

INDEX AND ETYMOLOGY

- Amy Tree, Cornwall** 47
No early references; name or a surname is shared with nearby Amy Down
- Arabella, Highland** 27
From late 18th- and early 19th-century fashion for naming new settlements after the laird's wife (also see Barbara)
- Bacon End, Essex** 4
First noted as *Beacon End* in 1768. Known as Bacon End from early 19th century
- Barbaraville, Highland** 119
See Arabella
- Barnacle, Warwickshire** 43
'Barn' as in current usage while 'acle' stems from Old English *angrah* 'wooded slope' – hence 'wooded slope by the barn'
- Barton in the Beans, Leicester** 33
From Old English *barton*, a farm kept by the owners and not let out to tenants; 'in the beans' refers to the fields which supported bean crops
- Bedlam, North Yorkshire** 11
From the asylum, named after the Hospital of St Mary of Bethlehem (Bedlam) in London, that once stood on this site
- Beer, Somerset** 32
From Old English *bearu*, 'grove'
- Bethlehem, Carmarthenshire** 37
One of many biblical place names in Wales given by the non-conformists to their chapels in the early 19th century
- Big Sand, Highland** 56
Possibly derives from the Gaelic *beag* meaning 'small' – hence 'small settlement on the river Sand'
- Bleary, Co. Down** 100
First recorded in the 14th century, possibly from the Irish *bladhraigh*, 'portion', referring to land that constitutes a sub-division of a larger plot
- Boot, Cumbria** 135
From Old Norse *bucht*, 'a bend', referring to a sharp bend in the river Esk
- Boreland, Dumfries & Galloway** 118
From Old English *bord*, 'table, food' and *land*, meaning 'land rented in return for a supply of provisions'
- Brawl, Highland** 21
From Old Norse *breith vollr*, meaning 'broad field'
- Bright, Co. Down** 120
Possibly from Irish *Brí*, 'hillside'
- California, Norfolk** 68
Transferred from the US California to signify a remote place (see also Palestine)
- Carland, Co. Tyrone** 69
From Irish *Domnach Carr*, 'church on rocky land'; 'land' is an explanatory English addition
- Catsgore, Somerset** 45
'Point of land frequented by wild cats', from Old English elements *catt*, 'wild cat', and *gara*, 'triangular point of land'
- Chipshop, Devon** 20
First noted in 1767; probably from Old English *cipp*, 'log, beam', and *sceoppa*, 'workshop' – hence '(place of) log-built shed or workshop'
- Clench, Wiltshire** 108
Probably from Old English *clenc* (pronounced *clench*) meaning 'hill'
- Clones, Co. Monaghan** 29
From Irish *cluain*, 'meadow'; the *s* is probably the English plural

Cold Christmas, Hertfordshire 7
 Noted as Cold Christmas Field in 1840; one of a range of derogatory field-names that refer to poorly yielding land (see Labour-in-Vain Hill)

Coldrain, Perth & Kinross 87
 Probably ‘thorn wood’ or ‘thorn nook’, from Gaelic *coll*, ‘wood’, or *cull*, ‘nook’, plus *draighionn*, ‘thorn’

Coven, Staffordshire 85
 Probably from Old English *cofa*, ‘a chest, chamber’, referring to the rounded oven used here for charcoal-making from medieval times

Cow Roast, Hertfordshire 34
 The local inn was called Cow Rest; situated on a drove road, it apparently had extensive pens for housing cattle on the way to London markets.

Crabstack, Cumbria 81
 First recorded at the end of the 16th century, this name probably derives from Middle English *crabbe*, ‘a crab-apple tree’, plus ‘stack’ from Old Norse *stakkr*, ‘a (hay)stack’ – hence ‘rocky stack by the crab-apple tree’

Crackpot, North Yorkshire 40
 From Old Norse *kraka*, ‘crows’ and Middle English *potte*, ‘rocky cleft’ – hence ‘Rocky cleft where crows abound’

Cuckoo’s Knob, Wiltshire 123
 No early references, so probably ‘hillock frequented by cuckoos’

Cults, Aberdeenshire 41
 From Gaelic *cùilte*, ‘place in the nook’. The s is probably an English plural

Curry Mallet, Somerset 19
 Close to the river Curry, possibly a Celtic name meaning ‘border, boundary’; the local manor was owned in the 12th century by a William Malet

Dallas, Moray 35
 Possibly from early Celtic *dol*, ‘meadow’ and *foss*, ‘place surrounded by a ditch’

Dancing Dick’s, Essex 122
 Combines the Middle English ‘dancing’ with Old English *dic*, ‘ditch’, signifying a ‘field with boundary ditches used for dances’

Dawn, Conwy 121
 Welsh *dawn* means ‘gift, donation’; this may have been an estate given to a person or religious body (see Oath)

Deer, Old and New, Aberdeenshire 113
 From Gaelic *doire*, ‘forest’; The division into *old* and *new* is post-medieval

Discoed, Powys, Wales 12
 From Old English *dic*, ‘ditch, dike’, plus *cot*, ‘cottage’ – hence ‘cottage(s) by Offa’s Dike’; now transformed into Welsh *dis*,

‘under’, and *coed*, ‘wood’ – hence ‘place under the wood’

Dog Village, Devon 44
 Modern name, probably self-explanatory, ie ‘village known for its dogs’

Drinker’s End, Worcestershire 64
 Area of the village or estate owned or occupied by the Drinker (formerly *Drynkar*) family, known here from 1297; end derives from Old English *ende*, ‘area, district’

Drugger’s End, Worcestershire 65
 No early references, so probably a modern name referring to a local family or, imaginably, an apothecary

Dufftown, Moray 8
 Named after James Duff, 4th Earl of Fife (1776–1857), who founded the town in 1817

Dull, Perth & Kinross 6
 From Gaelic *dail*, ‘a plain, a meadow’

Each End, Kent 67
 From Old English *hæcc*, ‘hatch, gate’, plus ‘end’

Edendork, Co. Tyrone 38
 From Irish *Éadan na dTórc* meaning ‘hill-face of the pigs’