belly</i> (ModE)	1	0	1
<i>benc</i> (OE), <i>bench(e)</i> (ME), <i>bench</i> (ModE)	0	4	4
<i>berg</i> (OE), <i>bergh</i> (ME), <i>barrow</i> , <i>berry</i> (ModE dial.)	2	21	23
<i>bile</i> (OE, ME), <i>bill</i> (ModE)	3	3	6
<i>bill</i> (OE) ‘sword; (hill-)edge’	0	2	2
* <i>billing</i> (OE) ‘hill, prominence, ridge’	1	5	6
* <i>bol</i> (OE) ‘rounded hill’	0	3	3
<i>brae</i> (ModE dial.)	7	3	10
* <i>brince</i> (OE), <i>brinke</i> (ME), <i>brink</i> (ModE)	1	2	3
<i>brow</i> (ModE)	7	3	10

<i>*burgæsn, *burgæns</i> (OE) ‘burial mound’	0	1	1
<i>*butt</i> (OE) ‘hill’	0	1	1
<i>*buttel</i> (OE) ‘little hill’	0	1	1
<i>byrgen</i> (OE) ‘burial place, tumulus’	2	2	4
<i>camb</i> (OE), <i>cōmb</i> (ME), <i>comb</i> (ModE)	14	1	15
<i>cantle</i> (ModE) ‘section, part; top or summit of a hill’	1	0	1
<i>carr</i> (ModE dial.)	5	8	13
<i>castle</i> (ModE)	1	0	1
<i>clif</i> (OE, ME), <i>cliff</i> (ModE)	11	6	17
<i>clint</i> (ModE dial.) ‘rocky cliff, projecting rock or ledge’	4	0	4
<i>*cnocc</i> (OE) ‘hill, hillock’	1	0	1
<i>cnoll</i> (OE), <i>knōl</i> (ME), <i>knoll</i> (ModE), <i>knowe</i> , <i>know</i> (ModE dial.)	64	0	64
<i>cnotta</i> (OE) ‘hillock’, <i>knot</i> (ME) ‘hillock, rocky hill, cairn’, <i>knot</i> (ModE) ‘hill; rocky, peaked hill or summit’	4	1	5
<i>copp, cop</i> (OE), <i>cop</i> (ME, ModE) ‘top, summit’	1	2	3
<i>cragge</i> (ME), <i>crag</i> (ModE)	123	4	127
<i>crest</i> (ModE)	3	0	3
<i>*dod, *dud</i> (OE), <i>dodde</i> (ME), <i>dod</i> (ModE dial.)	17	3	20
<i>*dodding</i> (OE) ‘rounded hill or summit’	0	1	1
<i>dūn</i> (OE), <i>doun</i> (ME), <i>down</i> (ModE)	60	65	125
<i>dune</i> (ModE)	1	0	1
<i>*dūning</i> (OE) ‘high ground’	0	1	1
<i>ears</i> (OE) ‘buttock’	1	0	1
<i>ecg</i> (OE), <i>egge</i> (ME), <i>edge</i> (ModE)	43	2	45
<i>fell</i> (ME, ModE)	105	0	105
<i>fergen</i> (OE) ‘wooded hill’	1	0	1
<i>fīn</i> (OE) ‘heap, pile; mound’	0	2	2
<i>*glente</i> (OE) ‘look-out hill’	0	2	2
<i>hæt(t)</i> (OE) ‘hat’	0	4	4
<i>halse, hals</i> (ModE dial.) ‘neck; narrower and lower part of a line of hills’	0	1	1
<i>hamer</i> (ME), <i>hammer</i> (ModE)	0	1	1
<i>*hamol, *hamel</i> (sb.) (OE) ‘mutilated (hill)’	0	1	1
<i>hēafod</i> (OE), <i>heved, haved, hede</i> (ME), <i>head</i> (ModE)	127	3	130
<i>*hēahing</i> (OE) ‘high ground’	0	1	1
<i>hēap</i> (OE), <i>hēp</i> (ME), <i>heap</i> (ModE)	1	1	2
<i>height</i> (ModE)	2	3	5
<i>helde</i> (OE) ‘slope’	2	3	5
<i>helm</i> (OE) ‘helmet; summit of a hill’	2	2	4
<i>*helming</i> (OE) ‘helmet-shaped hill’	0	1	1
<i>high</i> (sb.) (ModE) ‘height, eminence, hill, knoll’	0	3	3
<i>hillock</i> (ModE)	1	0	1
<i>hip</i> (ModE)	0	1	1
<i>hlāw</i> (OE), <i>loue</i> (ME), <i>law</i> (ModE dial.)	204	47	251
<i>hlīnc</i> (OE), <i>link</i> (ME, ModE dial.) ‘ridge, bank’	7	2	9

<i>hlið</i> (OE) ‘slope’	0	2	2
<i>hōd</i> (OE) ‘hood; hood-shaped hill’	0	1	1
<i>hōh</i> (OE), <i>hough</i> (ME), <i>hoe</i> , <i>heugh</i> (ModE dial.)	61	9	70
<i>holt</i> (ModE) ‘wood, wooded hill’	1	2	3
<i>horn</i> , <i>*hornā</i> (OE) ‘horn’	1	1	2
<i>hōver</i> (ME) ‘hump, swelling’	1	0	1
<i>how</i> , <i>howe</i> (ModE dial.) ‘hill, tumulus’	0	1	1
<i>hrycg</i> (OE), <i>rigge</i> (ME), <i>ridge</i> (ModE), <i>rig(g)</i> (ModE dial.)	140	3	143
<i>huck</i> (ModE dial.) ‘hip, haunch’	0	1	1
<i>hummel</i> , <i>humble</i> (sb.) (ModE dial.) ‘hornless, doddered (hill)’	0	1	1
<i>*humol</i> (OE) ‘rounded hillock’	0	1	1
<i>*hwæl</i> (OE) ‘rounded hill’	0	1	1
<i>hwerfel</i> (OE) ‘wheel, circle; circular or round-topped hill’	0	2	2
<i>hyll</i> (OE), <i>hill</i> (ME, ModE)	732	7	739
<i>hyrst</i> (OE), <i>hirst(e)</i> (ME), <i>hurst</i> (ModE)	13	0	13
<i>*ing</i> (OE) ‘hill, peak’	0	1	1
<i>kip(p)</i> (ModE dial.) ‘sharp-pointed hill, jutting point or crag’	0	6	6
<i>knee</i> (ModE)	0	2	2
<i>knock</i> (ModE dial.) ‘hill, hillock, knoll’	0	3	3
<i>ledge</i> (ModE)	1	0	1
<i>lum</i> (ModE dial.) ‘chimney’	0	1	1
<i>*mæring</i> (OE) ‘conspicuous hill or place’	0	1	1
<i>mont</i> , <i>mont(e)</i> (ME), <i>mount</i> (ModE)	22	6	28
<i>mōte</i> (ME), <i>mote</i> (ModE) ‘mound, hill’	0	1	1
<i>mountain</i> (ModE)	1	0	1
<i>næss</i> (OE), <i>nes(se)</i> (ME), <i>ness</i> (ModE) ‘promontory, headland’	0	2	2
<i>nab</i> (ModE dial.) ‘projecting or jutting out part of a hill or rock’	2	0	2
<i>*nesu</i> , <i>*neosu</i> (OE), <i>nese</i> (ME, ModE dial.) ‘nose; promontory, headland’	0	5	5
<i>nose</i> (ModE)	1	2	3
<i>ōfer</i> (OE) ‘brink, shore’	0	2	2
<i>*ofer</i> , <i>*ufer</i> (OE) ‘slope, hill, ridge’	0	2	2
<i>ord</i> (OE) ‘point, projecting ridge of land, corner of land’	1	0	1
<i>pēk</i> (ME), <i>peak</i> (ModE)	1	0	1
<i>pēl(e)</i> (ME), <i>peel</i> (ModE) ‘baker’s shovel’	0	3	3
<i>pīc</i> (OE), <i>pīk(e)</i> (ME), <i>pike</i> (ModE dial.)	40	3	43
<i>*pocor</i> (OE) ‘bag(?)’, <i>pustule(?)</i>	0	1	1
<i>point</i> (ModE)	33	0	33
<i>poll</i> (ModE) ‘top of the head’	0	1	1
<i>sæte</i> (late OE), <i>sete</i> (ME), <i>seat</i> (ModE)	6	3	9
<i>scar</i> (ModE) ‘precipice, cliff, bare place on a hill-side’	5	0	5
<i>sceaft</i> (OE) ‘shaft, pole’	0	1	1

<i>scelf</i> (OE) ‘shelf’	0	1	1
* <i>scēot</i> (OE) ‘steep slope’	1	4	5
<i>scofl</i> (OE), <i>shovel</i> (e (ME), <i>shill</i> (ModE dial.) ‘shovel’	2	1	3
* <i>scor(a)</i> (OE) ‘steep slope’	1	0	1
<i>scylfe</i> (OE) ‘ledge, shelf’	0	3	3
<i>scyt(t)els</i> , <i>scyt(t)el</i> (OE) ‘shuttle’	0	2	2
<i>shank</i> (ModE)	12	1	13
<i>shin</i> (ModE) ‘slope of a hill’	0	1	1
<i>sīde</i> (OE, ME), <i>side</i> (ModE)	154	7	161
<i>sideling</i> (ModE dial.) ‘slope, declivity, side of a sloping bank	0	1	1
<i>skeaf</i> (ModE dial.) ‘steep, broken bank, precipice’	0	1	1
* <i>snabbe</i> (ME), <i>snab</i> (ModE dial.) ‘steep place, projecting part of a hill or rock’	2	1	3
* <i>snōc(a)</i> (OE) ‘point, projection’, <i>snōk</i> (ME), <i>snook</i> (ModE dial.) ‘projecting headland, promontory’	4	0	4
<i>snout</i> (ModE)	1	1	2
<i>stigel</i> , <i>-ol</i> (OE), <i>stīle</i> (ME), <i>steel</i> (ModE dial.)	13	1	14
<i>summit</i> (ModE)	2	0	2
<i>tongue</i> (ModE)	2	0	2
<i>top</i> (ModE)	26	0	26
<i>tor</i> (ModE) ‘high rock, pile of rocks; rocky peak, hill’	2	0	2
<i>yppe</i> (OE) ‘raised place, platform; hill’	0	1	1
	2,186	341	2,527

Scandinavian Hill-Terms

Hill-term	Number of occurrences		
	Certain	Uncertain	Total
<i>berg</i> (ON) ‘hill’	0	1	1
<i>brún</i> (ON) ‘edge, brow (of a hill)’	0	1	1
<i>hetta</i> (ON) ‘hood’	0	1	1
<i>høttr</i> (ON) ‘hat’	0	1	1
<i>hváll</i> (ON) ‘hill’	0	1	1
<i>hvirfill</i> (ON) ‘whirlpool; rounded hill’	0	2	2
<i>klif</i> (ON) ‘cliff, steep hill’	0	1	1
<i>set-berg</i> (ON) ‘flat-topped hill’	0	2	2
<i>klettr</i> (OWScand) ‘rock, cliff’	0	1	1
	0	11	11

French Hill-Terms

Hill-term	Number of occurrences		
	Certain	Uncertain	Total
<i>front</i> (OFr) ‘brow’	1	0	1
<i>mont</i> (OFr, Fr)	6	2	8
	7	2	9

Latin Hill-Terms

Hill-term	Number of occurrences		
	Certain	Uncertain	Total
<i>mons</i> ‘hill’	1	0	1
	1	0	1