

whole name is to be interpreted as "traders' open land".

<sup>35</sup> B. E. Coates, 'The Origin and Distribution of Markets and Fairs in Medieval Derbyshire', in *Derbyshire Archaeological Journal* LXXXV (1965), 95.

<sup>36</sup> For example, there is no trace of a commercial centre in Lancashire before the Norman Conquest, nor in Domesday Book, 'though as it is probable that the commissioners who conducted that inquiry were not interested in any market rights which did not yield revenue to the king, such negative evidence is not conclusive.'; G. H. Tupling, 'Markets and Fairs in Medieval Lancashire', in J.G. Edwards *et alii*, eds, *Historical Essays in Honour of James Tait* (Manchester, 1935), 345-56, esp. 347.

<sup>37</sup> Purchases for the monks included: muslin, canvas, parchment, spices, gloves, hoods lined with squirrel, miniver and lambs' fleeces, and hair shirts; E. W. Moore, *The Fairs of Medieval England: An Introductory Study*, Studies and Texts LXXII (Pontifical Institute of Medieval Studies, Toronto 1985), 60.

<sup>38</sup> C. M. Fraser, 'The Pattern of Trade in the North-East of England, 1265-1350', *Northern History* IV (1969), 44-65, esp. 49. As regards the p.n. Stagshaw (Nthumb.) *Stagschawe* 1296, *Staggeshaghe* 1315, Mawer (*NbDu*, 187) suggests 'stag-wood'. In a private discussion, however, Mr George Redmonds observed that the first element may be *staig*, *stag(g)* (1700). This means (a) a young horse from one to three years old, of either sex, and not yet broken to work; (b) a stallion; see W. Grant and D. Murison, eds, *The Scottish National Dictionary* (Edinburgh, 1971). The term is applied to 'a year's old stallion' in Nthumb. and the North, and to 'a three year old horse' in Cumb. and Westm., *EDD*, V, 716.

<sup>39</sup> 'Wild horses' is used here in the sense of 'running wild', that is, fell ponies that were unbroken and loose on the moor, rather than inherently wild and incapable of being trained.

<sup>40</sup> Ms Jennifer Scherr informed me, in private correspondence, of the tradition that the horse fair in Chapel Boughton (Nthants.) which lasted for several days, began with a procession from a holy well near the church.

<sup>41</sup> N. Higham (*The Northern Counties to AD 1000* (London, 1986), 179) discusses the way that Roman forts may have confiscated surrounding land for horse pasturage. Perhaps escaped horses from *Vindomora*, the Roman Station at Ebchester, were the origin of these fell ponies? Map 3 in the present article also shows those horse fair sites recorded in W. Owen, *Owen's New Book of Fairs published by the King's Authority, being A Complete and Authentic Account of all the Fairs in England and Wales* (London, 1820).

<sup>42</sup> *EDD*, I, 595. Also: 'The last I saw of him he was chipping and *chapping* about at Barnaby' (= the great fair held at Boro'bridge), *ibid.* I, 561.

<sup>43</sup> *NED*, 379. Also: *chap* 'a buyer': 'Harry Wakefield was lucky enough to find a *chap* for part of his drove.' (W. Scott, *Two Drovers*, 1827), *NED*, 274.

<sup>44</sup> *EDNLS*, I, 421.

<sup>45</sup> Can it be mere coincidence that in such a financially impoverished, though rather attractive, area two fell ponies stand at the west end of the flat ledge on which the village of Chopwell lies, on the very edge of the moorland; two fell ponies, that is, which are cast in concrete? Why are they there if not to serve as a reminder of the fell ponies that used to run loose on the bleak moors? And if they simply commemorate the ponies that were used in the local coal-pits, what we may ask was the origin of such pit ponies?

M. A. Atkin

While<sup>1</sup> I am aware of Spray's admirable paper in which he discusses the possibility that *hollin* place-names may have arisen from the practice, especially in the southern Pennines, of using holly as a winter fodder,<sup>2</sup> there is another possible, but not necessarily incompatible, derivation of the place-name which ought to be considered. In the course of examining pack-horse tracks and stock-droving routes in Westmorland and parts of the adjacent counties<sup>3</sup> it became evident that places with *hollin*<sup>4</sup> names not only stood beside the stock tracks, but also had highly characteristic sites in relation to these tracks, and were probably associated with their use. It seems possible that they were resting places along the route which offered shelter and fodder for travellers and their animals, and were accordingly signposted with a branch of holly to indicate their significance; the *Hollin bush*, *-root* names may reflect this.

The two principal groups of travellers along the stock tracks had different requirements arising out of their task. Pack-ponies, carrying loads of about 2 cwts (50 kilogrammes) would normally be able to travel as much as 20 miles (32 kilometres) in a day, but at night would need to be unloaded and turned loose to graze, and the packs taken under cover for security. Their drivers therefore required shelter for the night for themselves and their goods, and grazing nearby for their animals. Cattle drovers, who had to give their animals time to graze during the day, moved at a slower pace. Their daily journey therefore was often relatively short, perhaps 5 or 6 miles (8-10 kms) and this may explain the close-spacing of *hollin* sites. The cattle drovers normally slept out of doors with their herds,<sup>5</sup> but could make use of the pastures at the *hollin* sites, and enjoy the conviviality of the adjacent farmstead in the evening.

#### I. Characteristics of the *hollin* sites

A typical *hollin* farmstead usually stands alone, facing onto a small green or a group of little paddocks which separate the farm from the stock track (see Fig.1). There is usually an enclosed lane leading to the farm, and a second one returning to the main track. Generous water troughs, or a large pond are often found alongside these access-lanes, making it easy to water many animals at the same time. The farm is usually almost the highest settlement before the open moor. Many of the sites are close to township boundaries. This characteristic may arise purely because of the moor-edge siting, coupled with the tendency of the stock

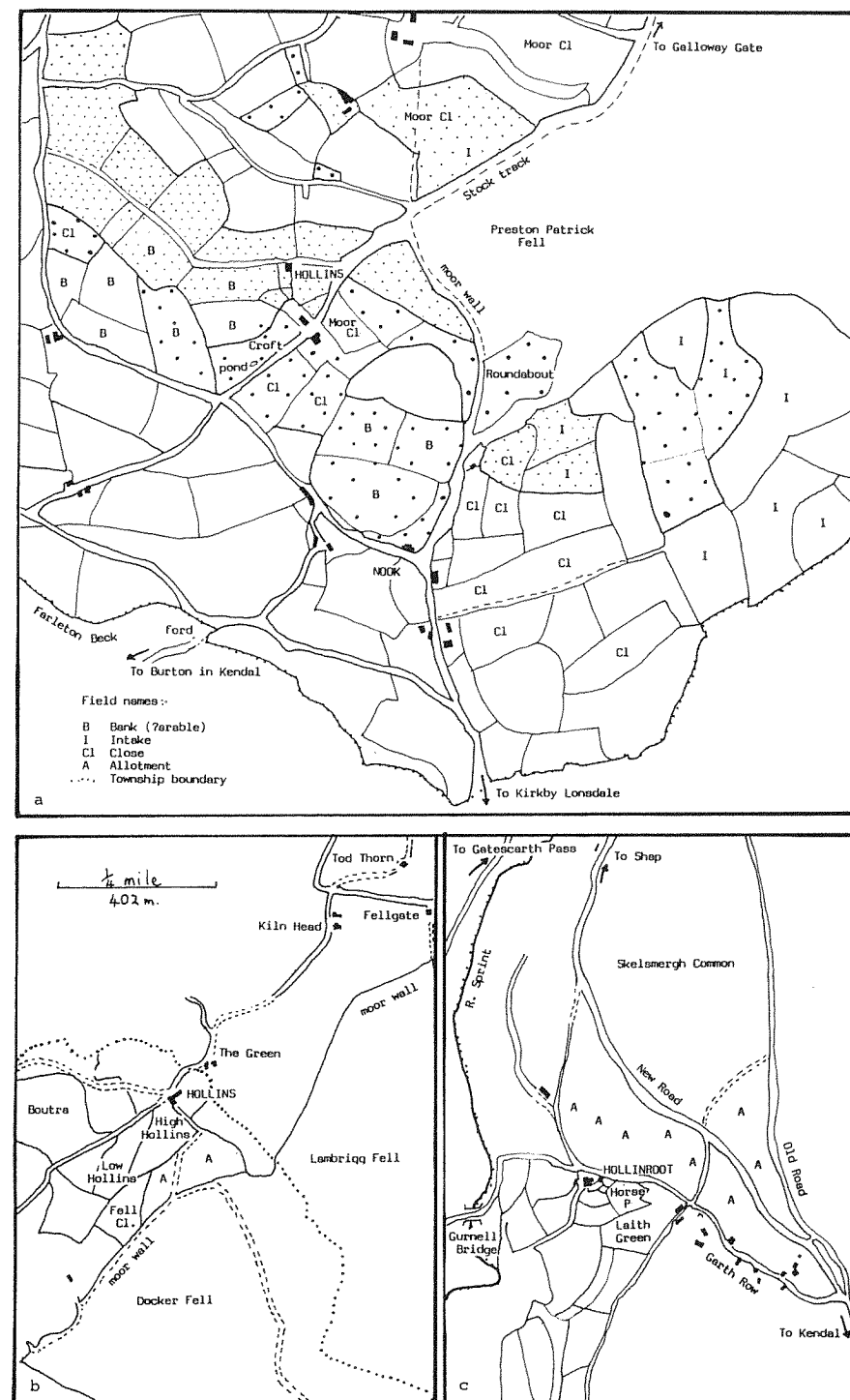
tracks themselves to lie close to boundaries, but it is possible that it is of significance.<sup>6</sup>

Many of the farmsteads are substantial, and some have evidently had real status in the past, such as *Hollin Hall* in Crook, with a medieval pele tower. One wing of *Hollins* in Strickland Ketel dates to the medieval period, and the rest of the structure includes (as also does *Hollins*, Preston Patrick) elegant staircases and plasterwork of seventeenth-century date.

On the map of NW. England (Fig.2), there are over 60 examples of *hollin* place-names, almost all of which are closely adjacent to tracks once used by pack-horse drivers or cattle drovers. Of the 35 examples in Westmorland (nineteen of which are only known as field names today) eighteen were first recorded by the eighteenth century, seven of them being marked and named on Jefferys's map of 1770, while *Hollinthaite* in Barton was recorded as early as 1250. All the examples of *hollin* in Westmorland have been located. there are sixteen examples of *hollin* names listed in *PN Cumb.*; three of these were field names, and have not been located. Seven were recorded before 1600.

## II. *hollin* sites on Lake District passes

Some of the most distinctive *hollin* sites lie on the routes over the major passes in the Lake District. Along the line of the Roman road from Ravenglass to Ambleside (Margary 740) there are two *hollin* sites on the climb towards Hardknott Pass. *Holling Head* (Eskdale, *Hollenhead* 1570) and *Hollinghow* (*Hollenhowe* 1570) are approximately a half-mile apart (>1 km.), at Eskdale Green.<sup>7</sup> They stand rather lower down-dale than most examples of *hollin* names, but at a point where a southern track over Birker Fell from lower Dunnerdale, and a northern one from Wasdale, join the Hardknott road at Eskdale Green. The descent from Hardknott Pass is followed immediately by the climb to Wrynose Pass on the summit of which is the Three Shire Stone which marks the boundary between Cumberland, Westmorland and Lancashire. Just below the summit, by the Pedder Stone in Little Langdale, are *Hollin Crag* and *Hollin Slack* (6" O.S.), but no farm is there today. Between the two passes, a track takes off down Dunnerdale into Lancashire, and here at its junction with the Walna Scar track to Coniston Town is *Holling House* (6" O.S.). From Coniston Town the road to Hawkshead climbs on to Monk Coniston Moor high above Coniston Water, and here near the junction with the Tarn Hows track to Ambleside is the farm called *High Hollin Bank* (Church Coniston, Lancs.; 6" O.S.). Sites like these at a



meeting point of stock tracks clearly would offer the likelihood of increased custom.

At the foot of the pass over Dunmail Raise, leading into Cumberland, is *The Hollens* (Grasmere, *Hollins* 1719); and there was a field-name *lez Hollinges* recorded in 1574 in Troutbeck, which would lie adjacent to the road leading either to Kirkstone Pass or to High Street, the Roman road (Margary 74) to Penrith over the mountain summits. At the northern end of the High Street track where it descends towards Eamont Bridge are two more *hollin* names, a farm called *Hollinthaite* (Barton, *Holentwcyt* 1250) and a field name in Tyrril (Sockbridge, *Hollin gate, -gap* 1839).

The rough track which goes over Gatescarth Pass today was described in 1717 as 'a great road and public highway...very much used by travellers, drovers and others'.<sup>8</sup> Two routes converged on it from the north, one by way of Mardale from Penrith, and one from Appleby which climbed over to Gatescarth from Mosedale and Swindale. One track then followed Longsleddale towards Kendal passing the farm called *Hollin Root* (Longsleddale 1836) just above Wadshow Bridge which was described as destroyed by flood in 1749.<sup>9</sup>

Another route, leading eventually to Cartmel, climbs steeply out of Longsleddale through the farmyard of *Hollin Root* to pass the site of a now-vanished settlement which was recorded in the *Catalogue of Ancient Houses* c.1722 as *Hollin Howe* in Over Staveley (*Hollin(g)how(e)* 1573). After passing through Staveley it crosses Rather Heath, probably once an intercommoned moor, to *Hollin Hall* (Crook) first recorded in 1630 (*Hollinghall*), but in truth much older as its fabric includes a pele tower of medieval date.<sup>10</sup> There is a route due south by *Hollin Bank and Crag* (Underbarrow, KCR 1836) to Levens Bridge, but an alternative way crosses the river Winster into Lancashire, and follows the line of Cartmel Fell, first passing *Hollins* in Cartmel Fell, and then by way of Thorphinsty (OE stġ, 'a path') to *Barrow Hollin* (Upper Allithwaite) which names a hill on the crest of Newton Fell. There is a possible camping site here, such as might have been used by cattle drovers; it is marked by several large boulders, and there is an area overgrown with reeds indicating the site of a small tarn, between the tracks which meet here, just below Barrow Hollin. The adjacent farm has all the characteristic features of a *hollin* site as described above, but is known as *Height*. Cartmel Town once had a considerable fair for stock; and beyond is Grange, the starting point for the crossing of Morecambe Bay. This route 'across the sands' was used by raiding Scots under Robert the Bruce in 1322, taking with them towards Lancaster the cattle they had stolen from Cartmel Priory.<sup>11</sup> Despite the dangers of the route it was used for centuries by pack

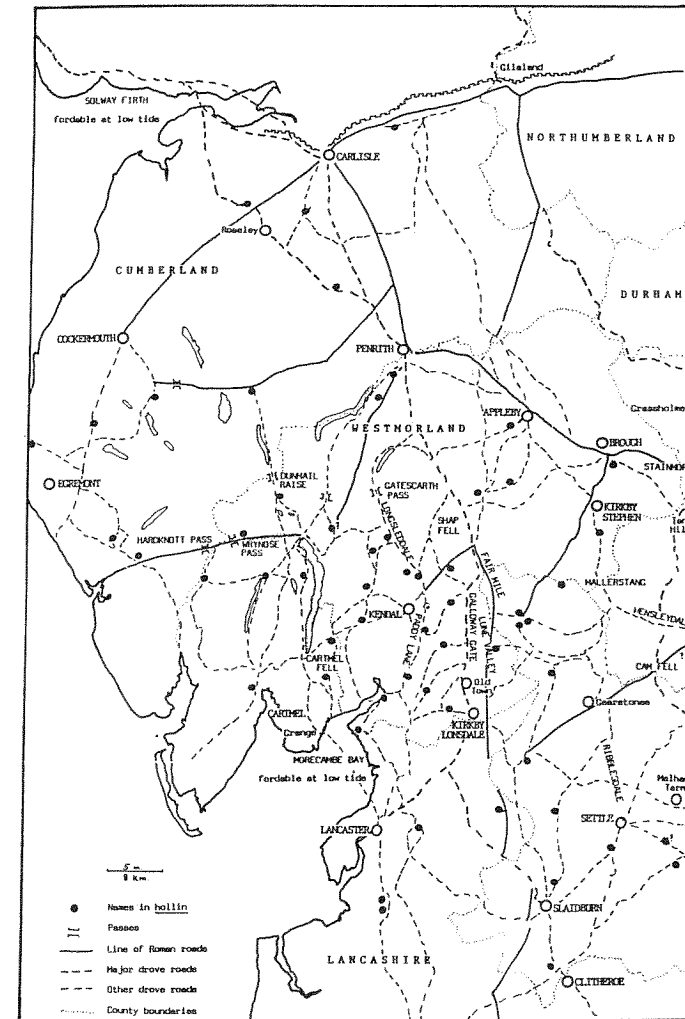


Fig.2. *Hollin* sites in north-west England. (Open circles indicate sites of fairs.)

horse drivers and by cattle drovers as one of the principal routes to the south.

To the east of Gatescarth Pass is the Shap Fell route, followed by the present A6. Although the Shap Fell road is lower (1470'; 448 metres) than that over Gatescarth Pass (just over 1800'; 548 metres) the latter was probably a more important route for cattle drovers who were bringing animals from Scotland, because there are only 2 miles where the altitude is over 750', compared with more than 6 miles above that height on the exposed route over Shap Fell. At the foot of Shap is another *Hollinroot* farm (Skelsmergh, *Hollyroot* 1867) just above a pack-horse bridge which was recorded in 1724/5.<sup>12</sup> From here it was possible to by-pass Kendal along the four-mile length of Paddy Lane, where there are two Hollin sites. *Hollin Crag Plantation* (*Scalthwaiterigg*, KCR 1836) overlooks two fields called Hardship (? an exposed resting place site?) in the Benson Hall holding. Three miles further south is the farm called *Hollin in the Hay* in 1618 (now in New Hutton township). Paddy Lane skirts the Helm, a hillfort, and its line is continued through a series of greens on the boundaries of Natland, Sedgwick, Hincaster, Milnthorpe, and Stainton. Here is *Hollins* in Heversham township (it is shown, but misplaced, on Jefferys's map of 1770; not shown on O.S. maps, and not in *PN Westm.*) close to Rowell Green. From here southwards the ancient track appears to have been broken, very typically,<sup>13</sup> by the construction of, first, the canal, then the railway, and later still, the motorway. Disjointed stretches of lane remain, however, still following the township boundaries as far as the boundary with Lancashire, and for some three miles beyond.

### III. hollin sites on major drove routes from Scotland

Along the major drove routes from Scotland through Cumberland and Westmorland described by J. D. Marshall<sup>14</sup> and B. P. Hindle<sup>15</sup> there are a number of hollin names. Going south from Bowness on the Solway estuary, which the cattle had forded on their route from Dumfries, there is a Hollingroot (*Woodside, Hollinge roote* 1578) near Wigton, just north of the site of the great Whitsuntide fair on Rosley Moor. Some six miles beyond Rosley is *Holly Hill* (Skelton, *Hollin Hill* 1784). An alternative route by way of Carlisle passes through Dalston, where there is still a *Hollin Bush*, first recorded in 1589.

One of the routes southward from Penrith continues beyond the turn for Mardale and Gatescarth, passing close to Shap Abbey, and heading for the spectacular Lune gap at Tebay, where today the main-line railway and motorway skirt the Roman fort at Low Borrow Bridge, sited where the Roman road (Margary 707) from Kendal, with a *Hollingwell* field-name along it (Whinfell,

*Hollyng(e)well* 1551), met that coming from Lancashire up the Lune valley (Margary 7c). Two hollin sites are associated with the latter, *Hollins* in Middleton (*Hollins* 1765) and *Hollinhurst Wood* in Tatham (Lancs.). The more celebrated stock route, however, was not the Roman road, but the (perhaps more ancient) track known as Galloway Gate which lay on the west side of the Lune. It was first recorded in the late twelfth century in the Cockersand Cartulary,<sup>16</sup> and its name is thought to be derived from the Galloway ponies which were the principal beasts of burden making use of the track. It was still in use for both droving and for pack-horse trains into the middle of last century. Only one hollin name, in Mansergh, is recorded along this route, perhaps because the resting places along it, like Lambrigg Park, Three Mile House and Old Town, were so well known,<sup>17</sup> but most of the feeder roads to Galloway gate have hollin sites along them.<sup>18</sup>

### IV. hollin sites on the Pennine passes

*Hollins View* in Brough Sowerby (6" O.S.) is at the foot of Stainmore Pass at the point where the track to Swaledale by way of Tan Hill (site of the highest inn in England) diverges from the road over Stainmore. The great four-day fair on Brough Hill, granted in 1331,<sup>19</sup> was still important well into this century, but has now been superseded by the famous Gypsy Horse-Fair at Appleby. *Hollin Close Wood* (Mallerstang, *Hollinghow Closes* 1792) is at the foot of the watershed between the rivers Eden and Ure, better known today as Aisgill Summit on the Settle-Carlisle railway. Sedbergh, lying at the meeting point of three dales, each leading to Pennine passes, boasts three hollin settlement names. One (*Low/High Hollin*, 6" O.S.) stands at the foot of a steeply climbing path over Frostrow Fell into Dentdale, another (*Green Hollins* [*Greene Hollin* 1621]) on a rough track leading into Garsdale. The third, *Hollin Hill* (1627) is on the Roman road (Margary 731) which climbs to the head of the Rawthey valley and over to Kirkby Stephen. Yet another example, Needle Hall, called *Hollin Hall* in 1764 (Ravenstonedale, Westmorland) is found about a mile up a side valley of the Rawthey and right on the county boundary. On the climb out of Dentdale towards Ingleton is *Hollin Bush*. This combination of words (and the similar Hollin Root) appears to become commoner as one passes northward into north Westmorland and Cumberland.

In the uplands of Craven, hollin names appear to be less frequent, but two field names occur in Threshfield (*Hollin Head* 1846) and Scosthrop (*Holling Hall* 1692). These townships lie on the eastern edge of Malham Moor, which forms the watershed between the rivers Ribble and Aire, and the boundary zone between

the wapentakes of East and West Staincliffe. On Great Close Pasture (732 acres) near Malham Tarn, high on Malham Moor, a major fair for cattle used to take place. In 1786 the local schoolmaster reported: 'You might frequently see 5,000 head of Scotch cattle at (any) one time ... As soon as these were disposed of a fresh drove succeeded, and besides sheep and horses frequently in great numbers, Mr. Birtwhistle, the Craven Grazier, has had twenty thousand head of cattle on the field in one summer; every head enticed from their native soil and ushered into this fragrant pasture by the pipe of an Highland Orpheus'.<sup>20</sup> There was another ancient fair site at Gearstones on the Roman road (Margary 73) from Ingleton which climbed high over Cam Fell (now part of the Pennine Way) to the fort at Bainbridge. There appear to be no hollin names on this track, but there is a *Holly House* (Jefferys's Map of Yorkshire 1771) on the descent into Bainbridge, and a *Busk Farm* (ON buskr 'a bush') on the divergent track down to Hawes.

From Clitheroe on the Lancashire/Yorkshire boundary a track leads north to join the Cam Fell track near Gearstones. After crossing the Ribble it begins to climb over Waddington Fell, passing *Hollins* (*Waddington Hollings* 1621) and descends through Easington Lower Division to go through Slaidburn. A rough track leaves the present road over Cross of Greet, and turns north-east to reach *Hollins* (Easington Higher Division, *the Hollins* 1598, *Hollins in Bolland* 1644) which stands on a knoll to one side of the track, facing on to Stocks Reservoir. A length of the track is submerged below the reservoir, but it emerges at the far side to climb over the watershed of Bowland Knotts into Clapham township. Here it descends past *Scotthollings* (Clapham, *Hollins* 1771) which stands at the edge of the swathe of rough moor through which the present road descends across Clapham Moor to reach the village. Beyond Clapham the old track crossed the shoulder of Ingleborough through Sulber Nick, to Selside in the upper Ribble valley.<sup>21</sup> After crossing the Ribble it keeps to the eastern side of the valley to Gearstones, along what is today part of the Pennine Way, but has been in use by drovers and pack-horse drivers for centuries.<sup>22</sup>

#### V. hollin place-names in other areas

Spray examined 1" O.S. (7th series) maps of England and concluded that hollin names tended to be concentrated more in the northern uplands. Examination of the EPNS volumes of the northern counties, for hollin names, including field names, certainly confirms the large numbers in the North of England. In *PN Cumb.* and *PN Westm.*, 16 and 35 hollin place- and field-names are recorded respectively, and similar numbers are recorded in *PN Derbys.* and perhaps also in

*PN Cheshire* (as yet unindexed). In *PN Yorks. (WR)*, however, very large numbers (c.130) of hollin place names are recorded, mostly as minor names. Many of these hollin names must reflect the use of holly as browsing for stock in the early spring,<sup>23</sup> but other examples appear to stand in sites similar to those in Westmorland and Cumberland. No hollin names are recorded in *PN Yorks. (ER)*, and only one in *PN Yorks. (NR)*. In the former this appears to be borne out by an examination of farm names in the Classified Telephone Directory, but in the North Riding, hollin farm names occur in numbers of the same order as in Cumberland and Westmorland, and this may also be true of Co. Durham.

It is difficult to use the EPNS volumes to assess the distribution of hollin names in the rest of the country, because of the variable coverage of the surveys. The impression given is that they are less common elsewhere than in the North, but this may merely reflect the virtual absence of minor names in earlier EPNS volumes many of which happened to deal with counties of the South and East. Even so, some hollin names occur there, notably in Sussex, although in numbers ranging only from one to seven. Similar numbers occur in Gloucestershire, Herefordshire and Worcestershire, and there are seven *kelin*, 'holly' names listed in O. J. Padel, *Cornish Place-Name Elements* (EPNS, 1985), but it is difficult to say whether this constitutes a slight western emphasis. There seems little doubt, however, about the strength of the distribution in the North.

While the name hollin seems commoner in the North, it may not follow that the type of site called hollin is absent from other parts of the country. In those areas such a site may bear a different form of the name *Hollin*, such as *Holly*, or even a totally different name, as yet unrecognized.

It has been noted above that the bulk of examples of hollin names refer to minor names, but *DEPN* indicates ten townships or parishes whose names are derived from hollin. Of these, seven are named in Domesday Book,<sup>24</sup> and four of them could be described as edge-of -moor sites. The other three are ridge-top settlements. *Holdfast* (Worcs.) is recorded as *Holenfesten*, and *Holanfæstene* in 967, and is combined with the element *fæsten* 'a stronghold', and one, recorded in 1352, distinguishes a ferry across the Mersey - *Hollinfare* in Lancashire.<sup>25</sup> The settlement by the ferry is on a small dry point surrounded by mossland. The Mersey, of course, was the county boundary between Lancashire and Cheshire.

#### VI. Other place-names which may have a similar significance

Several examples of hollin names combined with the words root, bush or buskr have been quoted. Especially in north Cumberland, these words occur as simplex



names applied to farms which appear to stand on sites similar to those with *hollin* names. It seems likely that these places may have offered similar facilities to users of the stock tracks on which they stand.

A similarly sited, but probably different, group includes the element 'cold' of which the most notable, even notorious, is that long-discussed name, Cold Harbour, and also Cold Keld which is very common in the North-West. It seems possible that these may once have indicated resting places which lacked shelter but had a water supply – 'Camp Site', as distinct from 'Bed and Breakfast'. Perhaps a very significant, name in this context, is *Palliard* on Stainmore Pass which is explained in *PN Westm.* as either 'a straw bed' or a 'vagabond who sleeps in a straw bed'.<sup>26</sup> A rather similar name in Cumberland, and one which lies on one of the main droving routes is *Pallet Hill* in Dacre, first recorded in 1228 as *locus qui vocatur palet*<sup>27</sup> but the authors of *PN Cumb.* offer no explanation or comment.

Finally it behoves one to consider the question of the period over which these names might have been in meaningful use. It is generally agreed that pack-horse traffic was in serious decline from 1750 onwards, but that sheep- and cattle-droving was not greatly affected until the age of railways. These dates could therefore offer *termini ad quem* for places called *Hollin* to be recognized as places of shelter. In some ways these dates seem relatively recent to account for the lack of knowledge concerning the name, but it has to be remembered that this trade in stock was one which was largely undocumented, and which was deliberately carried on routes which were as remote from main roads and towns as possible.

*Hollin* as a place-name pre-dates the Norman Conquest, but this does not of itself prove such places to be recognized then as resting places. Droving of Scottish cattle into England is recorded as early as 1359<sup>28</sup> and Gallowaygate is recorded at least a century and a half earlier, and many of the minor places bearing *hollin* names emerge in the sixteenth century, so it seems likely, on the grounds at least that the necessity for resting places existed, that the places with *hollin* names may well have been filling that need throughout the medieval period.

KENDAL, Cumbria

#### ABBREVIATIONS AND NOTES

Apart from the following, all abbreviations are listed *ante* X, (1986), 210-15, and XI (1987), 212-13:

KCR = Kendal Corn Rents 1835-6 in Cumbria Record Office, Kendal.

Margary = I. D. Margary, *Roman Roads in Britain* (3rd edn, London, 1973), quoted by road number.

<sup>1</sup> This is a revised version of the paper given on 26 March 1988 at the XXth Annual Conference organized by the Council for Name Studies, held at the University College of Wales, Swansea.

<sup>2</sup> Martin Spray, 'Holly as a fodder in England', *Agricultural History Review* XXIX (1981), 97-110. In the Lake counties too, 18th-century agricultural writers, and Wordsworth and others in the 19th century, have commented on the use, as fodder, of leaves and twigs, particularly elm and ash, but also holly and other trees. More recently, see W. H. Liddel, 'Private forests of south-west Cumberland', *Transactions of the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society*, n.s.

LXVI (1966), 123 (the right to cut branches for deer fodder in the 13th century); J. Satchell, 'A history of Meathop woods', *ibid.* n.s. LXXXIV (1984), 90-1 ('green-hew' payments, and the cutting of branches for stock food in the 17th and 18th centuries); and R. M. Forrester, 'Ash as fodder', *The Lakeland Gardener: Journal of the Lakeland Horticultural Society* VII, part 2 (1985), 18-24 (past- and present-day use of ash branches as fodder).

<sup>3</sup> Pre-1974 counties are implicit throughout the text.

<sup>4</sup> *hollin* place-names are taken here to include spellings in *Hollen(s)*, *Holling(s)*, and *Hollins*. *Holly* place-names have been ignored unless an earlier form *hollin* was known. Nevertheless many of the *holly* names occupy sites similar to those in the *hollin* group.

<sup>5</sup> A. R. B. Haldane, *The Drove Roads of Scotland* (Edinburgh, 1952), 35-6; and W. R. Mitchell, *A Cumbrian Blacksmith: Jonty Wilson, of Kirkby Lonsdale* (Whitehaven, 1978), 37.

<sup>6</sup> It is possible that in addition to their function as resting places, these sites on boundaries were places where tolls of passage were charged.

<sup>7</sup> The township, and the earliest recorded form and date, as recorded in EPNS volumes, are added after each *hollin* name.

<sup>8</sup> J. F. Curwen, *Records of Kendale* (Kendal, 1926), III, 150.

<sup>9</sup> *Ibid.* 151.

<sup>10</sup> Royal Commission on Historical Monuments, *Westmorland* (London, 1936), 218. *Hollin Hall* (Crook) is recorded as *Hollin How* (Nether Staveley). It is not to be confused with the lost site of *Hollin How* in Over Staveley already mentioned in the text.

<sup>11</sup> P. B. Hindle, *Roads and Trackways of the Lake District* (Ashbourne, 1984), 130.

<sup>12</sup> J. F. Curwen, *Records of Kendale*, III, 136.

<sup>13</sup> It is evident that greens, stretches of moor, and other common lands have frequently provided a relatively inexpensive routeway for the construction of canals, railways and motorways. Long stretches of the railway from Giggleswick station (Yorks. WR) past Eldroth to Clapham station, and the now-dismantled line on to Ingleton follow just such a route.

<sup>14</sup> J. D. Marshall, *Old Lakeland* (Newton Abbot, 1971), 88, 92.

<sup>15</sup> B. P. Hindle, *Roads and Trackways*, 97-113.

<sup>16</sup> W. Farrer, *Records of Kendale*, 2 vols. (Kendal, 1924), II, 417. Farrer noted the resting places for stock travelling down Galloway Gate as Lambrigg Park,

Three Mile House, and Old Town, which was also a significant fair site, some three miles north of Kirkby Lonsdale.

<sup>17</sup> A modern (pre-motorway) comparison may be found in the renown, among lorry-drivers, of the Jungle Cafe on the climb over Shap Fell on the A6.

<sup>18</sup> *Hollins* (Docker, *Hollings* 1635) immediately adjoins the township boundary across which, and sharing the same Green, is a farm in Lambrigg with a field named *Hollings* (1836 KCR). Further south, each of three tracks has one example: *Hollins* in Old Hutton; *Hollins* (Preston Patrick, 1770 Jefferys); and *Hollin Hall* (Kirkby Lonsdale, 1770 Jefferys).

<sup>19</sup> W. Parson and W. White. *History, Directory and Gazetteer of Cumberland and Westmorland, 1829* (re-published Ilkley, 1976), 535.

<sup>20</sup> A. Raistrick, *Malham and Malham Moor* (Clapham via Lancaster, 1947), 99-100. Raistrick says that this fair developed out of an ancient fair on 15th October.

<sup>21</sup> To conform to the pattern, there should be a *hollin* in Selside, but I have not found one yet. Among the Horton-in Ribblesdale f.n.s. there was a Caldcoates in 1679 which might be significant, but its location is not known to me, and the township is huge.

<sup>22</sup> A. Raistrick, *Green Tracks in the Pennines* (Clapham via Lancaster, 1962), 36.

<sup>23</sup> I. H. Adams, *Agrarian Landscape Terms* (Edinburgh, 1976), 34, quotes a payment called 'hollinpenne' which was made for holly trees growing in a certain part of the common in the Manor of Sheffield.

<sup>24</sup> *Holme* (Dorset) and *Holme* (Yorks. WR); *Holne* (Derbys.); *Hollington* (Derbys.) and *Hollington* (Sussex); *Hollingworth* (Lancs.); *Hollin* in Rock (Worcs.).

<sup>25</sup> M. Gelling, *Place-Names in the Landscape* (London, 1984), 67.

<sup>26</sup> *PN Westm.*, II, 73

<sup>27</sup> *PN Cumb.*, II, 188.

<sup>28</sup> J. D. Marshall, *Old Lakeland*, 77.

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To those researchers working in North-West England, OE *sceaga* - 'a small wood'<sup>1</sup> - is a familiar element in the place-nomenclature. Despite (or perhaps as a result of) this familiarity, comparatively little work has been done to shed light on problems posed by the *sceaga* element, such as to find a satisfactory explanation for the difference in the form of names said to have evolved from *sceaga* (names in 'shaw' which form the bulk of the place-nomenclature and names in 'shay', found only in minor names) and for their 'strikingly uneven' distribution.<sup>2</sup>

The research reported in this paper has concentrated on those minor names which have become *shay*, the results of this work suggesting that the *shay* names may well indicate areas which had an ancient pattern of land-holding and land-use. It has also shown that the *shay* names may well be more significant than has been previously thought, with their survival the result of community use over a very long period of time. Indeed, it is possible that *shay* names may be very early indeed, occurring as they do in areas such as Elmet, Craven, Bowland, the Pennine Hills and Welsh Border areas.

The work has involved the extraction and analysis of examples of *shay* forms from English Place-Name Society volumes,<sup>3</sup> the supplementing of these by map research and fieldwork, and the visiting of all places or areas still bearing the place-name *shay* located within reasonable travelling distance of Clitheroe, Lancashire. This has meant that all the *shays* in the West Riding of Yorkshire (WR), and the few Lancashire examples identified by personal research<sup>4</sup> (as well as the one example identified by Ekwall) have been visited. The Shropshire example,<sup>5</sup> kindly indicated by Dr Gelling, was also visited, even though the definition of 'reasonable travelling distance' was rather stretched in this instance!

In the *PN Yorks.(WR)*, Smith stated that OE *sceaga* usually developed into later *shaw*, but in certain instances, might develop into *shay*, because of dialect influences in a particular area.<sup>6</sup> It might be expected that dialect would affect all *sceaga* names in a particular area, and yet this is not the case. In Bowland, in the West Riding, there are *shaw* names and *shay* names within a very small area (Map 1). In Easington township, for example, there is Skelshaw, the Shay, Shay Barn, and Shay Meadow, all within half a mile, with the local dialect pronunciation of Skelshaw certainly not 'Skelshay'. If one also considers that *shay* names are apparently extant, alongside *shaw* forms, in Cheshire, Derbyshire and Staffordshire