The Development of West Riding Surnames

from the

Thirteenth to the Twentieth Centuries


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Introduction.

Surnames have excited interest for a very long time, but the majority of writers on the subject have occupied themselves with the problems of surname derivation. The study of surname distribution has occupied less attention. Bardsley showed an awareness of the regional distribution of many surnames but did not concern himself with the reasons for such restricted distributions. The first serious attempt to study the homes of family names was by Guppy. Much of his material is of value for the evidence it provides of surname distribution in the 19th century, but it does not establish clearly enough the links between that distribution and the place and nature of a name's origin.

Naturally, the present-day distribution of English surnames is the result of 600 years of growth and movement. It is certainly of value to examine this present distribution but satisfactory conclusions about the particular places or origin of family names cannot always be drawn from such an examination. What is necessary, is authoritative evidence about origins, linked with a detailed study of the distribution of specific names and the development of surnames in particular localities, over the whole period of surname history. Dr. Reaney, who himself occasionally suggested origins for names which did not take into account their distribution, was fully aware of the need for a study of this nature. "We must go back to the beginning, note the

2. H.B. Guppy, Homes of Family Names in Great Britain.
establishment and development of the surnames of the place, watch the extinction and migration of families and keep an open eye for new-comers. It is, in fact, impossible to study either origins or distribution separately. The two factors are complementary in a surname study and it is, therefore, advisable to deal in detail with a restricted area. Generalisations about surnames which have not taken both factors into consideration have contained many inaccuracies.

The only completely satisfactory way of establishing the origin of a particular name is by tracing the history of an individual family. Satisfactory conclusions about movement and ramification can only be drawn if such a family possesses a distinctive name, for quite frequently, surnames with identical spellings have different places of origin and even different derivations. It is then of great importance to determine whether distinctive names with single origins do exist. There is, I am convinced, a body of such names in the West Riding, embracing every class of surname. Naming habits in some areas of the West Riding have produced groups of surnames which can in many cases be shown to have distinctive origins. As a result the study of their distribution and ramification lends itself to satisfactory general conclusions.

The purpose of this study is, therefore, twofold: first of all to show by a detailed examination of naming habits in the West Riding, that distinctive names have developed there and subsequently to deal both generally and specifically with surname distribution.

For this latter purpose the West Riding has been sub-divided into

three areas. The eastern half of the Riding which is low-lying and
mainly rural is treated as a single unit, whereas the western half which
is hilly and even mountainous, forms two separate units. The valleys
north of the Aire gap are largely unspoiled and almost devoid of
industry, whilst those to the south are thickly populated and bear the
scars of the industrial revolution. These three areas have been given
the following simplified descriptions. 1. The Rural East. 2. The
Industrial South-West. 3. The Rural North-West. 1.

In each area the development of surnames for the period 1300 -
1969 has been examined. At least one community in each area has been
surveyed in great detail, and conclusions arrived at from a comparative
study of comprehensive lists of residents, drawn up from rentals, sub­
sidy rolls, parish registers etc. Other communities in each area have
had the same detailed treatment over shorter periods of special signi­
ficance, e.g. Halifax 1300 - 1641. Where possible the specific results
of these surveys have been supplemented by more general investigations
of numbers of communities. Finally, in all three areas, distinctive
family names, each unique in its origin as far as can be established,
have been studied for the same period 1300 - 1969. In this way it has
been possible to build up a picture of West Riding family names; their
origins, their extinction or ramification, their migration and
distribution.

1. V. map I. p.133.
Sources and Methods.

Mediaeval sources.

Source material for surnames in the period 1250 - 1550 is naturally deficient in some respects. The most obvious sources are court rolls, deeds, wills, subsidy rolls, rentals and musters. Unfortunately the period which is least well documented is also a vital period in surname history, i.e. the 15th century. The material which does exist for the period 1250 - 1550 has several shortcomings, of which the most important is the failure of lists of tenants to be wholly representative of the residents of a community. It follows that any conclusions based on comparisons of lists at different dates, must take this into account. Fortunately there is, among the subsidy rolls which have survived, the very valuable poll tax of 1379. Although there are omissions in this roll, it does provide a very full survey of West Riding surnames at a crucial period in their development. It has formed the basis of the study of family names in the 14th century and is used so frequently that the abbreviation 1379 [P.T.T.] has been found necessary.

Parish registers.

From 1539 onwards there is an abundance of evidence available and the source which has been most extensively used is the parish register. Despite its limitations, the value of this source cannot be overstressed. The parish register throws light on most of the aspects of surname study - family continuity and ramification, extinction, migration and, perhaps most important, linguistic development. It is through the parish register that many difficult surnames can be traced
to their true origins.

In the surveys of family names in specific localities, cross-sections from the parish registers have been used. Usually these lists are composed of all the different surnames appearing during a five or six year period. Although such cross-sections have the disadvantage of not being fully representative, they provide satisfactory information at regular intervals.

It must also be remembered that the aims of this study are less demanding than those of genealogical research. In an examination which seeks to arrive at conclusions about the survival or extinction of family names over a wide area, precise questions about relationship are not always important. Sir Anthony Wagner has already voiced this opinion "Where a distinctive surname is found over centuries in one place in successive taxation returns and the like, family continuity can be presumed even if the descent cannot be proved step by step." ¹

Modern sources.

There are three principal sources available for the study of modern surnames, but unfortunately each has its weaknesses. Street directories and electors' rolls are the most comprehensive sources and are invaluable for ascertaining whether surnames have survived or not. Unfortunately surnames do not appear in alphabetical order in either source and this restricts their use for statistical purposes. Where an opinion has been advanced about extinction or survival, it has been based on a thorough search of the electors' rolls of many of the

¹ A.R. Wagner, English Genealogy, p.128.
smaller West Riding communities and the street directories of all the major towns and cities.

The evidence of these two sources suggests that local concentrations of surnames are often greater than is indicated by the third source, i.e. telephone directories. For example, Boothroyd occurs 82 times in West Riding directories. Of this number 29 only are in Huddersfield - and yet in the Huddersfield street directory well over 150 householders bear the name. Nevertheless the telephone directories are the main source of statistical evidence, despite the fact that they list only a section of the population - probably something like one third of all householders. Moreover, if consideration is given to the status of those who own telephones, it is likely that the group is not a true cross-section of the population. These factors must be borne in mind when statistics are interpreted. The statistics employed are as follows:-

**Frequency lists (T.D. i.e. telephone directories).** This abbreviation is used throughout the rest of the study.

Lists have been compiled of the 200 most frequent names in each of the West Riding areas covered by the directories, i.e.

1) Bradford - including Halifax, Huddersfield, Keighley.
2) Leeds - including Batley, Dewsbury, Tadcaster.
3) York - including Harrogate, Ripon and parts of the East and North Ridings.
4) Sheffield - including Rotherham and the South Yorks coalfield.

The only West Riding areas not represented here are a small number of localities included in the directories of East Lancs, and Doncaster and its environs. The latter area is included in the Lincoln
directory and a frequency list for the West Riding names only, has been
drawn up. In addition, for purposes of comparison and contrast,
similar frequency lists have been drawn up for two areas far from the
West Riding and both offering different characteristics i.e. Bristol
and Newcastle.

Cross-sections.

These have been used to supplement the evidence of the frequency
lists and also to test its validity. Each cross-section comprises
250 names. Those based on the street directories have been taken at
random and simply contain the names of 250 consecutive householders.
Because these are drawn from several streets appearing in alphabetical
order and not therefore all from one particular part of a town or city,
they may fairly be said to represent a true cross section. A similar
method has been employed with cross-sections based on electors' rolls.
However, these rolls contain the names of all the adults in each house­
hold and it has therefore been necessary to restrict the list to the
250 consecutive householders.

Classification of West Riding surnames.

Theoretically, any name found in the West Riding is a West Riding
surname and it is likely that in future, surveys will have to include
names such as Khan and Singh, both of which have already become
established in some West Riding towns as a result of recent immigration.
However, this study concerns itself principally with those surnames
which have an origin within the West Riding, or which have been estab­
lished there for a long period. It must be emphasised that deductions
about names which originated outside the West Riding are tentative and
usually confined to distribution, not origin.

These West Riding surnames, like English surnames in general fall into four classes.

1. Nicknames.  2. Relationship.  3. Occupation and Office.

There are, as will be seen, divisions within these classes and some overlapping between classes but basically it is true that a man acquired his name in one of these four ways. As each of the classes has its own distinctive characteristics, they will be dealt with separately in the above order and an attempt will be made to delimit the period during which each type of surname became hereditary.
SECTION I.

Origins of West Riding Surnames.
10.

1. **Origins of West Riding Nicknames.**

   The classification of nicknames is made considerably more difficult because of our inability to know the circumstances under which they arose. The nicknames of an average class of school-children raise problems of interpretation even for contemporaries, so understandably the problem is much more difficult over a period of 600 years. It is not uncommon for nicknames to pick out the opposite of a physical characteristic, e.g. "slim" for a plump person, "happy" for the woe-begone. A contemporary of my own had the nickname "en-oil" (i.e. hen-hut). No doubt there was an association, but few were aware of it. It is interesting to note a similar name in the Middle Ages: 1379 William Hencotte [P.T.Y.]; 1638 Richard Hencoyte [Wath P.R.].

   It is certain that in many cases the nickname existed side by side with a name the owner might have preferred, e.g.

   1374 Thomas son of Cristiana Skot, which Thomas is called Cookehakel [W.C.R.].

   1355 Stephen son of Thomas (also known as Stephen Stycbych). This man failed in a claim for damages from Ralph Grayfe who had used his nickname. The jury supported the defendant who claimed that Stephen was better known by his nickname.

   Eventually many names of this type, even if they had been inherited, must have died out or been replaced by more commonplace names, e.g.

   1379 Isabell Leuanbrede (Otley) [P.T.Y.].

   1393 Adam Levanbrede alias Otley [W.Y.R.].

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It is in this class, however, that we are likely to find many distinctive surnames. Not only is this an aid to a study of distribution but also to a determination of the period when nicknames became hereditary. Few of these really distinctive nicknames seem to have become prolific, but as a great many were not complimentary this is not surprising. There must have been continual pressure on unwieldy or unpleasant names which would lead to their disappearance or to a change in appearance. This did not always prevent even amusing nicknames from becoming hereditary as the following example shows.

1379 William Smalbyhind (Bradfield) [P.T.Y.].
1552 Robert Smalbehind otherwise called Smalbent (Sheffield).¹
1628 John Smallbent [Sheffield P.R.].

It does seem, however, that in the course of time such names tended to suffer a radical spelling change which can obscure their origin. In the examples just quoted, with the exception of Stycbych, there is little to indicate whether the name was bestowed in an ironic way or not. It seems wisest to accept nicknames at their face value, unless particular circumstances favour an alternative interpretation.

Physical characteristics.

(A) The Head.

This particular suffix is found in many early nicknames, but the fact that it was also an element in certain place-names has lead to confusion over the two. Even in the West Riding one cannot be sure in every case, of the origin of the name Broadhead, for it occurred both as a nickname and as a place-name, e.g.

1379 Richard de Brodhed [P.T.Y.].

1290 Robert Brodeheved or Robert Gretheved [Y. Inq.].

The concentration of the name in South Yorks which is where Broadhead is located, probably stems from the former.

The name Cockett, Cockitt illustrates the same danger. It looks like a nickname for one with a "cock's head" and there existed side by side with it in Bowland the name Henhead.

1280 Adam Henneheved [Pudsay].

1379 William Kokheued (Rathmell) [P.T.Y.].

The former was from the Lancashire locality of that name in Whalley parish and the latter the name of a lodge in Giggleswick. The other point of interest is the reduction of the suffix "head" to "ett" or "itt". This was quite normal; Birkhead became Birkett, Broomhead Brummitt etc. As a consequence, a confusion arose eventually with similar names which already had the suffix "ett". Thus Barehead noted in 1379 [P.T.Y.], 1506 [W.Y.R.], was probably absorbed by Barrett, derived from Baret, a personal name which gave rise to a West Riding surname. The confusion worked both ways; Robert Burdhede 1461 [W.Y.R] probably belonged to the West Riding family of Burdett, known there since 1304 at least.

There is, however, no doubt that many nicknames were based on this suffix and several of the following examples can still be found: 1316 Wytheved, 1323 Bulheved, 1324 Selithed [W.C.R.]; 1379 Balhed,

2. E. Ekwall, Place Names of Lancashire, p. 91.
4. 1304 Robert Burdet (Derby) Y. Deeds.
Redhed, Wysehede, Hardede [P.T.Y.]:

(B) The Beard.

Beard itself is often derived from a Derbyshire place-name¹ but most of the compounds were nicknames. Usually the attributive adjective was one of colour, e.g. 1331 Fairberd [W.C.R.]; 1379 Blakberd, Redeberd, Brouneberd, Whytberd [P.T.Y.]. Few of these have survived. There is evidence in the parish registers which suggests that Blackburn may have absorbed Blackbeard but the only possible survivor in the West Riding is Whitebeard in the metathesised form Whitbread. I can offer no reason why such a distinctive and not uncomplimentary group should disappear; certainly such names were hereditary and could have persisted, e.g.

1277 Adam Boterberde (Rimington) [Pulsay].

1379 Robert Butterberd (Rimington) [P.T.Y.].

Although most nicknames with this suffix were simple physical descriptions, there is a suggestion in Snatchberd 1379 [P.T.Y.], that the beard had the symbolic importance which lead to its becoming a verb meaning "to oppose to the face."

(C) The Legs.

The most popular descriptive suffix was "shanks" and a great many ingenious compounds were formed. Apart from the fairly obvious Longshankes 1311 [W.C.R.] and Shortshank 1379 [P.T.Y.], there were nicknames which took their inspiration from birds, e.g. 1323 Cookeshank [W.C.R.]; 1379 Pyshanke, Philipschank [P.T.Y.],² and from colour, e.g. 1317 Brounschank [W.C.R.]; 1379 Qwytschank [P.T.Y.]. At least

one such name, Sheepshanks, became hereditary in the West Riding. It became established in Wharfedale and though rare, still survives. Certainly its rarity is due in part to the reluctance of a young lady to be so called. Whitwell Sheepshanks who settled in Leeds as a cloth-merchant after leaving Wharfedale, assumed the name York in 1796 as a condition to his marriage. Although Legge itself originated in the West Riding and is still found there, it gave rise to no compounds. Similarly Baines, meaning bones but used of the legs, is common, whereas none of its compounds has survived c.f. 1379 Crokebayn, Starkbayn, Leng-bayn [P.T.Y.].

(D) Toe and Foot.

Compounds with these suffixes were frequent, e.g. 1309 Lightfoe, 1323 Proudfoe, [W.C.R.]; 1379 Brodefoe, Slafot, Hurtefeut [P.T.Y.]. The only West Riding survivor of this group is Lightfoot. Although these compounds are self explanatory some of those with "toe" are less obvious e.g. 1379 Propto, Ruscheto, Plumbto [P.T.Y.]. Not all names of this type are difficult. There were familiar formations, e.g. 1298 Brodto [W.C.R.]. It is quite possible that Shillito and its numerous variants, derived from Selito 1379 [P.T.Y.], belong here. 2.

In addition to groups of names such as these, there are others which cannot be categorised. Ffarehore 1379 [P.T.Y.] did not survive but Fairfax, which has the same meaning, first appeared in the West Riding in 1195. 3. This illustrious name is still to be found in the West Riding but is very rare. Other parts of the body to be used were hand,

2. V. p. 226.
eye, lip and hals (i.e. neck). Whitehals 1369 [F.Y.] became Whitehouse; Brodeye 1298 [W.C.R.] became Brody or Brodie but Whythand 1379 [P.T.Y.] did not survive. The interesting member of this group is Dolyppe (i.e. doe-lip) 1379 [P.T.Y.]. The family was established in the lower Calder valley and by 1524 [S.R.] spelled the name Dolliff. Dollive, though rare, survives in the Huddersfield area.

Many of the names which appeared in early records were undoubtedly vulgar in their origin - although it is difficult at this distance in time to assess the force of the terms used. It is quite possible that what shocks a modern ear was permissibly humorous then. I have found no survivals of these early nicknames but it is possible that some of the simpler ones have been absorbed by names of similar spelling. The following are typical examples: 1316 Bollokes, Gildynballokes, 1324 Ryendecunt [W.C.R.]; 1379 Arsse [P.T.Y.].

General moral and physical characteristics:

This is a large category which can be divided roughly into two parts: complimentary and uncomplimentary. This is an arbitrary division and any of the names might have been bestowed ironically upon its possessor. A large number of these names are identical with the present-day adjective, although in a few cases there has been some semantic development. Occasionally they have combined with a noun e.g. Complimentary: Doughty, Good, Hardy, Meek, Moody (i.e. bold), Noble, Parfitt (i.e. perfect), Smart, Wise, Wiseman, Witty.

Uncomplimentary: Careless, Savage, Sturdy (i.e. reckless), Wild, Wildblood, Wildman.

Often there are alternative meanings to such names. Keen was
often a personal name and others which seem to belong here are place-names, e.g. Bland, Idle and Quick (W.R.); Blythe (Notts and Northumberland). In some cases the adjective was French, e.g. Fort (strong) and Curtis (polite) and in other cases, though English in origin, it has disappeared in standard English, e.g. Pratt (cunning), Glew (prudent), Thewlis (ill-mannered), Spivey (smart). Only occasionally do the names I have so far dealt with in this section have very restricted distribution, but as one might expect, names derived from O.N. adjectives are often regional, e.g. Spark (lively), Skaife (crooked, awkward), and this is also true of nouns used metaphorically e.g. Bean (worthless), Stell, Steel (true as steel).

An interesting formation which does not seem to have survived is a compound from Ay (ever) with an adjective, e.g. 1354 Ayproud; 3
1379 Ayredy [P.T.Y.]; 1476 Ayglad [W.Y.R.]. Nicknames were frequently made by adding a noun to the adjectives Good and True, and many survive, e.g. 1278 Godsoule, 1316 Godfelaghe [W.C.R.]; 1379 Gudelade, Gudbarn, Godechylde [P.T.Y.]; 1412 Trueman [F.Y.]. Others have disappeared, e.g. 1317 Godyman [W.C.R.]; 1379 Truknawe, Trewfelagh [P.T.Y.].

Many nicknames of this type have been difficult to trace because they eventually lost their significance and were altered by popular etymology. Thus "barn" for child was equated with "burn" for stream.

1. Ibid., p.188.
Selybarne 1363 [F.Y.], and Gudburn 1379 [P.T.Y.] became Silburn and Goodburn. 1. This process was no doubt helped by the fact that Ffayrebarne 1379 [P.T.Y.] occurred near to the village of Fairburn which itself gave rise to a surname, e.g. 1306 de Fareburn [Pontefract], 1369 de Farbane [F.Y.]. It is impossible to separate these two names now and it is even possible that the confusion had taken place already in the 14th century.

Stringfellow, a South Yorks name, is particularly interesting. It occurs side by side with Stringfell and Stringfield in Sheffield and it is probable that Stringfell, an abbreviated form, became Stringfield when confusion over "fall" and "field" took place. 2.

Nicknames were also very frequently formed from nouns, but here again the apparently obvious can be deceptive. Neither Craven nor Coward is as derogatory as it might seem; the first is a district name and the second occupational (i.e. cow-herd). The one name which may have been applied to a coward, Whitphether 1326 [W.C.R.] did not survive. More often the noun used was abstract and nearly always complimentary on the surface, e.g. 1397 Lewte [W.Y.R.], (i.e. loyalty); 1379 Charyte, Bounte, Godewyll, Kyndenes, Thrift, Verty (i.e. truth) [P.T.Y.]. Both Bardsley and Dr. Reaney list Testimonie as an obsolete surname. However, the York name Tesseyman, Tessimond, originally Tesman 1283 [F.Y.] probably originated from Testimonie c.f. O.Fr. testimoine, tesmodigne.

1. V. p. 192.
2. V. pp. 124-5.
An interesting group of West Riding nicknames is associated with love e.g. 1302 Druri [F.Y.]; 1379 Trewluff [P.T.Y.]. Both these are well established now in the Riding. Two others were probably for philanderers i.e. 1275 Dernelof [W.C.R.], 1379 Solace [P.T.Y.]. The words occur together in Chaucer "This clerk ------ of derne love he cowde and of solas." (The Miller's Tale). Dernelof survives as Dearlove, which has usually been interpreted as a straightforward complimentary name similar to Truelove.

Other noun nicknames which have survived and need no explanation are Joy, Moon, Revell and Tempest, but Trippett, a Sheffield name later confused with Trickett 1. is derived from a word meaning an evil scheme. Monday is the only West Riding survivor of a small group of "day" names, e.g. 1539 Tewsidaye; 2. 1379 Ceterday [P.T.Y.]. Names also derived from coins and several survive, e.g. Awmack (i.e. half-a-mark), Penny and Farthing, but Neucoyn and fforpens 1379 [P.T.Y.] have both disappeared. The names of saints and holy days are preserved in the frequent Holliday and the rare Sample (from Sayndepaule) 1379 [P.T.Y.]. Many others have disappeared e.g. 1379 Candelmas [P.T.Y.]; 1390 Sanyclos (Sheffield); 3. 1507 Santandrew, 1509 Sayntquyntine [W.Y.R.]. 4.
Nicknames and occupation.

Many nicknames referred humorously to a man's occupation or the commodity in which he dealt,

e.g. 1378 John Pike (fishmonger) [F.Y.].

1379 Richard Pepercorne (spicer) [P.T.Y.].

1440 John Ambeler (walker) [F.Y.].

1444 William Sharpe (sawer) son of William Couper (couper).

[F.Y.].

It is probable that more direct occupational nicknames continue to survive in metonymic forms, e.g. 1316 Swerdalyper [W.C.R.], 1379 [P.T.Y] as Sword. Sharparowe 1379 [P.T.Y.] might also belong here. It first of all was changed by popular etymology to Sharpwray and finally became Sharper, in which form it survives, e.g. 1731 Sarah Sharper alias Sharpwray [York P.Rs]. Kierchiefwassher 1379 [P.T.Y.] was a most unwieldy name but almost certainly became hereditary e.g. 1474 Kyrchyfer, 1510 Kelcheff [W.I.R.]. Uncomplimentary terms not unnaturally have tended to vanish, e.g. 1317 Sourmilk, 1323 Sourhale [W.C.R.]; 1379 Berewater [P.T.Y.], but Gudale 1379 [P.T.Y.] may survive as Goodall. ¹.

Compounds.

A whole group of nicknames which provided many individual and regionally significant forms originated from a verb followed by either a noun or adverb. A few of these were French in origin, e.g. 1183 Escoerceboef;². 1379 Parleben [P.T.Y.]. Others were no doubt

associated with philanderers, e.g. 1315 Louelady, 1316 Strekelevedy [W.C.R.]; 1379 Serueledy [P.T.Y.]. The sole survivor of this type in the West Riding is Tiplady.

**Compounds with "make" and "turn".**

Makepeace, a common name now in the East Riding, occurred in the West Riding along with other similar formations, none of which has survived e.g. 1379 Maknest, Makblyth, Makpays [P.T.Y.]. There were also many compounds with "turn" e.g. 1379 Turnepost, Turnbull, Turnbuk, Turnhare [P.T.Y.]. Although Turnbull is common in the West Riding it seems likely that this is the result of immigration from the north-east where the name is particularly prolific and the only native survivor may be Turnhare - absorbed by Turner c.f. 1344 Schothare, Schoter. 1. Few compounds in fact survived, although they were very frequent in the 14th century. Among those which became obsolete are: 1315 Liftfast, Brekhout, 1321 Sparebutter, 1323 Spilwode, Wasshepoke, 1331 Spiltimbir [W.C.R.]; 1379 Gobisid, Carebakon, Tendlathe, Prikehors, Cutwolf, Holdshrew, Hopscort and Tredhard [P.T.Y.].

It is, however, never safe to presume that a name has become obsolete (c.f. Hurtley 2) and some of the most unusual ones certainly became hereditary, e.g. 1379 Hurtsky [P.T.Y.]; 1461 Hurtsky [W.Y.R.].

Compounds with "shake" were not uncommon in the West Riding but few seem to have persisted. Shakespeare became hereditary but was soon lost to the county e.g. 1379 Schaksper (Pontefract) [P.T.Y.]; 1433 Shakespere

(Doncaster), 1459 Shakespeare (Notts) [W.Y.R.]. The following is a list of names of this type which survived in the West Riding: Bindloss, Bremaud, Burrend, Capstick, Drawsward, Pearsay, Peckover, Shooter, Standeven, Wimpeny.

**Rank and status.**

The surviving names of this type are among the most frequent in the West Riding and the majority must have been ironical. Many have an ecclesiastical flavour e.g. Abbott, Bishop, Pryer, Monk, Pape (i.e. Pope), Priest, but others were indicative of social status e.g. Barron, Duke, Earl, Knight, Lord, Squire and its variant Swire. Into the same category come Judge and Justice, Prince, King and the French Roy. The exceptionally common West Riding name Senior probably belongs to this group as well.

Page and its diminutive Padgett are equally common but the latter became confused in Airedale with Patchett, a diminutive of the word for Easter. Both these names are particularly frequent in the Bradford-Leeds area. Also in this group are Campion and its rare diminutive Campinot. At least five variations of this latter name survive, all of them rare. Both names have the same origin, i.e. 1297 John Campiun, Campinot [Y.L.S.].

**Living creatures.**

Early examples of this type of name abounded. There is a hint, however, that they were often ironic. In 1286 William Wodemous appeared before the court after he "drove out Moll de Mora and her son from her house, and killed her dog and carried off a web of 10 ells of
cloth." 1. Many nicknames from domestic animals survive, e.g. Bull, Bullock, Hogg, Kidd, Lamb, Stirk, Stott, Whitlam. Hors 1379 [P.T.Y.] appears to have died out but Pullan (i.e. colt) is particularly common. Wild animals are represented by Buck, Fox, Hare, Hart, Lovell (i.e. wolf-cub), Roe, Roebuck, Todd, Wildbore and Wolf. Once again the modern appearance of the name cannot be trusted. Beever, common in Huddersfield is from Belvoir (Lincs) 2, and Badger, common in Sheffield, may be confused with the occupational Bagger.

Bird itself is a common surname and many names of both domestic and wild birds are well-known in the West Riding, e.g. Crow, Dove, Drake 3, Finch, Heron, Jay, Kaye (i.e. jackdaw), Laverock (i.e. lark), Nightingale, Partridge, Peacock, Pye, Rook, Ruddock (i.e. robin), Scarfe (i.e. cormorant), Speak and Speight (i.e. woodpecker), Teal, Wildgoose, Woodcock and Wren. Originally compounds were also quite frequent e.g. 1316 Pyebryd [W.C.R.]; 1379 Cokbridd, Pykck [P.T.Y.]. Other names which seem to belong to this group do not always do so. Swallow can be from a Lincolnshire place-name 4 and Swift was a personal name as early as 1166. 5

Fish is a nickname but is also metonymic for Fisher. Genuine "fish" names are not common; Haddock, Salmon and Whiting have all been given alternative derivations and there appears to be doubt in the cases

2. e.g. 1413 Robert de Beuer, (Kirkburton) Y.A.J. Vol. 8, p.14.
3. Drake could also mean dragon. v. P.H. Reaney, A Dictionary of British Surnames, p.100.
4. Ibid., p.313.
5. Ibid., p.314.
of Brill, Gudgeon and Plaice. Nevertheless the following seem to be derived authentically from fish names i.e. Bucktrout, Herring, Lax (i.e. salmon), Mackrell, and Pike.

Clothing.

Although names such as Hood and Belt are metonymic for the occupational Hooder and Belter, they must also have been nicknames, and compounds were formed from both of them, e.g. 1317 Whitbelt [W.C.R.]; 1379 Bradbelt, Grenehude [P.T.Y.]; 1430 Redehude [W.Y.R.]. Broadbelt is the only survivor of this group but certainly Greenhood was confused with Greenwood and it is not unlikely that Redhead absorbed Redhood. Compounds were also formed with "hose" and "mantle" e.g. 1275 Schorthose; 1324 Blakmantel [W.C.R.]; 1437 Blakhose [W.Y.R.], but the only West Riding survivor is the rare Shorthouse. Two names which are common in the West Riding are Burnett and Burrill 1, derived not from articles of clothing but from cloth.

Colour.

It is to this group of names that many of the commonest and least distinctive nicknames belong, e.g. Brown and Nuthrown, Gray, Gould, Black and White. These must often have referred to hair or complexion, but alternative derivations account in some cases for the vast numbers of the names. Red does not exist as such, but is found as Reed, Read, Rudd, Rouse and even in the diminutive Russell. Less obvious colour references are Blanchard (whitish), Boyd (yellow), Colly (black), Dunn (brown) and Morrell (brown). 2.

1. Ibid., p. 54.
2. Ibid., pp. 35, 42, 74, 103, 225.
West Riding nicknames in the frequency lists. 1.

There are fewer nicknames in the frequency lists than any other class of surnames, and the tendency is for them to be rarest in the hilly west of the Riding. The number of nicknames out of 200 is as follows:

Bradford (15), Leeds (16), Sheffield (16), Doncaster (19),
York (21), Bristol (25), Newcastle (24).

There are five names which are common to the six major areas 2. i.e. Bell, Brown, Gray, King and White. Fox is missing in Newcastle and Hardy in Bristol, although both are common to all the West Riding areas. It is noticeable that every one of these names is higher up the frequency list in York than it is in Bradford.

There is evidence among the remaining twenty-eight nicknames which appear in the West Riding lists to suggest that many are regional and some distinctive. Only three of the names out of this group are found also in Bristol and Newcastle i.e. Reed, Russell and Young. A further ten appear in either Bristol or Newcastle. Bristol: Ball, Hart, Frost. Newcastle: Armstrong, Black, Dunn, Grant, Peacock, Sharp, Todd.

1. V. pp. 6-7.
2. Doncaster is omitted because the selection of names is so small.
I have drawn up a table for the remaining fifteen names which shows to what extent their distribution is limited at the present day. The figures are for 1965 (T.D.).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Bradford</th>
<th>Leeds</th>
<th>Sheffield</th>
<th>York</th>
<th>Bristol</th>
<th>Newcastle</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ambler</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drake</td>
<td>126</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eyre</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goodall</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guest</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kay</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kaye</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pollard</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pratt</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Senior</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>145</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Steel</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stott</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swift</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whitehead</td>
<td>136</td>
<td>114</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wild</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The conclusions to be drawn from this table are:

(A) Guest, Pollard, Pratt and Steel are common everywhere and only proportionally more common in the West Riding.

(B) Eyre, Goodall, Kay, Stott, Swift and Whitehead have marked concentrations in the West Riding. There are various reasons for this which are best illustrated by an examination of names individually.

Stott, Whitehead: Both these names are even more prolific in Lancs. and it seems quite possible that this county is their true home, as there is no evidence of prolific West Riding families.

1. With the exception of Bristol (1963). This is true of subsequent tables.
Eyre: Similarly, the true home of this name seems to be Derbyshire, although it appeared early in South Yorks.

Goodall: According to Dr. Reaney from "Good-ale", for a seller of the commodity. However, the concentration in the West Riding is the result of a second derivation from Gowdall a village near Snaith, e.g. 1379 John de Goldale (Elmsall) [P.T.Y.].

1418 John Goldayle (Selby) [Y. Inq.].

1811 Thomas Gowdall [Carlton juxta Snaith P.R.].

(C) In the case of one or two of the remaining names there are quite remarkable concentrations in one area e.g. Ambler and Drake (Bradford). In other cases the distribution, whilst emphatically West Riding, is more evenly spread e.g. Senior. Several important questions are raised by restricted concentrations of this nature. In most cases it seems that the large numbers in a small area are due to the ramification of one family. In the case of Drake the family was established in North Owram before the end of the 13th century and became very prolific,

e.g. 1298 William Drake de Shypeden (in Northowram) [W.C.R.].

1379 John Drac (Northowram) [P.T.Y.].

1456 John Drake (Shibden) [Y. Deeds].

On the other hand, Drake probably had origins elsewhere. If so, what prevented such families from ramifying in a similar way? This is a question which is raised much more pertinently with other classes of surnames. It is interesting to note that Armstrong

1. P.H. Reaney, A Dictionary of British Surnames, p.139.
which climbs to 126th in the York frequency list, is 13th in Newcastle.
The earliest appearance of the name in the Riding is John Armestrang 1448 [F.Y.]; it seems likely that this is an instance of a nickname prolific in the north-east, extending its distribution over a large area.

Less frequent nicknames with distinctive characteristics.

It seems reasonable to suppose that occasionally nicknames were bestowed which were unique. Moreover, so many nicknames appear to have had a very short life, that even where there were several potential origins only one or two might have survived. I have consequently drawn up a table of twenty West Riding nicknames which appear to fall into one of these two categories. The numbers are for 1965 (T.D.), but in stating the area where concentration is greatest I have also taken street directories and electors' rolls into consideration. The numbers include obvious variants e.g. Winpenny, Wimpenny.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Numbers in W.R.</th>
<th>Numbers in Bristol 1963</th>
<th>Numbers in Newcastle 1965</th>
<th>Area of greatest concentration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Broadbelt</td>
<td>1379 [P.T.Y.]</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Lower Wharfedale.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bucktrout</td>
<td></td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Leeds.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burdett</td>
<td>1304 [Y. Deeds]</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>South Yorks.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gaukroger</td>
<td>1508 [Y. Deeds]</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Halifax.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Longfellow</td>
<td>1475 [F.Y.]</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Lower Airedale.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peckover</td>
<td>1321 [Pudsey]</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Bradford/Keighley.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scatchard</td>
<td>1475 [Y. Deeds]</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Nidderdale.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shillito</td>
<td>1734 [Y. Fines]</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>South Yorks.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Silburn</td>
<td>1363 [P.Y.]</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smallbent</td>
<td>1379 [P.T.Y.]</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spivey</td>
<td>1313 [W.C.R.]</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Calder Valley.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teal</td>
<td>1343 [2.]</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Clothing area.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Totty</td>
<td>1251 [Y.A.R.]</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>South Yorks.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wimpenny</td>
<td>1379 [P.T.Y.]</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Huddersfield.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. Bradford Manor Court Rolls.
It is clear from this table that all these names are basically West Riding in their distribution at the present day. They are all well evidenced in the Riding from the date of their first appearance there, and in most cases are restricted to a fairly confined area. This present location, however, often disguises a quite considerable migration: Wimpenny reached Huddersfield from Ripon and Peckover was originally a Bowland name. The restricted distribution of these names implies, within the Riding at least, a single family origin and if this is so, the table provides valuable evidence in respect of two main issues, i.e. ramification and the period when surnames became hereditary.

Evidence of heredity.

The earliest date is 1156 for the name Tenpest. This is the name of a famous Airedale family still resident at Broughton. Very few names can have a history as long as this and in fact the table indicates that the main period when nicknames became hereditary was the first half of the 14th century. Naturally the first occurrence of a name is probably some time after its first use and, therefore, accurate dates delimiting the period when surnames settled cannot be given. Occasionally, however, the first reference to the nickname may be the first occasion when it was used, e.g. Culpan. This distinctive nickname not previously discussed as far as I am aware, is probably derived from

1. V. pp. 265-6.
2. V. pp. 354-5.
M.E. Codpan, a word which has given us coupon. The meaning was "a piece cut-off" and in this case the reference was probably to a new piece of land cut out of the waste: "1308. John Culpon gives 12d. for licence to take \( \frac{1}{2} \) acre of land at Mytholmroyd from Ingelard of Midgley who had taken it from the waste. He is permitted to take the land and hold it to himself and his heirs in condition of doing services for the Lord." 1.

Three of the names in the group first appear at much later dates, 1475 Longfellow, 1475 Scatchard, 1508 Gaukroger. This might be because they originated outside the West Riding and indeed Dr. Reaney has an example of Scatchard as early as 1336. 2. Gaukroger, however, is recognised as a distinctive Yorkshire name by most writers, none of whom has provided a date as early as 1508. As this date marks the will of John Gaukroger of Halifax it seems that the name probably originated in the second half of the 15th century, which implies that although the 14th century was the period when most nicknames became settled, others became hereditary as much as a hundred years later. In fact there are hints in the parish registers that at even later dates a nickname might temporarily supplant an established name e.g. 1660 Richard Rowndpate [Mirfield P.R.]. Not only was this a single instance of the surname in the West Riding, but it appeared at a moment in history which supports the view that it was not long established. Even as late as this century Crossland 3. tells

of a Lancashire family which left Cruttonstall, settled in Hebden Bridge and thenceforward was known by the surname Crutty.

**Ramification.**

Several of these distinctive nicknames are rare even in the West Riding and Smallbent seems to be extinct. On the other hand, at least four, i.e. Speight, Teal, Tempest and Verity are prolific in the West Riding, all with concentrations in the clothing area rather than in South Yorks. I have already suggested that names like Smallbent may have declined for reasons of delicacy, and others are probably infrequent in the Riding because of migration from the area - especially if such migration took place in or before the 17th century before the great upward trend in the population. We know for instance that the Shillito family ramified strongly in the West Riding in the 17th and 18th centuries and in the 19th spread to many other parts of the British Isles. ¹

We know also that Longfellows emigrated to America, the famous poet being a descendant of a Guiseley family. ² Even if this explains why families from rural areas are now more widely distributed than those established in the clothing area, it does not explain why no South Yorks family ramified to the same extent, in an area that had an equally flourishing industrial history. This might simply be because few nicknames survived in South Yorks, in which case the question must be raised with each class of surname.

1. V. pp. 226-236.
The following table breaks down the West Riding numbers of the most prolific nicknames and shows how even within the area the names are concentrated. The figures are for 1965 (T.D.) and include obvious variants e.g. Teal, Teall, Teale.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Bradford</th>
<th>Leeds</th>
<th>Sheffield</th>
<th>York</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Speight</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teal</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tempest</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Verity</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The present distribution lends support in these cases to a single origin within the county. Speight for instance originated in Gomersal, equidistant from Leeds and Bradford. It became prolific in the Spen Valley and its present area of distribution is still restricted. The above table shows how relatively light the migration of families south from the clothing area has been. The figures for York, slightly higher than those for Sheffield, are so because the area includes places like Harrogate, which in the past few years has become a dormitory town for Leeds and Bradford.
2. Origins of West Riding surnames of Relationship.

A great deal of discussion has taken place on the exact way in which names in this class originated. It is sufficient for our purpose to observe that at some stage a man acquired his father's or his mother's christian name, in addition to his own christian name. Thus John the son of William could become known as John William(s) or John Williamson. The above alternative divides this class into two sub-classes with separate characteristics. Each sub-class is, therefore, examined in turn under the headings (A) Personal names, (B) Filial names.

(A) Personal Names.

Formations of this type are rare in the West Riding by comparison with filial names. The survival as surnames of certain personal names not in vogue in the 14th century, suggests that hereditary forms arose throughout a period prior to the 14th century. This, if it can be proved, is obviously valuable information relating to the question of when surnames became settled. It must, however, be established beyond all doubt that a present-day surname has its origin in a particular personal name. It is not enough for the modern spelling to be close to the original personal name. By far the most convincing work on personal names has been done by Dr. Reaney, who has been followed in his conclusions by others such as Matthews and Cottell. Nevertheless, there is abundant evidence to suggest that conclusions arrived at in general about personal names are often in error when applied to the specific case of the West Riding. To illustrate this, several surnames will be dealt with in detail.

1. Askin. Listed by Dr. Reaney as a Norman form of O.N. Asketill. 1.

In the West Riding it is certainly a form of Askern, a South Yorks village, e.g.

1200 Maurice de Askorne [Pontefract].
1618 Richard Askene [Doncaster P.R.].
1745 John Askin [Falkirk P.R.].

2. Binns. Listed by Matthews 2 as Bynni, a pre-conquest personal name. This is a common place-name in the West Riding but the evidence suggests that a family in Haworth, in the parish of Bradford, was responsible for the majority of present day bearers of the name, c.f. (T.D. 1965).

Bradford (150), Leeds (54), Sheffield (18), Bristol (6), Newcastle (6).

1379 John de Bynnes (Haworth) [P.T.Y.].
1446 John de Bynnes (Keighley). 3.

3. Cattell. Listed by Dr. Reaney as a diminutive from Catharine. 4.

In the West Riding the name is from the village of Cattal, e.g.

1273 John de Cathall [P.Y.].
1379 John Cattell (Cattal) [P.T.Y.].

4. Chrystall, Listed by Dr. Reaney as Scots diminutives of Christopher. In the West Riding these are from Kirkstall, which was often spelled Chrystall 2. e.g.

1251 Alan de Kirkestal [Y.A.R.].
1379 Robert de Cristall [F.T.Y.].
1503 John Cristell [F.Y.].

5. Maude, Maud. According to Dr. Reaney from Matilda. In the West Riding a very important land-owning family, well distributed in the Aire & Calder valleys, took its name from "de monte alto" (i.e. high mountain) which became Maude, e.g.

1160 Symon de Mohaut [Pontefract].
1555 Christopher Monteald alias Mawde [Y. Fines].

The present day distribution reflects this (T.D. 1965), e.g. Bradford (54), Leeds (46), Sheffield (7), Bristol (-), Newcastle (3).

Often, in these examples, the inference is that the West Riding origin has played a major part in the distribution of the surname, which does not of course preclude the derivations suggested elsewhere. It does, however, indicate the need for detailed local surveys and emphasises the fact that generalisations are fraught with danger. Ideally each name should be traced to a particular family before an origin is suggested. This is seen in the case of Dobkin. Theoretically this should be "little Robert" to fit in with the pattern of Hobson, Dobson, Hobkin, Dobkin. There is no evidence in the West Riding, where the name is found, for such a derivation.

1. Ibid., p.68.
Almost certainly the name is a corruption of Dowbiggin, a West Riding locality. The family which took its name from the place settled in North West Yorkshire and it was there during the 17th century that the name underwent several changes, e.g. 1379 de Dowfbygyn [P.T.Y.]; 1596 Dowbikin [Clapham P.R.]; 1633 Dabkin, 1652 Dobikin [Ingleton P.R.].

When a surname has been traced to a particular personal-name, it quite often happens that the evidence points through one particular family, to one original bearer of the Christian name. The name Oddy, Oddie, will serve as an example. The distribution of this surname now is regional c.f. (T.D. 1965). Bradford (40), Leeds (44), Sheffield (3), Bristol (6), Newcastle (1). This present concentration of the surname could, theoretically, be attributed to several causes. (A) The surname could have arisen in several widespread localities and the present concentration be the result of migration to the clothing area. This seems unlikely. (B) The personal-name might have been popular in a certain region i.e. the Pennines, and have provided several families with a surname. There is no evidence in the West Riding to support this. (C) One man might have given his name to a family which flourished and ramified, at first within a restricted area and eventually throughout the English-speaking world. In my opinion, this is the likely theory. Surnames such as Odd, derived from the same personal-name, might belong here or to a separate family. This would have to be established. The question is an important one and arises in every class of surname. In the case of Oddy all the early evidence I have accumulated, locates the surname in Bowland, an area on the Yorks-Lancs. border. Only since the 16th century has the name spread to the

1. Ibid., Vol. 6, p.264.
growing industrial towns of the Pennines. The following examples illustrate the probable origin of the surname.

1280-90 Hoddi of Gasegill (Rimington) [Pudsay]
1311 Roger Oddy of Holgill (Rimington) [P.T.Y.]
1379 John Odde (Rimington)

Gazegill and Howgill are localities in the township of Rimington.

The personal-name Hoddi is almost certainly the O.N. Oddr, surviving in an area where Scandinavian influence can be seen in the use of "gil" (i.e. ravine). An interesting consideration is the relationship of the first two men in the above examples. Presumably, as the surname Gasegill persisted in the area, the main line inherited this name. Roger Oddy was probably another son, who acquired a holding near to his father's and was recognised by the use of his father's Christian name, not his surname. It is ironical that Gasegill should become extinct and that Oddy should flourish.

In a few cases it is difficult to attribute a modern surname to its correct personal-name origin. Dr. Reaney has dealt with Legard and Ledger separately and shown that two personal names are involved. However, in the West Riding, the confusion between the two seems to have existed for a long time, e.g. 1342 John Leggard, Leger, 1416 Robert Ligeard (Bradford), 1488 Robert Ledzerd (Bradford). Both Ledger and Ledgard are common in most West Riding towns. Similarly two separate personal-names have been presumed for Elvidge and Elwis but these two forms, linked with Elviss, and all found in South Yorks, are

1. Ibid., Vol. 6, pp. 176, 177.
2. P.H. Reaney, A Dictionary of British Surnames, pp. 197, 198.
5. P.H. Reaney, A Dictionary of British Surnames, pp. 7 and 109.
probably variants of the same name, e.g. 1379 Richard Helwys (Ecclesfield) [P.T.Y.]. The confusion between the two endings was common throughout South Yorks, e.g. Wastnes, Wastnige [Rothwell P.R.]. As a result of the confusion Armatys survives in Sheffield as a variant of Armitage.

Surnames ending in "S".

This is a very important group of surnames. Many names of this type e.g. Evans, Hughes must be principally, if not exclusively, Welsh in origin. Nevertheless, many which are well distributed in the West Riding have their origins there, e.g. (1) Roberts, (2) Matthews.

1. 1379 Matheu Robert (Holmfirth) [P.T.Y.].
   1447 Thomas Robert (Holmfirth) [Y. Deeds].
   1524 Oliver Robert (Holmfirth) [S.R.].
   1541 John Robert [Kirkburton P.R.].
   1615 Thomas Roberts [Kirkburton P.R.].

Kirkburton parish adjoins the township of Holmfirth in Almondbury parish and this surname has ramified strongly in the district. The first appearance of the "s" was in 1615.

2. 1379 William Matheu (Holmfirth) [P.T.Y.].
   1548 John Matthew [Kirkburton P.R.].
   1573 Richard Mathews [Kirkburton P.R.].

The first appearance of "s" was in 1542.

West Riding personal names in the frequency lists. 1.

The present-day distribution of this type of name is very uneven in the West Riding. The numbers of personal-names out of 200 are as follows: Bradford (14), Leeds (28), Sheffield (39), Doncaster (46),

1. V. p. 6.
York (26), Bristol (74), Newcastle (39). These figures are as accurate as I can make them. It may be that the Bristol and Newcastle figures contain errors and there might be a little overlapping with surnames from other classes. I do not think that this margin of error can be great, or that it can substantially alter the position.

The most interesting factor here is the very small proportion of personal-names in the Bradford area. Moreover, of the fourteen listed, there are undoubtedly several which owe their frequency to immigration, probably from Wales, e.g. Davies, Evans, Jones. The position of these basically Welsh names in the lists, indicates that Welsh immigration into the clothing area has been very much less proportionally, than elsewhere in the West Riding, e.g. Jones: Bradford (54th), Leeds (12th), Sheffield (8th), York (26th).

Evans: Bradford (176th), Leeds (131st), Sheffield (48th), York (92nd).

Davies: Bradford (115th), Leeds (165th), Sheffield (44th), York (108th).

These names are most frequent proportionally in Sheffield.

It is clear that in the clothing area at least, this naming habit was never very popular. It may be that this is true of the Riding as a whole and that the greater numbers in other parts are largely a result of immigration. There are, therefore, two connected questions which arise.

(1) To what extent is immigration responsible for the presence of surnames derived from personal-names in the West Riding? (2) Are there distinctive surnames formed in this way in any number? These two questions will be considered separately, first of all with regard to the frequency lists and secondly more generally.
Immigration in the frequency lists:

The twenty leading Welsh names in Cardiff have been listed by Matthews as: Jones, Davies, Williams, Thomas, Evans, Morgan, Lewis, Jenkins, Rees, Griffiths, James, Phillips, Edwards, Roberts, Richards, Harris, Price, Hughes, Morris, Lloyd. I have already established, however, that some names of this type have West Riding origins. If it is assumed, nevertheless, that even in the case of such names the frequency has been affected by immigration, and these personal-names in the frequency lists are discounted, there is a reduction of nearly 50%. The new figures are: Bradford (8), Leeds (16), Sheffield (21), York (13). These totals would be reduced even further if obvious Irish and Scots names, e.g. Kelly, MacDonald were discounted, but I think enough has been done to demonstrate that immigration has had a great deal to do with the incidence of personal-names in the frequency lists.

Distinctive personal-names in the frequency lists.

It is now proposed to consider in some detail, those personal names appearing in the West Riding frequency lists, which are not found in those for Bristol and Newcastle. The number is small: Allott, Cohen, Dennis, Gillott, Hewitt, Jowett, Cakes, Parkin, Wade and Wragg. Cohen owes its presence in Leeds to that city's large Jewish community and can therefore be discounted. A comparison of the distribution at the present day of the remaining names illustrates the degree to which they are now regional. The figures are for 1965 (T.D.).

From the above table it emerges that Dennis and Hewitt are general in distribution, that Oates, Parkin and Wade are all common in the north but rare in the west and finally that at least four names, Allott, Gillott and Wragg in Sheffield, Jowett in Bradford and Leeds have very restricted distributions. A closer look at these four shows that three of them — Allott, Gillott and Jowett are diminutives — probably from women's names. The remaining name Wragg, is Scandinavian in origin.  

Less Common personal names in the West Riding.

What was true of the personal-names in the frequency lists is true of less common names. There are many Welsh, Irish and Scots names established throughout the West Riding and a concentration of Jewish names in Leeds. There is, however, a small number of names which appear by their origin within the Riding and their present distribution, to be distinctive. They fall into the two categories noticed above and it is easier to deal with them separately.
(A) **Diminutives and pet-forms.**

Men's names: Addy (Adam), Battye (Bartholomew), Boocock (Baldwin),
Cutts (Cuthbert), Simnett (Simon).

Women's names: Bibby (Isabel), Cass (Cassandra), Ellin (Helen),
Haggas 1. (Agatha), Issott (Isolda), Precious (Preciosa), Tiffany (Theofania).

(B) **Personal-names of non-Norman origin.**

Agar, Auty, Dolphin, Duffin, Ledgard, Tankard, Waddilove, Waddy,
Wellock. 2.

The foregoing groups of names all have concentrations in the West Riding but in the case of some, even the most frequent, the concentration is even more restricted, e.g. Auty (Dewsbury), Wellock (Upper Airedale), Cutts (Sheffield), Battye (Calder Valley).

Not all distinctive personal-names fall into these two categories. Jessop is an illustration of this. Usually it is referred to as a form of Joseph, the implication being that it is widespread and has multiple origins. The present distribution of the name is centred on Huddersfield as the 1965 (T.D.) numbers show: Bradford (41), Leeds (27), Sheffield (24), York (6), Bristol (2), Newcastle (6), and the inference is that the majority of Jessops owe their name to a family which originated at Cumberworth between Huddersfield and Sheffield, e.g. 1379 John Jesop (Cumberworth) [P.T.Y.]; 1424 William Joseppe (Cumberworth) [Y. Deeds]. The same sort of evidence can be offered in other cases and it seems that many personal-names can be distinctive if there is anything in the origin or spelling which singles them out -

1. V. Appendix. p.395.
2. V. Appendix. p.397.
even if this is only a diminutive form.

Evidence of heredity.

These distinctive names provide evidence on this point, comparable with that of nicknames. An occasional name is evidenced very early in the county, e.g. Cass 1170 but the vast majority seem to have settled in the 13th and 14th centuries. Certainly by 1379 most of these distinctive names were established in areas where they were subsequently to ramify. The probability is that those names derived from personal-names which do not appear in 14th century records, e.g. Auty, Dolphin, were the earliest to become hereditary.

In the towns, at least, certain names did not become established until the middle of the 15th century, e.g.

1448 Johannes Benet filius Benedicti Williamson [F.Y.].

(B) Filial Names.

A natural and useful means of identifying a man in the Middle Ages was to describe him as the son of his father, e.g. Willelmus filius Roberti. Such descriptions were useful for written purposes but it is difficult to say what the spoken description would be. The survival of Fitzwilliam, Fitzpatrick etc. suggests that they were spoken as well as written, c.f. "Stephen son of Thomas claimed damages from Ralph Grayfe for calling him by his nickname in court. Ralph replied that Stephen was better known by his nickname than as Fitz Thomas." 1

This type of formation was certainly not confined to the use of the father's Christian name. A large group of names arose based on the mother's Christian name also, e.g. Megson, Margerison, Tillotson. 2

On the other hand it seems likely that in some cases the feminine name had already been in use as a descriptive surname, e.g. 1315 Adam Pogge (Emley) [W.C.R.]; 1379 Thomas Pogson (Emley) [P.T.Y.]. This may well have applied to men's names but it is difficult to find an example as the names are so frequent. In fact any existing surname or Christian name could become a patronymic, e.g. Occupation: 1379 William Seriantson [P.T.Y.]; Nickname: 1379 Richard Knyghtson [P.T.Y.]; Geographical: 1598 Robert Claphamson [York P.R.].

Other relationships in addition to filial ones, were used descriptively, e.g. 1297 Simon Loustepsone [Y.L.S.]; 1324 John Kithusband [W.C.R.]; 1368 John Nikbrother [Y. Fines]; 1361 Ellen Roberddoghtir; 1393 Thomas Prestcosyn [Y. Deeds]; 1329 Cicile Huddesister [Pudsay]; 1277 Alice Adamswyf; 3 1379 Johanna Cure nese [P.T.Y.]

1. T. Lawson - Tancred, op. cit., p.66.
2. V. pp. 329-337. for a detailed account of this surname.
From the evidence it appears that such names rarely become hereditary. Although similar formations persisted in the 15th century, this is more likely to be evidence of the continuing fluidity of surnames of relationship, e.g. 1402 Margaret Hogewif, Agnes Hawdoght, 1. 1418 Margoria Henrydoghter, 2. 1424 Dobwife, 3. 1428 William Personcosyn [F.Y.].

There is some evidence that suggests that even if few of these names became hereditary, the practice continued and was useful even where a surname existed, e.g. 1539 Thomas Townley-wyff, 4. 1638 Ffrancisca Motherinlawe [Sheffield P.R.]. At least one such surname became hereditary, although it now appears to be extinct, e.g. 1626 Rowland Prestoosin [Sedbergh P.R.], 1788 John Priestcouzen [Thornton in Lonsdale P.R.].

The suffix "maugh", surviving in Watmough, also indicated relationship but its exact meaning is not always clear. According to Dr. Reaney 5. its meaning varied, referring to a relative by marriage - in the north a brother-in-law. Examples were frequent in the 14th century, e.g. 1316 William Julianemough [W.C.R.]; 1337 Richard Gepmogh [Y. Fines]. Although Smythmagh 1448 [F.Y.] was still early enough not to be hereditary, there is no doubt that many names of this type have survived. Dr. Reaney has illustrated what modern forms the surname might have assumed 6. but one which he listed as having no examples since 1379

survived in Airedale until at least the 17th century, e.g. 1379 John Elismagh [P.T.Y.]; 1556 Robert Ellismouth [Swillington P.R.]; 1642 Myles Elsmugge [Bradford P.R.]. Whether the name still survives is doubtful, but the variety of forms which "maugh" has taken makes it quite possible that this and other compounds do survive, their origins disguised by popular etymology.

One interesting aspect of filial names which does not seem to have been commented on, is the possibility of their arising long after the period when the majority of surnames had become settled, e.g.

1632 Michael Ellison filius Brian Ellis; 
1645 Roger Casson filius Simon Casse;
1659 William Thomson filius Robert Thomas.

All these names appeared in York. The habit might have been confined to urban areas and, in this respect, it is worth noting that the earliest examples of two unusual names are in York at the end of the 16th century, e.g. Claphamson 1598, Darbyson 1583 [York P.R.]. The inference is either that they originated outside the county, or were late formations based on the common names Clapham and Darby. If the first alternative is true it is strange that no examples have been located. Claphamson probably survives as Clappinson, Clappison, a not uncommon Yorkshire name and Darbyson, though rare, is still found in the West Riding.

It is clear that filial names went on changing throughout the 16th and 17th centuries, for the personal-names which were the basis of such names were not constant, e.g. 1532 Robert Dobson filius James Dobynson, 1611 George Dickeson filius John Dickson, 1712 John Jackinson filius William Jackson [P.Y.]. All these examples are drawn from the
patrimony lists of the Freemen of York but this does not necessarily mean that York was the only place where such instability among surnames existed. Examples would be very difficult to trace where the relationship was not explicitly stated.

Wherever the personal-name had a popular diminutive, there was a potentiality for interchange. Although this has been illustrated above, the following examples show the difficulty of establishing relationship or even the continuity of a family in a certain area, e.g. 1397 Robert Johnson alias Jacson, 1 1468 Richard Jakson filius Nicholas Johnson [P.Y.].

Evidence of heredity.

Although previously this problem has been considered only after examination of groups of distinctive names, the previous section has raised so many points, where origin and evidence of heredity are closely involved, that it seems advisable to come to some conclusions about the question now.

It has been said that "it was not until the 1370s that names of this type began to become common and then chiefly in the north where surnames became hereditary later than in the south". 2 In other classes most surnames were hereditary in the West Riding by 1379. 3 Therefore, the fact that the evidence regarding filial names supports the first part of the above statement, implies that on the whole they were acquired by a certain section of society. The process was one which increased in momentum throughout the 14th century. Evidence from two sources which cover this period, illustrates the point.

(A) The Court Rolls of the manor of Wakefield.

1307 - 1317. It is doubtful whether any of the 17 examples of filial names recorded in this period were hereditary. Many were based on pet forms common at the time and have not survived, e.g. Sabbeson, Ootesone, Holteson, Nabbeson, Pellesone.

1321 - 1331. Most of the 49 filial names during this period have survived, but some formed from rare personal-names and diminutives have not, e.g. Alcoyksen, Hancockson, Joseson, Oteson. The survival of a name from this period is more likely to imply that the personal-name and its diminutive on which the surname was based, remained in vogue, rather than to prove heredity.

(B) Yorkshire Fines.

1272 - 1300. No filial names.

1327 - 1347. 8 filial names.

1347 - 1377. 41 filial names.

There is no doubt that the custom increased throughout the 14th century, and that by 1400 many filial names had become hereditary, e.g. 1396 William Robynson son of William Robynson [Beaumont]. This is most clearly seen in the case of distinctive metronymics such as Tillotson and Silson, which appeared in specific localities in 1379 and persisted there for many hundreds of years. 1.

The stabilisation can be seen taking place, in those areas where a succession of rentals is available. The inference is that the period 1350 - 1370 was the most important in this respect, e.g. 1359 William son of Hugh, 1368 William Hughson; 1359 Adam son of Ivo, 1368 Adam Iveson; 2.

1. V. pp. 329-337.
1340 Richard son of Richard, 1356 Richard Dikson; 1368 John son of Ivo and Sibil his wife, 1368 John Iveson and Sibil his wife. [Y.Fines].

Although a great many names settled before 1379, the poll tax of that year includes a large number of people who still possessed no true surname. All the larger villages assessed had some inhabitants who were described simply as servants. The probability is that many of these people acquired filial names, especially in the east of the Riding where they were soon to predominate. Very few West Riding names cannot be traced back at least as far as 1379, and the implication is that the new names after that period fell into categories which are not particularly distinctive. Certainly, in some areas, filial names were being formed well into the 15th century, e.g. 1417 William Robertson filius Robert Smyth, 2 1437 John Richardson filius Richard Johnson, 1450 Thomas Johnson filius John Henrison [F.Y.].

In many cases the patronymic prevailed against a geographical name, one which sometimes had been borne for more than one generation. In other words, the "new" naming habit did not just supply those without a true surname, it also supplanted other naming habits, e.g. 1356 Richard Jonson Adamson, son of John de Staynolif, 3 1375 John Hanson alias Rastrike son of Henry de Rastricke, 4 1412 William Laweson son of Lawrence de Eccleshill, 5 1398 John Wilson de Bromhead son of William de Waldershelf. 6

Occasionally, the patronymic and the place-name existed side by side, and it was the former which was eventually discarded. This

happened in the case of the Goldthorpe family of Shepley; the heirs of Robert Robertson alias Goldthorp, 1419, bore the name Goldthorpe.

It is clear, as Dr. Reaney has stated, that in the 14th century among the minor Yorkshire gentry, names were still in a fluid state.

Three generations of a family in lower Airedale between 1298 and 1340 illustrate this fluidity: Willielmus Dobson aliter dictus Willielmus de Haunleth, Thomas filius dicti Willielmi, Johannes Nappay filius predicti Thomae.

The latest example I have found of a substitution of this nature, was in York in the 16th century, e.g. 1502 William Warthill alias Thomlyson filius Thomas Warthill, 1530 William Thomlyngson (tanner) alias Warthell filius William Thomlyngson, 1538 William Thomlyngson (tanner)

Tripel Compounds.

Dr. Reaney in discussing this type of patronymic interprets John Symson Rayner as John the son of Sym Rayner. His interpretation is supported by all the evidence I have been able to accumulate, e.g. 1356 Alice Jondoghter Symson was also called Alice daughter of John Simson. The unsettled nature of names at that period is further illustrated by the fact that her father was also known as John de Aderichegate. However, the important point here is that Dr. Reaney described triple compounds as "names common in Yorkshire 1379-81," i.e. the period of the poll taxes. It is clear, however, that such formations were usual throughout the whole period during which patronymics were becoming

settled. I have already quoted an example in 1356 and later examples are not infrequent e.g. 1415 John Wylkinson Herrison, 1421 Thomas Johnson Atkynson, 1 1424 William Johnson Diconson, 2 1424 Robert Thomas Johnson. 3

Suffix confusion.

Whilst it is possible to indicate a period during which surnames became hereditary, it is not possible to delimit a period during which they acquired a spelling which would be permanent. "New" surnames have arisen throughout the whole period of surname history as a result of popular etymology. This became an important factor as movement increased. The suffix "son" is one area of the subject where this is most vividly demonstrated. So frequent was the suffix that other suffixes were absorbed by it. The name Rayson illustrates this point. It has been established that one source of this name was O.Fr. "raison", c.f. William Reson 1301 [Y.L.S.] but the surname occurred in Sheffield in 1379 [P.T.Y.] as Rayson and Rayson. In nearby Greasbrough there was "de Raysin". The origin in this case was local and probably from Market Rasen. The name had been known in Yorkshire for 100 years before the poll tax by which time the variant spellings appear to have been established. A similar run of examples occurred in York and it is here and in Sheffield, that the modern variants Rasin, Raisin, Raison, Rason, Rayson are found. Similar cases could be made out for other names, e.g. Ingleson, Crookson and it is obvious that it is unwise to presume that a "son" suffix implies relationship.

1. Bradford Manor Court Rolls.
5. e.g. 1280 John de Rasene [Y. Fines].
At different times in the West Riding, several distinctive place-names were partially "taken over" in this way. The suffix "sall" was particularly vulnerable, and Gomersall became Gummerson, Tattersall became Tatterson, e.g. 1765 Thos. Gummersall (signed Gumerson) [Kippax P.R.]. The conversion of names in this way leads to a difficult situation. Gummer, as a surname, was derived from a personal name.  

Theoretically Gummerson might be so derived also, but positive evidence at a significant date would have to be produced, particularly in those areas which, like the West Riding, usually developed patronymics long after most O.E. personal names had disappeared. There is no way of telling what substitution has taken place, in those cases where separate names having the suffixes "son" and "sall" are both adequately documented. The surnames Empsall, Emsall, Henpsall, Enpson, Henpson, all found in the West Riding, could theoretically have either of the following origins: 1379 John Emmeson, Cecilia de Elmeshale [P.T.Y.].

SON, STONE, TON.

The surnames Silkstone and Silson illustrate the major confusion which has affected this suffix. Both are well documented West Riding names with clear origins. However, by the 18th century their fields of distribution coincided in the expanding industrial towns and forms resulted which leave some doubt as to which name is intended, e.g. 1786-8 Sillson, Sillstone [Rothwell P.R.], 1775-86, Silkson, Silston, Silson [Kipping Chapel Registers]. I have not traced any of the erratic forms of these names but the examples illustrate the way "son" could become "stone" and thus cause a patronymic to resemble a place-

2. e.g. 1379 Robert de Silkston, John Cyllson [P.T.Y.].
name. In the following West Riding examples a derivation from a
patronymic can probably be assumed: Clarkstone, Cuckston, Gilston,
Hopstone, Hudstone, Mawston, Moxton, Swainston. All these names are
very rare but can be found in areas where the corresponding filial name
is well known. Without additional material from other counties it is
difficult to say whether Coulston, Goodstone, Millstone etc. belong
here or not. Certainly as Graystone could be from Grayson or Grey-
stones 1. alternative origins might exist in each case.

The confusion between "son" and "stone" is a result of the collo­
quial pronunciation of the latter where the "T" in an unaccented syll­
able almost disappears. A further complication arose in the case of
the genitive "S", omitted colloquially. Many surnames from place­
names acquired, or lost a medial "S" once the association with the
place of origin had been lost, e.g. Batterby from Battersby, Hainsworth
from Hainworth. This meant that where a surname ended in "ton" it was
likely to become "stone", e.g. Poppleton, Popplestone. One further
stage made it theoretically possible for "ton" to become "son", e.g.
1836 George and Emma Moulson, Moulton [Emley P.R.], 1788-95 Christopher
and Elizabeth Wrightson, Wrighton, [York P.R.]. The confusion in
these particular cases was no doubt aided by the fact that Moulton and
Reighton are Yorkshire place-names. 2.

SON, HAM.

Ramsom and Hansom are not infrequent variations of the West Riding
names Ranson and Hanson. It is a short step from such spellings to an

2. c.f. Perkinton. This rare Sheffield name is probably from Parkin­
son, e.g. 1564 William Parkington [T.W. Hall, op. cit., Vol. 3.
p. 6].
association with the suffix "ham", e.g. Mogson, Moxon, Moxom, Moxham.
All these forms are found in Leeds and Bradford where Moxon is common.
The confusion has worked both ways, however, e.g. Ledsome and Ledson
from Ledsham, 1 and the same sound change, although a different suffix
gave rise to Newson from Newsome.

SON, SHON, TION.

"S" often became "Sh" both initially and medially and the popular pro­
nunciations of Hodgson and Dodgson certainly illustrate this. With
Dodgson in particular this has lead to an interesting run of variants,
e.g. Dodgshon, Dodgshun, Dodshon, Dodgeon, Dodgon, Dudgeon. Once the
association with "son" was lost, popular etymology turned "shon" into
"tion", e.g. Grayson, Grayshon, Gration. Many of the variants in
this paragraph are rare but all are found in the West Riding.

1. Ledson could of course be from either Ledsham or Ledstone.
Filial names in the frequency lists.

The present day distribution of filial names is significant. The numbers out of 200 in each area are as follows: Bradford (26), Leeds (31), Sheffield (31), Doncaster (31), York (33), Newcastle (41), Bristol (9). Quite clearly these names are more characteristic of the north than they are of the west. Within the West Riding the tendency is for them to be more frequent in the low-lying east than in the hilly west. These points are emphasised if a count is made of the number of filial names which appear in the first 50 names in each list: Bradford (12), Leeds (14), Sheffield (11), York (21), Newcastle (22), Bristol (1).

The nine names which appear in Bristol are common to all the lists. They are: Anderson, Harrison, Jackson, Johnson, Richardson, Robinson, Thompson, Watson, and Wilson. The fact that Anderson, a name characteristic of the north-east and Scotland is in this group suggests that others may owe their appearance there to migration from the north. A further eighteen names appear in at least two major West Riding areas and Newcastle: Atkinson, Dawson, Dickinson, Dixon, Dobson, Gibson, Hodgson, Hudson, Hutchinson, Lawson, Nicholson, Pearson, Robson, Sanderson, Simpson, Stephenson, Wilkinson, Williamson.

It is a logical consequence of what has already been said about filial names that the West Riding areas whose frequency lists fail to include some of the above are Bradford and Sheffield, i.e. the hilly west of the Riding. The remaining filial names which appear in the West Riding lists must now be considered. There are fifteen and the best way to deal with them is to determine whether there is anything significant in what, on the surface, appears to be a restricted
distribution. Six of these names appear in the York frequency list only. The following table shows the numbers of these names in 1965 (T.D.).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Bradford</th>
<th>Leeds</th>
<th>Sheffield</th>
<th>York</th>
<th>Bristol</th>
<th>Newcastle</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Allison</td>
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<td>39</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>5</td>
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<td>Benson</td>
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<td>25</td>
<td>51</td>
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<td>33</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>306</td>
</tr>
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<td>Henderson</td>
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<td>34</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>381</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nelson</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>94</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

There are several facts which emerge clearly. Davison and Henderson are predominant in Newcastle, but have a strong representation in all the West Riding areas, least marked in Sheffield. I have no evidence of a West Riding origin in either case and it seems likely that the present distribution reflects migration of the names southwards.

The distribution of the remaining four names is, with the exception of Bristol, fairly even; Sheffield in most cases is the area where the representation is weakest.

The remaining nine names provide the most significant evidence as the following table for 1965 (T.D.) shows.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Bradford</th>
<th>Leeds</th>
<th>Sheffield</th>
<th>York</th>
<th>Bristol</th>
<th>Newcastle</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dyson</td>
<td>232</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>16</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hanson</td>
<td>182</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>29</td>
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<td>Hobson</td>
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<td>91</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>11</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hopkinson</td>
<td>59</td>
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<td>46</td>
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<tr>
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<td>18</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
All nine names have significant concentrations in the West Riding and, surprisingly, in view of the evidence so far accumulated in this section, eight predominate in Bradford or Sheffield. Several of these names are based on feminine Christian names and most are distinctive diminutives, or pet-forms. Once again it is noticeable that it is the west of the Riding that has produced distinctive names and there also that there is evidence of prolific ramification. However many origins Dyson and Mallinson had in the hill country of the west, the area where they originated was a restricted one.

Present-day distribution of filial names.

It has commonly been said that surnames became hereditary in the south of England before they did so in the north. This is a generalisation, but it is supported in part by the evidence which this class of surnames provides. Filial names predominate in the north, personal-names in the south. The fact that many personal-names which had lost their popularity by the 14th century survive as surnames in the south, indicates that they were hereditary by the 14th century and it has already been shown that filial names only really became popular from c1350. The paucity of filial names in the Bristol area must mean either that there were few people without a surname by 1350 or that the naming habit was rarely used. It must be borne in mind that although filial names figure so prominently in the frequency lists this is a result of the few Christian names popular at the time; the percentage of population involved is small. In cross sections of 250 names from several West Riding towns the percentage of filial names is as follows:

1. cf. p.41.
2. V. p.7.
Sheffield 7%, Huddersfield 7%, York 14%.

In fact, filial names reflect the frequency of Christian names in the 14th century. I have drawn up two lists of Christian names in order of frequency which show that in the West Riding the popularity of most names was constant throughout the period when filial names were becoming hereditary.

**Group 1.** This list is the result of an analysis of 600 names drawn from the Register of the Freemen of York for the period 1273-99.

**Group 2.** This is an analysis of 3,000 names from the poll tax of 1379.

Both groups are in order of frequency.

1. William
   - John
   - Robert
   - Thomas
   - Richard
   - Roger
   - Adam
   - Hugh
   - Henry
   - Geoffrey
   - Walter
   - Peter
   - Simon
   - Nicholas
   - Ralph
   - Gilbert
   - Alan
   - Stephen
   - James
   - Lawrence

2. John
   - William
   - Thomas
   - Robert
   - Richard
   - Adam
   - Henry
   - Roger
   - Hugh
   - Nicholas
   - Walter
   - Ralph
   - Simon
   - Stephen
   - Peter
   - Alan
   - Geoffrey
   - Gilbert
   - Dionisius
   - Elias
The only difference between these lists is the replacement of Lawrence and James by Dionisius and Elias. The two lists, of course, show only the most frequent names. There was in Group 1 a sprinkling of names absent 100 years later, i.e. Everard, Godwin, Odin, Quenild, Sewell, Oughtred. Non-Norman names were rare in both groups but the scarcity was more apparent in 1379. Naturally, this much larger selection contained greater variety. Names other than those listed, which occurred more than once were: Lawrence, Matthew, Edmund, James, Reynold, Andrew, Michael and Reginald. Names occurring only once were: Eustace, Christopher, Patrick, David, Augustus, Oliver, Otes, Alexander, Edward, German, Nigel, Paul, Godfrey, Philip and Ingram. Very often diminutives were used, e.g. Adinet (Adam), Synkin (Simon) and Jenyn (John).

It need not follow, of course, that the most frequent Christian names more often gave rise to surnames. A rare Christian name would be a useful identification. Nevertheless the fact is that the majority of filial names were based on the common masculine Christian names. It is true that in certain localities, then as now, a particular diminutive might enjoy a vogue. When this happened in the period 1350-70 it often lead to significant surnames. In the following table I have listed the filial names which are well established in the West Riding. The numbers are for 1965 (T.D.).

JOHN. Johnson (1019), Jackson (1271), Jenkinson (164).

WILLIAM. Wilson (1644), Wilkinson (993), Williamson (233).

THOMAS. Thompson (1098), Tomlinson (209), Thomson (107).

ROBERT. Robinson (1470), Dobson (351), Hobson (270), Robson (237), Hopkinson (155), Robertson (127).
RICHARD. Richardson (614), Dixon (462), Dickinson (333), Dickson (54), Hickson (27).

ADAM. Atkinson (770), Adamson (98), Addison (43).

HENRY. Harrison (1065), Henderson (144), Hanson (362).

ROGER. Hodgson (481), Rogerson (57), Hodgkinson (52), Dodgson (49), Hodson (42), Hodson (40).

HUGH. Hudson (501), Hutchinson (319), Howson (48), Hewson (35).

NICHOLAS. Nicholson (366), Collinson (107), Nixon (100), Coulson (75).

WALTER. Watson (828), Watkinson (104).

RALPH. Rawson (113), Rawlinson (28).

SIMON. Simpson (636).

STEPHEN. Stephenson (359), Stevenson (153).

PETER. Pearson (577), Parkinson (232).

ALAN. Allinson (27), Allanson (16).

GEOFFREY. Jefferson (69), Jepson (51).

GILBERT. Gibson (368).

DIONISIUS. Dyson (437), Denison (70), Dennison (63).

ELLAS. Ellison (117).

Several of the Christian names which were infrequent in the 1379 count are represented by common surnames at the present day.

LAWRENCE. Lawson (224).

EDMOND. Edmondson (87).

NIGEL. Nelson (172).

ALEXANDER. Sanderson (300).

CHRISTOPHER. Kitson (87).

ANDREW. Anderson (345).

DAVID. Dawson (464), Dowson (55), Davidson (116), Davison (177).
Some of these are West Riding in origin, e.g. Kitson, Lawson, but in many of the others the high numbers are the result of immigration from further north. Often, such immigration must have been taking place over many hundreds of years as the following table suggests.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>First appearance in W.R.</th>
<th>Numbers in W.R. 1965 (T.D.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Donaldson</td>
<td>1711 [Gargrave P.R.]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ferguson</td>
<td>1523 [F.Y.]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henderson</td>
<td>1663 [F.Y.]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patterson</td>
<td>1541 [F.Y.]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pattinson</td>
<td>1446 [F.Y.]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Less common patronyms.

A small group of patronyms remains, all of them based on personal names rare in the West Riding in the 14th century. A few appear to have a continuous history there, e.g. Abson, Bateson, Gres- son, Hampson, Henson, Iveson, Judson, Rennison, but in some cases, although early examples can be found, I have not established continuity, e.g. Gilson, Milson, Ransome. Although most of these less common names have concentrations in the West Riding which outnumber those in many other areas, they do not appear to belong so exclusively to the West Riding as do some of the less common metronymics. The following table compares the 1965 (T.D.) numbers of ten names which come into this category. 1.

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1. c.f. Ibbotson and Mallinson, p.56.
Most of these names have extremely limited distributions. It is reasonably certain that several, e.g. Pogson, Silson, Tillotson which I have traced through several hundred years in one area, are derived from one source ultimately. 1. The east of the Riding, where filial names predominated, does not appear to have produced distinctive surnames and again it is the Pennine area which has done so.

Filial names based on existing surnames.

This is really a convenient title to include the many varieties of filial names which were initially mentioned on page 44. It is difficult to say, in formations such as Clarkson, whether the "clark" element was already a hereditary surname or merely descriptive of an occupation, c.f. 1379 Nicholaus Clerk, Alicia Clerkson (Armthorpe) [P.T.Y.]. This example is particularly interesting and raises questions about the relationship of the two people.

1. V. Account of Tillotson. pp. 329-337.
Whatever the origin, several names in this category are prolific in the West Riding now, e.g. Clarkson, Cookson, Grayson, Smithson and Wrightson, whereas others have become rare, e.g. Parsonson, Sargeantson. Both these latter names underwent spelling variations. The former survives in South Yorks as Parsison, Parsisson, whilst the latter has at least fifteen variations none of which is common. The name originated in Airedale and its early ramification no doubt helped to create the confusion over spelling, e.g. 1566 Sergeantson alias Sagerson, 1. 1717-20 Edward Sargison, Sardson [York P.R.].

Single examples of this type of name occur from time to time in the West Riding, e.g. 1597 Mylnersonne [Wragby P.R.]; 1749 Cowperson [Gargrave P.R.]. There do not seem to be concentrations of these names in other areas and it is possible, if they are not immigrants, that they are further examples of the practice discussed on page 46. If this is so it means that the habit was not confined to York.


The fact that a man could derive his surname from the job he performed or the office he held, means that names in this class are probably the most widely distributed English names, simply because certain trades and occupations were a fundamental feature of the way of life throughout the whole country. There was probably more in common between the occupational names of towns far apart than there was between a town and the adjacent rural areas, where the occupations were basically agricultural. In the West Riding the greatest variety of trade names occurred, naturally, in the larger urban centres, i.e. in York in particular but also in the other towns of the low-lying east; Doncaster, Pontefract, Selby and Ripon. Elsewhere there was less variety, although in the Pennine valleys names associated with the woollen trade were already prominent, e.g. Lister, Taylor, Walker, and one or two minor industries provided distinctive names, e.g. Leadbeater, Smelter.

Into this class come also those names which were indicative of status, even if the niceties of distinction are not immediately clear. It is, for instance, difficult to give a precise significance to terms such as Franklin, Freeman and Yeoman, all of which have become surnames. Some of the earliest hereditary names fall into this class, e.g. Vavasour 1166. 1 A family with this name said by Dr. Reaney to belong originally to men of very moderate estate, eventually became prominent West Riding land-holders. Other surnames originated out of the positions held by ordinary men in the households of the great. Robert de Swillington’s will of 1379 2 mentioned two men Janyn de coquina and

Richard de Stabulo, names which in the forms Kitchen and Stables have persisted in the Swillington area until the present day.

An important group of names originated in the various offices of the manor, e.g. Bailey, Sargeant, Hayward. Most names of this type have a wide distribution, but occasionally, a much more restricted distribution reflects the more local use of a particular term, e.g. Grave. 1.

Although the majority of occupational names are immediately recognisable, because the terms are still in common usage, there are some difficulties of recognition. An important habit to note is that whereby a trade name was abbreviated, e.g. 1292 Stephen le Caldruner, le Caldrun [Y. Deeds]. In such cases the article or commodity which characterised a man's trade often replaced the longer occupational form. Many names originated in this way and it is difficult at times to decide which class they belong to. A further difficulty of classification occurs in the case of names such as Abbott, Priest, Friar, etc. which seem to denote status but were almost certainly nicknames.

Another danger arises as a result of the characteristic suffix "er". This is so often associated with occupational names, that unless care is exercised, non-occupational names can be mistakenly included in this class. Two West Riding names illustrate the danger, i.e. Hodder and Blacker. Hodder is uncommon in the West Riding but is found in Leeds and Sheffield. It may be "hood-maker" as Dr. Reaney suggests, but may also be from the River Hodder in Bowland, e.g. 1379 John de Hodder [P.T.Y.]. If doubt exists in the case of Hodder, none exists in the case of Blacker. Dr. Reaney derived this from (A) A

personal-name and (B) the occupation of Bleacher. Whilst these are possible derivations for the name outside the West Riding, the name there, where it is common, is derived from Blacker, a locality in Darfield parish, e.g. 1326 Matthew de Blacker (Sandal) [W.C.R.], 1458 Robert Blakker (Sandal) [W.Y.R.].

An interesting point is raised by a careful examination of the common Halifax name Bairstow, derived from a locality in Halifax parish. There are many spelling variations of this name, e.g. Bairsto, Barstow, Baistow, Bastow, and in fact Baister and Baster, considered as occupational names may sometimes belong here, e.g. 1686-90 Abraham Basto, Baster, [Crofton P.R.]. As a result of vocalisation, surnames with "all", "ell" as the final syllable often developed spellings in "er" and the result is a group of names local in origin which tend to resemble occupational names, e.g. From Baxenden in Lancs. arose a name which in Yorkshire became Bassinder via Baxendale. In some cases it is obvious that two derivations are valid. Snyder could derive from the place name Snydale or the occupational Snyder, c.f. 1379 William Snyder, Richard Snyther [P.T.Y.].

A long list of non-occupational names ending in "er" is found in the West Riding, e.g. Brasher, Horsier, Langler, Pashler, Stankler, Tetler, Winkler. As far as I know, only one of these names has been dealt with previously and it is possible they are peculiar to the West Riding where the colloquial pronunciation of the unaccented "LEY" and "SHAW" is better represented by "LER" and "SHER". Stankler derives ultimately from Stancliffe and arrived at its present form via Stankley.

2. Ibid., Vol. 3, p.90.
The way in which place-names and occupational names became confused in this way is best illustrated by the following example.

1740 John Staveley alias Stabler [P.Y.]

A common West Riding name which has not so far been explained is Frankland. This name is a variant of Franklin but now has the appearance of a place-name. The family ramified strongly in Bowland and Craven where the first instance of the variant occurred, e.g. William Frankelayn, Frankelant (13th century). It was as common for names to acquire a final "d", e.g. Jackland from Jacklin, as it was for others to lose it, e.g. Overin from Overend.

The surname Rider, Ryder is particularly common in the Leeds area. According to Dr. Reaney the origin is "knight, mounted warrior". Whether this is a nickname or a status name is not certain but the derivation is supported by early West Riding examples, e.g. 1308 Nicholas the Ryder [W.C.R.]. Whichever class this name belongs to it seems certain that it has absorbed the surname Ryther, derived from a village near Leeds, e.g. 1385 William de Ryther [F.Y.]; 1746 Stephen Rither [Leeds P.R.]. Any assessment of distribution must recognise this tendency for a common name to absorb a less common one which closely resembles it.

There has been some doubt which class certain names belong to. Dr. Reaney said "we have already seen that many local surnames really denote a man's occupation." Two of the examples he quoted are Shippen and Castle.

1. For reduction of "cliffe" to "ley". V, p.124.
5. Ibid., pp. 57, 176.
Both these names have West Riding origins and in neither case is the origin occupational. Shippen House is a locality in the parish of Barwick in Elmet, recorded as early as 1086 and it was in that parish that the surname originated much later, e.g. 1379 William Schepyn (Barwick) [P.T.Y.], 1627 Robert Shippen [Methley P.R.].

In the case of Castle, Dr. Reaney quoted 1307 John del Castel [W.C.R.], and offered two alternatives - 1. Dweller by a castle. 2. One employed at a castle. He preferred the latter because of Castell alias Casteler 1554, a parallel to Kitchen, Kitchener. It is important to note that his first example is from Wakefield manor where the name Castle subsequently ramified. It is again probable, therefore, that the name is local in origin. The example Casteler occurs at the very time when place-names were developing in this way and there seems no reason to assume a parallel with Kitchener. The parallel is more likely to be with Hardcastler.

Evidence of heredity.

Although occasional occupational names became hereditary prior to the 14th century, it is abundantly clear from the poll tax of 1379 that even at that date many such names were still temporary descriptions, particularly in the towns. Many must have become hereditary during this century and a clear instance of the way in which a man acquired an occupational name is provided by Crossland after careful research into the court rolls of Wakefield manor, e.g.

3. V. Almondbury account, p.243.
4. V. pp. 100-1.
6. C. Crossland, op. cit., p.3.
1305 Bate (tinctor) of Halifax; 1311 Bate le lister (Halifax); 1326 Bate of Halifax (tinctor). On each of these occasions it was a different part of the description which came into prominence. This man's son was then alternatively described as: 1338 Richard Bate's son, 1359 Richard Lyttster. In 1372 Robert Lister, the grandson of the original Bate, was constable of Halifax, and in 1382 the office of dyer (i.e. lister or tinctor) was let to him for life.

In the larger urban communities many names were still not hereditary through a large part of the 15th century, e.g. 1417 John Tavener son of Stephen Moton (taverner), 1436 John Alethorp alias Bakster son of John Alethorp, (bakster), 1460 Thomas Spicer (spicer) son of John Skirpynbek [F.Y.].

When a son broke with tradition and followed a different trade from his father, his surname was likely to change also. In the following instance a changed trade seems to have led to an appropriate nickname, e.g. 1444 William Sharpe (sawer) son of William Couper (couper) [F.Y.]. It also seems as if it was possible for a son to acquire an occupational name, not from his own trade and not from his father's surname, but from his father's trade, e.g. 1420 John Walker (fyssh) son of Thomas Johnson (walker) [F.Y.]. In some cases a servant adopted his master's surname, but instances are few and there is no real way of knowing to what extent it was normal practice. Dr. Reaney has quoted four Yorkshire examples between 1323-1424 which seem to prove the point.

It was a long time in fact, in York, before the association of

2. P.H. Reaney, A Dictionary of British Surnames, p.XII.
occupation and surname lost its importance and the last instance of it occurred in the 18th century, e.g. 1730 Benjamin Glazier Burton (glazier) son of Joseph Burton (glazier). Despite occasional examples such as this the overall evidence of the York Freemen's Rolls indicates that the majority of occupational names were hereditary by 1425.

**West Riding occupational names in the frequency lists.**

At the beginning of this section it was suggested that names in this class are probably the most widely distributed English surnames and this view is supported by the evidence of the frequency lists. The numbers of occupational names out of 200 is as follows: Bradford (36), Leeds (37), Sheffield (40), York (44), Newcastle (33), Bristol (45). A surprisingly high number of names (20) is common to these six areas. In the following list their present day numbers in the West Riding (T.D.) are indicated in brackets: Bailey (455), Baker (368), Carter (438), Chapman (460), Clark (640), Clarke (420), Cook (314), Cooper (670), Fletcher (420), Foster (590), Marshall (620), Mason (370), Miller (307), Parker (480), Smith (3791), Taylor (1982), Turner (460), Walker (1716), Ward (943), Wright (1053).

A further thirteen names are found in at least three major West Riding areas, and with this group the first signs of regionally significant occupational names appear. Although six names are well represented in all six areas, i.e. Fisher, Hunt, Hunter, Palmer, Shepherd, Spencer, there are four, which are markedly more common in the West Riding and Newcastle, i.e. Barker, Baxter, Slater and Webster.
Most significant of all, however, is the restricted distribution of the names, Crowther, Lister, Naylor as the following figures for 1965 (T.D.) indicate:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Bradford</th>
<th>Leeds</th>
<th>Sheffield</th>
<th>York</th>
<th>Bristol</th>
<th>Newcastle</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Crowther</td>
<td>240</td>
<td>121</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lister</td>
<td>113</td>
<td>132</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Naylor</td>
<td>143</td>
<td>133</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Eight names which are common to two major West Riding areas, i.e. Barber, Bower, Calvert, Farrar, Harper, Lambert, Milner, Stewart. Of these, there are three, Barber, Harper, and Lambert, which seem to be fairly evenly distributed, although Lambert is particularly frequent in Bradford. The distributions of the remainder in 1965 (T.D.) are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Bradford</th>
<th>Leeds</th>
<th>Sheffield</th>
<th>York</th>
<th>Bristol</th>
<th>Newcastle</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bower</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calvert</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farrar</td>
<td>111</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Milner</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stewart</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>173</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Bower is particularly common in the West Riding but almost certainly this is because of the name's dual origin there, e.g. 1333 John le Bower [P.Y.], 1379 William del Boure [P.T.Y.]. The Scots name Stewart is well established throughout the West Riding as are both Calvert and Milner. These latter two, however, seem to have different patterns of distribution, for Calvert is obviously a northern name whereas Milner is equally common in Bristol and Newcastle. The only name which has a very restricted distribution is Farrar and in common
with Crowther, Lister and Naylor the area where it is so prolific is Bradford and Leeds.

Fourteen names appear in the frequency list of only one major West Riding area. Of these, four are generally common, i.e. Chambers, Fowler, Porter, Potter and a further four are common everywhere, with a higher than normal concentration in one region, i.e. Glover (Leeds), Vickers (Sheffield) Waite (Leeds and Bradford, Webb (Sheffield). The 1965 (T.D.) statistics for the remainder are worth examination.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Bradford</th>
<th>Leeds</th>
<th>Sheffield</th>
<th>York</th>
<th>Bristol</th>
<th>Newcastle</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Driver</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feather</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Homer</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jagger</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sellers</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wainwright</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

There is clearly a distinct regional distribution in the case of these names, most marked in Feather and Jagger, where the concentration separates Sheffield from the towns of the clothing area. Inevitably this concentration raises the question of whether each name has multiple origins or not. Theoretically, each name could originate anywhere in England - with the exception of Jagger which is a dialect word for a pedlar. Sellers and Sellars, both well represented in York, possibly had two separate origins in that city, e.g. 1347 Hugo del Celer, Philipp le seler [F.Y.]. If the two names with the most restricted distributions are examined more closely, some light is thrown on the subject.
Feather. Examples of this name occurred in various parts of England in the 13th and 14th centuries.\(^1\) In the West Riding its first appearances were in Bradford 1391 [I. Deeds] and York 1385 [F.Y.]. Apparently it did not survive in the latter area.\(^2\) By the 16th century the distribution in the West Riding was almost wholly confined to the Aire valley. The only parish registers where the surname was well represented are all in lower Airedale (i.e. Calverley, Kildwick, Kippax, Rothwell). At the present day Feather is prolific in Bradford and Keighley and that stretch of Airedale which links the two. This present distribution is consistent with the ramification of one family, but does not rule out the possibility of derivations elsewhere. It does, however, emphasise how certain surnames in the Aire-Calder region ramified prolifically within a comparatively small area.

Jagger.\(^3\) Similarly in this case, the distribution seems to be the result of a single family ramifying prolifically. The family originated at Stainland in Halifax parish and in the 16th century spread to other villages in the Calder Valley. The great concentration of the surname now is in those towns closest to Halifax, i.e. Bradford and Huddersfield. Elsewhere it is uncommon.

Less common occupational names in the West Riding.

There are, of course scores of occupational surnames which occurred in the West Riding 600 years ago and which are still comparatively common there. For the most part, however, there is nothing distinctive about

\(^1\) Ibid., p.117.
\(^2\) The name does not occur in the York account, pp. 176-202.
\(^3\) V. p.327.
either their derivation or their distribution.

There are also some names, apparently not uncommon generally which seem to have greater than normal concentrations in the West Riding. Particularly numerous there are Granger, Kitchen, Proctor and Stringer. The evidence suggests that the frequency of these names also, is not the result of several families’ ramification but probably of a single family. Proctor, for instance was a rare name in the 1379 poll tax. It occurred in only one or two villages. One of these was in the Rural North-West at Clapham, e.g. 1379 John Proktur (Clapham) [P.T.Y.]. The name appears often in West Riding records of the 15th century near Clapham, e.g. 1420 William Proctour (Austwick) [Pudsay], 1456-57 numerous examples of Proctors who were tenants of Fountains Abbey in Upper Wharfedale. In the various subsidy rolls and musters of the 16th century the great concentration of the name is again in the Rural North-West, and at the Dissolution when a Stephen Proctor purchased Fountains Abbey there were Proctors established at many localities in Wharfedale and upper Airedale. A similar sort of picture could be painted for other occupational names, e.g. Tasker, Tennant, Towler. It would be wrong to claim that this is conclusive evidence – it is not and must be open to objections. Nevertheless observation of the ramification of several names in this way, lends support to the opinion that even frequent occupational names probably had fewer origins than has been stated. The following list consists of those occupational names which at the present day are significantly more frequent in the West Riding than in most other areas. It includes several names, e.g. Bowker and Kilner which had no West Riding origin but migrated into the

Of these twenty-five names there are fourteen in Newcastle and twenty-one in Bristol which appear not at all or once only in 1965 (T.D.).

**Common suffixes in occupational names.**

Wright, Smith and Ward are all among the most frequent West Riding surnames and a number of their compounds are also frequent there, e.g. Cartwright, Wainwright, and Wheelwright; Hayward, Millward and Woodward. Surprisingly there is only one common compound of Smith. Shoesmith is common in Halifax but rare or absent in Newcastle and Bristol. Even so, the name does not appear to have a West Riding origin and as it also occurs in Lancashire it may well have migrated over the Pennines like so many other names. Compounds with -smith, certainly existed in the West Riding, e.g. 1524 Loksmyth (York) [S.R.], 1590 Commyth [Rothwell P.R.] but neither appears to have survived. It is interesting to note that although Smith is prolific everywhere, Smithies is an uncommon name. It originated in the West Riding in the 14th century and by the 15th was established in Bradford which is still its main home, e.g. Bradford (16), Leeds (8), Sheffield (0), York (6), Bristol (2), Newcastle (0).

An interesting group of names usually taken to be occupational rather than geographical, comprises Backhouse, Bellhouse, Coultas, Malthouse, Porteous, Spittlehouse, Wainhouse, Wheelhouse and Woolhouse.
Several of these appear to be specifically West Riding names, as the following table for 1965 (T.D.) indicates:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Bradford</th>
<th>Leeds</th>
<th>Doncaster</th>
<th>Sheffield</th>
<th>York</th>
<th>Bristol</th>
<th>Newcastle</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bellhouse</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malthouse</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spittlehouse</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wheelhouse</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Woolhouse</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The restricted distribution seems in each case to be the result of the name ramifying within a small area. Neither Malthouse nor Wheelhouse shows this in the table but in fact both names originated in the rural north of the Riding and were not found elsewhere until comparatively late. There are localities, Bell House, Spittal Houses and Wheel House in the West Riding 1 which suggests that the names might in fact be geographical. Such a derivation could account for the restricted distributions. In the poll tax of 1379 Wheelhouse occurred three times; at Sawley, Stainburn and Clint. All three places are in Claro Wapentake. If the surname was already hereditary, all three families might have been related. In the 18th century after the name had migrated to York it became equated with Wheeler. 2

Several writers have commented on the suffix "man" used to denote a servant. The suffix was not only applied to a christian name but also to an existing surname, e.g. 1379 William de Bilton, Roger Biltonman (Harthill), William Spynk, John Spynkman (Melton) [P.T.Y.]. Unwieldy surnames were often abbreviated and the resulting forms could present considerable difficulty of interpretation, e.g. 1379 John de

Pleghwyk, John Plegman (Sandal) [P.T.Y.]. The exact significance of the suffix is not always clear. In Ripon in 1379, John Knight was listed as a weaver, as was William Knightman. The latter was, however, a man of some standing, who himself possessed servants. Similarly, in Leeds, where John Passelew was a hostler, Simon Passelewan, a butcher, had servants. In the case of Pentiman, I believe the suffix retained something of a feudal connotation and so it would appear that the suffix whilst having a basic idea of master and man was a useful term with a wide range of meaning. "Woman" too must have been used in the same way, e.g. 1379 Magota ye Womman [P.T.Y.], and at least one surname with this as a suffix became hereditary, i.e. 1367 William de Scotton [Ripon], 1379 Margaret Scottonwoman (Ripon) [P.T.Y.], 1524 Ellen Scotyswoman (Markington nr. Ripon) [S.R.].

Over twenty West Riding compounds with the suffix "man" have survived and they can be divided into groups. Ten are based on a Christian name, i.e. Addyman, Bateman, Cadman, Harriman, Hickman, Jackman, Jakeman, Lorryman, Matthewman, and Wilman. In some of these, the origin is complicated by the fact that the full form was in early use as a Christian name, e.g. 1313 Batman d'Appleton [P.Y.]. Although Wilman could be "servant of William", it is often inseparable in the parish registers from Wildman (i.e. "wild man"). Both origins are valid, e.g. 1379 Adam Willeman, William Wyldman [P.T.Y.]. Addyman has been taken to be "servant of Addy" but the early forms suggest that it is in fact "servant of Adam", e.g. 1402 John Adamman [Test. Ebor], 1629 Thomas Adamman [Saxton P.R.].

1. V. p.213.
There is some doubt about the second group of names, i.e. Pentiman, Houserman, Kirkman, Kitchingman, Masterman, Monkman, Priestman, Vickerman, Wardman and Westerman. The derivation of these names can only be given accurately when they are traced to particular families. Thus some, like Pentiman, are based on an existing surname, i.e. "servant of a man called Fenton". Westerman, another name frequent in the Leeds area is probably "servant of a man called Westryn", e.g. 1379 John Westryn (Garforth) [P.T.Y.], 1424 Matthew de Westryman. Most of the above names could be formed in this way, but it seems probable that Houseman, Kirkman and Kitchingman indicate the place of occupation rather than the master's surname, although in the last case two names close together in the poll tax raise some doubt, e.g. 1379 John del Kychyn (Harewood), William Kychyman (Allerton Gledhow) [P.T.Y.]. Dr. Reaney gives the origin of Bridgeman as "dweller by a bridge" but the surname might equally well mean "servant of a man called Bridge", e.g. 1379 Robert Brig, John Brigeman (Wath) [P.T.Y.]. It may well be that the restricted distribution of some of these names points to a particular West Riding naming habit. It is noticeable that most of these names originated in the low-lying east, although their distribution now is more widespread. The habit was in use throughout the century but seems to have been particularly common at the time when so many surnames were becoming hereditary. The earliest surviving example I have found is 1311 William Tottyman [Kirkstall], 1314 William Totty [W.C.R.]. This possibly survives as the rare Tottman.

Finally there is a much simpler group, i.e. Ferriman, Forman, Horsman, Irman, Palfreyman, Plowman, Wairman, where the surname is

1. V. p. 239.
descriptive, denoting an actual occupation. The following table of statistics for 1963 (T.D.) shows the extent to which names in all these groups are localised in their distribution.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Surname</th>
<th>Bradford</th>
<th>Leeds</th>
<th>Sheffield</th>
<th>York</th>
<th>Bristol</th>
<th>Newcastle</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Addyman</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Houseman</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kitchingman</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Matthewman</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Palfreyman</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vickerman</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wardman</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Westerman</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The majority of the occupations mentioned so far have been those of townsman but the suffix "herd" applied specifically to the pastoral occupation of herdsman. The majority of formations of this type originated in the north of the Riding, a fact which is reflected often in the present distribution of the surnames. There were numerous formations which never became hereditary and several which did, but appear to have become extinct, e.g. "stirk-herd", 1379 John Styrkhyrd [P.T.Y.], 1471 John Styrkard, Strykerd [Ripon], 1624 Strickett [Kirkby Malham P.R.]. Of those which have survived, at least two, Nothard and Oxward are very rare. Dr. Reaney has suggested that the common West Riding name Nutter is a reduced form of the former, but there is no evidence to support the view and Nutter is almost certainly a vocalised form of the equally common Nuttall, derived from a Lancs. place-name, e.g. 1494 Charles Nuttaw [Beaumont]. One further name in this group requires comment, i.e. Bellard. The name originated in Craven, e.g. 1379 Simon Bellhyrd [P.T.Y.] and certainly seems to point to an occupational
name. However, there is a strong possibility that this spelling owes something to popular etymology, for earlier examples suggest a nick-
name, e.g. 1323 Bellard [W.C.R.], 1335 Bellard [F.Y.]. This would be "bell-ard", a formation comparable with Ballard and Pollard. Bell-
herd would arise by analogy with the numerous "herd" names in the district. The remaining names which belong to this group are Calvert, Coltart, Coward, Gelderd, Gothard, Heward, Hoggard, Lambert, Stoddart, Stothart, and Weatherhead. This list does not include variants but even so the extent to which the suffix was mutilated can be seen.
4. **Origins of West Riding Geographical Names.**

This is the largest class of surnames in the West Riding and the most complicated. For convenience, therefore, it has been divided into three sub-classes: 1. General local names. 2. Specific place-names. 3. French place-names and toponyms.

(A) **Origins of General Local Names.**

Cottle described this sub-class of surnames as "easy and not very exciting". Certainly they offer no great difficulties of interpretation: Wood and Brook are self-explanatory. Such names are, nevertheless, interesting when we consider their distribution and it is strange that nobody has commented on the restricted distribution of many apparently simple topographical terms. Brook will serve as an illustration. Cottle says "probably as many origins as there are streams; places in Kent, Rutland, and Norfolk may have contributed." Dr. Reaney suggesting that the origin was "from residence near a stream or by the water-meadow" had already listed the three places named by Cottle, as possible specific sources of the name. Matthews said "Every village must have its water supply, and therefore Brooks and Wells are plentiful." These explanations seem to take no account of the preponderance of Brook in the West Riding at the present day (T.D.), e.g. Bradford (272), Leeds (167), Sheffield (31), York (22). These figures can be compared with figures for those areas where the name is supposed to have originated: Kent (66), Norfolk (4),

2. Ibid., p.58.
5. Three directories contribute to this figure.
Rutland (1), or with other areas where, no doubt, streams abounded: Bristol (13), Newcastle (10).

The above figures quoted for Leeds and Bradford, cover a large area of the valleys of Aire, Calder and Wharfe. It includes the major cities and towns of Bradford, Huddersfield, Halifax, Keighley, Leeds, Dewsbury, Batley, Wakefield, not to mention a dozen smaller towns. In the whole of this area in the poll tax of 1379 the name Brook occurred six times; Huddersfield (4), Liversedge (1), Preston nr. Leeds (1).

It is of course possible that all six were related and that the name was already hereditary; certainly the distances involved are not great. The probability is that two families were represented, one comprising the Huddersfield and nearby Liversedge Brooks and a separate family near Leeds. This is, of course, conjecture but even if the assumption is false it does not materially affect what follows. In the next full record for the area, the subsidy roll of 1524, the number of Brooks had risen to fifteen - no less than eleven of these in Huddersfield. It seems worth pointing out that the name was still unknown in Leeds, Bradford, Halifax, Keighley, etc. Again one Brook was in Liversedge and the remaining three were in Cleckheaton, Soothill and Walton. All these townships were in the Calder Valley and none was farther than ten miles from Liversedge. Two main areas, Huddersfield and what is now known as the Spen Valley, were the homes of the name. In 1545 a very full subsidy roll listed thirty-nine Brooks, all but one within the two areas just specified. The actual locations were: Huddersfield 8, Dalton 4, Mirfield 3, Whitley, Shelley, Brighouse, Clifton, Slaithwaite and Almondbury 1 each; Cleckheaton 4, Liversedge 3, Drighlington 2,
Batley 2, Heckmondwike, Gomersall, East Bierley, Soothill, Hunslet, Bradford and Crigglestone 1 each. It is interesting to note that Brook was still absent from Leeds and Keighley and Halifax, although it had appeared in Bradford for the first time and in Hunslet on the fringe of Leeds. At this time it is impossible to say to which stock certain families belonged. Brighouse, for example, could be included in either Huddersfield or the Spen Valley. The subsequent enormous increases in population and the continuing migration of families make the assessment of what happened between 1545 and 1965 extremely difficult. It is, however, true to say that even now the distribution of Brook in the West Riding reflects this early concentration. Information regarding the way in which the Brooks of Almondbury ramified is contained in the account of that village 1 and if this is taken in conjunction with what has already been said, it is clear that the enormous number of people who bear the name, certainly in the West Riding, and possibly elsewhere also, are descended from one or two families established there 600 years ago. In fact the numbers of the name Brook in other parts of England are consistent with the normal distribution of a prolific West Riding name. 2

This case is not an isolated one; it can be paralleled many times and some of the names, e.g. Pickles, Sykes are much more distinctive; Brook has been deliberately chosen because it is the type of name so often considered to have multiple origins. There must, of course, have been some confusion with Brooke, Brookes, and Brooks but these must be considered separately. Brooke, which is not uncommon in the Huddersfield area, must often be a variant of Brook and it is possible that

1. V. pp. 247-8, 250.
this applies in the case of Brooks and Brookes both very uncommon.

Ironically, the word brook is not in use in the Huddersfield area today, having been replaced by beck or stream. It was, however, much used in the area as early as 1150 1 and it seems probable that the source of the Huddersfield name was an affluent of the Colne.

Types of toponymics which arose in other parts of the country, e.g. Hillman, Hiller, do not seem to be present in the West Riding and although in the 13th and early 14th centuries there were many compounds retaining a preposition, e.g. Attwell, Attwood, few seem to have given hereditary surnames. Occasionally a name of this type survived but has become extinct, e.g. 1379 John Bynethgate [P.T.Y.], 1551 John Nethgaty [Kirkburton P.R.]. Two which survived and are common are A tack (i.e. at-oak) and Bywater and the latter is particularly interesting. Dr. Reaney has quoted several early examples of this name which all include the word "the". Such forms were also common in the West Riding, e.g. 1219 Bithewater [Y.A.R.], 1379 Bythewater [P.T.Y.] but do not seem to have given rise to hereditary surnames. Bywater first appeared in the West Riding in the village of Preston in 1335, 2 as "juxta aquam". Preston lies next to Allerton, distinguished then and now, from many other villages of the same name, by the qualifying Bywater. This qualification was recorded as early as 1258, 3 and it seems that this particular surname arose out of the village name and was not a simple toponymic. The statistics for this surname in the

six main areas surveyed are as follows: Bradford (17), Leeds (17), Sheffield (7), York (7), Bristol (3), Newcastle (3). The distribution of Atack is even more restricted.

It seems to me that the theory of multiple origins for many general names of this type must be more closely examined. Even in the case of names such as Hill and Green it must be an exaggeration to say "as many origins as there are hills and greens."

**Evidence of heredity.**

This sub-class consists of surnames derived from topographical features and consequently the possibility that each one has multiple origins is an important consideration. Evidence of heredity can only be advanced in the case of individual families and it is therefore proposed to examine three surnames from this group, native to the village of Thurstonland, i.e. Marsh, Stocks, and Storrs.

All three words occur as minor place-names many times in the West Riding and the first evidence for the place-names in Thurstonland is: Marsh (1346), Stocks (1316), Storrs (1211).\(^1\) These dates should now be compared with those for the first appearance of each word as a surname in Thurstonland, c.f. Marsh (1297) [Y.L.S.], Stocks (1316) [Y. Deeds], Storrs (1316) [Y. Deeds],\(^2\) and with those for the earliest appearance of each surname in the court rolls of Wakefield manor of which Thurstonland was a part, c.f. Marsh (1296), Stocks (1275), Storrs (1275).

This could be interpreted as evidence that the surnames in Thurstonland had their origins in minor localities outside the village. This

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1. Ibid., Vol. 2, p.252.
possibility cannot be excluded. However, it is probable that the three surnames were derived from the localities in Thurstonland itself. Even in the case of Marsh where the surname evidence predates the place-name evidence by almost 50 years the derivation seems clear. For instance, in 1346 William del Mersch of Thurstonland was holding lands at "le mersch." Morehouse, in his accounts of these three families, certainly assumed this derivation, and discussed their residence in the village from the 14th to the 16th centuries. There is a wealth of evidence to show that the surnames were present in the village throughout that period, e.g. Storrs 1316, 1327, 1346, 1479, 1484, [Y. Deeds], 1335, 1339, 1361, 1384, 1416, 1445, (Morehouse), 1540 - 1609 [Kirkburton P.R.].

Unfortunately, the continuity of a particular surname in one place does not necessarily prove that in the early years those who bore it were related. It would, therefore, be wrong to conclude from the evidence already offered that these surnames had been hereditary from the 13th century, although this is quite possible. The 1379 poll tax does not help to solve the problem, for although there were families called Marsh and Stocks in the village at that date, there was no family called Storrs and yet, as has been shown above, the surname was evidenced there in 1346 and 1446. Although the exact dates at which these names became hereditary cannot be settled without more precise information, the probability is that they became fixed in the first half of the 14th century, but possibly as early as the second half of the 13th.

A final point of interest, where these three surnames are concerned, is the date at which the families' connections with the place of origin

1. Ibid., p.171.
severed. When Edmund Marsh of Marsh Hall was buried in 1568, his family moved to Halstead in the same parish and at about the same time Stocks House became the property of the Lockwood family. About 30 years later Storthes Hall was sold by the Storrs to the Horsfall family. 1.

All three surnames are well represented in the West Riding at the present day. Although Marsh is generally common, Stocks and Storrs have much more restricted distributions as the statistics for 1965 (T.D.) indicate.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bradford</th>
<th>Leeds</th>
<th>Sheffield &amp; Doncaster</th>
<th>York</th>
<th>Bristol</th>
<th>Newcastle</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Marsh</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>101</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>111</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stocks</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Storr(s)</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

General local names in the frequency lists. 2.

There are difficulties of classification with some of these names. Hill and Wood obviously belong here but others, e.g. Heaton and Thornton, despite their frequency as place-names are excluded. The sub-class comprises all those local names which are not compounds and simply designate a physical feature of the landscape. Often, even such names are identifiable localities and any conclusions arrived at here about frequency, must be considered in conjunction with the conclusions arrived at in the following section on specific locality names.

It is immediately noticeable that these names are more often found in the West Riding frequency lists than they are in those of Bristol and Newcastle, e.g. Bradford (35), Leeds (33), Sheffield (35), York (34), Bristol (21), Newcastle (20). Although these figures imply an

1. Ibid., pp.116.
2. V. p.6.
even distribution of such names in the West Riding, the tendency is for them to be higher in the list in the west than in the east. Bradford has 10 in the first 25, 17 in the first 50, whereas York has 3 in the first 25, and 8 in the first 50.

A surprisingly small number of names is common to the six major areas, i.e. Green, Hall, Hill, Lee, Moore and Wood. A further three are missing from Bristol only, i.e. Gill, Holmes and Shaw. Eight names are common to the West Riding areas only and the following table compares their 1965 (T.D.) numbers with those of Bristol and Newcastle:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Bradford</th>
<th>Leeds</th>
<th>Doncs.</th>
<th>Sheffield</th>
<th>York</th>
<th>Bristol</th>
<th>Newcastle</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Booth</td>
<td>254</td>
<td>186</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>133</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Briggs</td>
<td>180</td>
<td>149</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Firth</td>
<td>282</td>
<td>180</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haigh</td>
<td>325</td>
<td>106</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hirst</td>
<td>315</td>
<td>220</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Knowles</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rhodes</td>
<td>269</td>
<td>209</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sykes</td>
<td>361</td>
<td>195</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This table demonstrates the massive concentration of these names in the Bradford/Leeds area, i.e. the Aire and Calder valleys. It is noticeable that Sheffield and Bradford, comparable geographically are far from having the same pattern. The concentration, in a restricted area, of names hitherto described rather vaguely as north country or Yorkshire in origin, is very marked. In certain cases, the presence of the names outside the West Riding and even in some areas within the Riding, is simply the result of migration from the Pennine valleys where they originated. Sykes, for example, is not common throughout the
whole area covered by the Bradford directory. It is prolific in the
villages around Huddersfield, very common in Huddersfield itself, and
markedly less common in the rest of the clothing area. I have taken
cross sections of the population of several villages, towns and
cities 1. and the following numbers show how many families out of a
total of 250 bore the name Sykes. Sheffield (1), York (0), Bradford
(0), Halifax (1), Dewsbury (3), Huddersfield (6), Slaithwaite near
Huddersfield (21). It is true even today that enormous numbers of
people called Sykes, Haigh, Firth etc. are concentrated in small Penn­
ine valleys where industry has become established.

Similar evidence is provided if the frequency lists are broken
down even further:

Eight names common to three West Riding areas: Berry, Coates, Dean,
Myers and Stead are common to Bradford, Leeds and York; Thorpe is
common to Bradford, Sheffield and York; Carr and Barnes are common to
Leeds, Sheffield and York.

Twelve names are common to two areas: Brock, Brooke, Clough, Dale,
Greaves, Kirk, Law, Lund, Moss, Pickles, Wells and Yates.

Each area has, in addition several names which do not appear in the
frequency lists of other areas:

**Bradford:** Binns, Hoyle, Peel, Hey, Holt.

**Sheffield:** Hague, Marsh, Ford, Platts, Lowe, Brooks, Hayes, Slack,
Howe.

**Leeds:** Sheard, Field, Lodge.

**York:** Banks, Boyes, Croft.

A selection of names from this group provides further evidence of

1. V. p. 7.
the restricted distributions of many general local names. The statistics are for 1965 (T.D.).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Bradford</th>
<th>Leeds</th>
<th>Sheffield</th>
<th>York</th>
<th>Bristol</th>
<th>Newcastle</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Binns</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clough</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hey</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hoyle</td>
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<td>8</td>
<td>30</td>
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<td>9</td>
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<td>Sheard</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Not all the names reveal the same tendencies and those not listed here are more generally distributed. Moreover the surnames which have restricted distributions occur for the most part in one particular region. Bradford is the centre of this region, but although there are good reasons accounting for this phenomenon, discussion of them must wait until the evidence presented by an examination of specific local names is available.
(B). Origins of Specific Local Names.

This sub-class is generally held to contain more surnames than any other class. It has also been said that "they name fewer of the population than does the previous class, (i.e. patronymics)." 1. Certainly no place-name figures among the first twenty-one in the frequency lists drawn up by Matthews. 2. The inference is that few places have given rise to really prolific surnames and that those which are prolific have become so by virtue of their multiple origins. This view is in fact expressed by Matthews. 3. Newton and Sutton might be expected to be numerous because there are so many places so called. It will be seen that such generalisations on place-names, which may well be valid for England as a whole, are far from valid so far as the West Riding is concerned. Place-names in the West Riding have given rise to the most prolific and distinctive surnames.

There were three ways in which a surname was derived from a place-name. (1) When a man left his village for another, the place he had left often served as an adequate description, (2) A man often adopted the name of the place where he owned land. In such cases he could be resident in that place but need not necessarily be so. (3) A man could actually bear the name of the place where he resided or was a tenant. Although this might seem to categorise place-names fairly neatly, there is one particular problem which does not seem to have been discussed. It is vital to establish whether all place-names could give rise to surnames in the three ways described, or whether factors such as the size, importance, and location of a place determined which way surnames

1. B. Cottle, op. cit., p.15.
3. Ibid., p.278.
developed. If one imagines a move from Halifax parish to York the problem is more clearly seen. There are over thirty townships in Halifax and hundreds of minor place-names. This is because the hill-country was sparsely populated and settlements were widely distributed. Did a man who moved from there to York bear the name of his locality, his village or his parish? Even now in days of easier communication there is often a tendency to refer to the nearest big town as one's place of origin, rather than to the exact locality. Locality names, in fact, had little currency beyond the parish and that is still true today. It is, therefore, of great importance to note that hundreds of localities gave rise to surnames throughout the West Riding. Halifax parish has already been mentioned and this is an extreme example of scattered settlement. The pattern of settlement varied greatly in the West Riding and as it had an enormous influence on surname development it will be helpful to see in what ways it differed.

**Early settlement in the West Riding.**

Broadly speaking the West Riding can be divided into two main areas. To the east the land is low-lying and fertile. With the exception of the extreme south east which was not drained until the 17th century the whole area was well populated. It was here that many prosperous towns grew up; villages were numerous, and, more important in respect of this enquiry, nucleated. To the west the land is hilly and often inhospitable; the valleys are often steep-sided and narrow. The pattern of settlement varied. In the limestone area north of the Aire gap two main characteristics can be noted. In the upper valleys villages were

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1. This account is based on the detailed survey in A.H. Smith, *P.N.W.R.* Vol. 7, pp. 1 - 17.
small but evenly distributed along the valley bottom; there were few
farmsteads above the 1,000 ft. mark. One exception to this was Malham
Moor with a number of small scattered farmsteads, many of them originally
sheep stations for Fountains Abbey. In the lower-lying country of the
Aire gap itself villages were few and individual farms infrequent - a
direct contrast to Bowland where both were numerous. In Bowland the
majority of sites once again avoided the exposed hillsides and were be­
low the 800 ft. contour. South of the Aire gap villages were few and
there were great numbers of single dwellings and farmsteads. This was
most marked in the areas west of the present industrial centres (e.g.
Halifax).

There is no doubt whatsoever, that this pattern of settlement had
a great influence on naming habits. An examination of the hundreds of
surnames which derive from place-names shows that fully half of them
are from minor and insignificant localities. In the larger parishes
where settlement was more scattered, the isolated farmsteads often
gave rise to surnames. Often the name was borne by the resident whose
descendants continued to live in the place of origin for hundreds of
years. In Halifax parish itself well over fifty distinctive localities
gave rise to surnames.¹ This means that in many areas, mostly in
the west, the population bore surnames which make it relatively easy to
trace distribution in the years before the parish registers.

I have traced over 700 surnames which are derived from West Riding
place-names. Nearly 300 of these are not distinctive, i.e. either as
in the case of Norton, Sutton etc. the place-name is frequent through­
out the country, or as in the case of Heaton and Thornton it is

¹. V. p.299.
frequent within a more limited area. The remaining 400 names are distinctive. Roughly 200 are names of towns and villages e.g. Wakefield, Doncaster, Halifax, and an equivalent number are from minor localities, e.g. Ickringill, Ormondroyd, Barraclough.

Early movement of surnames from place-names.

The view that locality names had little currency beyond the parish has already been advanced. This is a very important point and needs establishing. To help establish that this is so, an examination will be made of lists of West Riding migrants during the period when surnames were still fluid, i.e. up to c1300 and the ensuing seventy-five years.

Immigrants to Norwich and London. 1.

Dr. Reaney compiled lists of immigrants to these two places which included West Riding men. His maps make it clear that immigration from the West Riding was slight and for the most part restricted to its eastern half. Two names only, i.e. Ripon and York found their way to Norwich in the period 1285 - 1350. The movement to London was rather more marked: 12th century, nil, 13th century (10), Doncaster, Drax, Gisburn, Knarshbrough, Lead, Pontefract, Tickhill, Wakefield, Wetherby, York. 14th century (15), Adlingflelt, Adwick, Airdley, Firbeck, Grantley, Halifax, Horbury, Knottingley, Markingfield, Poppleton, Ripon, Rossington, Sandal Magna, Selby, Toothill.

Of these 27 names only 1 is derived from a locality, i.e. Toothill. It is particularly interesting that the source of this name should be given as Yorkshire. Elsewhere Dr. Reaney has quoted four

places in different counties, none incidentally in Yorkshire, as possible sources. Toothill is a common West Riding name from Toothill in Rastrick in Halifax parish, and was probably hereditary when it arrived in London in the 14th century e.g. 1274 Richard de Thothyll, (Rastrick) [W.C.R.], 1379 John de Tutill (Rastrick) [P.T.Y.]. At least 6 of the remaining names are not found in the West Riding today.

**York Immigrants 1273 - 1375.**

During this period, whilst many names were still not hereditary, there were 177 freemen of York whose surnames were derived from West Riding place-names. No doubt towards the end of the period, some of the names which are under discussion were hereditary - nevertheless, these names not only show those areas in the West Riding from which York attracted immigrants but also help to verify whether localities were used to pin-point a man's place of origin, when the distance involved was much shorter than in Dr. Reaney's surveys.

**1273 - 1300.** (52 names). Only 2 names derived from localities, i.e. Hopperton and Stokeld.

**1300 - 1350.** (82 names). Only 7 names derived from localities, i.e. Bishopton, Hormington, Loxley, Priestley, Plumland, Rodley, Snowden.

**1350 - 1375.** (43 names). Only 6 localities, i.e. Barrowby, Cusworth, Nunwickthornes, Pateley Bridge, Wadsley and Wescoe.

Taking into account the fact that some of these were doubtless hereditary and that others were in parishes close to York, it is reasonably safe to infer that locality names were seldom used

descriptively of a man's place of origin when a long migration was involved. It is significant that only one immigrant to York bore a Calderdale name, for it was there in particular that this type of name was so frequent. A second point to consider, is the fact that only 3 of the 177 names analysed above, were found in the 1524 subsidy for York. It is hardly likely that migration from York alone accounts for this. More probably this is evidence of how few of the descriptions under discussion ever became hereditary surnames. This particular naming habit, in my view, gave rise to comparatively few surnames, and those few were usually the names of the largest, best known villages and towns.

Specific local names in the frequency lists. 1.

There is a striking contrast between the West Riding and Bristol in this sub-class of names. Only one name, i.e. Wiltshire finds its way into the Bristol frequency list. Newcastle with 24 can be compared with Sheffield (28) and York (28), but Leeds (42) and Bradford (69) have an outstanding proportion. If these figures are combined with the general local names over 50% of names in the Bradford area list are local in origin c.f. Bradford (104), Leeds (75), Sheffield (63), York (62), Newcastle (44), Bristol (22). This concentration is even more marked in view of the fact that Bradford has 30 in the first 100 compared with Leeds (9), Sheffield (8), and York (8). There are so many names involved in these West Riding lists that it will be less confusing to examine the four major areas in turn.

York (28). The place-names in this list are without exception northern in origin. Eleven are names of places which occur frequently in

1. V. p. 6.
Yorkshire and the north, e.g. Bentley, Thornton. A further eleven are drawn from a wide area i.e. Crawford, Johnstone (Scotland), Horsley (Durham), Harland, Pickering, Swales (N.R.), Fawcett, Kendall (Westmorland), Blackburn, Lancaster, Whitaker (Lancs.). The remainder are West Riding places: Armitage, Craven, Greenwood, Illingworth, Lockwood and Sutcliffe.

Sheffield (28). Again all the place-names are in the north. Thirteen are not distinctive, e.g. Bradley, Hartley. Seven are from outside the West Riding and they form an interesting contrast with those in York. They are: Denton, Mellor, Schofield (Lancs.), Bingham (Notts.), Needham (Derby), Bradbury, Charlesworth (Chesh.). All these are from counties which have a common boundary with the West Riding in the south and south-west. The remaining eight names are West Riding in origin, i.e. Armitage, Copley, Crookes, Hinchcliffe, Hoyland, Littlewood, Oxley, Staniforth.

Leeds (42). With the possible exception of Bedford 1 all the names in the Leeds group are northern place-names. Seventeen are not distinctive. Besides Bedford eight are from outside the Riding. They are: Fawcett (Westmorland), Blackburn, Broadbent, Chadwick, Hargreaves, Kershaw, Schofield, Whitaker (Lancs.). The remainder are West Riding in origin: Armitage, Craven, Crossley, Eastwood, Gledhill, Greenwood, Hemingway, Hepworth, Holdsworth, Illingworth, Ingham, 2 Lookwood, Midgley, Ramsden, Sutcliffe and Woodhead.

Bradford (69). All the place-names are northern. Bradford like Leeds has seventeen names which are not distinctive and in fact thirteen of

1. V. Appendix. p.395.
2. V. Appendix. p.396.
these are common to the two lists. Fourteen names are from outside the
West Riding - Buckley (Chesh.), Ashworth, Broadbent, Blackburn, Clegg,
Dewhirst, Garside, Hargreaves, Howarth, Kershaw, Mellor, Ogden, Schofield
and Whitaker (Lancs.). The remaining thirty-eight are all of West Rid­
ing origin.

In the following list the number in brackets is the 1965 (T.D.) total of
the name, including variants, in the West Riding.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Surname</th>
<th>1965 Total</th>
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<tr>
<td>Ackroyd</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gledhill</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lockwood</td>
<td>320</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shackleton</td>
<td>178</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Armitage</td>
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<td>Greenwood</td>
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<td>Longbottom</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lumb</td>
<td>217</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sugden</td>
<td>184</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bottomley</td>
<td>273</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hincholiffe</td>
<td>328</td>
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<tr>
<td>Midgley</td>
<td>263</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sunderland</td>
<td>167</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Butterfield</td>
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<tr>
<td>Holdsworth</td>
<td>317</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Murgatroyd</td>
<td>147</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sutcliffe</td>
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<td>Waddington</td>
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<td>Robertshaw</td>
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<td>Eastwood</td>
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<td>Laycock</td>
<td>227</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rushworth</td>
<td>174</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

If all four areas are examined in conjunction there are forty-five
surnames with distinctive West Riding place-name origins. Of these
one is a district name, five are village names and the remainder are all
derived from localities, situated as follows:

South Yorks: Sheffield (2).

Airedale: Oakworth (1), Bradford (1).

Ribblesdale: Slaidburn (2), Bolton by Bowland (1).

Calderdale: Halifax (25), Kirkburton (4), Almondbury (3).

It is worth noting that in 1379, thirty-two Calderdale names were
shared among only sixty families. A comparison with the 1965 statist­
ics indicates to what extent these families ramified and spread.

1. This total excludes Oldroyd (103) which is probably the same name.
2. This total excludes Wordsworth (48) which is probably from Wadworth.
Indeed this comparatively small area gave rise to surnames which predominated in all the major areas by 1965. Of those with distinctive West Riding place-name origins the proportion from Calderdale was as follows: York, 4 out of 6; Sheffield, 5 out of 8; Leeds, 14 out of 16; Bradford, 31 out of 38.

Evidence of heredity.

There is considerable difficulty in deciding when the majority of surnames in this sub-class became hereditary. This is because it comprises names of many types. Some place-names became the surnames of important families during the Norman period. One illustration of this is Huddleston. A family bearing this name held lands in north-west England as early as 1198. Significantly, the name is much more common there even today than in its native West Riding and it seems likely that it has been hereditary for 800 years.

Place-names used simply to describe a man's original home, could no doubt become hereditary at any time whilst surnames were still fluid and therefore, were likely to arise well into the 15th century, e.g. 1456 William de Yedon, son of Robert Plurwryght [F.Y.].

In those many cases where a man took his name from a locality, the evidence already accumulated under general local names raised the possibility that such names were becoming hereditary as early as the late 13th century. In support of this, it is of interest to note the first appearances of those surnames from localities which have already been mentioned in the frequency lists. Of the 39 names 18 appeared before

Although this is not proof of heredity it seems to fall into place with what has already been said on the subject.

**Local surnames ending in -er.**

Despite the fact that Rippiner appears to be the sole West Riding survivor of this type of name, the naming habit raises an important point. Evidence in the West Riding suggests that such names are 16th century in origin and do not go back to the period in the 14th and 15th centuries when the majority of surnames became hereditary. Dr. Reaney has dealt with a dozen names of this type showing that in the south at least the formation existed as early as the 13th century e.g. 1275 William le Tybtoner.¹ None of his north country examples is dated prior to 1575.

The only examples I have located in the West Riding are as follows. 1524 Fossegraver, Wartyrre, (York) [S.R.], 1562 Rippyner [York P.R.], 1581 Rathemeller [Thornton in Lonsdale P.R.], 1613 Arbutler [Swillington P.R.], 1687 Hardcastler [Leeds P.R.].

The inference is that the names are a result of a habit which took hold in the West Riding in the 16th and 17th centuries, in which case two interesting links must be mentioned. Firstly, this would support the view already expressed, that some categories of names originated in the 16th century and later.² The second point helps to explain why naming habits might be so late in developing. The studies of individual areas show that large sections of the population were stable until

the 16th century, particularly where locality names were concerned. 1. Two possibilities therefore arise. Rippiner might be a new surname for a man from Ripón, or simply a variant of Ripon. Arbutler seems to have settled as Harbottle in Swillington and might therefore be for a man from that place or for someone from Northumberland called Harbottle. This would apply also in such cases as Hardcastler and Rathmeller where families called Hardcastle and Rathmell were numerous in the areas near those localities.

(c) **Toponymies and Surnames from the Continent.**

Toponymies are a small group of names which arose when a man's home was designated by a descriptive adjective. Certain areas in the British Isles were still relatively unknown and "le Sotheren 1308" [W.C.R.], was sufficient to indicate an origin to the south. Some toponymies denoted nationality, e.g. Scott and Walsh. The former is particularly frequent in the West Riding and is high in the frequency lists of all four major areas. Walsh appears in the Leeds list only. Toponymies from the continent are more frequent and the following are well established in the West Riding, i.e. Britton, Fleming, Frank, Francis, Frankish, Norman, etc.

More important in this West Riding survey are the surnames of continental origin which refer to specific place-names. Although the flow of such names into England has been a continuous process from the Conquest onwards, the majority of the names which possess special significance are the names of families who held land in France, and who featured prominently in Anglo-Norman society. These names were of course subject to the same sort of linguistic development as native

names and have, therefore, developed regional peculiarities. Norman-
ville originated in Seine-Inférieure but in the 17th century it became
Normabell and survives in the West Riding as Normable and Nonhebel,
c.f. 1624-63 Normanvell, Normavell, Normavell, Normabell [Harewood P.R.]. Evers
common in the Leeds area was an early alternative to Eure c.f. 1539 Sir
Ralph Eure alias Evers, [W.Y.R.]. There are two West Riding names in
this sub-class worthy of closer examination, i.e. Wastnage and Cawthra.

Wastnage. This name appeared in South Yorks in the 14th century,¹
and although it never became particularly common, the spelling, origin­
ally Wastenes, eventually became diversified. This is most obvious in
the parish registers of Doncaster and Rotherham. The street directories
of Leeds, Rotherham and Sheffield provide examples of fifteen modern
variants, i.e. Wastnage, Wastnidge, Wastnidge, Wastnedge, Wastenage, Was­
inidge, Waistnedge, Westnedge, Westnidge, Westnidge, Westnidge, Westnedge, Wes­
nerdale, Westney, Wasteney, Wastmidge.

Cawthra. In the 1379 poll tax this name appeared at Adel, Bramhope and
Kirby Overblow in lower Wharfedale as Caudra, Cawdra and Caudray. None
of the examples had the preposition "de" although later in 1391 it
appeared in Adel, e.g. de Cawdry [Test. Ebor.]. Despite the tempta­
tion to compare it with the well known Cowdry, it seems likely that the
true origin is a nickname, ² c.f. 1290 John Quir de ray, 1324 John
Querderay (Ilkley) [Y. Deeds]. This family was well established in
lower Wharfedale. At the present day the many variants are all found
in Leeds and Bradford, the main ones being Cawthra, Cawthrow, Cawthrow,
Cawthray and Cawtheray. At one stage popular etymology associated the

¹ W. Farrar and C.T. Clay, op. cit., Vol. 6, p.211.
² c.f. P.H. Reaney, A Dictionary of British Surnames, pp. 77, 80.
name with "cold wray" (i.e. nook) c.f. 1712 Caldrey [Bolton-by-Bowland P.R.] and Coldray survives.

The frequency of surnames with a continental origin.

Several names such as Day and Gray which appear in the frequency lists owe something of their frequency to French place-names, e.g. 1159 Hugh de Dai [Pontefract], 1230 Robert de Gray [Pontefract]. However, there are alternative origins for these names and they cannot properly be dealt with here. In fact only two names from this group come into the frequency lists at all. Gaunt in Leeds and Beaumont in all four major areas, i.e. Bradford (51st), Leeds (77th), Sheffield (185th), York (188th). The name was that of a family which held land in the Huddersfield area and the present distribution of Beaumont in the West Riding is almost entirely due to the ramification of the name in the Huddersfield area. 1. In this, Beaumont is typical of many names from all classes which had their beginnings in the Calder Valley. The important question is whether the majority of Beaumonts in the Calder Valley have the same ancestor originally or whether unrelated families somehow acquired the name. It has been suggested that tenants might have adopted the lord’s name, a similar process to the later habit whereby apprentices took their master’s name. It is interesting, therefore, to note that in 1400 William Lacie was described as a villain of the Lord of the Manor of Kippax. 2. If he owed his name to a minor branch of the great Norman family, it must have fallen on lean times. Despite interesting clues of this nature I have found no evidence to suggest that names of Norman origin were acquired by unrelated tenants. Indeed, the distribution of Beaumont is comparable

1. v. Almondbury account, pp. 246-250.
with the distribution of scores of other names of much lesser status.

It is my opinion that most of the numerous Beaumonts of the West Riding have a common origin and the name's present prolificacy is the result of a local set of circumstances. 1.

Although so few names of Norman origin appear in the frequency lists there are several not there which have concentrations worth noting in the West Riding today. The following table is drawn up from 1965 (T.D.) statistics.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Bradford</th>
<th>Leeds</th>
<th>Sheffield</th>
<th>York</th>
<th>Bristol</th>
<th>Newcastle</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>17</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>13</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conyer(s)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gascoigne(coyne)</td>
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<td>19</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gaunt</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>95</td>
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<td>20</td>
<td>5</td>
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<td>17</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saville</td>
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<td>9</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Varley</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In the cases of Bruce and Gascoigne the evidence suggests that their distribution is regional but the remaining names have an even more restricted distribution. Often this reflects the early importance of a land-holding family in one area - e.g. Saville, but in the case of Varley there is no trace of the name in the West Riding before the middle of the 16th century, e.g. 1559 William Verley [Gargrave P.R.]. The spelling and location of this name suggest that its true home was Lancs., c.f. 1219 Hugo de Verli 2. (Lancs.)

SECTION 2.

Identification of West Riding Surnames.
The preceding account has shown that there is a substantial body of distinctive names in the West Riding. Although these names are to be found in every class, the majority are surnames derived from localities. However, before it is possible to consider the distribution of surnames in detail, there is the important subject of identification to be dealt with. Six hundred years of ramification and movement has inevitably left its mark on the modern appearance of surnames. The association between this modern appearance and the original source must be clearly established for an estimation of distribution to be accurate. It is, for instance, dangerous to assess the distribution of the family name Rawnsley, unless one knows that in certain parishes it became Rangeley.  

Most distinctive names originating in the West Riding have variants. These may be rare or frequent but their identification is essential to this study. The following section concerns itself with the factors affecting identification particularly those surnames derived from West Riding place-names. This is the biggest group of distinctive names and also the one which has been most neglected previously.

In a few cases the large number of variants of particular surnames has already been noted. Dr. Reaney collected a score or more for the name Birkenshaw.  

It is worth noting that this name was one of the few to move away from its place of origin at an early date. The tendency, as will be shown in the ensuing assessment of distribution, was for local names to be stable until the middle of the 16th century. The distance Birkenshaw moved was not great - into neighbouring Airedale

1. e.g. 1677-87, James Rawnsley, Ransley, Raynsley, Rangley [Hartshhead P.R.].  
but in fact this was sufficiently far for the name to be strange. It might seem logical to conclude that the many variants are a result of the difficulties people experienced in pronouncing an unusual name and doubtless in the case of long and unwieldy names this is partly the case. There is, however, one other point which needs consideration. In the case of the Colne Valley place-name Slaithwaite, for example, there are even today three distinct pronunciations which can be heard in or around the village. The pronunciation varies according to a man's place of origin, his social status, his audience - or even his mood. The same is true of many local place-names and was no doubt true in earlier times also. The effect of this on surnames will now be considered.

Both Weekley and Dr. Reaney have discussed the West Riding name Barraclough. Neither located it, although it is derived from a minor locality in Southowram in the parish of Halifax. 1 Dr. Reaney said "As Weekley has noted, Barraclough, a northern name, has become Barrow-cliff in Notts. and reaches London as Berrycloth and Berecloth, where it is often pronounced Barraclow and Barraclue. It has also been corrupted to Barraclough." 2 This concludes his treatment of the surname and the inference seems to be that the variants are the result of local attempts to deal with the name. In fact, all these variants and others which have not survived, were alternative pronunciations in the area where Barraclough originated, e.g. 1316 Peter de Barneclough [W.C.R.], 1379 John de Barowchag [P.T.Y.], 1505 Margaret Baroclowth [W.Y.R.], 1681 Mary Barracliff [Ledsham P.R.], 16th century, Baracler, Barowclouthe, Barochough, [Halifax P.R.].

The spelling which predominates in the West Riding in 1965 (T.D.)
is Barraclough (223). Less common are Barrowolough (13) and Barrow-
cliffe (10). There are also variants which do not find their way into
the directories, i.e. Baraclough (Sheffield), Barracoff (Huddersfield),
Barrowcliff (Leeds and York). The spelling Barraclough is essentially
a standardisation and must have become settled at a comparatively late
date. Such general acceptance of a "correct" form is possible when,
as in this case, many bearers of the name inhabit the area where it
originated and association between name and place were strong. It
could not apply to people who had already migrated from the district and
had taken the varieties of pronunciation with them. It is likely,
therefore, that an unusual name which ramified and spread at an early
date, will have many modern variants.

It has already been stated that it was rare for surnames of this
type to make long distance moves; the only ones which were likely to
do so being names derived from the more important towns and villages.
In those cases where a name was derived from the best known towns, it
was unlikely to lead to unusual variants, but quite often in the case
of less important places the surname itself developed in a way that
makes identification difficult. Two surnames derived from West Riding
parishes illustrate this point. Neither of them has been located as
far as I know.

Audasley: This name is derived from the place-name Ardsley and was
found near its place of origin in the poll tax of 1379, e.g. Joan de
Ardeslawe (Middleton). By the 16th century the surname had migrated
to the lower Calder Valley and later, in Hartshead and Horbury, lost
its association with the place-name, e.g. 1642 Nicholas Awdislay
Hartshead P.R., 1702 Eli Audsley [Horbury P.R.]. In its present form, Audsley is still concentrated in the towns of the lower Calder Valley.

Donkersley: This not very common Huddersfield name is derived from the village of Tankersley in South Yorks. The first evidence of the surname is at Pontefract, e.g. 1238 Henry de Tancrelay [Pontefract]. After this date the "S", as was common, was often omitted, e.g. 1307 Henry de Tankerlay [P.Y.], but it was in the 17th century that the change from "T" to "D" was made e.g. 1666 - 1698 Adam Tankersley, Dankersley, Doncarley [Emley P.R.]. Although these references may not all be to the same man it is likely that they are all to members of one family, which suggests that Dunkerley may also, on occasion, belong here.

Spelling similarities.

A very real danger is the assumption that a surname having the same spelling as a place-name is derived from it. When Dr. Reaney said that he had not dealt with local surnames which were easily identifiable from a good gazeteer, he was economising on space and was no doubt aware that in many cases such a course might lead to erroneous conclusions. The inference is, if a name is not included in his Dictionary, and has the same spelling as a well-known and distinctive place-name, that it is derived from that place. It has become increasingly clear to me during my research into West Riding surnames, that such an inference is often mistaken and that accuracy in the location of the home of a name, depends on the detailed examination of a limited area. Dr. Reaney had, it is true, already avoided many pitfalls by establishing Yorkshire origins for

1. c.f. p.53.
2. P.H. Reaney, A Dictionary of British Surnames, p.VIII.
names such as Brighton, Bristol, Hampshire and Wales. He might have added many more but one or two must serve to illustrate the point.

**Sunderland:** This name is derived from a locality in the township of Northowram in the parish of Halifax. It has been frequent in the Halifax area for 700 years, e.g. 1274 Alcock de Sondreland (Sowerby), [W.C.R.], 1379 Thomas de Sundirland (Ovenden) [P.T.Y.]. The distribution of the name in 1965 (T.D.) indicates the extent to which it has ramified close to its place of origin; Bradford (106), Leeds (40), Newcastle (4). Although the better known Sunderland may have given rise to a surname, it is clear that the majority of Sunderlands owe their name to the West Riding locality.

**Windsor:** This name, in the West Riding, has often nothing to do with the southern Windsor. It is the name of a family which farmed in Malhamdale and Wharfedale for hundreds of years and is probably derived from the locality Winds Over in Ilkley parish, e.g. 1379 William de Wyndesouer (Malham) [P.T.Y.]. The name is still found in Wharfedale and the West Riding towns. The same place may also have contributed to the name Winder, e.g. 1456 John Wyndhour (Malham) [Fountains]. Proof is also available to show that Eastbourne is a local variant of Eastburn, that Coventry can have a West Riding origin and that the majority of Dransfields owe their name to a West Riding locality and not to Dronfield in Derbyshire.

It is inevitable, in a survey of the West Riding, that I should locate West Riding origins for names which might seem to originate

1. Ibid., pp.47, 48, 153, 340.
elsewhere. No doubt this is a two-way traffic and some names which appear to be West Riding in origin, in reality have no home there. This is often only obvious if such a name later migrates to the West Riding. One example is Harrogate, apparently from the Yorkshire place-name and found in the county in the 18th century, e.g. 1775 Joseph Harrogate [Hemsworth P.R.]. An earlier reference to a John Harragate of Newcastle in 1611,¹ points to the real origin, i.e. Harrogate, Nr. Darlington, in Durham. The only examples of the name which I have been able to locate are in Durham.

The same difficulty of identification also exists within the county. Many place-names, even distinctive ones, are found more than once. In general this has been recognised, but where West Riding names are concerned there has also been some inaccuracy. Very often a surname is quoted, an early example given and a place of similar or identical spelling indicated as the source. Often, such information, which may be correct as far as it goes, gives an entirely wrong impression. Once again this can be illustrated by reference to West Riding names dealt with by Dr. Reaney, who is, on the whole, more accurate than anybody else.

Shackleton: Dr. Reaney derived this from Scackleton in North Yorkshire, and said of it "The surname preserves the original English "Sh"."² It is quite possible that some modern Shackletons owe their name to this particular place-name. However, the vast majority certainly owe their name to Shackleton, a locality in the parish of Halifax.³ Originally the name of this place was Shackletonstall, comparable with Heptonstall, Saltonstall, etc. in the same area, and the early forms of the name were

so spelled. By 1300 the "stall" had been dropped in written documents in both place-name and surname but was obviously retained in colloquial speech as occasional examples appeared with the suffix, e.g. 1274 Jordan de Schakelstonstal [W.C.R.], 1379 Cecilia de Schakelton (Halifax) [P.T.Y.], 1632 William Shackletonstall [Heptonstall P.R.]. The 1965 (T.D.) distribution of Shackleton is indicative both of its place of origin and of the manner in which it has ramified locally, Bradford (119), Leeds (27), Sheffield (6), York (13). Significantly there are only 12 examples of the name in the North and East Ridings where one might expect it to ramify if Scackleton were the origin.

Other West Riding names in this category are Battersby from a locality in Bowland more often than from Battersby (N.R.); Lockwood, almost always from a township near Huddersfield, although occasionally from Lockwood (N.R.); Northorpe and its variants from a locality in Mirfield more often than from Northorpe (E.R.).

Sometimes the failure to locate the source of a name is because the place of origin has disappeared. Discussing Thackeray and its many variants, Dr. Reaney supplied five examples, all from Yorkshire sources and suggested Thackray Wood in Cumberland as the source. The origin is much more probably Thackray, a locality in the parish of Fewston the site of which is now submerged in Fewston reservoir, e.g. 1336 John de Thakwra [Fountains]. The family was prolific in the area and has a wide distribution in the West Riding. There are at least twelve

1. Ibid., Vol. 6, p.204.
variants and the most common in the West Riding in 1965 (T.D.) are Thackray (95), Thackrah (13), Thackeray (13), Thackery (10), and Thackwray (7). It is significant that in the north west there are only 6 examples. If the name had a source there as Dr. Reaney supposed, it has not ramified in the way the Wharfedale family has.

Linguistic factors in surname identification.

Problems of identification are often accentuated because of misleading spellings which are the result of linguistic influences. Some of the effects have been mentioned elsewhere but in this section an attempt is made to systematise the effects of such influences, not all of which fall into a logical pattern. This is particularly noticeable where common place-name elements suffered a weakening of stress in final syllables. When Blenkinsop, of Northumbrian origin, appeared in Rothwell [P.R.] in the 18th century it was spelled indifferently Blenkins, Blenkinshaw, Blenkinsop. Beardsall in Emley [P.R.] in the 19th century became Beardsill, Beardhill, Bearchill, Beachill. Between 1786 - 91 in the same village Joseph and Lydia Frankland also appeared as Franklin, Franklinton, Frankinton, Frankiston. Between 1554 - 64 in Halifax the following run of names appears to belong to one family, Oxmod, Oxnoppe, Oxner, Oxenoble, Oxenfeld. These probably refer to Oxnard influenced by the local place-name Oxenhope.

In some parishes the tendency to irregular spellings was more marked than in others. In Dewsbury [P.R.], for example, there were nearly thirty variants of Ackroyd and over forty variants of Holroyd, Oldroyd. So confused are the spellings of these latter two that it is not even

certain whether one or two names are involved. In theory most of these variants could persist as separate surnames.

C. and CH. Where alternative forms such as Cater, Chater, Caplin, Chaplin, exist side by side they are easily recognisable as having the same origin. Occasionally, however, the development of a place-name and a surname derived from it, have followed different linguistic paths and the surname is not immediately recognisable. Cheesbrough is now almost exclusively a Leeds surname. It is derived from Kexbrough in South Yorkshire, which in 1086 was spelled Chizeburg. 1. The pronunciations appear to have existed simultaneously, e.g. 1348 Richard de Kesburgh [Kirkstall], 1526 Edward Cheseburgh [F.I.], 1805 Elizabeth Kaseberry [Harewood P.R.]. Similarly Kettleborough which first appeared in the West Riding in 1324 2 is still a South Yorks. name alongside Chettleburgh and Chittleborough.

SCH, SC, SH, CH. These spelling variations are the result of a similar process. Scalewray is a lost locality in Ilkley parish 3 and from the 14th century on, the surnames derived from it differed greatly in appearance within a small area, e.g. 1379 Skalwra, Schalwra (Ilkley), Chilray, Skelwra (Beckwith) [P.T.Y.], 1545 Scaweray (Ilkley) [S.R.], 1643 Sheldray (Otley P.R.), 1720 Cheldera [Ilkley P.R.]. Similarly Scarcroft in Thorner parish gave rise to two surnames, i.e. 1539 Sherecroft, 1686 Scarcroft [York P.R.]. Neither of these names appears to survive in the West Riding but it would not be surprising if they were found elsewhere and had not been identified.

2. e.g. 1324 William de Ketelbergh (Doncaster) [Monk Bretton].
C. G. T. Initial "C" frequently became "G" colloquially and consequent-
ly many surnames beginning with "G" are derived from place-names beginn-
ing with "C", e.g. Creswell, Creswell; Castleton, Caseltine; Creswick, 
Creswick; Cawthorne, Gawthorne; etc. Initial "C" or "K" could also 
become "T", e.g. 1538-42 Seth Catlowe, Tatlow [Halifax P.R.], 1808-10 
Richard Kemplay, Themplay [York P.R.].

The voicing of "C" to "G" was also common medially, e.g. Blackburn, 
Blagburn; Blakebrough, Blagbrough; Pickburn, Pigburn. Many variants 
developed in this way and it would be impossible to list all the dif-
ferent mutations. The following must serve to indicate the most fre-
quent substitutions. In each case the place-name stands first but all 
the examples persist as surnames, e.g. Bilbrough, Pilbrough; Penistone, 
Bennistone; Dewsbury, Jewsbury; Bracewell, Brazewell; Hebblethwaite, 
Hepplethwaite; Cusworth, Cushworth; Methley, Medley.

L. N. This particular sound-change has lead to some confusion. This 
is best illustrated by those surnames which derive from Belle Clive near 
Langsett. 1. Originally the surname was always spelled with an "I", 
e.g. 1297 Thomas de Billeclif [W.C.R.], 1379 John de Bilclyf [P.T.Y.]. 
However, there is evidence in the parish registers of Sheffield and 
Rothwell which seems to link this name with the surname Bintcliffe. The 
earliest appearance of the latter was in York in the 15th century and 
its origin from Belle Clive seems to be proved by the following examples, 
e.g. 1788-93 James and Hannah Bilcliffe, Binciffe, Bintley [Emley 
P.R.]. There are now over a dozen variants of the name within a short 
distance of Penistone where it originated. This is not an isolated 
case; Colyngwood, Colynsworth and Conyngwurth, appearing side by side 

1. Ibid., Vol. 1, p.331.
in Dunkeswick in 1535 have the same origin, i.e. Cullingworth a nearby village in Airedale and numerous other examples could be quoted.

Metathesis has also played its part in surname development and although "R" is usually the consonant involved this is not always the case, e.g. Labron from Leyburn (N.R.), Rostron from Rostherne (Cheshire), Sproston from Sproston (N.R.), Kristall from Kirkstall, Bristol from Birstall etc. Assimilation has produced Cunniffe from Cunliffe (Lancs.) and Coggrave from Copgrave (W.R.), and dissimilation Roslington from Rossington (W.R.), Embley from Emley, Eltherington from Etherington.

Most of the sound changes mentioned, involve consonants. Vowel changes are less common, but two such changes must be mentioned. The first involves the interchange of "i" and "u". The following is a list of the most obvious examples and in each case the place-name stands first, although all the forms quoted survive as surnames, e.g. Livertridge, Loversidge; Rishworth, Rushworth; Huddlestone, Hiddlestone; Riddlesden, Ruddlehead; Lupset, Lipsett; Pickering, Puckering; Clitheroe, Cluderay; Sugden, Sigden. The second vowel change is the characteristic West Riding diphthongisation of the sounds contained in the words "coal" (i.e. coil) and "fool" (i.e. fooil). This accounts for the numerous surnames ending in "royd". The parallel in Lancashire is "rod" and wherever a Lancashire surname with this suffix has entered the West Riding it has undergone the vowel change, e.g. Grinrod (Lancs.) gives Greenroyd (W.R.), Ormrod (Lancs.) gives Ormroyd (W.R.). Surprisingly, Rhodes has resisted the change more than the compounds and Royds is not a common West Riding surname. Naturally, in the majority

of cases, the place-name itself has undergone the same change, e.g. Hoyland but in some cases where the place-name preserves the pure vowel, variants reveal the dialect influence, e.g. Scholes, Skoyles; Soothill, Suttill; Moseley, Moisley. It may be that names such as Boyling and Boyland are from Bowling and Bowland but I have found no evidence to support this.

Inorganic letters. Many surnames acquired final consonants which were not part of the place-name from which they originated. "D" and "T" were the commonest examples of this, e.g. Bramhall, Bramald; Greenhalgh, Greenhell; Wetherall, Weatherald, Weatherilt. Conversely, names ending in "T" or "D" tended to lose the final consonant, e.g. Esholt, Ashall; Overend, Overin; Northend, Northin.

Equally common was the practice whereby a surname acquired a consonant initially. Examples with "H", although very frequent, present no real difficulties, e.g. Austwick, Hostick; Utley, Hutley; but the conversion of "W" to "Qu" as the result of over aspiration could completely alter the appearance of a surname, e.g. Wigfall, Quickfall; Whixley, Quixley. Once again the habit worked both ways and there are several cases of the place-name preserving an aspiration lost in the surname, e.g. Quarmby, Wharmby; Hogley, Ogley. Surnames which began with a vowel were also, in certain parts of the West Riding quite likely to acquire an initial "Y". Elland, pronounced colloquially Yelland, was so spelled frequently and if the name has survived in this form it will be difficult to separate from identical forms with alternate origins. Similarly Earnshaw has given rise to Yearnshaw and Yearnshire.
The tendency for certain types of names to acquire or lose a medial "S" has already been mentioned. In this way a simple place-name such as Dungworth became Dungsworth, Dunsworth, Donsworth and Downsworth. It also meant that the surnames derived from Wadworth and Wadsworth, both in the West Riding, are almost impossible to separate. However, perhaps the strangest examples concerning the consonant "S" are those where it was added to the front of a surname, e.g. 1749 Thomas Skippax [Rothwell P.R.], 1614 John Scrosley [Methley P.R.]. This particular habit probably explains the origins of Scroxton, Scrowther and Spankmman existing in the West Riding alongside Croxton, Crowther and Panke-thman.

Vocalisation. The results of this are most often seen in names ending in "AIL" or "ELL." Thus Baxendale, itself a variant of Baxenden (Lancs.) became Bassinder. Similar formations are: Aspirall, Espiner; Bramhall, Brammer, Bramma, Brammah; Stansall, Stanser. When the final element was "AIL" this tended to become "SHAW" e.g. Beardsall, Beardsshaw; Moddershall, Mottershaw; Kneesall, Kneeshaw. The same letter "L" was also vocalised medially, e.g. Malthouse, Mawtus; Holgate, Howgate; Bulmer (N.R.), Bawmer.

Abbreviation. The tendency to contract or shorten surnames is one which now presents serious problems. The surname Hipperon became Hippyon before the end of the 14th century 1 and this illustrates the habit of omitting an unaccented medial syllable. Similarly, Boroughbridge became Burbridge, and Darlington, Darnton. In some cases the contracted form seems to have existed alongside the full form throughout the whole period of surname development, e.g. 1379 Capulfod, Capwod (Handsworth) [P.T.Y.], 1602-5 Edward Midward, Middleward, [Keighley P.R.].

1. e.g. 1398 Emma Huppyon or Huppyon [W.Y.R.], Vol. 6, p.92.
As a result, Robertshaw, Robinshaw and Robshaw all exist at the present
day and have the same origin.

More rarely either the first or last syllable could be omitted. Thus Margerison, which in Bradford is pronounced with the accent on the second syllable, became Jerrison. 

Although concrete proof of the omission of a final syllable is scarce there is considerable evidence to suggest that many names were formed in this way. For example, in 1705 Matthew Huddleston moved from Felkirk to Calverley [P.R.]. Subsequently in the same year the name Matthew Huddle appeared in the registers. This would imply that Huddleston might well be the origin of the name Huddel. Collins attributed the names Barrow and Hebble to Barrowlough and Hebblethwaite but provided no evidence. It is tempting to presume origins of this nature for Trimming and Hinch found alongside Trimmingham and Hinchcliffe and the same theory would account for the disappearance of the rather unwieldy Carlinghow and Cutforthay, for both Carling and Cutforth are West Riding names which have so far not been identified. The only positive evidence so far that such abbreviation did take place, is in the following cases, i.e. 1612 William Rishforth alias Rishe, 1798 – 1800 Joseph Poppleton, Popple

It also happened occasionally that surnames increased their length. It would hardly be true to claim that this was the case with Lothington, a surname derived from Lotherton, for this form simply preserves the original spelling of the place-name. However, the derivative "ing" is worth special consideration. It was quite regularly omitted

1. e.g. Adel P.R. Thoresby. Vol. 5, pp. 56, 115.
from surnames such as Hemingbrough and Rimington, e.g. 1649-50 Robert Remington, Remton [Clapham P.R.] and in several cases the abbreviated forms have survived, e.g. Hembrough. It was possibly the fact that both forms existed side by side that lead other names to introduce an "ing" which was not an organic part of the surname, e.g. 1623 Poplington [Kirkby Malham P.R.], 1618 Twislington [Horbury P.R.], 1744 Dearmingley, [Thornhill P.R.]. The probable sources of these names are Poppleton and Twisleton (W.R.), and Dearnley (Lancs.). Although none of these has survived, the process could account for the derivation of certain West Riding names which appear to have no place-name origin, e.g. Hickleton from Hickleton (W.R.); Overington from Overton (N.R.); Leverington from Liverton (N.R.).

Popular etymology. The tendency to make a strange surname conform to a known pattern has had an enormous influence on surname development. No doubt this was responsible for the aberrative forms of Blenkinsop, Oxnard etc. mentioned earlier. An interesting aspect of this habit was the way in which local names once they moved from their places of origin, were converted into recognisable words, e.g. 1756 Birdwhistle (i.e. Birtwhistle) [Thornton P.R.], 1612 Falsehood (i.e. Fawcett) [Ingleton P.R.], c1660 Smoothways (i.e. Smurthwaite). Survivals include: Pitchfork (i.e. Pitchford), Beesting (i.e. Beeston), Copperwheat (i.e. Cowperthwaite). The common Bradford surname Lightowler became Li^tholder and Ligjitfowler in Leeds and it is clear that variants of this nature, obeying no linguistic rule, can present enormous difficulties of interpretation. The surname Riddlesden provides good examples of the effects of popular etymology. It is derived from the

village of Riddlesden in Airedale and already in the 14th century had moved into the Calder Valley. By the 16th century a significant vowel change had taken place, e.g. 1379 Thomas Ridilsden [P.T.Y.], 1556 John Ruddilsden [Halifax P.R.]. By the 18th century the name in the Thornhill and Rothwell areas appeared regularly as Ruddlestone, which is a local name for the ochre stone used by West Riding housewives to decorate their window-sills and doorsteps. No fewer than nine variants of this uncommon surname survive in the West Riding.

Confusion between similar names. In the section on Bilcliffe it was shown how some of the forms acquired an "N" and it is clear that Bintley which exists as a variant of the name can quite easily be confused with Bentley. Rather more significant confusions occur where the distribution areas of two names which had some resemblance coincided. Each was capable of influencing the other permanently. Two cases will serve to illustrate this point.

Rathmell, Wrathall. Both these surnames have Ribblesdale origins. Rathmell is the name of a hamlet but Wrathall's origin is obscure. It may refer to a lost place-name or an insignificant locality in the Lancashire section of the dale, e.g. 1379 Richard Wratholff (Long Preston) [P.T.Y.]. In the 17th century the two names both appeared in Linton parish in adjacent Wharfedale and an interesting run of forms resulted, e.g. Ramell, Rathmell, Wrathmill, Waythall, Wrathow. The modern variants Wrathmall, Wrathmell, Wraithmell are the result of this association between the names.

Sedgwick, Sigsworth. Both these names have been frequent in the northern half of the West Riding since the 14th century. Sigsworth is
derived from a locality in Nidderdale, ¹ but Sedgwick is just over the border in Westmorland. By the 15th and 16th centuries the names were found in York and in Ripon and it is impossible to separate some of the forms, e.g., 1473–1587 Siggeswyk, Syggewyth, Sigswith [F.Y.], 16th century Sigsworth the, Sigswith, Sigswick [Ripon P.R.]. The West Riding name Siswick, for which I have been unable to locate an origin, probably resulted from the confusion, but to which surname it belongs is difficult to say.

The influence of spelling on pronunciation.

Without knowing all the varieties of pronunciation of a given place-name it is difficult to judge what sounds are intended by some of the symbols used by parish clerks. If we examine the place-name Gargrave, now pronounced with a hard initial "G", there is no indication that it was ever pronounced otherwise. ² Therefore the problem arises of whether the Leeds name Jargrave perpetuates an obsolete pronunciation or is a result of the frequent interchange of "J" and "G" in the parish registers. The reverse of this can be seen in the common West Riding name Jagger which was often written Gagger in the registers. It is hardly likely that in this case the "G" represented a hard sound.

Other puzzling cases occur with "S" and "F" which were frequently misread. Wigfall which had become Quickfall in Sheffield is found there alongside Quicksall and Quixall ³ [Sheffield P.R.]. Both names survive and the problem is whether they derive from Wigfall or possibly from an unidentified Wigsall. The latter seems, perhaps, more likely but the alternative is deserving of consideration. If it were so, then it would

2. Ibid., Vol. 6, p.53.
help to explain the derivation of the rare Putcliffe from Sutcliffe (W.R.). This whole question remains open but the possibility of such derivations is a real one, if it is remembered to what extent modern pronunciation of surnames is governed by their appearance. 1.

Common suffixes.

This section on identification began with illustrations of surnames where the suffixes had undergone a remarkable number of changes. 2. The majority of variants which arise in this way, can be explained linguistically and by popular etymology. In the ensuing section, the suffixes which were most often the cause of confusion in the West Riding, are dealt with alphabetically.

Borough, Brook, Ber, Burn. Borough appears under many disguises in modern surnames. The place-name Goldsborough for example has many variants, e.g. -borough, -brough, -bury, -berry, -boro, -bro, -bra. It was such a common suffix that it supplanted:

(A) -brook e.g. Darnbrook, Darnbrough, Darnborough, Downbrough, Downsborough. Conversely -brough became -brook, e.g. Bilbrough, Bilbruck.

(B) -ber. e.g. Caber (Westmorland) became Caberry, Kaberry in the West Riding.

(C) -burn. e.g. Clayburn, Claybrough (c.f. 1740 Blackburn alias Blackbrough). 3.

By. This common suffix suffered few alterations but could occasionally cause difficulty, e.g. Denby, Denbigh, Denbee, Denbow.

2. V. pp. 107-8.
Caster. Frequently confused with -castle. This applied not only to place-names but to surnames also, e.g. 1632 Thomas Muncaster, Muncastle [Garforth P.R.], 1663-65 Nathaniel Tadcaster, Tadcastle, [Leeds P.R.]. The surname Tedcastle might therefore be from either Tedcastle or Tadcaster.

Cliffe. A common suffix which became -liffe, -ley. e.g. 1663-7 John and Dorothy Hinchcliffe, Hinchley [Emley P.R.]. This weakening of -cliffe to -ley was frequent enough to give rise to a back formation, e.g. 1780 Buckliffe for Buckley. [Thornton in Lonsdale P.R.], 1524 Coplyff for Copley [S.R.].

Clough. This suffix and the former became confused, e.g. Barrowcliffe from Barraclough; Bilcliffe from Bilcliff.

Dale, Den. Dale became -dall, -dill, -dell, -dle, -dal, -deall. Names ending in "hill" in proximity with a "D" were sometimes assumed to be "-dale" names and underwent the same changes, e.g. Gledhill, Gleadell, Gleadall, Gledall. Even Gledsdale may belong here. 1.

Den became -don, -din, -dine, -tine. e.g. Scamadine from Scammonden; Heseltine from Hesleden.

Very frequently these two suffixes were confused, e.g.

Ovenden, Ovendale; Snowden, Snowdell; Stockdale, Stockden. This was particularly true of names from Lancs. which migrated into the West Riding, e.g. 1564-66 John Dugdayne, Dugdayle [Methley P.R.]. Gledden and Gleden probably belong here.

Field. The loss of the final "D" resulted in forms such as -fill,

1. V. pp. 53, 109. for examples of intrusive "S".
Field. -fall, -fell, -full. e.g. Wigfield, Wigfall, Wigfull. 1.

As a result names which actually ended in "-fall" sometimes developed variants in "-field". e.g. 1790-91 Abraham Horsfall, Horsfield. [Hartshead P.R.]. It has already been pointed out "L" and "N" were frequently interchanged and as a consequence the suffix "-field" often became -fin or -fen via "-fill" e.g. 1551 John Skofeld filius Hugh Skofen [P.Y.], 1561 Myrfin alias Myrfeld [Y. Fines]. In such cases, where both Mirfin and Mirfield have independent origins it is difficult to say which name has influenced the other. This particular association suggests the origin of the West Riding surname Patefield. There appears to be no place-name origin and the first example is as late as 1524 [S.R.]. It seems likely that this name is, therefore, a late corruption of Poitevin, c.f. 1379 Hugh Paytfyn [P.T.Y.], 1524 Robert Paytfeld [S.R.].

There seems to be some evidence suggesting that -field and -ford may have also become confused. This might account for a form such as Wakeford, c.f. 1557 Christopher Oldfeld, Oldferd [Halifax P.R.].

Gill. By association with the word "geil" this suffix sometimes became -gale, e.g. Smickersgill, Smaggsgale. An isolated but interesting example is the name Summersgill. This is derived from the place-name Summerscales 2 via Summerskill.

Halgh. This usually became -hall or -all in both West Riding surnames.

2. Ibid., Vol. 5, p.74.
and place-names. However, when the Lancs. surnames Greenhalgh and Ridehalgh entered the West Riding, a great many variants resulted, e.g. Greenhalgh, Greenhalge, Greenhedge, Greenall, Greenhall, Greenald, Greenheld, Greenhalf, Greenhough, Greenhoff, Greenough, Greenoff, Greener.

Even stranger were the forms of Aspinall. Some variants of this name were mentioned earlier but the strangest variants are Asman and Ashman. Various local writers have expressed surprise at the fact that certain families spelled their name Aspinall or Asman, e.g. 1743-64 Thomas Aspinall, Asman (Shepley)\(^1\).

The name Asmough appeared in a list of Halifax Wills in 1556 and cross reference with the P.R. establishes that Asmall was an alternative name of the family. These forms are a result of the elimination of the medial syllable. The only syllable to carry stress was the initial one and thus when "P" and "N" were brought into contact they became "M". The aberrative spellings of the final syllable are characteristic of West Riding dialectal variants.\(^2\) Perhaps the strangest variant in this group is Redgwick from Ridihalgh.\(^3\)

The only peculiarity of this suffix in the West Riding is its tendency to influence similar suffixes, e.g. Kitchingham from Kitchingman.\(^4\) Occasionally it was itself absorbed by "ton" e.g. 1681-5 John Bentham, Bentom, Benton [Keighley P.R.].

2. c.f. pp. 107-8, 118.
3. V. Appendix, p. 396.
4. c.f. Worsman from Wolstenholme.
House. Usually weakened. There are a great many West Riding variants e.g. -us, -uss, -as, -ars, -is, -iss, -ers, -oss, -ous. This suffix was common and one result of its frequent weakening was a compensatory growth of illogical back-formations, e.g. Kipphouse from Kippax [Kirkburton P.R.], Tyhouse from Tyas [Mirfield P.R.], Bouneshouse from Bowness [Thornton in Lonsdale P.R.]. None appears to have survived. Occasionally House and Hurst were confused. Hawkehouse Green was originally Hawkhirist - a spelling preserved in the surname and Backhurst exists as a variant of Backhouse. The plural of -house was -husum and this usually contracted to -some, c.f. Newhouse, Newsome; Woodhouse, Woodsome. This suffix became "son" at a very early date, e.g. 1379 Robert de Newson [P.T.Y.].

Land. This suffix occasionally became -lin, -ling, but it is included here because it illustrates one of the major difficulties of place-name identification. Threapland was, at one time, a not uncommon surname particularly in the Bradford area. Its origin was the West Riding village so named in Wharfedale. Now, the surname appears to be extinct, although the rare variants Thripland and Threipland are found in Halifax. However, the variants of a surname Threapleton, which appears for the first time in the West Riding at the end of the 17th century are now well distributed in the Bradford area. It is clear that both names
have the same origin, e.g. 1707-11 Joseph Treapland, Threbelton, [Guiseley P.R.]. It is not easy to understand why this should happen but the evidence is overwhelming c.f. 1787-89 Frankland, Francelton [Hartshead P.R.], 1719-22 Haughland, Houghleton [Thornhill P.R.]. It is likely that this variant developed when a glide-vowel was introduced between the "p" and "l" of Treapland. 1.

The stress on this suffix was progressively weakened to -ler, -lah, and in some cases disappeared altogether. This is reflected in the variants, e.g. Hullah from Hulley; Rylah from Ryley; Lindle from Lindley. In South Yorks. the tendency was for -ley to become -low, e.g. Coplow from Copley; Midgelow from Midgley. This was probably the result of confusion between the suffixes -ley and -law (i.e. hill). Many surnames and place-names now ending in -ley originally ended in law, e.g. Tinsley, Tingley, Rawsley.

Occasionally weakened to -sher, at which stage it became confused with the weakened form of -shire. Consequently the modern variants of both these suffixes reflect the confusion, e.g. Birkenshaw, Burkimsher, Brokenshire from Birkenshaw; Hampshire, Hampshaw, Armshaw, Ormesher from Hallamshire; Yearnshire from Earnshaw. 2. As a common suffix it influenced several others, particularly -sey, e.g. Haddlesey, Addlesee, Addleshaw from Haddlesey; Hornsey, Hornshaw from Hornsea (E.R.). 3.

1. c.f. Strickland, Strickleton.
2. c.f. p.117.
Dr. Reaney has already shown how this suffix became -waite, -white, -witt, -fitt, -ford, -field. Such changes were frequent in West Riding surnames, e.g. Brumfitt from Bruntwaite; Hepplewaite, Ebblewhite from Hebblethwaite; Hustwitt from Hustwaite (N.R.). An additional frequent alternative in the West Riding was -foot. e.g. Wolfit, Woolfoot from Woolthwaite. This makes the derivation of names such as Linfoot and Garfoot more difficult. Previously they have been derived from Linford and Garforth but theoretically they can also be from Linthwaite and Garthwaite. Many alternatives to -thwaite are not a result of predictable linguistic influences but more likely of popular etymology. Unwieldy names such as Thistlethwaite, which originated in the northwest, were interpreted in this way when they appeared in the West Riding, e.g. 1625 Miles Thissellwhat, Thisselworth, 1649-52 George Thiselwhayt, Thiselwood, [York P.R.].

More than 200 West Riding surnames have this suffix but despite this frequency, or perhaps because of it, there has been little deviation from the normal spelling. When the suffix "son" was discussed it was shown how "ton" could become -stone or -son.

1. P.H. Reaney, The Origin of English Surnames, p.44.
3. V. pp. 52-3.
Occasionally also there has been confusion with -den. In such cases the suffix has undergone the same changes as -den.

e.g. Castleton, Castledene, Castledine from Castleton (Db).

An interesting group of names is Cloughan, Deighean and Cloughan, which derive respectively from Cloughton (Lancs), Deighton, and Cloughton (N.R.). These rare forms probably arose when the "T" became a glottal stop. It is noteworthy that the habit was common enough to give rise to back-formations and non-West Riding names such as Straughan and Vaughan appear now occasionally as Straughton and Vaughton.

These suffixes are considered together because, although most of them did not give rise to difficult variants, they were frequently interchangeable, e.g. Rushforth from Rishworth; Ellingford from Illingworth; Duckwith from Duckworth (Lancs.); Butterwood from Butterworth (Lancs.); Beckworth from Beckwith. The suffix which was involved most in such substitutions was -worth; it even became -wick on occasions e.g. 1662 Wigglesworth, Wigglesweke [Burnsall P.R.].

This suffix was considerably weakened in colloquial pronunciation and the variants are numerous, i.e. -wray, -ray, -rey, -rey, -rey, -ray, -ray, -ray, -ray. It influenced other surnames, e.g. Hemingray from Hemingway, and certain names which I have so far been unable to identify satisfactorily have undergone some of these changes, e.g. Pyrah, Rothera.

1. V. Appendix. p.395.
2. V. Appendix. p.397.
This section on identification is by no means exhaustive. Detailed examination of parish registers in particular, makes it obvious that although many variants arose as a result of predictable linguistic factors, many more are the result of popular etymology and it is considerably more difficult to identify accurately those which come into the latter category. On the whole, however, the stranger variations are not numerous and do not materially affect the pattern of distribution within the West Riding. It will be necessary to have detailed information on surnames throughout the English-speaking world before the effects of such changes on the overall distribution can be properly assessed.
SECTION 3.

Distribution of West Riding Surnames.

For the purpose of studying distribution, the West Riding has been divided into 3 areas each with unifying characteristics, i.e. 1. The Rural East. 2. The Industrial South West. 3. The Rural North West. Map 1. illustrates this division and shows the locations of all those places dealt with in some detail in the ensuing text. Maps 2, 3 and 4 are area maps. They show the locations not only of the places treated in detail, but of other significant places mentioned in the text.

1. V. p.3.
1. The Rural East.

Harewood Manor 1264. 1* (Map 2. C2).

Strictly speaking the scope of this study is restricted to the period 1300-1969 but any serious attempt to delimit the period when surnames became hereditary must take the 13th century into consideration. This extent of Harewood Manor is valuable for the evidence it can provide, when compared with lists of tenants 115 years later, of the continuity of surnames in the village and for the light it can throw on movement at a critical phase of surname development. Moreover, it may well emerge that social status had an effect on naming habits and it is this point which is to be examined first.

The very full list of tenants in 1264 comprises 121 people bearing 82 separate surnames. Some names appear twice - once in the list of free tenants and once in the list of villeins and it seems probable that often the two references are to the same man. Those tenants whose status is given, amount to 98 or roughly 4/5ths of the total. There are 56 villeins, 31 free tenants, 7 cottars and 4 men described as tenants at will.

If the surnames of the free tenants are divided into four classes the result is:

Geographical (19), Nicknames (6), Occupation (2), Patronymic (1).

Three of the tenancies are those of religious houses and the above classification contains all the actual surnames in the list. This break up into classes affords an interesting contrast with the villeins' surnames.

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Geographical (17), Nicknames (17), Occupation (1), Patronymic (19).

The two names not included here are Bandi and Goge and the probability is that they are patronymics or nicknames. It can be seen from this comparison, that patronymics were found almost exclusively among the villeins. The majority of these patronymics were filial names in a fluid state, e.g. Jordan son of Agnes, but a few indicate a personal name which may have been hereditary, or have been in the process of becoming hereditary, i.e. Hicke, Faukes, Wade.

It can also be seen that occupational names were rare in both groups. Similarly, a list of 108 York names for 1272-76 contains 3 occupational names only. 1.

The largest class of names overall is the geographical class. Several names derived from localities within the manor appear in both lists of tenants, e.g. Harewood, Helthwaite, Stockton. In fact the majority of these geographical names are identifiable as place-names in lower Wharfedale. An interesting question is, however, raised by the presence among the villeins, of surnames derived from villages situated at some distance from Harewood, e.g. Castley (4 miles), Stainburn (5 miles), Askham (14 miles) (Map 2. C3/4). These names suggest mobility in this class of tenants even at this early date. Among the free tenants there are several names which belonged to prominent Norman land-owning families, e.g. de Arches, de Monte Alto. 2. No such names exist among the villeins. However, one type of geographical name is found among the villeins which is not found among the free tenants, i.e.

descriptions such as "ad portam", and "ad pontem". The manor was bisected by the river Wharfe and this suggests that such names were simply descriptive of a place of residence and probably not yet hereditary.

When the nicknames are examined in detail, one fact of some importance immediately comes to light. All the free tenants' nicknames are in Latin or French, i.e. Grammaticus, Espurun (spur), Luwell (2) (wolf), Biengrant (very tall) and Folbarun (stupid baron). On the other hand, of the 17 nicknames belonging to the villeins, there is no single French form and only one Latin name, i.e. stultus (foolish).

The range of English nicknames is fascinating. From the obscene Pintel (penis), through the uncomplimentary Slawe (slow) to the pleasantly descriptive Gildanher (golden hair). There are also nicknames derived from animals and birds: Fox, Cocke, Penke (chaffinch), For (pig); others from the daily diet: Bere, (beer), and Mel (meal). In other cases the association is more difficult to deduce: Ded (dead or death?), Postel (door-post), Puselin (a diminutive of pucelle?) and Nogge (piece of wood?).

It is clear from this examination of the lists of tenants that there were substantial differences in naming habits in the different classes on this particular manor and it seems likely that the conclusions arrived at could have a much wider application.

Evidence of heredity and movement 1264 - 1379. [P.T.Y.].

Of the 82 names listed in 1264, some 27 can be traced to Harewood or lower Wharfedale in the poll tax of 1379. This is, however, not necessarily reliable evidence of either heredity or movement. For instance the fact that local place-names appear in both 1264 and 1379 is not

conclusive evidence of family continuity. It is known that surnames were not all hereditary by the latter date and one would therefore expect local place-names to have continued to give rise to family names throughout the whole period. Similarly a common nickname such as Fox would be likely to occur more than once. The surviving names have been divided into two groups in order that it might be estimated, as accurately as possible, what evidence they do provide of heredity and movement. The first group of 13 names is common to Harewood manor in 1264 and 1379. Most of the geographical names are localities within the manor, e.g. Alwoodley, Weeton, and Wigton but one name, Stainburn, derives from a village 5 miles to the west and is almost certainly hereditary. It is of interest that the man who bore it in 1264 was a villein. Although most other names in this group are not distinctive enough for continuity to be assumed, e.g. Clerk, Fox, Milner, West, there is a small number of distinctive names worth examining in greater detail.

Faukes. Faukes de Breauté (1218) was the second husband of the heiress to Harewood manor and it seems possible that there is some connection between the christian name appearing at that date and the surname held by the villein William Fauke in 1264. In 1379 the name appeared not only at Harewood but also three times in the assessment for Farnley 6 miles up the valley. Two members of that family, listed as a 'barker' and 'ostler' respectively, paid one shilling each, which raises them well above the general level of fourpence. It was, of course, from the Yorkshire family of this name that Guy Fawkes descended. The surname is now extremely rare in the West Riding.

Frank. Robert Frauncke was a free tenant in 1264 and two men with the same surname were resident at Alwoodley and Weardley within the manor in 1379. A third example of the surname was at Allerton Gledhow, the neighbouring village to the south. The status of all three was given as Franklin. The surname persisted in the parish registers for Harewood until the 19th century and although not common, both Frank and Franks are found today in the immediate neighbourhood.

Lovell. This name was already hereditary by 1264, for the two free tenants of the name were described as the heirs of Roger Luvel. The single bearer of the name in Harewood in 1379 was also described as a Franklin. Lovell cannot be found in Harewood [P.R.] but exists infrequently in the Leeds area, where it may of course have an alternative family origin.

In addition to these 13 names, a further 14 names present in Harewood in 1264, can be located in lower Wharfedale in 1379. For the most part these are geographical in origin and it would be unwise to presume family continuity in all cases. It is noticeable in the comparison of geographical surnames in 1264 and 1379, that the former contains names from just as far afield as the latter, and this gives rise to an interesting conjecture. It might be thought that one result of the Black Death would be an increased mobility of tenants. It seems quite likely that in the latter part of the 13th century, as prosperous families became more prolific, younger sons moved with some freedom in a fairly large area. When the population shrank after the Black Death, it might well have been that fewer sons needed to move and even, on occasion, that one who already had moved, needed to return to the main family holding to
ensure an heir. This could explain why surnames such as Arthington and Yeadon, present in Harewood in 1264, had disappeared from the manor in 1379 but could be found in their villages of origin.

In Harewood in 1379 there were several surnames derived from localities within the manor, but several others of this type, recorded in 1264 had left the manor. Two can be traced to villages close by - Stockton in Swillington (9 miles away) and Stubhouse in Allerton Bywater (11 miles away). Other names not of geographical origin can also be located: Nogge is found in Aberford in 1379 (8 miles away) and Rudde in Cowthorpe (8 miles away).

One further point remains to be considered. In 1264 the list of tenants contained several surnames derived from localities within the manor which cannot be located at all in 1379, e.g. Gawthorpe, Towhouses, Healthwaite. It might be that these never became hereditary surnames of course, but alternatively it seems possible that numbers of such names disappeared as a direct result of the Black Death.

1. V. p.149.
Swillington at the present day has a population of about 2,500 people. Included in the parish are the hamlets of Astley, Bullerthorpe, Gamblethorpe, Leventhorpe and Swillington Common. Little Preston which lies adjacent to the village, is actually in the parish of Kippax. Unfortunately, because of its geographical position, it has sometimes been included in tax returns for Swillington. Further difficulties are encountered in the parish registers which contain entries for Little Preston families without necessarily stating the place of residence. This is not a recent problem. As early as 1302 there was a mandate to the official of the Archdeacon to warn the rectors of Swillington not to admit parishioners of Kippax to the sacraments outside their parish. 2.

First mentioned in the Domesday-book, the manor of Swillington was held throughout the 14th century by the Swillington family, then at the height of its power. From the Swillingtons it passed into the hands of Thomas de Hopton, an illegitimate son of Robert de Swillington, but was sold by his heirs to Edward North Esq. in 1541. It was subsequently held by the Dyneleys, Lord D'arcy and the Lowthers. 3. Some of these families have had an important influence on the nomenclature of the village.

The 2625 acres of the parish lie below the 300 ft. contour in the gently undulating country of lower Airedale. The village lies close to the river and its links are with the other villages of the lower Aire, Wharfe and Calder to the east, rather than to the west where the

1. V. p.3.
first spurs of the Pennines begin to rise. Despite its proximity to Leeds, only 5 miles away, Swillington has managed to retain something of its village atmosphere. Nevertheless, in the inter-war period there was a good deal of residential development there. No doubt the extensive grounds of Temple Newsam, lying between the village and Leeds, have helped it to preserve its identity. Like so many West Riding villages it has a dual personality - retaining something of its rural way of life alongside the coal-mines which are still worked in the area.

The following table of population returns illustrates the growth of Swillington since 1801. 

<p>| | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1801</td>
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<tr>
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</tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>1851</td>
<td>607</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

The increase between 1801 and 1861 was gradual, but in the following decade there was a tremendous increase. This momentum was not maintained and indeed, after a period of fluctuation lasting for 30 years, there was a definite depopulation until the post-war period, when residential development doubled the population in a decade. Since 1921 in fact, the population has trebled.

It is much less easy to say what happened between 1301 and 1801 and I shall not attempt to arrive at accurate estimates over that period. Nevertheless, tax-returns and the parish registers do indicate the probable trends of growth. In 1379 [P.T.Y.] 41 married couples and 18


individuals were assessed for Swillington. Depending on whether one allows four or five persons to a family the population at that time stands at a surprisingly high figure of between 182 and 223. This takes no account of possible omissions from the poll. Between 1524 and 1550 there are several useful returns for Swillington including subsidies for 1524, 1° and 1545, 2° and a muster roll for Swillington and Preston in 1539. 3°

In 1524 there were 30 families with 18 surnames.

In 1545 there were 44 families with 31 surnames.

The parish registers for the period 1539-50 contain only 35 surnames which suggests that the 1545 subsidy has few omissions. If the same method is used as for the poll tax the population would be between 176 and 220 - roughly the same as in 1379.

Between 1545 and 1672, however, the population seems to have very nearly doubled, for in the hearth tax of the latter year, there were 83 households in the village. 4° This would give the figures 332 or 415. If that is so there was only a gradual increase between 1672 and 1801. During the latter half of that period, from 1730-1799, the excess of births over deaths was at its highest rate.

Excess of births over deaths 1670-1799. 1.

<table>
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<tr>
<td>1790-99</td>
<td>+59</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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Subsidy Roll of C.1335 for Swillington. 2.

Swillington.
Nelesthorpe.
Bullockthorpe.
Bernardman.
le Cart.
Pesse.
Dyn.
Ivyurse ( ).
Tong.

Only the comparatively well-to-do families appear in this list which is therefore of limited use. Of the 9 names 6 are from place-names and Swillington itself is the most important. The surname was adopted by a cadet of the Stapleton family in the 12th century and the family prospered for 400 years without ever ramifying strongly. 3. A Swillington in the 1672 hearth tax for Leeds is the last record of the surname in the West Riding, but the association of the surname with the village ceased on the death of Roger de Swillington in 1418 when the estate

estate passed to Thomas de Hopton the natural son of Robert de Swillington.  

Bullockthorpe is a hamlet within the parish and the surname first appeared in 1251 but was absent in 1379. Such local names were no doubt used by tenants on the manor and many did not survive to become hereditary surnames. Liversedge and Tong are villages 10 to 12 miles from Swillington in an area where the Swillington family held the manors of Bierley and Wibsey. In fact Hugh de Tonge was presented by Sir Adam de Swillington as acolyte to Swillington Church in 1314. The name appears again in the poll tax of 1379 and is also found in Rothwell, Thorner and Wakefield nearby. However there is no further mention of the family in Swillington after this date.

Joan, the wife of Adam de Swillington was a daughter and co-heiress of John de Dyne who held land in Lincolnshire and it is no doubt as a result of this connection that the name Dyn appears and possibly Nelsonthorpe which cannot be traced in the West Riding. The latter name has persisted in the Leeds area until the present day. There was certainly a spreading of the family names of gentry during this period, sometimes as a result of the connections made by marriage and the results of this were to have a permanent if slight effect on the surnames of certain areas.

1. Ibid., p.208.
Swillington Poll Tax for 1379.

<table>
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<tr>
<td>Barker.</td>
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<tr>
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<td>forestar.</td>
<td>Schorgges.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barne.</td>
<td>ffylysson.</td>
<td>Seel.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Blabour.</td>
<td>Hill.</td>
<td>Seriaunt.</td>
</tr>
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<td>Byrom.</td>
<td>Legge.</td>
<td>Swylyngton.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cawdra.</td>
<td>Milfed.</td>
<td>Thornour.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chaumbir.</td>
<td>Milner.</td>
<td>Tong.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Clay.</td>
<td>Mute.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coke.</td>
<td>Newsom.</td>
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</table>

This list is the first one representative of all classes of society in the village. It provides evidence of heredity in some family names but forms such as Hudson and filius Ade, show that in Swillington, as in the West Riding generally, filial names were only just in the process of settling. Occupational surnames form an important group, no less than 9 of the 49 names being of this class. It is interesting to note that Bernardman of 1335 has disappeared but that Barnard has replaced it. The naming habit has continued, as illustrated by both Doweman and ffentorman. This type of name, so frequent in the Rural East of the Riding has already been mentioned, and particular attention has been

1. V. pp. 48-50.
2. V. pp. 76-78.
paid to the family name Fentiman, originating in this village, in order to assess the precise significance of the suffix "man". 1.

The other interesting group in the list, is that of surnames derived from place-names. 19 names are geographical in origin but several are general in their application and at least 1, i.e. Askendale, unidentifiable. Of those which can be located, Swillington and Tong have already been dealt with. The majority are in fact the names of villages in the neighbourhood of Swillington, e.g. Byrom (8 miles), Mikilfed (4 miles), Newsom (1 mile), Thornour (6 miles); localities in this same parish, i.e. Lewenthorp or in nearby parishes, i.e. Breretwysill, Stokton. 2. Both Brunlay and Cokerham have origins in Lancashire and it is interesting to note such names at this early date and to compare this with Almondbury where a similar position has been noted. 4. Significantly both these names are more frequent in the West Riding at the present day (1965 T.D.) than they are in their native Lancashire:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bradford</th>
<th>Leeds</th>
<th>Sheffield</th>
<th>Manchester</th>
<th>Blackburn</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Burnley</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cokerham</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

It would be of great interest if it were possible to determine whether these surnames denote tenancy or ownership of land in the place of origin or if they are simply descriptive of a man's village of origin. There is little evidence which might determine which is the case, although it seems that one of the former alternatives is the more likely.

1. V. p. 213.
4. V. p. 240.
Whatever the case, it seems clear that most Swillington inhabitants came from a definable area in lower Airedale. The place-names in the neighbourhood are all of similar communities and none is from the higher country to the west. This abrupt division between hill and plain persisted until comparatively late in Swillington's history.

Of the nicknames in this list both Prince and Pye persisted in the area, although not in Swillington itself 1 and both reappeared in the village at a later date. 2 The one nickname from the 1335 list which survived was Pesse (i.e. Pease). Its omission from Swillington in 1379 suggests that some families avoided the tax, for the surname persisted in the village long after this date.

Surname development in Barwick in the 15th century. (Map 2. D2).

There is no comprehensive list of names available for Swillington in the 15th century, although groups of names can be collected at different times. It is proposed, therefore, to examine a rental of 1424 for the neighbouring parish of Barwick in Elmet 3 and by comparison with other lists of names for 1379 (i.e. the poll tax) and 1545 (S.R.), attempt to ascertain what happened to surnames in this part of the Rural East in the 15th century.

The rental of 1424 for Barwick contains 58 names and of these 27 had already appeared in the parish in the 14th century before 1380.

An interesting comparison can be made between the two groups of filial

2. V. Swillington P.R., p.22 and Electoral Roll 1967.
It is probable that the filial names of 1424 were hereditary, whereas those of 1379 reflect the fluidity of surnames at that time. The only link between the two lists is Rawson — although even this might be accidental. Furthermore the rental for 1424 contains no obvious case of a person without a surname, whereas in 1379, there are at least two people, John and Henry, both described as "serviens Alicie" who appear to have had no hereditary name.

Once again geographical names afford the best evidence of continuing residence or of migration. There are 9 distinctive names of this type common to the two lists, 1379/1424, i.e. Barnbow, Birkby, Edlington, Fenton, Kiddal, Langley, Scholes, Thorner, Wheldale. Although Edlington (Map 2 G.3) is 26 miles to the south, still in the West Riding, the other names are all of hamlets or villages in similar country to Barwick and often within one or two miles.

No doubt some of the surnames recorded in Barwick for the first time in 1424 had become hereditary since the poll tax of 1379 but at least 13 of the new names were already known in the area in 1379. It seems reasonable to assume that a certain amount of movement on a small scale
accounts for this. The following table indicates the likely path followed by incoming families.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Surname</th>
<th>Where found in C.1335 or 1379 [P.T.Y.]</th>
<th>Distance to Barwick</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Balby</td>
<td>Alwoodley</td>
<td>6 miles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barrowby</td>
<td>Austhorpe</td>
<td>3 &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Byrne</td>
<td>Selby</td>
<td>13 &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carr</td>
<td>Kippax</td>
<td>4½ &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gascoigne</td>
<td>Parlington</td>
<td>1½ &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Huby</td>
<td>Shadwell</td>
<td>4 &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Milner</td>
<td>Seacroft</td>
<td>3 &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moore</td>
<td>Austhorpe</td>
<td>3 &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rawden</td>
<td>Lotherton</td>
<td>3 &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saner</td>
<td>Thorner</td>
<td>2½ &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seacroft</td>
<td>Seacroft</td>
<td>3 &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skinner</td>
<td>Austhorpe</td>
<td>3 &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sourby</td>
<td>Tadcaster</td>
<td>6 &quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

There is no indication that any of the families coming into Barwick parish travelled further than 13 miles and it is significant that there is no evidence of any movement into the area from the hilly country to the west.

Between 1424 and 1545 there was a tremendous turnover in Barwick names, only 13 out of 58 being common to the two lists. Prominent among these are Jackson, Rawson and Wilson. The biggest loss was undoubtedly among geographical names. Barnbow, Edlington, Kiddal, Wheldale, Seacroft and Thorner are all distinctive names which became extinct or migrated away from Barwick. Possibly some underwent a change between 1424 and 1545 c.f. 1419 Robert Adcock alias Robert Abriford of Abriford, 2.

1. V. note. 2, p.146.
but as the list of 1545 for the wapentake contains only names which were already known in 1379, it is very difficult to ascertain whether this happened to any great extent. None of the 6 names listed above has resulted in a common surname, although 5 survive rarely in the area. Their failure to ramify can be contrasted with surnames of a similar type in Almondbury. Only a small nucleus of names is common to the lists for Barwick in 1379 and 1545, although no name in the latter list provides evidence of migration into the area from any great distance. The position is similar in Swillington for 1379 - 1545 and it seems safe to assume that surnames developed along similar lines in the two parishes.

Swellington in the 16th century.

There are fortunately several good records for the period 1524 - 1545 which give an adequate coverage of Swillington surnames. Of the two subsidy rolls for 1524 and 1545, the latter is undoubtedly more comprehensive, for in the parish registers during the period 1538-45 only two names, i.e. Esholt and Parker are not found in the subsidy.

Subsidy Roll of 1545.

| Chamber. | Hall. | Preston. |
| Dyneley. | Lacyter. | Shackleton. |
| Follifoot. | Oates. | Westerman. |
| Grave. | Pease. | Wimp. |

1. V. pp. 246-8.
The only names in this list which had appeared in Swillington in the 14th century are Chamber, Fentiman and Pease, but basically the list betrays no evidence of immigration from outside the lower Aire Valley. The manor had now passed into the hands of the Dyneley family, who probably took their name from a Lancashire village but had held land in the area since before 1379. The majority of the names were to be found in neighbouring parishes in the poll tax of 1379, but several are worthy of closer examination.

Ellesmoge is a rare survival from the experimental period in patronymics. It can be traced to Allerton Gledhow, 6 miles away, in 1379, e.g. John Elismagh. The last appearance of the name in Swillington was in 1588 but it survived in the West Riding as late as 1641 after which date it appears to have become extinct - a fate which also overtook the name Follifoot. This surname was derived from a locality in Wharfedale. In the case of such distinctive names it seems possible that their survival depended on one family and a failure to ramify made them vulnerable to war or disease.

Shackleton and Lockwood offer a separate problem. Both are surnames which had become prolific by 1545. They originated in the hilly parishes of the Calder Valley not far away in distance but an area where climate and soil had given rise to a very different community. However it is not certain that their presence in Swillington represents migration from that area. In fact both names had appeared in Wakefield in 1379 and this town was very close to Swillington both

2. A.H. Smith, P.N.W.R. Vol. 4, p.242 or Vol. 5, p.27.
5. The identification of Shackleton is not certain, e.g. 1379 William Shakeell! (Wakefield) [P.T.Y.].
geographically and culturally. Wakefield was the centre of a vast
manor which extended throughout the Calder valley as far as the Lanca­
shire border and its size and importance had attracted migrants from
the more remote parts of the manor at an early date. 

Swillington P.R. 1600 - 1605.

The total number of surnames recorded in the parish registers for
this period is 39 and 17 of these had appeared in the subsidy roll of
1545. The vast majority of new names were from the neighbouring vill­
ages to the east. 5 were names of local place-names, i.e. Bramham,
Calverley, Cawood, Goodall and Middleton and the following table shows
where the other names had appeared in the subsidies of 1545 or 1524.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>New names 1600-05.</th>
<th>Where found in 1524</th>
<th>Distance from Swillington in miles</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Abbott.</td>
<td>Whitwood.</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Banks.</td>
<td>Leeds.</td>
<td>5 1/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clough.</td>
<td>Bardsey, East Keswick.</td>
<td>8, 9.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ellis.</td>
<td>Arthington, Barwick, Leeds.</td>
<td>12, 4 1/2, 5 1/2.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Howdell.</td>
<td>Garforth, Parlington.</td>
<td>1, 4.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laburne.</td>
<td>Wakefield.</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lewis.</td>
<td>Thorne.</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moore.</td>
<td>Kippax, Headingley.</td>
<td>2, 7 1/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sawyer.</td>
<td>Barwick, Parlington, Seacroft.</td>
<td>4 1/2, 4, 3 1/2.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strickland.</td>
<td>Leeds.</td>
<td>5 1/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Townend</td>
<td>Temple Newsom.</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. e.g. 1379 John Thurstonland, Margaret Hippon (i.e. Hipperholme)
[P.T.Y.].

2. V. p. 4.

Quite obviously the incoming names were often from families which had originated and ramified within a short distance of Swillington.

The remaining names which appeared in the village for the first time were Aske, Elsa, Evers, Mortimer and Ramuell. Aske and Evers were the names of landowning families in the North Riding and the latter name had already been found in the West Riding. In fact all the names but Ramuell were known in York prior to 1545 and this name belonged to an illegitimate child of a Robert Ramuell of Leeds. It seems probable that this man is to be identified with a Robert Ramell married in Leeds in 1591 (P.R.), in which case the surname is identifiable as a variant of Rathmell (W.R.).

Swillington Hearth Tax, 1672.

There are 57 names in the returns for the hearth tax but a further 9 people are listed as too poor to pay. It is possible to deduce what these names are by cross reference with the parish registers. The total number of surnames in the village in 1672 was therefore 66 which represents a great increase on the 39 found there in 1600-1605. Only 25 of the 1672 total had previously appeared in Swillington records and amongst those lost is the name Fentiman the village's most distinctive surname. The actual break appears to have been in the 1650s although the surname reappeared on one occasion in the parish registers in 1705 when George Fentiman was married in Swillington. Only Chambers and Pease in this list had a continuous history from the 14th century although Prince originating in Swillington reappeared there in the

   Evers. Ibid., Vol. 3, p. 494.
2. e.g. 1524 John Evers (Leeds) [W.Y.R.].
seventeenth century after flourishing in neighbouring Kippax parish for at least 150 years. 1. The long list of 41 new names provides evidence of new influences in the village's nomenclature.

The manor had now become the property of the Lowther family 2 and the surname was to have a long association with the village. It ramified locally and is common at the present day in Leeds which is its principal home in the West Riding. 3.

Undoubtedly many of the new names belonged to local families which had moved only a short distance. At least 16 of the remaining 40 names were to be found in the villages within five or six miles of Swillington over 100 years before in the 1545 subsidy roll for Skyrack Wapentake. Distinctive names in this category, with the area where they then appeared, are: Beale (Preston), Backhouse (Harewood), Pullan (Kippax), Shippin (Barwick), Skelton (Seacroft) and Spink (Thorner). It seems clear therefore that in this turbulent century, considerable movement on a rather restricted scale, had taken place amongst the established families of the lower Aire Valley.

However, there is in addition to this, a large group of distinctive surnames not found in the villages of this part of Airedale prior to this century, i.e. Cundall, Harbottle, Harpham, Loft, Marsden, Metcalfe, Morley, Newby, Shires, Trewitt, Wetherall and Widdop. Most of these surnames are derived from place-names and the area in which these had their origins is a much wider one than ever before: East and North Ridings, Northumberland, Cumberland and upper Calderdale. It does not

1. e.g. 1524. John Prymse (Kippax) [S.R.].
   1654. George Prince [Kippax F.R.].
follow of course that the names had migrated direct from these areas. 
Several in fact arrived in Swillington via progressive stages, and can 
be noticed in the registers of neighbouring parishes before their appear­
ance in Swillington, e.g. Cundall 1603 [Leeds P.R.], 1609 [Swillington 
P.R.]. In other cases the move must have been considerably longer. 
Wetherall is derived from a Cumberland place-name, but appeared at 
Scriven in the Ripon area in 1379 [P.T.Y.]. In 1589 a child William 
Wetherald was born in Leeds and the entry describes him as "a child of 
Henry Wetherald of Bellerby, 3 miles of Richmond, being a soulzyar in 
Flaunders and his wife comyng to Holbecke with a pedder packe". 1. 

Undoubtedly Leeds was growing and becoming something of a focal 
point. The towns of the vale of York had long ceased to act as magnets 
to the growing population and this is reflected in the Swillington 
returns for it was in the immediate neighbourhood of the village that the 
coal-mining industry prospered during this century. This might explain 
the presence of the names Harbottle and Trewhitt. Both these names 
derive from hamlets near Rothbury in Northumberland and their first 
appearance in the area was at adjacent Kippax (P.R.) in 1612 and 1619 
respectively. Rachester also having a Northumbrian origin, appeared 
there in 1609. It seems possible that these men and probably others 
whose names were not distinctive enough to single them out, came to 
Kippax originally to exploit a superior knowledge of mining in the 
developing industry. Certainly the industry was growing - "whereas in 
1599 a lease of all the mines in the Outwood area of Leeds had been 
granted at 26s.8d. in 1630 a three year lease of the mines in the area 
was raised to £50 p.a." 2. Either many more pits had opened, or those 

in use had increased considerably in value. Up to this time the pits in the area had been very shallow and the methods of transport and haulage underground little in advance of those employed in mediaeval times. It would not be surprising if experts had moved from the more advanced industry in the north east. It is interesting to note that Harbottle appeared in Swillington first of all as Arbutler, possibly indicative of a strong association between the surname and its place of origin.

The factors mentioned above accounted no doubt for some of the immigration, but one further factor remains. The prosperity of the towns of the Vale of York and of York in particular had fluctuated considerably in this century and it is a significant fact that of the total of 40 new names in Swillington in 1672, no less than 32 could be located in the rolls of the Freemen of York of the 16th century. This group contained many distinctive surnames, e.g. Ballan, Cundall, Harpham, Harbottle, Wetherall etc., and it must be that some of the growing population of the villages around Leeds was a result of migration from an area of fluctuating prosperity to one of steadily growing importance.

It is significant that the total of 40 new names contains only Marsden and Widdop which can be traced with any certainty to the woollen towns to the west of Swillington. The only 2 names appearing in 1672 which cannot be traced are Eyles and Motley. They might be from areas outside

2. V, p.100-1.
the West Riding or possibly variant spellings of better known names - both Ellis and Mitley had been Swillington names throughout the 16th century.

Swillington P.R. 1705 - 1710.

The list of 57 surnames for this period amounts to rather less than the hearth tax of 1672 but this does not necessarily indicate a smaller population - a tax list is more comprehensive than a list built up from entries from the parish registers over a six year period.

There are three points of interest in this list. The first is the continuing high turnover of names in the village. 34 of the names in the list can be traced to Swillington before 1672. Of the remaining 23 names, there is only 1 (i.e. Vince) not traceable to the Leeds area prior to 1672. Amongst the new names are several which originated much further away but had migrated into Airedale in the seventeenth century e.g. Lupton (Westmorland), Bentham (Lonsdale), Butterfield (Bowlanl), Illingworth (Halifax). For the most part such names are from the rural areas north of the Aire gap.

The second point of interest, is the evidence provided in the parish registers, of the way in which new names were interpreted by the parish clerk. Two names illustrate this point: Bentham and Hainsworth, derived respectively from Bentham (W.R.) and Hainworth (W.R.). Bentham which had appeared in Leeds in 1672 as Bantham was spelt alternatively Benton or Bentham in Swillington. Hainsworth became Hansworth or

1. V. p.4.
2. V. "Subsidy Roll of Skyrack 1545," and "Hearth Tax of Skyrack 1672".
5. Swillington P.R., pp. 33-34.
Hainsworth in Leeds in 1672 and a possibility of confusion with Hensworth was created. In Swillington, however, where Hemsworth had been long established, Hainsworth became temporarily Haynerd, which indicates that the "S" was still often omitted in pronunciation.

The final point of interest is the name Sharphouse. I have found no origin for this surname and it must be compared with a group of similar names found in the area, i.e.

1547 Robert Boythus [Rothwell P.R.].
1672 Benjamin Clarkhouse [Bingley hearth tax].
1672 Thomas Dayhouse [Burley hearth tax].
1672 Charles Banckhouse [Leeds hearth tax].
1775 John Castlehouse [Rothwell P.R.].

None of these names appears to have an origin in the West Riding. On the other hand Booth, Clarke, Day, Banks and Castle were all frequent in some part of the West Riding. It seems more than likely that the "house" suffix is no more than a piece of popular etymology, a result of the increasing tendency to add "S" to names ending in a consonant.

House as a suffix was of course frequently abbreviated and the confusion which appears to be a local one may well have been helped by the fact that Royds and Roydhous attacks existed side by side in lower Airedale.

Swillington P.R. 1755 - 1760.

There are 88 names in the list for this period which suggests that

2. V. p. 53.
3. c.f. p.38.
4. V. p. 127.
5. V. p. 4.
the population had continued to rise. Of this number 36 had appeared in Swillington records before 1710. Chamber and Pease which had persisted in the village from the 14th century had finally disappeared and no further link with that period remained. It is, however, interesting to note that the list contains names such as Clay, Cockerham and Prince which originated in Swillington and had returned after several hundred years.

Not only is the list almost entirely composed of surnames characteristic of the West Riding, but it is true to say that the vast majority of the names are characteristic of the lower valleys of the Aire and Wharfe between Leeds and York. This is seen if the group of 52 new names is examined in detail.

A large proportion of the names, at least 40, can be traced to the area just described, in the 17th century. Naturally many of these names are not very distinctive, e.g. Hutchinson, Mason, Sadler etc. They might in fact have migrated to Swillington from very much further away. Nevertheless there are many families new to Swillington which had been established in the lower Aire valley since 1379 [P.T.Y.], e.g. Nalson, Birkenshaw, Hardwick, Shann and Tate, and others which had appeared more recently having origins elsewhere in the West Riding in 1379 [P.T.Y.] e.g. Blackburn, Settle, Hebden, Tillotson. Occasional surnames owed their origins to place-names outside the West Riding, e.g. Standish (Lancs.), and Tindale (Northumberland), but a greater number were from place-names within the immediate neighbourhood of Swillington, e.g. Braim (Braham), Lindley, Wrigglesworth (Woodlesford) 2.

1. V. p. 148.
evidence of the turn-over of population within a comparatively small area.

A small number of names cannot be traced to the Leeds/York area. They are Gandy, Logg and Osman, but there is nothing to indicate their places of origin. The remaining names can all be traced to the hilly parishes to the west. The movement may not have been direct in all the cases but this is the first time in Swillington's history that a large group of names from that area can be identified. All the following names have origins in the Bradford, Halifax area in the 14th century: Balmforth, Cordingley, Fearnley, Hemingway, Lumb, Priestley and Speight [P.T.Y.].

Movement into Swillington for the period 1540 - 1770.

The foregoing assessment of the population of Swillington has lead to several conclusions about the surnames of the village. The main conclusion is that although the original families in the village had all severed their connections with it by 1770, the population was still basically from the lowland area to the east of the village. Additional influences, from the Rural North-West and the Industrial South-West, had become noticeable during the 17th century and some families appeared to have migrated from the declining or stagnating towns of the Vale of York. These conclusions are based, of course, on a study of family names and might be thought to allow a wide margin of error. I have, therefore, summarised additional information which supports this conclusion, based on the 134 cases in the parish registers between 1540 - 1770 where a person's place of origin was mentioned.

There were 64 people from parishes which had a common boundary with
Swillington, i.e. Temple Newsom, Rothwell, Methley and Barwick.

There were a further 60 people from the towns and villages of the area covered by the lower valleys of the Aire and Wharfe. This total contained significant numbers from Leeds (13), Pontefract (4), Wakefield (5), Selby (3).

The remaining 10 people came from South Yorks (4), upper Airedale (1), York (1), Ripon (1), upper Calderdale (3).

Not included in this total are one or two people from outside the West Riding, but in each case these were marrying into the Dyneley or Lowther families who held the manor.

Swillington P.R. 1807 - 12.

The list of 81 names for this period of 6 years indicates no real change in the pattern already established. Once again although the number of names previously recorded in Swillington is not particularly high (31), the majority of the new names are traceable to the surrounding parishes (46). Of the remaining 4 names only McWilliam indicates an origin outside the county.

A high proportion of names in Swillington at this period are geographical (38 out of 81) and an examination of their origins provides interesting evidence of the way in which certain families from certain areas had ramified and spread. Of the 27 names which can be traced to distinctive place-names, only Brownrigg, Lowther and Westmorland are from outside Yorkshire or Lancashire, and all 4 Lancashire surnames were already in the West Riding by the end of the 14th century.

1. V. p. 4.
The original homes of these names were:

Lancashire: Blackburn, Cockerham, Oldham, Schofield.

North Riding: Bulmer, Scruton.


Vale of York: Askham, Bickerdike, Bilton, Goodall, Wrigglesworth.

Bowlanc: Ingham, Waddington.

Swillington 1851.

From 1801 until the present day the census returns provide accurate information about the village population. Between 1811 and 1851 the population rose by 115 and in 1851 the 607 people in the village shared 165 surnames. Less than half of these (74) had been known in the village before 1811 and it is clear that much of the increase in population must have been the result of immigration. The sources of this immigration are suggested by many of the distinctive new names and confirmed by the actual details of the census returns. An examination of the places of birth of Swillington residents in 1851, establishes that over half the population (333), was not native to the village.

An analysis of the places of origin of 333 Swillington residents (1851).

193 individuals were born within a 5 mile radius of Swillington: e.g. Kippax (41), Whitkirk (49), Leeds (20).

48 individuals were born within a 5 to 10 mile radius of Swillington.

These people came from at least 31 townships evenly distributed.

1. V. Appendix. p. 396.
2. Census Returns for 1851 (P.R.O.).
Only 5 villages were represented more than twice, i.e. Harewood (5), Thorner (4), Gildersome, Sherburn, and Bramley (3).

17 individuals were born within a 10 to 15 mile radius of Swillington. These immigrants came from at least 13 townships. It is remarkable that the above groups contained hardly any families.

13 individuals were born in the 15 to 20 mile radius of Swillington. This group contains 6 people born in York.

The remaining 62 individuals were all born more than 20 miles from Swillington, i.e. just over 10% of the total population. The origins were:

**Yorkshire (30).**

North Riding (13), East Riding (9), West Riding (8). Again it is noticeable that these were usually moves by single people. At least 25 townships contributed to this total of 30.

**Counties sharing a common border with Yorkshire: (17).**

Durham (6), Lancs. (5), Notts. (2), Lincs. (4).

**Other areas (15):**

Scotland (5), Ireland (2), Middlesex (2), Northants, Surrey, Devon, Dorset and Cornwall (1 each). Not known (1).

Not surprisingly, the majority of the surnames in the 1851 Swillington list, are still characteristically north-country in origin. The original homes of these surnames, however, are widely spread, as the following examples show:

**Rural East:** Bilton, Bramham, Shillito.

**Rural North-West:** Cromack, Wigglesworth, Tennant.
Industrial South-West: Ackroyd, Holroyd.
North & East Ridings: Cramby, Bearpark, Metcalfe.
Lancashire: Cockerham, Eccles.
North West: Fawcett, Musgrave.

For the first time, a Swillington population list contains a significant, if small, number of distinctive names with origins outside Yorkshire and Lancashire. Some of these arrived directly, e.g. Ashford (Devon), Woodford (Middlesex), Burnie (Scotland), Docherty (Ireland). Others arrived indirectly, e.g. McConnachie (Lancaster). Whilst others had been born in Yorkshire, e.g. Kelly, Lloyd.

Swillington 1969.

The Electoral Roll for 1967 contains 662 surnames for a vastly increased population (2,438 at the 1961 census). Of this number only occasional families have had a long, continuous association with the village (e.g. Shackleton) but many more have resided there or in the immediate region, for an equally long period, e.g. Bywater, Clarkson, Hemsworth, Pickard, Preston, Roberts. Of the 165 surnames recorded in 1851 there were 67 present in 1967 and this is evidence, perhaps, of a stable nucleus to the village population. However, the character of Swillington has undergone considerable change in the last 50 years as a result of the residential development which has taken place and consequently its surnames are probably representative of Leeds. In order to arrive at some understanding of the village surnames in 1967, I have analysed the first 200 surnames in the roll as two separate groups of

1. V. p. 154.
100. The result was as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Group I</th>
<th>Group II</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Distinctive West Riding Names:</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>26%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surnames of multiple origins:</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>38%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distinctive Geographical (Non-W.R.):</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foreign Names:</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unidentifiable:</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Although this analysis cannot claim complete accuracy it does give an impression of Swillington's surnames at the present day.
An assessment of the villages of Brodsworth and Allerton Mauleverer
1379 - 1812.

The survey of Swillington surnames for the period 1300 - 1968 has provided a good deal of evidence which shows how surnames developed in at least one village of the Rural East. A similar process has been followed in the cases of two additional villages in the same region. In this way there is a basis for comparison and contrast and a possibility of arriving at certain conclusions which are more general in their application. It should be possible to determine whether or not the history of surnames in Swillington is characteristic of the whole area.

The following account is, therefore, based on lists of surnames analysed at different periods of the villages' history. The poll tax of 1379 is in each case the starting point, for not only is it a nearly complete list of residents but the date is late enough for it to be certain that many of the surnames were already hereditary. The remaining lists have been drawn up from the parish registers for the period 1538 - 1812. Each list includes one example of each surname appearing in the births, marriages and deaths over a six year period, e.g. 1700 - 1705 inc. Although these cannot claim to be wholly accurate lists of residents - particularly in the 17th century where some omissions occur in the registers, they nevertheless provide adequate evidence of the main trends in surname development.

Location of Brodsworth and Allerton Mauleverer. (Map 2, F3 and B2).

Brodsworth lies to the south-east of Swillington in flat country five miles north-west of Doncaster. The Great North Road forms the
boundary between this parish and Adwick-le-Street. The parish comprises the township of Brodsworth and the hamlets of Scouseby and Pickburn. Allerton Mauleverer, including Hopperton, is on the other hand, in the Vale of York, six miles due north of Wetherby. This means that the three villages, each studied in relationship to the surrounding parishes, provide a reasonably full picture of the rural communities of the whole area.

**Family continuity in Brodsworth and Allerton Mauleverer.**

The evidence suggests that in both these villages, as in Swillington there was little continuity in the period 1379 - c1550. In Brodsworth only three names were common to the two periods. Of these, Carter is sufficiently widespread to be inconclusive in the evidence it offers but both Bedford and Pickburn are distinctive enough to allow one to presume family continuity. Much the same holds true for Allerton Mauleverer, where only one name, Mauleverer, is common to the two periods. Mauleverer signifying 'the bad-harrier', belonged to the family which held Allerton continuously from 1109 to 1720. 1 It will be remembered that in Swillington three names only were common to the two periods.

The turnover of family names continued, as the following analysis for Brodsworth indicates.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Period</th>
<th>New Names</th>
<th>Total Names</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1600 - 1605</td>
<td>25 of the 34 names were new to the parish.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1650 - 1655</td>
<td>25 of the 30 names were new to the parish.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1700 - 1705</td>
<td>26 of the 35 names were new to the parish.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1750 - 1755</td>
<td>16 of the 31 names were new to the parish.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1800 - 1805</td>
<td>52 of the 73 names were new to the parish.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

It was normal for roughly two thirds of the surnames to be renewed every fifty years, with the exception of the period 1700 - 1750, when the proportion of new names was as low as one half. By 1805 there were only four names in Brodsworth which had been there in 1538 - 45, i.e. Clarkson, Smith, Taylor, Vickers. It seems likely that family continuity can be assumed in the cases of Clarkson and Vickers which are reasonably distinctive, but it would be unwise to presume it in the cases of Smith and Taylor both of which have multiple origins.

The evidence for Allerton supports that for Brodsworth. By 1805 there were only six names which had been present in the 16th century and three of these, i.e. Brown, Clark and Thompson do not offer satisfactory evidence of continuity. It seems likely, however, that there was family continuity in the following instances - Child, Flint and Poppleton. In both these villages there was more family continuity than in Swillington where no single name was common to the lists of 1545 and 1812.

Sources of migration into Brodsworth and Allerton Mauleverer.

As was the case with Swillington, neither of these two villages seems to have been the home of more than one or two wholly distinctive names. The names which appeared commonly in the villages around Brodsworth in 1379 were, for example, Bate, Brewster, Bell, Carter, Milner, Taylor, Walker, Watson, Fowler, Cooper, Robinson, Smith. The fact that such names were frequent then, indicates that each one subsequently could have arisen in many variously located parishes. It makes the task of assessing new names extremely difficult, if not impossible. The only real source of distinctive names is the specifically
geographical description and as there are over one hundred such names in the lists for the two villages under discussion, it must be from these that conclusions are drawn.

1379-1550. The vast majority of geographical names present during this period were derived from place-names in the immediate vicinity of the villages, e.g. Brockhole, Pickburn and Cadeby (Nr. Brodsworth), or from villages throughout the eastern part of the Riding, e.g. Dunsford, Monckton, Poppleton (Nr. Allerton). The catchment area was usually regional - Brodsworth names originated in the south, Allerton names in the north. There was a sprinkling of names from the towns in the same areas, e.g. Doncaster, Knaresbrough, Wakefield and also several whose origins were in villages of the North or East Ridings, e.g. Crosby, Danby, Portington. The most interesting names in this period are Copeland and Fewsdale found in the Allerton list for 1560. Their origin is in the north-west. As in Swillington there was no indication of movement from the hilly areas to the west.

1550-1655. In this period there appeared in both Brodsworth and Allerton many names with origins in the localities and townships of the Pennine valleys, e.g. Calverley, Ellam (Airedale), Askwith, Hebden (Wharfedale), Firth, Hartley (Calderdale)

1. Ibid., Vol. 1, p. 41. (There are many localities with this name in the West Riding).
4. Ibid., Vol. 3, p. 58.
The same migratory trend is noted in this period also, but whereas the tendency previously had been for the Rural North-West to be the place of origin, there was a noticeable influx at this time from the Calder Valley, e.g. Ainley, Haigh, Priestley, Sunderland, Sykes, Wadsworth. In addition to these geographical names, others such as Beaumont, Dyson etc., undoubtedly originated in the Calder Valley. The majority of such names appeared in Brodsworth to the south; on the whole, Allerton names were still drawn from the rural areas, e.g. Bickerdike, and Wheelhouse, although one name in 1750-55 was of Scottish origin (i.e. Drummond).

Over twenty-five place names appeared in the lists for 1800-1805 which were for the most part from Yorkshire or occasionally neighbouring counties, e.g. Standish (Lancs.), Falkingham (Lincs.). There were in addition two names from the north-west, i.e. Salkeld, Winoup.

Surname ramification in Brodsworth and Allerton Mauleverer.

In both these villages, as in Swillington and indeed in York, one important factor in surname development is apparent. The influx of surnames from outside the Rural East not only helped in the growth of the population - it seems also to have made good a decline in it in many cases.

1. Ibid., Vol. 1, p.167.
Haigh, Sykes. V. p. 261, 268.
3. V. p. 246.
4. e.g. 1379 Henry Bikerdyk (Arkendale) [P.T.Y.].
5. V. p. 76.
The study of the hilly regions of the west shows how a great many families ramified and spread; in the east there is little evidence of ramification. Most of the distinctive names in these three villages became extinct, or are now comparatively rare as the 1965 (T.D.) West Riding totals demonstrate, e.g. Pentiman (6), Mauleverer (0), Pickburn (0), Brockhole (2).

This is in such marked contrast to what took place in the west, that it should be more effectively demonstrated. A list has been compiled therefore, of all those surnames, derived from localities throughout the Rural East, which are distinctive. This list includes only those which became hereditary and totals twenty-seven. In the case of nineteen of these the 1965 (T.D.) total for the whole of the West Riding is less than ten, i.e. Abdy, Aldam, Barrowby, Bessacarr, Eltofts, Gelsthorpe, Gledhow, Hellaby, Hemingfield, Hopperton, Kellingley, Kiddal, Monkhay, Pickburn, Potterton, Shippen, Wheldale, Woolthwaite, Wormley.

The remaining eight names with their 1965 (T.D.) totals are:- Braham, Braime, Brame (26), Cusworth (29), Goldthorpe (84), Lumby (25), Killingbeck (20), Rusholme, Russam (14), (24), Spittlehouse (12), Stockeld (58).

It is interesting to note that the commonest of these, i.e. Goldthorpe originated in the eastern area but ramified in the west after the family moved to Shepley near Huddersfield. It is not easy to locate

1. V. pp. 298-328 in particular.
2. The second figure includes the surname Russon which is a probable variant locally.
3. All these surnames are derived from localities traceable to A.H.Smith, P.N.W.R. (Index Vol. 8). Evidence for their use as surnames is available from the 14th century in every case except Hemingfield. Only Monkhay appears to be extinct.
4. V. p. 50.
distinctive names in the other three classes, but those which can be located do not greatly alter the picture. The commonest surnames having the "man" suffix - a type characteristic of the east, are Addiman (26), Kitchingman (28), Westerman (36).

If the evidence put forward for these three villages in different parts of the Rural East is representative, and there does not appear to be any reason why it should not be so, several conclusions can be drawn for the rural communities as a whole. The picture up to 1550 is one of an area where there was a considerable degree of mobility - but on such a restricted scale, that few surnames from outside the area became established. During this period few distinctive surnames developed and as the population did not grow enormously, there was little ramification of individual family surnames.

After 1550, influences from outside the Rural East began to be felt and the large turnover in population continued. The main influence was the penetration, into the whole area, of surnames whose homes were in the hill country to the west and this movement accelerated throughout the 18th century. However, up to the 19th century, it is true to say that surnames in the Rural East were still basically Yorkshire in origin.
According to careful estimates, the population of York was in the region of 11,000 as early as 1371. At present it is a large industrial city of more than 100,000 people. In dealing with a population this size, it is more difficult to trace individual names of families, than in the smaller towns and villages of the West Riding. To give an accurate picture of the development of York surnames, lists will be studied at five stages of the city's growth. Such lists, based on the subsidy rolls, the Freemen's rolls and the parish registers, are never completely representative but provide suitable cross-sections on which to base conclusions.

The Subsidy Roll of 1327.

There are roughly 1,000 names in this list but this number contains few nicknames and patronymics. Into the former category come one or two picturesque descriptions, e.g. Swetemouth and Cloutepate and into the latter category several straight-forward patronymics, e.g. Thomas filius Rogerie. The list is dominated by occupational names and geographical names.

The occupational names are as diverse as the variety of trades which were being carried on in the city, e.g. Lorimer, Plasterer, Irnemanger, Chaloner, Aurifaber, Clericus, Cocus, Gourdemaker. Most descriptions of this type were certainly not hereditary at this stage. In 1390 a list of York plasterers contained the names Roger Plasterer and Gilbert Plasterer, and in fact it was well into the 15th century before many

1. Victoria County History, City of York, p.84.
It is the very fact that many, if not most, surnames were not yet hereditary, that makes the surnames of geographical origin so interesting throughout this period. In the 14th century, the city was prosperous, its population was growing and much of the increase must have been the result of immigration. Geographical names, therefore, provide a clear picture of what might be called the catchment area for York. Toponyms indicate clearly that this area was not confined to the surrounding villages, e.g. Scott (3), Norreys and Sutheren, or even to England, e.g. Braban (2), Picard (2), Almaigne, and Amias (i.e. Amiens). Such names, however, are a small percentage of the population, whereas there are 300 surnames derived from geographical locations in England. Naturally, some of these such as Green and Ile are too general to be of value and a few defy location. Those which can be identified fall into two categories (A) Those with Yorkshire origins (B) Those with non-Yorkshire origins.

Group A. This is the larger group and contains over 200 names. It is essential to point out at this stage that there are included in this group, names such as Preston, Newton, Sutton. The fact is, of course, that such place-names are very frequent and the York examples do not necessarily owe their origins to the Yorkshire places. Nevertheless it seems safer to include them in the first rather than the second group. The probability is that they most often belong there. It is also true that many place-names occur more than once within Yorkshire itself and so it is not possible to give a definitive list of the Yorkshire villages.
represented in the subsidy roll. There are at least 100 names with
origins in the North or East Ridings and 58 with distinctive West Riding
origins, which provide interesting evidence of the way surnames developed
in this early period of York history. Many of these surnames, almost
certainly, never became hereditary, but appeared regularly in York
throughout the 14th and early 15th centuries whilst immigration was still
considerable. This is shown in the way the names disappeared completely,
not only from York Records but from West Riding sources also, sometime in
the 14th and 15th centuries. The following table provides evidence of
the period during which such names appeared in York: 1.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Surname</th>
<th>Dates</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aberford</td>
<td>1327 - 1441</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bardsey</td>
<td>1407 - 1486</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Castleford</td>
<td>1273 - 1412</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copgrove</td>
<td>1289 - 1374</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copmanthorpe</td>
<td>1299 - 1430</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flasby</td>
<td>1314 - 1412</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hornington</td>
<td>1317 - 1373</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reedness</td>
<td>1273 - 1393</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rufforth</td>
<td>1272 - 1353</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Towton</td>
<td>1309 - 1440</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Most of the 58 names can, however, be traced to the West Riding
today, although in some cases they are absent from York. The interest-
ing aspect of their survival is that few have become prolific. 2. There
are 19 which total 5 or less in 1965 (T.D.) for the whole of the West
Riding, i.e. Aldborough, Angram, Bilbrough, Clint, Drax, Eastoft,
Haddlesey, Hopperton, Knaresbrough, Ledstone, Lotherton, Monkton, Pudsey,
Scaseby, Tichill, Tockwith, Walkingham, Wetherby and Wistow.

In a further 11 cases where the full West Riding total is between 5

1. None of these surnames appears in York P.R. and although the dates
quoted are based on evidence which is not fully comprehensive, it
seems likely that they fairly represent the lengths of stay of each
surname.

and 25 the name is rare or absent in York itself, i.e. Acaster, Bickerton, Bilham, Bingley, Burbridge, Doncaster, Grafton, Haldenby, Hessey, Huby, Scriven.

15 names are reasonably frequent in the West Riding at the present day but in few cases are they prolific and scarcely ever is the general frequency reflected in York, as the following table shows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Numbers in York 1963</th>
<th>Numbers in West Riding 1965 (T.D.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Askham 4</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balne 0</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cattle 12</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cawood 12</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fenton 4</td>
<td>110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goldsborough 4</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hammerton 0</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Knapton 4</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leathley 25</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marston 8</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poppleton 0</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ripon 6</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Selby 9</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Snaith 10</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spofforth 6</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wakefield 7</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If the accumulated evidence for names in group (A) is examined the inference is, that even if names derived from place-names became hereditary in York, they seldom if ever ramified within the city and in fact where the surname is generally frequent now, this is usually attributable to its ramification elsewhere than in York.

This failure to ramify is precisely the opposite of what happened to geographical names in the hilly west of the Riding and it is worthwhile considering some possible causes. It is probable that mortality was high in mediaeval York and it has been suggested that in the 13th century immigration on a large scale was necessary even to maintain the population. This was almost certainly the case in the 14th century, when York in a period of natural disasters continued to increase in size. However, as the centre of industry changed in the 15th century, the social conditions favourable to expansion of population were missing in York and the only cases I have come across of York families ramifying are those in which the family migrated to a more prosperous area.

As a final comment on names in group (A) it is remarkable that the majority of the names are from the lowland areas of the West Riding. There was no single name in the subsidy of 1327 traceable to a place-name in the hill country of the west.

Group B.

This smaller group consists of all those names originating outside Yorkshire and there is a pattern to the migration into York as the following groups indicate.

1. Lincolnshire: Appleby,* Ashby,* Axholme, Belton,* Grantham, Gedney, Grimsby, Holland,* Lindsey, Lincoln, Spalding, Torksey, Waltham.*


1. V. pp. 298-328.
2. Victoria County History, City of York, p. 108.

There is, in addition, a sprinkling of names from areas other than those listed above, which illustrate what attraction York had even in distant corners of England:
Belvoir, Buckingham, Bristow (i.e. Bristol), Derby, Devenys, Kent, Leicester, Manchester, Stafford, Winchester, Witney, Wireshale.

York Surnames from the Freemen's Rolls 1375 - 79. 2.

It has been established that it was during the latter part of the 14th century that many names became fixed in the West Riding generally. At the same time, there was evidence which suggested that often this took place later in York than elsewhere, 3 presumably attributable to the fundamental differences between this large urban community and the majority of other towns and villages. The list of 250 names examined in this section, has been compiled from the Freemen's Rolls to see what light it throws on surname development at a crucial moment.

It is significant that immigration was still taking place. The records of the city at this period include the names of "26 natives of the Low Countries, mainly textile workers, 13 Germans mainly metal workers and 3 Italian moneyers". 4 Names such as Uppestall and Van Wosell in the cross-section illustrate this particular point. Significantly, of the 250 names in the list, 182 are place-names. Undoubtedly

1. An asterisk indicates that the place-name occurs more than once and such surnames might, therefore, have alternative origins.
2. The ensuing account is based on the first 250 surnames occurring in the period 1375-1379 in Register of the Freemen of York, 1272-1760, Surtees. Vol. 96.
many of these are simply descriptive of a man's place of origin and even where they are second or third generation, they stress the rural background which so many York inhabitants of this period had.

It is not necessarily an indication of continuity that 71 of the names from this list were represented in 1327. Although the incidence of unusual names such as Bosy and Laxman in both lists is strong evidence of heredity, the fact that 48 of the repeated names are geographical in origin could merely imply that much of the migration into York in 1375 was basically from the same areas as in 1327. In fact, there are in the list only 18 names new to York which are distinctive and from outside the county and the evidence they provide is almost identical with the pattern for 1327:


Names which do not fall into the above divisions are London, Liverpool, Romiley, Wigan, Wigmore and Yardley.

Two points of interest arise from the remaining 68 non-geographical names in the list. Firstly, it is remarkable that there are only 3 filial names in a city where such names eventually became so characteristic. The first time they made an impression in a York list of names was in the subsidy roll for 1524, shortly to be discussed.

Secondly, the list contains a group of distinctive nicknames some of

1. V. Note 1. p. 181.
which persist until the present day, i.e. Godeshalfe, Grethead, Ramshead, Sheepwash and Selybarne.

A York Subsidy Roll 1524. 1.

Although this roll is far from being a complete list of York inhabitants it is, nonetheless, a valuable document at an interesting phase of the development of the city's surnames. The list contains 557 names shared amongst 846 taxpayers. Of these 557 names, 142 are represented more than once. The frequency of filial names is now apparent. The following table lists the 20 most frequent surnames in the roll and includes figures for 1965 (T.D.) as a basis for comparison.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Surname</th>
<th>Numbers in York 1524</th>
<th>Numbers in York 1965</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Richardson</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>190</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clark(e)</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>232</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wright</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>221</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smith</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>598</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thompson</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hall</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>223</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mason</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Simpson</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>183</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Watson</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>244</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Williamson</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wilson</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>372</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jackson</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>311</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Johnson</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>243</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nicholson</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>103</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foster</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>138</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Metcalfe</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robinson</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>337</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shaw</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>141</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slater</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taylor</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>318</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Patronymics and occupational names are the most prolific names in York at this period. In fact, there is only one distinctive name which is prolific, i.e. Metcalfe, for all the others listed above could have multiple origins. Once again this suggests that individual families did not ramify in York in the way they were doing elsewhere, or that the population was a continually changing one.

In the whole of the roll there are 55 filial names accounting for \( \frac{144}{846} \) of the total, i.e. roughly \( \frac{1}{6} \)th of the population. There are 73 occupational names accounting for a further \( \frac{143}{846} \) of the total, also roughly \( \frac{1}{6} \)th. Surnames of geographical origin, although not individually numerous, still account for nearly 50% of the population.

Filial names in York, 1380 - 1524.

Several factors have already emerged which concern this large class of names. In the West Riding generally they seem to have become popular about the middle of the 14th century and most became fixed before its end, although for up to fifty years afterwards they were likely, in certain circumstances, to supplant names of other classes. It was, however, noticed that the period of fluidity was marked in York until rather later than elsewhere. The possibility is that the mass of surnames in York became fixed later than in the much smaller communities of the West Riding. Certainly filial names, absent in 1327, rare in 1375-9, did not make an impact on the Freemen's rolls until comparatively late. The number of Freemen listed each year varied of course, but for the period 1375 - 1440 was usually between 50 and 100. The following table shows

1. V. pp. 186-7.
2. V. p. 181. note 3.
the number of filial names in the lists between 1380 and 1440.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Number of Filial Names</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Number of Filial Names</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1380-1384</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1410-1414</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1385-1389</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>1415-1419</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1390-1394</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>1420-1424</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1395-1399</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>1425-1429</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1400-1404</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>1430-1434</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1405-1409</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1435-1439</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Obviously the above figures would have little significance, if the total number of Freemen was vastly different for each period of five years. Their validity as a rough guide is more obvious when it is seen that the 2 filial names for 1380-1384 are out of a total of 397 freemen and the 36 for 1435-39 are out of a total of 445.

The table suggests, therefore, that from 1390 until 1415 the naming habit began to be popular and that it was between 1415 and 1439 that it made the impact on the York population which was to be so marked in the subsidy roll of 1524. Previously, it has been said that York names were fixed much earlier than this — a decision arrived at by the large number of cases in the rolls where father and son bore the same surname. If it is true that they became fixed later, this would explain the wholesale disappearance of geographical surnames and would indicate that in many of those instances where father and son had the same geographical surname, this was not necessarily an indication of a hereditary surname.

Immigration between 1379-1524.

There are over 50 names in the 1524 subsidy roll which are distinctive, which provide evidence of a place of origin and which settled in

1. C.M. Matthews, op. cit., p.56.
York after 1379. These names suggest the main sources of immigration during the 15th century:

**The West Riding:** Asquith, Beckwith, Brogden, Clint, Durwell, Hesslewood, Huby, Rodmell (i.e. Rathmell), Skirrow, (i.e. Skirwith), Prince, Pullan and Scaife.

All these names flourished in the rural north of the Riding, but were located over both the hill country of the Pennines and the lowlands to their east. There is a single name, Holdsworth, from the Pennines south of the Aire gap, where the woollen industry was flourishing.

To this group must be added Fawcett, Greenbank, Lupton, Metcalfe, Murthwaite, Smorthwaite and Redman. These surnames originated in the mountainous country where Yorkshire meets Westmorland and most of them had already been established in north west Yorkshire by the poll tax of 1379. Metcalfe in particular illustrates graphically the way in which some of the Dales' families were ramifying. It is significant that it first appeared in York in the early 15th century and yet was among the 20 commonest York surnames in 1524.

It has been said that when Sir Christopher Metcalfe was appointed as High Sheriff of Yorkshire in 1555 he attended at York with three

1. Place-name not traced but the surname was established in lower Wharfedale in the 14th century, e.g. 1330 Adam de Dunwelle (Farnley) [Y. Deeds]. 1379 William de Durwell (Leathley) [P.T.Y.].
2. The only name not readily located in A.H. Smith, *P.N.W.R.* (Index) is Skirrow - from Skirwith Vol. 6, p.244. Prince, Pullan & Scaife all appeared, with restricted distributions in 1379 [P.T.Y.].
3. e.g. 1321 Thomas de Faghside (Sedbergh) [Y. Deeds].
   1379 William ffawaysd (Sedbergh) [P.T.Y.].
4. i.e. 1423. John Metcalf [P.Y.].
hundred horsemen all of his kith and kin. Subsequently the name 
has ramified throughout the world.

The North West: Allonby, Birbeck, Egremont, Derwentwater, Eden, Ether­
ington?, Harrington, Hewbank, Lamonby, Moresby, Penn­
ington, Sawghell (i.e. Salkeld?), Troutbeck.

All these surnames are derived from place-names in North West England 
and they indicate that the migratory movement already noticed from 
north west Yorkshire was part of a movement on a much vaster scale.

It is relevant at this point to note a comment made by Dr. Reaney on 
Moresby found in the above list. "Until the 14th century the family 
is found in West Cumberland, then until the 18th in East Cumberland,
and the flanks of the Pennines. About the 16th century some families 
worked their way down the Dales into Yorkshire where they first 
appear in York and south east of Leeds ...... From Yorkshire one 
branch emigrated to Australia in 1788, from whom sprang Admiral 
John Moresby (1830-1922), whilst others went from Australia to New 
Zealand, South Africa, Rhodesia and Kenya. Mosby and Moseby still 
survive in Leeds." Incidentally Moresby first appeared in York 
earlier than indicated above, in 1407. [F.Y.]. It seems true that 
a great many names must similarly have had only a temporary stay in

1. A.J. Brown, Striding through Yorkshire, p.29, and frequently 
elsewhere.
2. i.e. North Lancs, Cumberland, Westmorland.
York. Some of those listed above persisted for up to 200 years in the parish registers and then disappeared, e.g. 1625 Richard Dartwater; 1644 Samuel Troutbeck; 1771 Edward Egremont [York P.R.]. Others, however, as the following table shows, persisted in York and were probably partially responsible for the subsequent spread of the names into the industrial areas of the West Riding.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Surname</th>
<th>First appearance in W.R.</th>
<th>First appearance in York</th>
<th>York W.R.</th>
<th>North-West</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Birkbeck</td>
<td>1528 [Ripon]</td>
<td>1464 &quot;</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ewbank</td>
<td>1659 2.</td>
<td>1463 &quot;</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fawcett</td>
<td>1321 [Y. Deeds]</td>
<td>1423 &quot;</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>161</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lapton</td>
<td>1297 [Y.L.S.]</td>
<td>1485 &quot;</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Metcalfe</td>
<td>1456 [Fountains]</td>
<td>1423 &quot;</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>291</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Redman</td>
<td>1212 [Sawley]</td>
<td>1410 &quot;</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The figures for the West Riding for 1965 indicate that migration from the north west had an abiding effect on West Riding surnames and the comparison between the first appearances in York and the West Riding generally suggests that initially York was often the main attraction.

The North and East Ridings.

Although only eleven distinctive names from these two Ridings were new to York between 1379 and 1524 this is almost certainly not a true indication of the degree of movement involved. In the first place the

1. i.e. Cumberland, Westmorland, North Lancs. (T.D.).
2. Selby Wills, Y.A.S. Vol. 47, p.175. Includes Obank, a variant.
frequency of filial names in both York and the area to the east, reduces
the number of distinctive names which allow movement to be traced and
secondly it is much more likely that even the distinctive names should
already have found their way to York prior to 1379. The new names in
1524 were: Faceby, Fawthrop (i.e. Fowthorpe), Harland, Huntington, Keld,
Newton, Rudby, Sharparrow, Stainsby, Warter, Wycliffe.

Other immigration. The only signs of continuing migration from Durham
and Northumberland are the names Armstrong, Collingwood and Elwick and
both the latter names are possible variants of West Riding names. Also
from outside the county are Chadwick (Lancs.), Runcorn (Cheshire) and
Owersby (Lincs.). It seems clear that two areas which throughout the
14th century had helped to build York's population, had contributed com-
paritively little to its population between 1379 - 1524. Consequently
surnames from these areas have had little lasting effect on York surnames.

Foreign immigration 1379 - 1524.

There are names of Scottish origin in the 1524 list, e.g. Anderson
and Maxwell but they are a tiny proportion of those taxed. Nevertheless,
between 1379 and 1524 York had attracted migrants from Scotland whose sur-
names are not characteristic of their place of origin. For instance be-
tween 1417 - 1425 at a time when the Scots were still traditional enemies
of York citizens, no fewer than 33 Scots sought naturalisation, - no
doubt to impress their neighbours with their friendly intentions. The
list of surnames is an interesting one:-

1. e.g. 1301. Thomas Scharparowe [Y.L.S.]. All the remaining names in
the group are readily identifiable in A.H. Smith, P.N.E.R. and
P.N.R. (Index).
2. Collingwood V. p.116. Elwick - from Eldwick (W.R.) e.g. 1379 Thomas
de Helwyk [P.T.Y.].
A large proportion of the names in this list are filial in origin. This suggests the fluidity of the group's names, a supposition which is borne out by Henryson and Henrydaughter and the fact that Robertson and Smith were father and son. It seems that few of the Scots had brought their names with them, only a few being characteristically Scottish, e.g. Fynlawson, Lyndsey. The presence of Yorkshire place-names, e.g. Halliwell, Thorner and Guiseley, might imply either a residence there prior to arrival in York, or the adoption of the name from an employer. Scottish names continued to appear in York records, in fewer numbers, throughout the 15th century, e.g. Birkhead (1464), Dobson (1478), but control over immigrants was tight and there are several cases of men having to prove their English origins, e.g. "We declars hym on our honestie and trewh, that the said John Colyn was born at Cokyrton and is a trew ynglys man born both of fader and moder." Immigration to York must be seen in the context of the general prosperity of its economic situation, the growth and decline of trades, and it has been established that York was in decline for most of the period between the two subsidy rolls under examination. It is not surprising, therefore, that movement from overseas was less marked in the 15th century. In some cases the incomers

1. Ibid., pp. 290, 298.
3. Victoria County History, City of York, pp. 87 - 91.
prospered. Henry Market, a naturalised German, served as sheriff in
1442-3. There was a Spanish doctor, and even an Icelander, but a
glance at the names of these newcomers shows how they were capable of
being absorbed - certainly they made remarkable little impact on the
city: 1391 de Casawas, 1416 van Uppestall, 1417 Cuke, 1417-18 Artays,
Walter, 1429 Market, 1472 Duchman, 1524 Boyer, Herryson (Dutch),
Morrens, Gachell (French).

It seems possible, from the above, that the Dutch immigrants were
provided with surnames - possibly an indication that surnames in the Low
Countries were still in a fluid state at that period. Moreover, certain
restrictions were placed on immigrants to ensure that the native born
did not suffer and when two Dutchmen, Browyns and Ruyskemert, were franch-
ized in 1571 they were ordered to take only Englishmen as their apprent-
ices. These families often settled and remained in York and their
names appear in the parish registers, e.g. 1632 Royskard, 1808 Dutchman,
but it is fair to say that York names at the present day betray scarcely
any influence from the period when the city was a magnet even to citizens
of other countries.

Migration from York.

One of the most striking facts about York names, is their failure to
ramify within the city. This is in marked contrast to family names in
some other areas. At first glance the 1524 subsidy roll does not make

1. Ibid., p.108.
3. York Mercers and Merchant Adventurers 1356-1917, Surtees. Vol. 129,
p.66.
this obvious and of the 557 names in the roll no less than 415 are present in York in 1965, many of them prolific. It is only when distinctive names are examined that the truth emerges. To illustrate this a selection of the most distinctive names is dealt with below:

1. Nicknames.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Period in York</th>
<th>Numbers in York 1965</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Drawsword</td>
<td>1494 - 1602</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goodburn</td>
<td>1328 - 1967</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greathead</td>
<td>1376 - 1639</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lax</td>
<td>1351 - 1524</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Silburn</td>
<td>1363 - 1689</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sharper</td>
<td>1407 - 1721</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tesseyman</td>
<td>1283 - 1967</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thickpenny</td>
<td>1486 - 1558</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wimp.</td>
<td>1329 - 1732</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Nicknames, as has been shown, very often altered their appearance as they lost their original significance and if one is to say with any certainty that they have disappeared, they must be looked for in a variety of forms, e.g.

**Drawsword.** c.f. 1524 Drawswerde [S.R.], 1602 Treuesword [York P.R.].

This name appears to have disappeared completely.

**Silburn.** c.f. 1363 Selybarne (i.e. blessed child) [F.Y.], 1490 Seilbarne [F.Y.], 1689 Silburne [F.Y.]. This name, like Goodburn, has acquired the look of a place-name. It survives infrequently in Yorkshire but not in York.

1. An estimate based on available records.
2. V. note 1. p.179.
Sharper. c.f. 1301 Scharparowe [Y.L.S.], 1524 Sharparro [S.R.], 1731 Sharpwray alias Sharper [York P.R.].
The change from Sharparrow to Sharpwray is a result of the influence of the common suffix "wray" (i.e. nook, corner).
The reduction to Sharper probably came about as a result of weakened emphasis on the final syllable and under the influence of the separate York surnames Thackwray and Thacker.
It is no longer found in York but does survive infrequently in Yorkshire.

Tesseyman. c.f. 1283 Tesman [F.Y.], 1515 Tezemond [F.Y.], 1649 Teziman [Hartshead P.R.].
Tesseyman is the most frequent of seven surviving variants. It is now more frequent in the industrial towns to the west of York than it is in York itself.

2. Occupational Names.

There were at least four distinctive names of this type in York in 1524, all of which have now disappeared. Horskepar and Cakeman appear to have disappeared without trace but the remaining two may survive elsewhere, e.g.

Glasson. c.f. 1327 le Glasenwright [F.Y.], 1435 Glasyn [F.Y.], 1545 Glasyn filius Clayson [F.Y.], 1965 Glasson (Scunthorpe) [T.D.].

Ferriman. c.f. 1524 Fereman [F.Y.], 1760 Ferriman [York P.R.].
A possible survivor of this name is Farrimond, a rare Sheffield example. Several other occupation names, e.g.
Lammiman, Locksmith, Lorrimer, have also disappeared from York, although surviving in other parts of the country. Such examples may well have separate origins.


Fully half the names which disappeared from York after 1524 were derived from place-names. Many distinctively local ones appear to have disappeared altogether, e.g. Bawderby (i.e. Baldersby N.R.), Beckbank, Girlington, Sticknam, (i.e. Stittenham, N.R.), Sydburroo (i.e. Sedbury, N.R.), Wycliffe.

Others of Yorkshire origin, have disappeared from York but are to be found elsewhere in Yorkshire, e.g. Clifton, Easingwood (i.e. Easingwold), Flaxton, Pawthrop (i.e. Pouthorpe), Leppington, Langthorne, Rodmell (i.e. Rathmell).

A further group, a remnant of the numerous geographical names which abounded in York in the 14th century but had their origins outside the county, also disappeared, e.g. Auckland, (Durham), Dyneley (Lancs.), Hakbarro (i.e. Alkborough Lincs.), Runcorn (Ches.). This list could also contain names from the north-west which have already been dealt with. 2.

This tendency for names to be lost to York by extinction or migration, was not confined to families which were not prolific. This is illustrated by the example of a family name which appeared five times in the 1524 subsidy roll but which appears to have become extinct in the 17th century:

2. V. p.189.
Foxgill, Foxgate.

These two surnames undoubtedly have the same origin and the origin is probably Foxgill, a hamlet in Bowland. In York the suffix "gale" was confused with the suffix "gate", probably as a result of the similarity in meaning. The confusion is seen in York street names, e.g. Feesgale alias Feesgate. The first instance of the surname in York was in 1496, when William Foxgill, a shipwright, became a Freeman. Despite its frequency in the 1524 list the name has now completely disappeared as far as can be established and the last example which I have recorded was 1614 James ffFoxgill [York P.R.].

The reasons for families thus flourishing but eventually declining, seem to be associated with the question of York's growth and decline and it is interesting, therefore, to note how names which appeared in 1524 and which migrated subsequently to the clothing area, ramified there in a way similar to the surnames which had originated there. The following table (1965 T.D.) illustrates this point with six distinctive names from the 1524 Roll.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fawthrop</td>
<td>1524 [F.Y.]</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haggas</td>
<td>1401</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Standeven</td>
<td>1524</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tesseymen</td>
<td>1283</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tordoff</td>
<td>1499</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vickerman</td>
<td>1518</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This is the most striking name in the group. Its origin is uncertain, but the earliest spelling hints at a possible overseas source, i.e. 1499 Tordofft [F.Y.]. The man concerned, a pewterer by trade, was possibly an immigrant at a time when his trade, unlike many others in York, was flourishing. By 1524 there were two instances of the name in York but the family seems to have left the city soon after, for I find no trace of them at all in the parish registers which begin in 1539. The first instances of the name in the West Riding are 1588 [Leeds P.R.]; 1604 [Bradford P.R.]. One family of Tordoffs settled in Wibsey near Bradford as linen-drapers and it is in that area now that the name is most frequently found. In this case and many more, the restricted distribution lends force to the idea that bearers of such names had a single family origin and can be identified with the York families assessed in 1524.

A cross-section of York names, 1750.

This group of surnames, unlike other cross-sections, is made up of those names which appeared in the Freemen's rolls for 1750 and the parish registers of eight parishes within the city. It contains 206 names. It is intended to use this list to determine whether anything significant had affected surnames in York since 1524.

Little significance can be attached to the fact that of this total as many as 155 were known in York before 1524, for the majority of these are common occupational names and filial names. The interesting group is

the remaining 51 names which were new to York. Only 2 of these, i.e. Jubb and Fountains can be traced to the subsidy roll of 1524 for Ainsty, the wapentake adjacent to York. The inference is that most of the names had their origins some distance from the city. This is borne out by an analysis of the origins. The names fall into the following three groups:

1. 15 names are geographical in origin and were known in Yorkshire in the 14th century. Those with West Riding origins are Binns, Cockshaw, Fountains, Heber, Leadley, Mankin, Coldroyd, Woodhead, Worall and Wreaks. The majority of these are in fact derived from localities in the Pennines - ranging from Worall in South Yorks, to Wreaks in the far north. This is the first evidence of names from the west of the county making any impact on York. The 5 remaining names are Barthorp (E.R.), Dutton (Lancs.), Nelstrop, Sleightholme (N.R.), Weadley (E.R.).

2. A further 15 names had 14th century Yorkshire origins but as they are in most cases not distinctive, it is difficult to draw any conclusions from them as a group. The names are: Cammish, Elway, Evison, Fentiman, Ingledew, Jubb, Mawson, Messer, Pybus, Rennison, Skinner, Swift, Towers, Waller, Watkinson. Several of these are traceable - e.g. Fentiman, Ingledew and Jubb and it seems likely that most migrated to York from the Vale of York and the lower ends of the Pennine valleys.

1. From Mankinholes, e.g. 1625 Richard Mankenoles, Manolans (Kildwick P.R.).
2. c.f. p.173.
3. V. p.146.
3. This group of 20 names offers serious problems of identification.

The names are Barnett, Cracroft, Carey, Crickendale, Dempster, Proud, Greensides, Gainford, Gowland, Kibblewhite, Lentwere, Loadmoor, Napier, Paylor, Peverall, Rothery, Rummonds, Sugar, Smallhorn, Severs and Wisker.

Very few of these names can have originated in the West Riding and although Gainford (Durham) and Greensides (Westmorland), provide some evidence of where certain names came from originally, this large group must remain with a question mark by it. The implication is that from 1524 - 1750 York's population continued to be maintained by immigration from a widespread area. Of 13 of the above which I have traced to York records in the period 1524 - 1750, 11 are found after 1670 and this might suggest that immigration increased from 1670 onwards.

A cross-section of York names 1963.¹ (Street Directory).

It has not been possible to trace all the names in this cross-section. At least 12 are entirely strange to Yorkshire records but seem to be of English origin - e.g. Culkin, Frakes, Wedge. They are not, therefore, included in the following classification, and those names which it is reasonably certain originated outside England, are also omitted. The remaining 209 names are divided among the four classes as follows: Relationship (70); Geographical (65); Occupational (43); Nicknames (31). An examination will now be made of each group, starting with the non-English names, in an attempt to give a picture of a typical set of York names in the 1960s.

1. V. p.6.
Non English Names.

There are at least 29 names which come under this heading. The probable sources ultimately are:

(A) Scotland (13) e.g. McDonald (2), Graham (2), Campbell. It is quite probable that names such as Robson and Robertson classified with filial names would swell the numbers here.

(B) Ireland (8) e.g. Geraughty, Kelly, Kerrigan.

(C) Wales (4) e.g. Morgan, Pritchard.

(D) Jewish (3) e.g. Jacobs, Shonfeld.

(E) European (1) i.e. Novak.

Relationship (70).

This class is dominated by filial names (35). This number does not include obvious Scottish names, e.g. Ferguson, but does include Robertson. No fewer than 8 filial names appear more than once, i.e. Johnson (3), Wilson (3), Harrison, Pearson, Richardson, Robinson, Rollinson, Thompson, (2 each). Of the remainder few have any regional significance although Alderson had ramified in North Yorks and Clapson looks like an abbreviated form of the rare Claphamson.¹

Amongst the 35 personal-names, 5 appear more than once, i.e. Nicholl (3), Flower, Tate, Thomas, Wade (2 each). Although there are characteristic West Riding names among the remainder, e.g. Barrett, Ellis, Jewitt, it seems reasonably certain that a large proportion originated outside the county, e.g. Elliott, Neale, and most of these would probably increase yet further the proportion of names from the Borders and Scotland.

¹. V. pp. 46, 364.
Geographical (65).

Most of the general names in this class are characteristically north country, e.g. Carr, Gill, Hope etc. but even where the name appears to be from elsewhere in England, this is not necessarily so. This is seen in the case of Coombs, which is normally assumed to be West Country in origin. It is certain, however, that the surname has a West Riding origin also and this may account for its comparative frequency there, i.e. 1965 (T.D.) Bradford (5), Leeds (11), Doncaster and Sheffield (14).

The place-name occurs in Bradfield 1 where the surname originated e.g. 1379 John de Combe [P.T.Y.].

There are, however, at least 50 surnames derived from specific place-names and these are from two main areas. There are 26 from Yorkshire places and the majority of these (20) are West Riding in origin. These West Riding surnames are not noticeably from a specific area. From the Rural North-West come: Hardisty, Kettlestring 2 etc., and from the industrial valleys Ramsden, Shackleton, 3 etc. It is remarkable, however, that there is no single name characteristic of the southern Pennines around Sheffield. Names from the other Ridings include Acklam, Bainbridge, Bulmer etc., and the inference from this group as a whole, is that York has continuously, up to the present day, attracted immigration from many parts of Yorkshire.

Of the remaining specific place-names the majority are from the north, the exceptions being Ludlow, Belton and Rayson, 4 the latter an

2. Ibid., Vol. 5, pp. 132, 185.
4. V. p.51.
interesting survival from York's mediaeval period. Amongst the north
country names are many once again from the border country and from Scot­
land, e.g. Cargill, Galloway, Liddell, etc., others from the north-west
e.g. Tallentire (2), Musgrave and several from Lancashire and Cheshire,
e.g. Anderton, Arnfield, Eccles, etc.

This whole class provides little evidence of movement into the area
from the south of England.

**Occupational Names (43).**

7 names in this class appear twice in the York cross-section, i.e.
Barker, Marshall, Mason, Mercer, Potter, Smith and Turner, but there is
very little that is distinctive either in these names or in the remaining
29. It is of some interest, however, to note that many of these occupa-
tional names originated in rural communities, e.g. Calvert, Shepherd,
Truslove, others on the manor, Bailey, Parker, etc. At least two have
connections with hunting, i.e. Hunter and Woodward, and one name Lead-
beater refers to an occupation which was extremely localised. Even
here the implication seems to be that York's names are drawn from a wide
area of rural Yorkshire.

**Nicknames. (31).**

This is the smallest of the classes and contains only 4 names which
appear more than once, i.e. Brown, King, Laverack and Young (2 each).
It is interesting to note the name Laverack. There had always been a
fondness for nicknames from birds in Yorkshire ¹ and this is reflected
in the York cross-section, which in addition to Laverack includes Crow,

¹. V. p.22.
Dove and Heron. Animals too were popular, e.g. Stirk and Todd and several of these York nicknames are ones characteristic of the north rather than the south, e.g. Noble and Skaife. 1.

This 1963 cross-section once again provides clear evidence of two important factors in York surname development which complement each other. There is only one distinctive name in the cross-section which can be seen to have its origins in mediaeval York (i.e. Rayson). All the evidence accumulated in this section, indicates that surnames did not become prolific in this city. The second fact is automatically consequent on the first. York, for generation after generation, attracted surnames from the surrounding countryside. Eventually this meant that surnames appeared there, which had their origins in areas far removed from the city and perhaps the most notable feature in this respect, is the increasing percentage of north-country and scottish surnames.

1. V. p.16.
The urban centres of the Rural East, 1300 - 1600.

In the detailed examination of York several conclusions have been arrived at. It is not safe to presume that surnames developed along identical lines in the other important towns in the area, for the importance of York was such that for a long period it was second only to London in population. Not surprisingly, therefore, York was a magnet to large numbers of people throughout the northern half of the country. As has been seen, the main sources of migration during the early part of York's history were the north west, the north and Lincolnshire. 1. It is interesting to compare this with the towns of Doncaster, Pontefract, Ripon, and Selby in the period 1300 - 1600.

Doncaster. (Map 2 G.4) [1379 P.T.Y.]. Of 76 specific geographical names in the town in 1379 at least 50 can be traced to West Riding places. The counties to the south, which have a common border with the West Riding provided the sources of most of the remainder, i.e. Derby (4); Lincs. (7); Notts. (2). From further south came Rasen (Leics.), Paston (Norfolk), Sandwich (Kent), and London. Doncaster of course lies south of York and it is interesting to note that very few surnames came into the town from the north or west. Possible examples are Barrow, Whalley (Lancs.), Copeland (Cumberland or Durham). However, there is an alternative origin for Barrow. 3.

Selby. (Map 2 D.4) [1379 P.T.Y.]. Of 31 specific place-names in this town which lies south of York, close to the East Riding, at least 20 had

2. c.f. p.51.
Yorkshire origins. Once again most of the remainder came from the West Riding's southern neighbours, i.e. Derby (1), Lincs. (7), Notts. (1).

It seems clear that both Selby and Doncaster attracted immigration from a limited area to the south - but this is not true of Pontefract which is also located in the south of the Riding.

**Pontefract** (Map 2 E.3) [1379 P.T.Y.]. The large population of this town contained well over 100 geographical names with specific origins. The majority are traceable to Yorkshire place-names but over 20 originated outside the county. A substantial number came from counties to the north i.e. Lancs. (4), Cumberland (2), Durham (1), Scotland (2).

The origins of the remainder are widespread throughout the midlands and south, e.g. Bridport (Dorset), Defford (Worcs.), Derby, Nottingham, Norfolk, Warwick, Marbury (Chesh.), Lewys (Sussex). There is one name, i.e. Camport which probably came from Ireland. One factor which may have contributed to the greater variety of surnames in Pontefract, was its position on the main north-south route and a second point worthy of consideration is the fact that from 1311 it formed part of the Duchy of Lancaster which included landholdings in many parts of the Kingdom.

**Ripon**. (Map 2 A.2). [1379 P.T.Y.]. Few distinctive names in this town originated outside Yorkshire. There were 3 from Lancs. i.e. Scotford, Standen, Wigan, but the others fit into no recognisable pattern. They were Aylsbury (Bucks.), Basham (Norfolk?), Herrington (Durham), Sunning (Berks.).

The 16th century. This account is based on information from the following sources: Doncaster P.R. (1557 - 75), Pontefract P.R. (1585 - 90)
The 60 distinctive geographical surnames which appeared in the three above towns for the periods mentioned, provide an interesting piece of evidence. Surprisingly, nearly all the names originated north and west of the West Riding, very few from the south. This applies to Ripon and also to Doncaster and Pontefract which in the 14th century had both shown evidence of considerable migration from the south. 50 of the total of 60 can be categorised as follows: Lancs. and Chesh. (21), Cumberland and Westmorland (19), Durham, Northumberland and Scotland (10). The surname Chester appeared in all three towns and Blackburn, Carlisle, Copeland and Kendal each appeared in two of the three. The names traceable to the south were Styring (Notts.), Darby, Lindsey (Lincs.), Warwick, Greetham (Lincs. or Rutland), Bridgwater (Somerset). There are 4 names which I have been unable to locate.

The question which arises, is why so few surnames had survived from those areas to the south which formerly had such an influence on the West Riding towns. In attempting to throw some light on this problem, it is worth remembering that the same conclusion was noticed in the account for York. 1. There too, the 16th century population list studied was almost devoid of surnames from Lincolnshire and the south, whereas there were large numbers of north country names, particularly from the north-west.

There are, I think, two contributory factors. It seems obvious, in the first place that between 1379 and 1550, migration from Lincolnshire must have fallen off considerably, whereas migration from the north

1. c.f. p.189.
and west affected all the towns of the Rural East by the middle of the 16th century. Even so, however, one would expect the population lists of the 16th century to contain the names of descendants of earlier immigrants from the south. The only Lincolnshire name in the three towns discussed for the period 1557 - 1628 was Lindsey and even this might have arrived via Scotland. 1.

The second point concerns the nature of the geographical names on which the above conclusions are based. It is important to remember that there were at least three types of geographical name. 2. In the case of those surnames which arose simply to indicate which town or village a man had moved from, the evidence suggests that few persisted as prolific family names. 3. This would explain why so few Lincolnshire names established a permanent home in the West Riding.

Amongst the names from the north which appeared in the West Riding in the 14th century there were, no doubt, many of this type which never became established. Nevertheless, I do not believe that continuing immigration was wholly responsible for the large number of 16th century names with north-country origins. Many of the north-country names already settled in Yorkshire in the 14th century probably belonged to one of the two other categories of geographical surname. That is to say, they were surnames derived from places either where the man held land or owned it. Such names were probably hereditary when migration took place. Evidence which might support this view is found in the 1379 poll tax.

2. V. p.91.
In the lower half of Wensleydale and Nidderdale there was a surprisingly large number of surnames derived from more northerly counties. Whereas such names were not uncommon in thriving towns, their presence in small villages suggests that we may be dealing with a different type of immigrant and a different type of surname. The following table indicates the locations and sources of many such names.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Surname</th>
<th>Location 1379 [P.T.Y.]</th>
<th>County of Origin</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Allerdale</td>
<td>Azerley</td>
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<tr>
<td>Beetham</td>
<td>Bishopthorpe</td>
<td>Westmorland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carlisle</td>
<td>Farnham, Hunsingore</td>
<td>Cumberland</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chester</td>
<td>Ouseburn</td>
<td>Cheshire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dinsley</td>
<td>Bolton Percy</td>
<td>Lancashire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gateshead</td>
<td>Clint</td>
<td>Durham</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hawkshead</td>
<td>Ouseburn</td>
<td>Lancashire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hexham</td>
<td>Farnham</td>
<td>Northumberland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ireby</td>
<td>Flaxby, Goldsbrough</td>
<td>Lancashire or</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Cumberland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kellet</td>
<td>Monokton</td>
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<tr>
<td>Millom</td>
<td>Kirk Deighton</td>
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<td>Penrith</td>
<td>Gt. Ribstone</td>
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<td>Ripley</td>
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<td>Wetherall</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wigan</td>
<td>Plumpton</td>
<td>Lancashire</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In considering what might have attracted such a comparatively large number of names into a rural area by 1379, it may be significant that the large Cistercian Abbey at Fountains in the heart of the area, had holdings in the north and north-west. ¹. These names might, therefore, belong to

tenants who, for some reason, had been moved to the Ripon area. As only one or two paid more than fourpence in 1379 it is improbable that they enjoyed a high social status. The Bursar's books of Fountains Abbey show also that there was a great deal of communication with the north-west. In addition to the Abbey's land in Allerdale, there was frequent communication between Fountains and many north-western towns, e.g. Carlisle, Kendal, Millom, Penrith, Wetherall. All these are to be found in the list of surnames above. Links with the north were less strong but even here there were Abbey interests at Hexham (see above), Newcastle, Hartlepools, etc.

The likelihood that surnames in the area reflect these interests is strengthened by the unusual surname Norway, appearing in 1379 at Sawley near Ripon [P.T.Y.]. Fountains Abbey had sent thirteen monks to Norway where they had founded a daughter abbey south of Bergen in 1146.2

Whatever the cause of this influx of names, it did not end in the 14th century. Between 1452 - 1506 a considerable number of new names from the same areas appeared in Ripon and the surrounding villages. The list contained a large number of North Lancs. names, i.e. Bleasdale, Catteral, Chadderton, Darwen, Formby, Freckleton, Garstang, Hamer, Mawdesley, Strickland, Southworth, Tarleton, Whittaker, Whittingham. New names from Cumberland and Westmorland were: Blencow, Dockray, Firbank, Liddell, Loweswater, Lupton, Redman, Sedgwick, Westmorland. A small number came from Northumberland and Durham: Blythe, Gainford,

1. Ibid., Vol. 130.
2. Ibid., Vol. 67, p.119.
Herrington, Swinburn, Wooller. In contrast to this, names from the south were rare, i.e. Grimsby (Lincs.), Tuxford (Notts.), Stafford, Pakenham (Suffolk), Maidstone (Kent).

There was then a period of at least 200 years during which the nomenclature of this northerly part of the Rural East, as well as that of York, was under the influence of the north and the west, an influence which has already been pointed out in 16th century Ripon and York, and which was to have a lasting effect on the West Riding as the following examples show.

**Busfield.** This West Riding name is derived probably from Bousfield in Westmorland. The earliest examples were 1567 Bowsefell, 1581 Busfeld [F.Y.]. In the 17th century the name appeared in Leeds and the Aire valley, 1613 Busfeilde [Leeds P.R.]; 1617 Bosfield [Calverley P.R.] and is now mainly a Bradford area name. In Lancashire the normal spelling is Bousfield.

**Yewdall.** This surname is derived from Yewdale (North Lancs.) where Fountains Abbey had sheep-runs. The Abbey also had large areas given over to sheep grazing in upper Airedale and it was possibly the drovers employed by the Abbey who brought the name into the West Riding: 1379 Yowdall (Malham) [P.T.Y.], 1456 John Yowdale de Borodale [Fountains]. Yewdall is the normal West Riding form whereas Youdale is more common in the north west. The 1965 (T.D.) statistics for these two names are as follows:

1. **Memorials of Fountains Abbey, Surtees.** Vol. 130, pp. 95-96.
Occupational names and Patronymics in the urban centres 1300-1600.

It was not only in York that names were a long time settling down. In Ripon, for example, as the following list shows, large numbers of tradesmen were known simply by their occupation in 1379 [P.T.Y.].

Paul Wright (carpenter)  
William Webster (textor)  
John Goldsmith (smith)  
Walter Cooper (cooper)  
Robert Tailliour (cissor)  
John Tauernier (hostler)

John Mareschall (faber)  
Walter Smyth (faber)  
Robert ffischer (piscator)  
John Mason (mason)  
Hugh Glower (glover)  
Walter Lytster (lister)

The evidence suggests that this fluidity persisted until well into the 15th century in any urban centre, e.g.

Ripon 1454-59. Robert Percyvall, smith, de Scharow.

Robert Smyth, sive Parcywall de Sharow. 2.

William Walker alias Smyth.


Also comparable with what happened in York, is the disappearance of the less usual occupational descriptions. There were many colourful names in 1379 e.g. Mustardmaker, Swerdslipper (Ripon), Cardmaker,

1. The statistics for the north-west are drawn from the T.D. of Preston, Cumberland and North Lancs. and Blackburn.


3. Ibid., p.86.
Garlekar (Pontefract), Nettemaker, Slaymaker (Doncaster). None of these appears to have survived. Where such names occurred over a period of years in one place, it is difficult to say whether the name was hereditary or was merely a description borne by successive performers of the occupation, e.g.

1354 Robert Mimersmith (Ripon). 1.
1379 John and Thomas Mymersmith (Ripon) [P.T.Y.].
1400 John Memyrsmith (Ripon). 2.

If this was a hereditary surname either it became extinct or it was shortened to the more frequent and manageable Smith.

Filial names.

The York evidence suggested that filial names were rare in the 14th century and only really became common in the period 1400 – 1450.3 The records for other towns in the Rural East show that the position there was similar. In Pontefract in 1379 there were only 4 filial names out of a total of 298. On the other hand, in the nearby village of Bramwith, out of 47 surnames, 15 were filial names. In a Pontefract rental of 1424, the position had not substantially altered; there were only 2 filial names in a total of 94. By 1585-90 in the same town, however, filial names formed a much greater percentage, there were 27 names in a total of 203.

This enormous increase in the proportion of filial names between 1400 and 1600 is capable of two interpretations. It could, first of all, be due entirely, or partly, to immigration from the surrounding

2. Ibid., p.127.
3. V. p.185.
villages where such names were more frequent, or it could be due entirely, or partly, to the continued use of the naming habit throughout the 15th century, by those who still had no permanent name. Certainly names developed in this way in towns other than York until at least half-way through the 15th century, e.g. 1446 - 58 Peter Thomlynman, John Thomlynsen. These two men, mentioned in the same document undoubtedly derived their surnames from the same source. 1

In the second case, this might partly help to explain why there is so little correlation between lists of 14th and 16th century geographical names in the urban centres, e.g.
The Doncaster list of 1557 - 75 contains no single name traceable to 1379.
The Pontefract list of 1585 - 90 contains no single geographical name traceable to 1379.

It would be understandable if filial names tended on the whole to develop in rural rather than urban settlements. It is easy to see that a name such as Johnson would hardly be distinctive enough in a large population but might easily serve adequately in a small community.

On the whole, the evidence suggests that surname development in the smaller towns of the Rural East was very similar to that of York. In mediaeval times there was a similar pattern of immigration, whereas in the 15th and 16th centuries the main influences came from the rural north-west. There were, similarly, few distinctive names in these towns which ramified strongly.

An Account of the Fentiman family of Swillington 1379 - 1969. (Map 2.D2)

Surnames such as Addyman and Matthewman were frequent in the West Riding in the 14th century and many still survive. They are usually taken to be occupational surnames with the sense of "servant" of Adam or Matthew. Fentiman is a much rarer survival, for it is based on the surname Fenton - itself deriving probably from the village of Church Fenton a few miles from Swillington.

The first mention of the surname is in the poll tax of 1379 when John ffentonman was assessed. Although no man by the name of Fenton is included in the Swillington list, it is probable that the Fenton family owned land in the village; certainly in 1354 a Thomas Fenton held land in Swillington. It seems likely therefore, that John ffentonman farmed the land either as a tenant or exercised some authority over it on behalf of the Fentons.

It is obviously dangerous to assert that a name can have only one origin, but in this case all the evidence points to two facts: firstly, that this surname is the origin of all our presentday Fentimans and Fentemans, and secondly, that the name was hereditary from the poll tax on. There is only the one entry for Swillington and no mention of children, who must, therefore, if they existed at the time, have been under fourteen years of age.

It is now proposed to examine the distribution of this Swillington family over a 600 year period; a family which probably belonged to that "new class of yeoman farmer" which was "to set the tone of the new England for centuries to come." *

There are three versions of the name at present: - Fentiman, Fente-
man and Fentimen. The first is the most common and the last is the
result of a clerical error in recent years. Fenteman is the usual
spelling in the West Riding nowadays. The name is not a common one and
the total in Great Britain in 1965 (T.D.) is between 45 and 50. This
would represent the sort of increase one might expect over the period.

Before the distribution is examined in detail, it might be worth­
while to mention one or two interesting facts about the name now.
Firstly, there are descendants called Fenteman still farming in the West
Riding at Burton Salmon 7 miles from Swillington and at Selby 15 miles
away, 1 although the majority of people bearing this name live in Kent
and Essex in the outer London area. Moreover, although the name is
present in Selby, York and Leeds, it seems to be absent from Sheffield
and the Pennine towns.

Evidence for history of the family between 1379 and the advent of
the parish registers in 1539 is difficult to obtain, but there are
indications that for a hundred years the family did not ramify greatly
and that Swillington was its stronghold. In a rental for Nostel Priory
of 1478 2 a Richard Fenteman was a tenant at will in Bramham 8 miles
from Swillington, and by the beginning of the 16th century various
branches of the family had settled in neighbouring parishes.

Fentimans have farmed for 600 years in the lower Aire Valley and it
is their history as a farming family which forms the basis of the follow­
ing account. Between 1379 and 1509 there was no mention of the

1. For pedigree of this family v. p.217.
Swillington family in local deeds, but in the latter year a John and Alice Fentyman were mentioned in the will of a local landowner and the frequency with which they witnessed such wills in ensuing years, implies that they were a family of standing in the district. A Fentiman was later to be a justice in Pontefract and others were to hold the office of constable at Birkin. A glance at will show how the family ramified between 1500 and 1650. Thomas and John, the elder sons both reared families and two generations later between 1586 and 1612 there were at least seventeen Fentiman children born. There were three main branches to the family and in each case the first born son died prematurely. It is impossible to say with accuracy which of the two Williams was born or died first, but the fact is that both reached the age of 16 or 17. This was a crucial time in the family history and can be seen in retrospect to mark a turning point in their fortunes locally.

The family may have been aware of the precarious nature of their position and in 1621 and 1623, younger sons who might normally have remained bachelors both married into the Johnson family and had children. Stephen, in fact, was 46 years old when he married. As the pedigree shows, at least 9 children were born between 1620 and 1653. Many of them died shortly after birth and even in the cases where the parish registers do not record deaths, it seems likely that there was no survivor, for the family name did not appear in the hearth tax returns of 1672 for Swillington. Heaton in his account of the woollen industry of the

/cont. p.218.

The Fentimans of Swillington.

1379 John ffentorman of Swillington
1509 John Fenteman of Swillington
1524 John Fentaman of Swillington d.1557
   m. Alice d.1558. 4 sons, 2 daughters

Thomas d.1568  John d.1576  Henry d.1594  Roger d.1582
   m. Beatrice d.1572  m. Alice 1567

Thomas William Dorothy Mary
   b.1561  b.1563  b.1565  b.1568
   b.1568  b.1573  b.1575
   m.1621 Eliz. Johnson

William Mary Stephen
   b.1568
   m.1621 Eliz. Johnson

John Mary Thomas George
   b.&d.  b.1588  b.1592  b.1595
   m.1623
   Beatrice Johnson

Mary
   Eliz.
   Dorothy
   Anne d. aged 13
   William d. aged 17
   John b.1605.

Thomas Alice William Mary
   b.&d.  b.&d.  b.&d.  b.1630
   b.1623
   b.1624
   b.1629

William Isabel George Richard Eliz. Francis John
   b.1599  b.1600  b.1601  b.1603  b.1606  b.1608  b.1612
   m.1652
   Eliz. Rawson

† 1653 Death of unbaptised child

William Mary
   b.1626  b.1633
A Fentiman family was settled at Riccall in the late 18th and early 19th centuries. John Fentiman had at least 10 children amongst whom was a son Francis born in 1792. The father of John was Rowland Fentiman who had moved to Riccall from Bielby also in the East Riding. It is likely, therefore, that this family which eventually settled so close to the original home in Swillington was descended from the Fentimans who had migrated into the East Riding in the 16th century.
area comments on the severity of the plague there in the 1640s and the probability is that this accounted for the family's disappearance. The surname survived in the area at Bardsey and Tanshelf (1672 hearth tax). It was, however, a George Fentiman of Rothwell, married at Swillington in 1705, who renewed the association temporarily of the family with its original home. From that time the surname has not appeared in the village records.

During the late 15th century and in the 16th century the name had spread throughout lower Airedale and lower Wharfedale. There was one branch established at Leathley and other branches at Ryther and Grimston. It is interesting to note names such as Peter and Adam in the Ryther family, for in the other branches John, William and Thomas reappeared in each generation. This may indicate that ties of relationship between the Ryther and Swillington families had weakened. The migration into Wharfedale was not the only move the family made in this period. At least one Fentiman moved across the Ouse to Deighton in the East Riding and others were farming lower down Airedale.

The picture is not substantially different in the ensuing centuries and there were Fentimans at Tadcaster in 1763, Thruscross in 1764, Hampsthwaite in 1742, Riccal in 1789 and Addingham in 1764. Nevertheless, this apparent stability does not conceal the fact that within limited

5. V. p.220.
6. V. p.220.
areas the farming families were reasonably mobile. The 327 year tradition in Swillington seems to be the exception rather than the rule. Parish registers show one generation only in Methley, 1589 - 1605, two generations in Saxton 1555 - 1604. Residence could be for a short or a long period - movement possibly being governed by the availability of land or work. The son of a farmer in Bielby moved 12 miles to farm in Riccal in c.1788 1 whereas the son of a Bolton farmer became a weaver in the next parish c.1783. 2 In one sense, however, the mobility of the family as a whole seems to have been limited. Almost invariably the move was to a similar type of village and way of life. A farmer moved 40 miles to become a grassman in Beverley Park even in the 17th century, 3 but there was almost no migration to settlements lying above the 400 ft. contour. At no time was there a tendency to migrate westwards into the Pennines. Consequently, the surname has made no impression on the growing towns of Bradford, Halifax, Huddersfield and Keighley even in the 19th century, although the distances involved are always less than 20 miles. 4

Many farmers had large families and in one sense this produced a surplus population which had to make a living away from the land. These were the people who had a more urgent need to migrate.

The alternatives for 16th century Fentimans seem to have been the Church or trade. William Fentiman was the Vicar of Sherburn in Elmet until his death in 1542, 5 Thomas, the Chaplain at St. Helen's Church,

1. Riccal P.R., p.64.
2. Addingham P.R., p.132.
4. V. p.220.
Settlement of branches of the Fentiman family in Yorkshire.  

1500 - 1969.

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Year Range</th>
<th>Location 1</th>
<th>Location 2</th>
<th>Location 3</th>
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<td>York</td>
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<td>Leeds</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Lower Airedale:**
- Pontefract
- Darrington
- Brotherton
- Birkin
- Methley
- Ledsham
- Sherburn
- Fairburn

**Central Wharfedale:**
- Leathley
- Farnley

**North & East Ridings:**
- Deighton

**South Yorks & Notts:**
- Sheffield
- Worksop

**Central Wharfedale:**
- Otley
- Fewston

**North & East Ridings:**
- Beverley

**South Yorks & Notts:**
- Sheffield
- Tankersley

**Central Wharfedale:**
- Bolton Abbey
- Addingham
- Thruscross
- Hampsthwaite

**North & East Ridings:**
- Riccall, Beilby
- Redcar

**South Yorks & Notts:**
- Maltby

**Central Wharfedale:**
- Ardsley
Sandal Magna in 1534, 1 and a second William born in 1496 had a prebend in the Metropolitan Church of York. According to the records he was "indifferently well learned, of honest conversation and qualities." 2 None of these men moved very far, but in later years entry into the Church was to spread the name much further afield. John Fentiman, who was Vicar of Bardsey in 1672, afterwards moved to Ireby in Westmorland. 3 A 19th century Fentiman of Beverley origin was orphaned and brought up in Surrey. He became a missionary and spent many years in India. On his return to England he held Ministries in Wales and Scotland and his thirteen children were born in widely differing localities. His descendants are now to be found in Birmingham, Sutton Coldfield, and Sevenoaks. 4 Younger sons would often find a living from a trade locally, as did John, a housewright in Cawood before 1617 5 and William, a whitesmith in Tanshelf before 1684. 6 At a very early date, nearby Leeds offered opportunities and Robert Fentiman's family were shopkeepers there in Kirkgate from some time prior to 1502 until his line expired in 1573. 7 Many others took the same path, however, and in every century the family was represented amongst the trading section of the city. In 1847-64 various branches of the family were established there as linen-drapers, booksellers, tailors and cafe proprietors. 8 Businesses of this nature were

4. V. p.224.
6. Ibid., Vol. 89, p.23.
8. 1847 White's Directory (Leeds); 1864 Charlton and Anderson's Directory (Leeds).
often handed down from father to son. Generations of Fentimans were chandlers in Worksop, \textsuperscript{1} others butchers in Addingham. \textsuperscript{2} It is difficult to decide what circumstances took a family to Worksop as early as the 16th century but there does often seem to have been a tendency to make the move south and the name occurs from time to time in such places as Sheffield (1590, 1621, 1623) \textsuperscript{[P.R.],} Malthby (1713) \textsuperscript{[P.R.]}.

Not until 1704 was the surname established in York, only 19 miles distant from Swillington and much less from the families settled in lower Wharfedale. In that year, William was listed in the "Freemen of York" as a tilemaker and in 1716 John as a bricklayer. Both these men passed on the trade to their sons and other members of the family later became tailors and ropers. \textsuperscript{3}

From 1617 when a Fentiman at Cawood was described as a housewright, building and carpentry have until the present day been trades attractive to the family. Three generations of one particular branch of the family illustrate the way in which progress has been made:

\begin{itemize}
  \item 1850 - Bricklayer
  \item 1886 - Master plasterer
  \item 1921 - Building Surveyor
\end{itemize}

From pedigrees of the various farming branches of the family, it seems that marriage was often a social expedient. Early in the 19th century a William Fentiman of Addingham \textsuperscript{[P.R.]} was described as a cotton manufacturer - a new venture typical of the era. It is interesting to debate what importance can be attached to the marriage there of

2. \textit{Addingham P.R.} Y.P.R.S. Vol. 66.
Ann Fentiman 27 years earlier to a well established cotton manufacturer.

On only one occasion in the parish registers was a Fentiman described as a labourer. Indeed, throughout the centuries, this family without rising to great heights seems to have produced men skilled at their work.

Obviously there are many omissions in a family story such as this but in an attempt to throw some light on recent movement in the family, I have circulated letters to every bearer of the surname in the telephone directories of the British Isles and correlated the information with what was already known.

By far the most important branch numerically is the group of families in the outer London area. These account for the vast majority of present-day bearers of the surname. Few of the members of this family are aware of their relationship to other branches, but nearly all of them have a common ancestor who was born in Sittingbourne, Kent, in approximately 1830. At the present time this man's descendants are to be found in the following localities:

- Essex  
  - 2 families in Chingford.
  - several in Loughton.
  - 4 families in Harlow.
  - 1 family in Walthamstow.

- Kent  
  - Sittingbourne.
  - Sevenoaks.

- Dorset  
  - Poole.

- Northants  
  - Rushden.

There is no obvious link between the Sittingbourne Fentimans and the West Riding but a link can be deduced from the fact that even in 1850 the surname was spelled Fenteman which is the normal Yorkshire form.
A second branch has much more obvious connections with Yorkshire. Representatives of the name now in Birmingham, Sutton Coldfield and Sevenoaks are the descendants of a Wesleyan missionary, who though brought up in Egham, Surrey, originally came from Beverley where the name had been known for many years. The East Riding was also the home of a family at Market Weighton in 1671 which moved to Slingsby and whose descendants now live at Redcar in the North Riding.

Hertford is still the home of a Fentiman family which can trace its ancestry there as far back as 1837 but other branches of the same family have been far more mobile: Hertford to Ireland, Middlesex, Kent and finally Liverpool, Edinburgh and Stirling. In varying forms several of these families hold the belief that their name is of Huguenot origin and this they have in common with a family in Surbiton, Surrey. The idea seems to come from a deceased amateur genealogist in the former family. No evidence is available to substantiate the belief, although a man called Vandimond was one of the many Huguenots who settled in the south east of the Riding in the 17th century [York P.R.]. Indeed the family's West Riding connections are to be deduced from the family bible which lists three Sheffield members of the family.

Some time about 1850 a man called Fentiman left the north of England and moved to Chippenham in Wiltshire. The only son who was to perpetuate the name was born in Bath and his two sons now live in Maidenhead and Havant. Two members of this family have emigrated to Canada and South Africa but are apparently childless. Nevertheless, the surname is to be found in North America.
One other family now in Gateshead, Durham, traces its origin back to Lancs. as recently as the last generation, but there is no reliable evidence to establish its connections with the West Riding.

In concluding this account it is worth recording that the commonest occupations of 20th century Fentimans are farming, engineering, commerce, and teaching - all of which reflect different aspects of the family history. In one respect this family history cannot be judged typical. Although the Fentimans' failure to ramify in the place of origin can be paralleled by other families, a substantial number have maintained much closer associations with the West Riding and the ensuing account of the Shillito family illustrates this tendency.
There are at least eleven spelling variations of this difficult West Riding name and all but two are still found in the West Riding. The most frequent spelling is Shillito and it is this form which will be used throughout the account of the family's origin and distribution.

There has been a great deal of discussion about the origin of Shillito but no agreement. The most recent books on surnames have all omitted the name and avoided the controversy. It may well be that the explanation is simpler than has been supposed, and that Selito, the spelling which appeared in Whitwood and Houghton in 1379 [P.T.Y.] points to the origin. In that case the two elements in the name would be "SELI" from an O.E. word meaning happy or blessed, and "TO" having the same meaning as modern English "TOE". Both these elements were known in West Riding nicknames of the 13th and 14th centuries, e.g. 1324 Richard Seliheved [W.C.R.], 1298 Adam Brodto [W.C.R.]. It would hardly be a legitimate objection to claim that the particular combination of elements does not make sense, for as has already been said, one cannot expect to interpret all nicknames satisfactorily. Not only is there the analogy of Seliheved (i.e. Seli-head) in the same area, there is also an indication of a development here in nicknames which has not been already considered and which I should like to advance at this stage.

Two important factors in nickname development have already been


2. e.g. R.J. Shilleto, op. cit., J.P. Hughes, How you got your name, p. 82.
dealt with (A) The tendency for nicknames to be supplanted by alternative names 1. and (B) The likelihood of nicknames describing the opposite of whatever characteristic attracted the nickname. 2. A group of West Riding names exists which suggests that both these factors may have contributed to certain established nicknames altering their appearance after the date when they could already be described as hereditary. The evidence I have collected for this is suggestive but not conclusive:

Coldcole was a rare West Riding surname originating in the Leeds area, e.g. 1275 Peter Coldecol [W.C.R.], 1587 William Colcole [Leeds P.R.]. The meaning was probably straightforward i.e. cold-coal. However in the 15th century an apparent opposite is found in the same area, i.e. 1492 Henry Hocoll. 3. I have found no earlier or later examples of this name. A further instance occurs in the case of the rare name Carefull, found in Lancashire close to the border with Yorkshire. It was in Bowland which straddles the boundary that the alternative Careless originated and ramified, e.g. 1379 William Careles (Gisburn) [P.T.Y.], 1697 Thomas Carlas [Bolton by Bowland P.R.]. The failure to find early evidence for Carefull suggests once again that its origin ultimately may well be the commoner Careless.

If it is true that a surname could develop in this way it might explain why Shillito - so common in 1379 cannot be traced earlier than 1374 - its origin might indeed be the Selioved already noticed in the same area. "Toe" would readily suggest itself as an alternative to

1. V. p.10.
2. V. p.10.
3. H.S. Darbyshire and G.D. Lumb, op. cit., p.188.
Even if it is a disadvantage in one way to be dealing with a name of uncertain origin, there is at least one advantage. All those who have commented on the name seem to be in agreement that it is peculiar to Yorkshire, and so, as the Yorkshire evidence points to one source only in Featherstone, this is a valuable name as regards its distribution.

Although the first instance of the name is in 1374 when a William Shillito was engaged in a dispute over six acres of land at Pontefract, it seems likely that the surname had been in use for some time - possibly in the first stages as Seliheved. The evidence in the poll tax four years later makes this appear likely. In Whitwood, in Featherstone parish, there were at that time no fewer than five men bearing the surname; Jordan, John, Robert and William (2). At Houghton in adjacent Castleford parish there were a further two; Adam and John. It is probable that these men were all related and that two or possibly three generations were represented. Certainly some members of the family were already well established and comparatively prosperous. In Whitwood three of the Shillitos paid 6d. instead of the usual 4d. They were described as tradesmen, i.e. smith, tailor and wright and the presence of these three in Whitwood suggests that this is the true home of the surname and that the Houghton Shillitos were a less prosperous branch of the family.

There is not a great deal of information on the family between the poll tax and the 16th century but the only examples of the surname found

1. In connection with this point c.f. p.139, note 1.
in the Riding are in Featherstone and adjacent Normanton; e.g. 1403
John Schilleto (Snydal) [W.Y.R.], 1478 Edmund Shillito [Ackton].

The inference is that the Shillito family continued to inhabit the same
part of the Aire Valley and not to migrate elsewhere and in this respect
their history would form a parallel with the Fentiman family.

The Shillitos of Lower Airedale.

During the 16th century the family grew considerably and there were
branches in most townships within the parish. The Acton branch noted
above, finally ended in the male line in 1698 but Miles who died in 1591
and Bartholomew who died in 1655, both had ten children and the ramification of their families spread the surname throughout the flat countryside side of lower Airedale and lower Wharfedale.

A second Featherstone family lived at Purs ton Jaglin for at least
eight generations c.1500 - 1725. Thomas Shillito of this family married
into one of the Dutch families that had settled in the newly reclaimed
marshland around Hatfield and it was this man's two granddaughters,
dying in 1716 and 1726 who were the last representatives of his family
in Purston.

Another Thomas Shillito - a member of the above Purston family had,
however, already moved to Whitwood, the ancient home of the Shillitos,
in the early 17th century and he subsequently had a grandson Michael who
returned to Purston probably when the Shillito family already there,
failed to produce an heir. Michael Shillito's descendants were to

2. V. p.234.
acquire considerable importance in the area as farmers in the 18th century.

The first migration away from the vicinity of Featherstone seems to have been made by a son of another Thomas Shillito who died in 1576. He belonged to a branch of the family which had moved into Castleford parish from Whitwood. The son went to Cambridge and eventually took Holy Orders. In later years many Shillitos followed the same path. This particular family remained in Castleford until the end of the 17th century during which time they began to be considered among the ranks of the gentry and to spread their wings a little. It is at this point that the family history begins to offer a striking contrast with the less fortunate Fentimans. Francis Shillito of Houghton who died in 1602 was a considerable landowner and some of his land included coal mines which were growing in importance. One of his sons moved to York and another to Heath near Wakefield. His grandson George purchased the manor of Seacroft from the Earl of Devon and made his home there. Later he became an attorney in the High Court of Star Chamber and a West Riding J.P.; in 1621 he was the M.P. for Pontefract. His marriage to a Mary Bulkeley brought him further lands in Cheshire and North Wales. There were, however, no children of the marriage and it is not clear what became of his estate.

Although the exact connection between the Shillitos of Pontefract and the foregoing families is not clearly established, it can be assumed, I think, from the fact that the Pontefract family was founded by a George Shillito who had moved there from Featherstone at the beginning of the
17th century. The first-born sons of the ensuing three generations all became Mayor of Pontefract and two of the family were besieged by the Royalists in Pontefract Castle. There is no mention of this family after 1725.

This account covers many of the branches of the Shillitos in lower Airedale but there are many instances of the name in the parish registers of the area which the account does not include. The most prominent of these was a family of yeomen established at Methley from at least 1494 until 1812. Four male Shillitos paid the subsidy there in 1545 and it seems likely that this was a prolific off-shoot of the main Featherstone stock, although the date cannot be established. When the migration of the family name away from lower Airedale is discussed this family must be considered as one of the likely sources along with the more prosperous Shillitos of Featherstone and Castleford.

The Shillitos of Lower Wharfedale.

Shillitos moved from Whitwood to Aberford half-way between Aire and Wharfe in the middle of the 16th century, and from there to Lotherton in the 17th century. By this time they too had acquired prominence as landowners. It was probably a branch of this Aberford family which settled in Kirkby Wharfe in the 17th century and this family deserves more detailed attention, for it was responsible for much of the subsequent ramification of the surname outside the West Riding.

Thomas Shillito of Kirkby Wharfe had six sons between 1706 and 1719 and these founded families at Selby, Stutton and Stainer. His brother

1. H.S. Darbyshire and G.D. Lumb, op. cit., p.190 and Methley P.R.
James (1681 - 1751) who inherited property at Ulleskelf had eight sons. They established families at Bolton Percy, Tadcaster, Towton and one moved into Lincolnshire. John Shillito of Ulleskelf (1783 - 1853), a major in the army and eventually Deputy Lieutenant for the County had twelve children. Of these, one son moved to York, another to Lancashire and a third overseas to Canada. His heir, Richard Shillito, graduated at Cambridge and for thirty years was a noted scholar there. The property at Ulleskelf was all sold between 1840 - 54, and the association of this branch of the family with the West Riding was severed. Subsequent moves took Richard Shillito’s descendants to Ulverstone and Unsworth in Lancashire, to Cornwall and even to Australia. Ironically, one descendant, a William Shillito [1849 - 1915] returned temporarily to the county when he accepted an appointment at St. Peter’s York but subsequently he returned to Cambridge. His seven sons no doubt increased the distribution of the surname.

It is a noticeable fact that most members of this family took up careers either in the Church or in Teaching, both professions which tend to move a man from his place of origin. Yet another Shillito family which settled in London in the 19th century via Castleford, Barnsley and Hitchin, tended to produce members of the medical profession and it is particularly interesting to see how a family classed as yeomen in the 16th century, prospering in the critical years of the 17th century, emerged as landed gentry and finally as scholars and professional men.
The following table shows the settlement of branches of the family in Yorkshire for the period 1500 - 1967. Although it cannot claim to be exhaustive it does indicate the main migratory trends of a prolific family from the Rural East. ¹

¹ This table has been compiled from evidence taken from P.R. and the W.Y.R. Index, in addition to that from R.J. Shilleto's family history.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1500 - 1600</th>
<th>1600 - 1700</th>
<th>1700 - 1900</th>
<th>1969 (T.D.s)</th>
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<tr>
<td>Featherstone</td>
<td>Featherstone</td>
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<td>Lower Calder:</td>
<td>Lower Calder:</td>
<td>Lower Calder:</td>
<td>Upper Calder:</td>
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<tr>
<td>North &amp; East Ridings:</td>
<td>North &amp; East Ridings:</td>
<td>North &amp; East Ridings:</td>
<td>North &amp; East Ridings:</td>
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<tr>
<td>South Yorkshire:</td>
<td>South Yorkshire:</td>
<td>South Yorkshire:</td>
<td>South Yorkshire:</td>
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<tr>
<td>Doncaster.</td>
<td>South Kirby, Campsall, Hooton Pagnall.</td>
<td>Burghwallis, Barnsley, Austerfield, Frickley, Hickleton, Doncaster (5), Barnsley (2), Sheffield (15), Rotherham (2).</td>
<td>Doncaster (5), Barnsley (2), Sheffield (15), Rotherham (2).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The evidence in the above table indicates that between 1374 and c.1550 the Shillito family was confined to a restricted area of lower Airedale, although one move to York 25 miles away had taken place c.1520 [F.Y.]. In the years immediately following 1550, however, there was movement northwards into lower Wharfedale, south to Doncaster and east to Howden. This movement was, significantly, to areas with a similar way of life. As with the Fentiman family, there was as yet no move westwards into the expanding towns of the upper Calder and Aire.

In the 17th century there was expansion of the name in all those areas where it was already well established and it was found for the first time beyond Leeds and into the middle reaches of the Aire. Other moves took the surname into the lower Calder Valley, on the fringe of the clothing area. It was in this century that the first evidence appeared of Shillitos moving to areas outside Yorkshire; at least one family was settled in London.

The most interesting aspect of the distribution in the 18th century was the failure of the surname to occur with any frequency in the growing industrial towns to the west, i.e. Bradford, Halifax, Huddersfield etc. The areas where distribution really increased were in the south of the county and in the East Riding. From the middle of the 18th century on, the surname began to spread much further afield - first of all to Lincolnshire and Hertfordshire and then in the 19th century to Essex, Cambridge, Lancashire and even Canada and Australia.

The Distribution of Shillito 1969.

I began this account by saying that at least eleven variations of
Shillito are to be found today. The most frequent forms are Shillito, Shillitoe, Sillito and Sillitoe. The latter two are markedly more frequent in the midlands and south than they are in the West Riding. Nevertheless, the West Riding is still the home of the majority of Shillitos. Variants such as Scillitoe (Bristol) and Shillitow (Blackpool) occur as single instances and in fact none of the other variants is common. Inclusive of all variations the surname totals 214 in 1968 [T.D.] with 60 in the London area and over 80 in Yorkshire. Within Yorkshire the greatest concentrations are in the lower Aire Valley where the name originated (16), in Hull (17) and Sheffield (15). The surname is comparatively rare in the Pennine towns, Bradford (3), Halifax (2), Huddersfield (1) and Keighley (1). In fact the tendencies noted in the 18th century for the name to spread east and south in the county seems to have had a lasting influence on the distribution of this very distinctive name.
2. The Industrial South West.

Almondbury: 1300–1969 (Map 3 C.3).

Almondbury is now part of the County Borough of Huddersfield but until comparatively recently it was an important place in its own right, the centre of an extensive parish of 12 townships which stretched from Huddersfield in the valley up to the remote moorland areas to the west. A great deal of the territory in this parish was formerly in the manor of Wakefield which belonged to the Warennes and ultimately passed, along with the manor of Almondbury, to the Earl of Lancaster in 1318–19, as a consequence of a dispute between the two families. In 1399 the manor of Almondbury was vested in the crown, where it remained until 1627 when Charles I sold it to Sir John Ramsden.

Evidence has already been brought forward which indicates that the majority of names in this area became fixed during the 14th century. There is a good deal of specific information in early records for Almondbury and the surrounding villages which confirms the general conclusions arrived at in section 1.

Nicknames.

Thewlis: This uncomplimentary nickname has survived in the Huddersfield area and is indeed very localised in its distribution. The first examples of the surname are: 1256 Richard Theules (Northumberland), 1296 John Theules of Almondbury [W.C.R.]. These two surnames may

1. W.C.R. Vol. 4, p. VII.
3. V. pp. 30, 43, 48–50, 68–70, etc.
represent two separate origins or may belong to members of the same family. However, I can find no indication that the Almondbury family had its origins outside the West Riding. Whatever the case the two families seem to have developed independently from the 13th century. In 1965 (T.D.) there were 16 examples of Thewlis in the West Riding and 5 in Newcastle whereas the name was rare or absent in other areas of the kingdom.

In 1316 John de Quernby (i.e. Quarmby 3 miles from Almondbury) gave a messuage and a bovate of land in Quarmby to William Thewlis and his heirs and it was in this village that the family was assessed in 1379. In the 15th and 16th centuries the family prospered in the immediate area e.g. 1428 Roger Thewles [Beaumont], 1524 George Thewles (Quarmby) [S.R.]. Distinctive nicknames such as this provide strong evidence of the heredity of names from the 13th century onwards.

Surnames of relationship.

It seems likely that, occasionally, family names in Almondbury area developed from baptismal names, although the general conclusion is that because most surnames became hereditary later in the century, most patronymics were filial names. One exception to this is the surname Warren, e.g.

1316 John son of Warin (Holme) [W.C.R.].
1379 Magota Waryn (Holmfirth) [P.T.Y].

The evidence of the early Almondbury records suggests that patronymics were never a significant percentage of names in the parish.

In 1340 - 5 out of 32.
1379 - 3 " " 22.
1424 - 4 " " 32. 1.

These figures include filial names which were very rare: 2 in 1379, 1 in 1424. There is nothing in these filial names to suggest heredity and there is no doubt that here as elsewhere filial names were in a fluid state for a long period. The last clear evidence in Almondbury of how late the habit persisted is 1453 John atte Townend of Newsome alias John Atkinson [Beaumont].

Geographical Names.

By far the most important names in this parish belong to the Geographical Class. Those which have the longest history are the ones associated with the long established Norman families, e.g. Beaumont, Saville, Tyas. Some of these names have ramified enormously in the neighbourhood of Huddersfield and it is clear in such cases that present-day distribution owes a great deal to the incidence of the names in the 14th century. 2.

There is an illustration locally of the way in which younger branches of these landowning families hived out and established new houses under new names. William de Bulli or Busli became known at a later date as William de Copley. 3. By 1524 this surname appeared in eight separate villages in the lower Calder valley, 4 although it is impossible to say whether all these names had the same origin or not, as Copley is a not infrequent place-name in the West Riding.

1. V. p. 243.
2. V. pp. 103–4.
The presence of names in 14th century Almondbury which had their origins in Lancashire place-names poses an interesting problem. Theoretically the names could denote movement of free tenants, in which case the place-name might indicate where these men held land. Alternatively the place-name might be an indication of a man's former residence. The most likely explanation seems to be that there had been some movement of tenants between manors, owing to the way in which the larger landholders had manors in various parts of the country. The fact that much land in this area had belonged to the Earls of Lancaster would explain the frequency of Lancashire surnames. Men showing particular capability might even have been given promotion on a different manor, e.g.

1258 Geoffrey de Dutton (Marсадen), Steward. 1
1336 Simon de Baldreston, Steward [W.C.R.].

Both Balderstone and Dutton are Lancs. place-names. Several of the names of this type which first appeared in Almondbury area in the 13th and 14th centuries have ramified since in the same way as surnames derived from West Riding localities, e.g. 1965 [T.D.].

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>W.R.</th>
<th>Newcastle</th>
<th>Bristol</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Balmforth</td>
<td>152</td>
<td>0</td>
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<td>Blackburn</td>
<td>347</td>
<td>57</td>
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<td>Mellor</td>
<td>215</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Radcliffe</td>
<td>171</td>
<td>24</td>
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</table>

Confirmation that such movement as is mentioned above did take place, is found very clearly in the records of Wakefield manor. In the 13th century the manor belonged to the Earl of Surrey, who had other estates in

the Peak in Derbyshire, in Wales and at Lewes in Sussex. The following names all appear in the lower Calder Valley between 1285 and 1307: Peter del Peck, Peter Lewelyn, Thomas de Dorkingge and John de Lewys.¹ The great distances involved in these displacements do not seem to have been a deterrent. Few surnames of this type survived and it seems probable that in some cases the surnames were not hereditary and in others that residence locally was temporary. Occasionally there are examples of surnames which fairly obviously were descriptive of a man's place of origin, e.g.

1274 Hugh de Barkeshere [W.C.R.] (a fugitive), 1297 Meraduk de Nottingham [W.C.R.]. The latter was found not guilty at Wakefield "after the Mayor of Nottingham and 12 of the best men of that town had stated that he was good and true".²

In the 14th century, there are several cases of less important landowning families moving short distances. William de Quernby married the daughter of William Preston of Furston Jaglin and was residing there in 1379.³ Henry de Rishworth of Rishworth was taxed in 1379 in Hipperholme where he owned Coley Hall Estate.⁴ Nevertheless, it seems that most of the long-distance movement had taken place prior to the 14th century at a time when surnames were still very often unsettled. For this reason the nomenclature of Agbrigg wapentake in 1379 betrays little

¹ W.C.R. Vol. 2, p. VI.
³ F.A. Collins, (Ed.), op. cit., Appendix, p. VIII.
outside influence.

In the whole of the Calder Valley at that time, amongst the hundreds of names derived from place-names, a bare 25 originated outside the West Riding. One group of names, i.e. Norwich, Cheshire, Kendal, Carlisle was to be found in Wakefield and reflected that town's importance, but otherwise most of the names derived from Lancashire or Yorkshire places. Less than half persisted in the area 145 years later. 1.

By far the biggest factor in the Calder valley, was the custom of naming a man according to the locality in the parish where he lived or held land and it is this persisting habit, basically unaffected by the wave of patronymics in 1375 - 1425, which permits accurate estimates of family movement and ramification in this part of the West Riding. 2.

1. V. note. 4. p.239.
2. This point is treated in detail pp. 298-328.
**Almondbury 1300 - 1424.**

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Inquisition into the Manor 1340.</th>
<th>Poll Tax 1379</th>
<th>Rental 1424</th>
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<tr>
<td>Birkinley Castell</td>
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<tr>
<td>Coldhill Clarevaux</td>
<td>Appleyard</td>
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<td>Barker</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hermitage fflouth</td>
<td>Batley</td>
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<tr>
<td>Henrici (Roger filius) ffytheler</td>
<td>Beaumont</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hollinbrigge fflemyng</td>
<td>Beckwith</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hunt fflescher</td>
<td>Brook</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Irenhard Halyday</td>
<td>Campinot</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kyde Hepworth</td>
<td>Cooper</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Langleye Holyngbrig</td>
<td>Cottell</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lister Hudesone</td>
<td>Crosland</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lockwood Hughson</td>
<td>Dalton</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Newsome Longlegh</td>
<td>Dobson</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Neusom</td>
<td>Fenay</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Okes Hokkes ffetheler</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rode Taylour</td>
<td>Hepworth</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rogeri (Adam filius) Thorp</td>
<td>Hill</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sharp Walker</td>
<td>Hollingbrigg</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shott Whyte</td>
<td>Kaye</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smyth Wodde</td>
<td>Lockwood</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stone</td>
<td>Milner</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stemertonbyne</td>
<td>Mirfield</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thome (William filius) Thorpe</td>
<td>Overhall</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thorpe</td>
<td>Parkin</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wades</td>
<td>Rockley</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walleys</td>
<td>Thorpe</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whytacr' Townend</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wood</td>
<td>Walker</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wright</td>
<td>Welborne</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wymarke</td>
<td>Wood</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Turner MSS., Y.A.S. MSS.
It is by no means certain that the three detailed lists which are available for Almondbury during this period cover exactly the same territory.

In 1340 an inquisition into the manor of Almondbury contained names not present in the poll tax in 1379 of the townships, but which are represented in a rental of 1424. Cold Hill is within the township of Almondbury. 1. The surname is in the 1340 Inquisition, but in 1379 it is in the neighbouring township of Crosland. Hermitage is in Crosland, 2. but the surname was assessed there in 1379 only. In 1340 and 1424 it appeared in Almondbury. Similar anomalies arise with Lockwood and Appleyard. The discrepancies almost certainly arise because parts of the neighbouring township of Crosland are included in 1340 and 1424. Obviously, therefore, these lists do not permit accurate deductions to be made of the stability of the population in that period of 84 years. Nor is it safe to presume that the decrease in population in 1379 is wholly the result of the Black Death.

Moreover, throughout this period, a certain element in the population possessed no really hereditary surname. This also could lead to deductions from comparisons between the lists which might be misleading. Finally, none of these lists is complete enough for one to assume that it represents the total population. This is clearly seen in the case of the surname Aldeley, Alderley or Aldonley first mentioned in Almondbury in 1336 [Beaumont]. In 1349 William son of Thomas de Aldeley held

2. Ibid., p.266.
a tenement called Aldeley in Almondbury. Despite such evidence it was 1424 before the surname appeared in any of the lists of tenants.

It is better, therefore, to examine these lists initially to see what concrete evidence they offer of (A) hereditary surnames, (B) the length of time for which such surnames persisted within the township. If the additional evidence for the period 1300 - 1424 which appears in documents covering Almondbury is used, a clearer picture emerges. I have compiled a list of surnames arising in Almondbury in 1300 - 1424 and which persist until 1967. The evidence for this is taken basically if not exclusively from the following sources:-

1275 - 1331 Wakefield Court Rolls
1340 Inquisition into the Manor of Almondbury
1379 Poll Tax of Almondbury
1424 Rental of Almondbury
1524 Subsidy Roll of Almondbury
1545 " " " "
1584 Survey of Manor of Almondbury [Ramsden]
1624 Subsidy Roll (Almondbury)
1634 A survey of the Township of Almondbury
1641 Protestation Returns for Almondbury
1666 Hearth Tax of Almondbury
1716 A survey of the Manor of Almondbury [Ramsden]
1763 " " " " " " "
1797 " " " " " " "
1816 " " " " " " "
1851 The National Census
1967 Electoral Roll of Almondbury

In the later surveys it is possible to indicate how the names have ramified in the village, and where a name is significant enough, numbers in brackets after the year, represent the number of Families by that name in the survey. It is quite probable that the dates given here do not represent the first appearance of the surnames in Almondbury. In fact, most appear in the Court Rolls of the Manor of Wakefield in the 13th century but very rarely is the individual's place of abode given. The table below illustrates the continuity in Almondbury of 9 names which can be traced to the village in the period 1300 - 1424.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Surname</th>
<th>Earliest Evidence</th>
<th>First in Almondbury</th>
<th>1797</th>
<th>1851</th>
<th>Electoral Roll 1867</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Armitage</td>
<td>1340</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>31</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beaumont</td>
<td>1206 [W.C.R.]</td>
<td>1393</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>141</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brook</td>
<td>1297 [W.C.R.]</td>
<td>1424</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crosland</td>
<td>1274-97 [&quot; ]</td>
<td>1406</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>(several)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dyson</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1379</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kaye</td>
<td>1277 [&quot; ]</td>
<td>1393</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lockwood</td>
<td>1274-97 [&quot; ]</td>
<td>1333</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oldfield</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1424</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parkin</td>
<td>1379 [P.T.Y.]</td>
<td>1394</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>(several)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The extent to which these surnames have dominated the nomenclature of the West Riding is easily seen if comparison is made between the 1965 T.D. of Leeds and Bradford and those of Newcastle and Bristol - where the population represented is roughly equivalent.
It is immediately observable that all these names are considerably more frequent in Leeds and Bradford than in Bristol or Newcastle. This applies as one might expect to names deriving from specific localities within Almondbury parish i.e. Armitage, Crosland, Lockwood and Oldfield. It also applies to what is normally considered to be a fairly imprecise geographical surname Brook; to a name of Norman origin Beaumont; to a nickname Kaye (i.e. Jackdaw); to patronyms such as Dyson and to a lesser extent Parkin. The only class of name not represented is the Occupational surname. The very brief comparison above immediately raises several questions:—

(1) Are the examples of these names in Newcastle and Bristol the result of emigration — throughout 600 years from the West Riding, or did they arise spontaneously in those localities?

(2) If they arose in Newcastle and Bristol what has prevented them ramifying in the same way as the Almondbury names?

2. V. pp. 81-84.
(3) Are these names— from one parish— responsible for the subsequent huge concentrations in the West Riding? ¹

It is obviously impossible to answer such questions without fear of contradiction, short of doing an intensive survey of huge areas of the country, but meaningful inferences can be drawn from an examination of the lists. Firstly, all these names must be classed as regional in their distribution— even Parkin— and with the exception of Parkin, it seems a reasonable inference from the small numbers outside the West Riding, that these are West Riding names which have ramified and spread throughout the country. This must, obviously, not be made to imply that names such as Beaumont, Kaye and Brook have not originated and prospered elsewhere. They may have done so. Nevertheless, it is interesting to note that Brook is proportionally more common in the West Riding than specifically West Riding names such as Lockwood and Crosland.

It is proposed now to examine the ramification of these 9 names within the West Riding itself. Statistics in 1965 (T.D.) for the whole of the West Riding are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Leeds</th>
<th>Bradford</th>
<th>York</th>
<th>Sheffield ²</th>
<th>Lancashire ³</th>
<th>Totals</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Armitage</td>
<td>179</td>
<td>188</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>61 + 9</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>477</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beaumont</td>
<td>123</td>
<td>210</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>45 + 13</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>426</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brook</td>
<td>167</td>
<td>272</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>31 + 4</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>496</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crosland</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>39 + 2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>185</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dyson</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>232</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>69 + 4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>440</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kaye</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>28 + 2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>255</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lockwood</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>128</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>57 + 12</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>320</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oldfield</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>36 + 3</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>124</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parkin</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>145 + 15</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>313</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹ A detailed treatment of this point, pp. 298-328.
² Sheffield numbers include those for Doncaster.
³ V. p. 6.
The parish of Almondbury is included in the Bradford directory and an examination of the table shows that this is the area where the names are most prolific. In fact, the distribution is much more concentrated than even this indicates. If the name Brook is taken — the least distinctive of the group, 267 of the 496 examples in the West Riding come within a 10 mile radius of Huddersfield (Almondbury's neighbour) — a circle which omits the great cities of Leeds, Bradford, Sheffield, York and populous towns such as Keighley, Rotherham, Doncaster and Wakefield.

Origins of Almondbury family names.

ARMITAGE.

This family took its name from the Hermitage in South Crosland in the parish of Almondbury. The first mention of the family was in the 1340 Inquisition. Armitages were still living at the Hermitage until the late 17th century although by then the name had ramified within the parish and the adjacent parishes of Huddersfield and Kirkburton.

BEAUMONT.

The first mention of the Beaumonts in the Huddersfield area was when John de Montbegon enfeoffed land in Whitley to William de Bellomonte c.1200. Their original seat, however, was at Crosland after the De Lacis had assigned parts of South Crosland manor to them. The name first appears in Almondbury in 1393 [Beaumont] — probably one of the eight sons of Henry Beaumont who made his will in 1392. As he was

1. V. pp. 284-293.
2. F.A. Collins (Ed.), op. cit., Appendix p. CXCI.
3. P. Ahier, History and Topography of South Crosland. p.11.
4. Ibid., p.17.
reputed to have illegitimate sons also, it is easy to see how the name became so prolific in the parishes of Almondbury, Kirkburton and Huddersfield.

BROOK.

This family was assessed in Huddersfield in 1379 [P.T.Y.] and had so multiplied by 1524 [S.R.] that 11 of the 24 inhabitants taxed at that time bore the name. The first Brook to hold land in Almondbury was John By the brook in 1424 and the name has flourished there until the present day when at least 42 families are so called.

CROSLAND or CROSSLAND and LOCKWOOD.

These are families taking their names from the townships of Crosland and Lockwood within the parish of Almondbury and both were already well established in Huddersfield in the 13th century. The first mention of Lockwoods holding land in Almondbury was in 1333 [Beaumont] and this family has multiplied within the parish, unlike the Croslands, whose main branch was at Crosland and who, despite an uninterrupted association with the village, have never ramifications there to the same extent. However, both Crosland and Crossland are frequent in Huddersfield at the present day.

KAYE.

The Kayes moved into Farnley township in the parish of Almondbury when Sir John Kay married the daughter and heiress of Sir John Wodesham in 1378. One branch moved into Lancashire and prospered there when Robert, a descendant of Sir John, married the heiress of Crompton of Crompton. Younger branches continued to spread the name in the neighbouring parishes. They were first mentioned in Almondbury in 1393,

1. C.A. Hulbert, op. cit., pp. 190-205. The following details are taken from this short account of the family.
[Beaumont] and the name is still frequent there.

OLDFIELD.

Oldfield is a frequent West Riding place-name and has given rise to at least one other family in Airedale. The family, which has a continuous association of over 500 years with Almondbury, took its name from Oldfield, in Honley township, in the parish of Almondbury and was first found within Almondbury itself in 1424.

DYSON.

This is essentially a West Riding name (based on Dyonisia or Dyonisius). In 1379, examples of it were to be found in the poll tax, in the parishes of Kirkburton, Huddersfield and Almondbury and the name has ramified enormously in the ensuing centuries. It probably arose spontaneously in several localities but it is surprising that the incidence of the personal name should be so localised.

PARKIN (little Peter).

This name, similarly, arose most probably in more than one locality. South Yorks is, however, one of its chief homes and it is even more frequent in Sheffield than in the woollen towns. In 1379 [P.T.Y.] it was in Horbury, 7 miles, and Flockton, 4 miles from Almondbury and the first mention of it in Almondbury was in 1394 [Beaumont].

Not all the names which became established in the period 1300-1424 are to be found in Almondbury today. Some families have apparently disappeared altogether and others continue to flourish in the neighbouring parishes or in Huddersfield itself, which in the past 150 years has grown so enormously and absorbed a great deal of the surplus population.
of old established villages such as Almondbury and Kirkburton.

This table illustrates how names which were lost to Almondbury, often returned during the general expansion of population in the 18th and 19th centuries, or indeed continued there and were not recorded in the surveys.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aldonley</td>
<td>1286 1336 - 1584</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>5? 2?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appleyard</td>
<td>1275 1379 - 1683 (S. Crosland)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>42 72</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fenay</td>
<td>1274 1333 - 1766</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>7 3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dalton</td>
<td>1275 1379 - 1524 1851 - 1967</td>
<td>YES</td>
<td>23 40</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hepworth</td>
<td>1275 1379 - 1641 1851 - 1967</td>
<td>YES</td>
<td>48 87</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lindley (&amp; Linley)</td>
<td>1349 1672 - 1816</td>
<td>YES</td>
<td>40+9 53+26</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Longley</td>
<td>1333 - 1584 1797 - 1967</td>
<td>YES</td>
<td>25 33</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overhall</td>
<td>1286 1424 - 1584</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1 1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thorp(e)</td>
<td>1274-97 1340 - 1424 1797 (1) 1967 (1)</td>
<td>YES</td>
<td>113 82</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Townend</td>
<td>1275 1424 - 153 1797 - 1967</td>
<td>YES</td>
<td>59 82</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wood</td>
<td>1333 - 1584 1672 - 1967</td>
<td>YES</td>
<td>532 442</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Of these 12 names the majority (11) are geographical names.

Aldonley, Fenay, Longley, Thorp, and Townend are all identifiable localities within the parish. 1. The only one not included in Smith [P.N.W.R] is Aldonley which appeared as a tenement in 1336 2. and 1424 and can still

2. V. Note l. p.245.
be located in Ramsden documents of the 18th century. At the present
day, a housing estate bears the name and presumably occupies the site of
this former hamlet. Dalton, (Kirkheaton), Hepworth (Kirkburton),
Lindley (Huddersfield) and Overhall (Flockton) are all localities in
neighbouring parishes.

It is interesting to note how some names such as Aldonley, Fenay and
Overhall have failed to ramify, whilst others in the same conditions are
particularly prolific. Aldonley has undergone several spelling changes
i.e. Aldonley - Aldoley - Aldaley - Aderley (1545) - Alderley (1584) -
and it probably survives as the rare Adderley or the more frequent
Aldersley. Fenay is another name which may well be extinct. In fact,
the family departed from Fenay Hall during the 17th century and left the
place in the occupation of tenants. Jane Fenay who died in 1766 was the
last of the line 2 but the surname Finney or Finnie, which is not in-
frequent in Manchester and the West Riding, may well represent a branch
of the family which moved away from the area at an early date. Fenay
itself was spelled Finey in 1349 3 and Thomas ffineye signed the 1641
protestation in Almondbury. The majority of these names are regional
or local in their distribution.

1340 Inquisition into the Manor of Almondbury.

This is a fascinating document on manorial Almondbury which deserves
close attention for the insight it gives into naming habits at all levels
of society in the first half of the 14th century. "The inquisition was
apparently conducted by order of Henry Earl of Derby, son of Henry Earl

of Lancaster - created Lord of the Honour of Pontefract in his father's lifetime - the latter having had his brother's estates granted to him a few years previously." 1.

Sixty-eight tenants are listed: 38 free-tenants, 21 term-tenants and 9 villeins, but not all these are separate individuals. Hugh Wy-manke, Dionis Wright and others appeared as free-tenants and again as term-tenants. William Sharp, William Okes, William filius Thome, Ralph Smyth and others appeared as both villeins and term-tenants. The tenants - at least 50 individuals - shared 32 separate surnames of which 16 were local in origin; 7 of the 16 are recognisable as actual localities within the manor: Coldhill, Castell, Pynee, Langleye, Newsom, Okes, and Thorpe. 2. Four names - Wodd, Rode, North and Stone are not distinctive enough to be accurately located and the remaining 5 are all traceable to localities within 3 miles of Almondbury. Two names dominate the list: Newsome and Penay, and neither has survived within the township until the present day. 3. Each name had 8 representatives divided between free-tenants and villeins and it seems likely that in such cases the place-name gave rise to more than one family name.

There are 5 occupational names and none of these was present in 1379. The probability is that many of them bore temporary significance only and this may well be true of the patronymics and nicknames which make up the remainder, although certain distinctive names from this group e.g. Irenherd and Wades could be found in neighbouring townships in

1. P. Ahier, (Note to transcript of Inquisition in Huddersfield Public Library).
3. Newsome is found in Almondbury (1969) but is probably derived from one of the many other place-names of this spelling in the West Riding.
1379. 1. This would indicate a facility of movement which is not surprising considering the number of free-tenants. Movement was not restricted to the free-tenants, however, and it was recorded in the inquisition that two villeins, sons of William Newsome, paid a fine to live outside the manor. Such movement as there was probably occurred only over short distances. In fact, the only evidence for movement in excess of 3 miles is the surname Walleys. The 1340 tenant was almost certainly a member of the Wallis family of Burghwallis, 23 miles from Almondbury, who for a short term were the Lords of the adjacent manor of Honley until they were succeeded by the Stapyltons. 2.

1379 Poll Tax. 22 names representing 45 adults. (i.e. over 16 years of age).

The reduced number of names in Almondbury township in 1379 may be the result of three factors. Firstly, the area assessed in the poll tax was probably not identical with the area of the manor in 1340. Secondly, it is almost certain that some Almondbury residents evaded the tax and thirdly the population had not recovered from the ravages of the plague in 1348 - although precisely to what extent the locality suffered is not easy to verify. Only 8 of the 22 names were present in 1340 and all of these were local names mostly within the township (6 out of 8).

The mere continuance of such names does not, of course, prove the heredity of the surname, which could easily have been borne by tenants unrelated to those of 1340. Although no occupational names survive from 1340, it is obvious that the woollen trade had continued to play a part in the life

1. e.g. Irenherd (Honley) [P.T.Y.]; Wade (Holmfirth) [P.T.Y.].
of the township. In 1340, reference was made to a fulling-mill and Lister (dyer) was a surname. In 1379 Taylor and Walker (fuller) are further evidence of activity in the trade. As has been shown, this type of name was certainly becoming hereditary in the 14th century and all three of these names have played an important part in West Riding nomenclature. The occupations of "wright" and "smith" which appeared as surnames in 1340 are listed against men bearing local names in 1379 and from subsequent records it becomes obvious that neither gave rise to a hereditary surname in this township.

This rental 46 years after the poll tax is of enormous value as, in listing the tenants, it also mentions who held the land previously. It is immediately obvious that a good deal of change had taken place. 12 names out of 32 were in the township between 1340 and 1379 and this includes some of those originating from localities in the township, e.g. Aldonlaye, Fenaye and Thorpe, but there was also a loss of such names. Castle was replaced by Appleyard, Coldhill by Overhall, Oakes by Dalton and so on. No doubt some names became extinct; this appears to be the last mention of Coldhill in the village but others were lost through movement to neighbouring townships. It is extremely difficult to prove that Newsome, Castle and Oakes continue as hereditary names but their frequency in the West Riding and particularly Huddersfield in 1965 (T.D.) seems to indicate that they have done so.

1. V. p.69.
The movement away is compensated for by movement into the township, and at least 13 names can be traced. The names Beaumont and Kaye, landowning families from the townships of Crosland and Farnley, both in Almondbury parish, were mentioned as tenants in 1393 [Beaumont]. In 1394 Parkin (4 miles) and Mirfield (3½ miles) were from slightly further afield. According to the rental, Brook and Batley came from Huddersfield where both families were already established in 1379 [P.T.Y.] and, in fact, of all the names in the rental, the only two which defy location in adjacent parishes are Barn and Welborne. This is the only occasion when either appeared in Almondbury records. Campinot, a name which survives in Almondbury at the present day, has an interesting origin and probably derived from Campion (a nickname for champion) in nearby Slaithwaite (5 miles). c.f. 1297 John Campiun, Campinot of Hickleton [Y.L.S.]. Rockley and Beckwith are probably the last Almondbury examples of the comparatively long distance moves which were not infrequent under the mediaeval manorial system. Both are West Riding families deriving their names from localities, and their stay in Almondbury was brief. In fact William Beckwith who held land in Crosland was also known as William Beckwith de Clynt. Clint is 28 miles from Huddersfield and 4 miles from Beckwith.

It is fair to describe movement of families in two ways in the period 1300 - 1424. The first type of movement is that of the more important land-owning families - a movement not necessarily decided by distance or convenience but by the pattern of manorial land-holding. This was marked in the late 13th and early 14th centuries by movement from as far afield as Wales, Sussex and Surrey. During the 14th century such movement became much rarer and the distances involved much shorter. In 1424, for example, there was no evidence of any name from outside the West Riding. The second type of movement seems to have been that of the less important tenants of the manor. Throughout the 1340 - 1424 period the evidence indicates fairly general mobility of the population within a small area. Certainly by 1424 the vast majority of names in this area were hereditary and therefore traceable.

1545 Subsidy Roll.

The subsidy roll for Almondbury for 1545 contained 38 surnames, but several families, e.g. Brook, Beaumont and Kaye, which had been established in the township for a long period, occurred more than once. Of the 38 names, 21 (V. Section A) can be traced to Almondbury in the rental of 1424 or to the parish prior to that date. The names are given their modern spelling in this and future documents.
The following 21 names had all appeared in Almondbury parish before 1424.

Aldersley Hill  Berry (Crosland) 1379 [P.T.Y.]
Appleyard Kaye  Booth (Holmfirth) 1379 [P.T.Y.]
Batley Lockwood  Chappell (1275) [W.C.R.]
Beaumont Longley  Dawson (Farnley) [P.T.Y.]
Brook North  Dyson (Crosland) [P.T.Y.]
Dalton Parkin
Fenay Taylor
Hepworth Wood.

The remaining 17 names in the 1545 roll represent movement into Almondbury between 1424 - 1545. All these names have West Riding origins and can be traced to neighbouring parishes. (V. overleaf).

1. V. p.243.
Section B.

1545 Subsidy Roll.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Earliest evidence</th>
<th>Location of surname in 14th century</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ainley 1297</td>
<td>1379 [P.T.Y.] Elland (Halifax Parish) (Map 3. C.3.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crowther 1296</td>
<td>1379 [P.T.Y.] Dalton (Kirkheaton Parish) (Map 3. C.3.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dollive 1315</td>
<td>1379 [P.T.Y.] Kirkheaton (&quot;&quot;&quot;)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Firth 1308</td>
<td>1379 [P.T.Y.] Rastrick (Halifax Parish)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grave 1274</td>
<td>1379 [P.T.Y.]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haigh 1298</td>
<td>1379 [P.T.Y.] Huddersfield (Huddersfield Parish)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hall 1274</td>
<td>1379 [P.T.Y.]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harrison</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Senior 1306</td>
<td>1379 [P.T.Y.]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spivey 1313</td>
<td>1379 [P.T.Y.]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wilkinson</td>
<td>- 1379 [P.T.Y.] Northowram (Halifax Parish)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This group of names indicates two distinct patterns of movement:

(A) Crowther, Dollive, Haigh, Hirst, Hoyle and Ratcliffe are all from villages no more than 2 or 3 miles from Almondbury.

(B) Ainley, Firth, Horsfall, Langfield and Wilkinson are all from the extensive parish of Halifax to the north-west and the distances involved could be from 4 to 16 miles. This is movement from the head of the Calder Valley - an inhospitable moorland region - but one
which in the 15th and 16th century was renowned for its productivity and industry in both farming and woollen manufacture. ¹.

There is no evidence whatsoever, of movement from lower down the valley or even lateral movement from the adjacent Aire Valley.

The following table illustrates the ramification and regional significance of 10 names which established themselves in Almondbury between 1424 and 1545 and which are still there at the present day.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ainley</td>
<td>1545</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>YES</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Berry</td>
<td>1545</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>171</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>288</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Booth</td>
<td>1545</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>YES</td>
<td>388</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haigh</td>
<td>1454</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>431</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hirst</td>
<td>1453</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>535</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horsfall</td>
<td>1545</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>YES</td>
<td>132</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North</td>
<td>1545</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>119</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Radcliffe</td>
<td>1545</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>137</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spivey</td>
<td>1545</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wilkinson</td>
<td>1545</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>599</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>299</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1424 - 1545 Names Leaving Almondbury.

The above study of the 1545 list stresses the continuity and stability of population in Almondbury. Nevertheless, between 1424 and 1545, 15 names were lost to the village. Very few of these appear to have become extinct in the area, but at least 4, Bann, Pfetheler, Welborne and Hollingbrigg cannot be traced to the Calder Valley after 1424. ².

1. H. Heaton, op. cit., p.77.
2. The Hollingbrigg family almost certainly moved south to Barnsley, e.g. "1439 John Holynbrigg of Barnsley released all right in a messuage in Almondbury to Richard Turton of Haslehead." [Y. Deeds].
A second group, Beckwith, Mirfield and Rockley all of which survive in the West Riding, were the names of prominent land-owning families whose main holdings were elsewhere. The loss of such names may imply a withdrawal from the district, or the extinction of a minor branch of the family. By far the biggest group of names; Barker, Caminot, Cooper, Cottell, Dobson, Milner, Townend, Walker are names which survive in the West Riding and are for the most part very common. They appear in records of villages in the immediate neighbourhood of Almondbury in the period 1424 - 1969 and most of them reappeared at some time in Almondbury particularly in the 18th and 19th centuries.

The tendency between 1424 and 1545 was for established families to remain in Almondbury and ramify or to move to adjacent parishes, those whose roots were elsewhere withdrew or failed to ramify. The movement away was compensated for by a reciprocal movement into the village from the surrounding area and the upper reaches of the Calder Valley. This supports the conclusion drawn from the more general survey of movement in the valley as a whole, based on the subsidy roll of 1524. (See introduction to this area) - p.242.

1584 Survey of the Manor of Almondbury [Ramsden].

This survey contains 55 separate surnames, 17 more than the 1545 subsidy roll and this suggests that a substantial rise in the population took place between 1545 and 1584. There are 25 names common to the two lists which would imply a loss of 13 out of 38 names since 1545. However, at least 5 of these 13 can be traced to Almondbury in 1584.11 and the real

1. V. Almondbury P.R.
loss amounts to only 8 out of 38, i.e. Batley, Dalton, Dawson, Dollive, Hall, Harrison, Longfield and Nettleton. None of these names has disappeared from the Huddersfield area, although Dollive is very rare. The others are all common there and, in fact, several reappeared in Almondbury in 1851. The 55 names in the survey have been separated into
Section A - those names which have already appeared in Almondbury records and Section B - names appearing for the first time.

Section A.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ainley</th>
<th>Chappell</th>
<th>Hepworth</th>
<th>Overhall</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aldersley</td>
<td>Crosland</td>
<td>Hirst</td>
<td>Parkin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appleyard</td>
<td>Dyson</td>
<td>Horsfall</td>
<td>Radcliffe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Armitage</td>
<td>Fenay</td>
<td>Hoyle</td>
<td>Spivey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beaumont</td>
<td>Foster</td>
<td>Kaye</td>
<td>Thorpe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Berry</td>
<td>France</td>
<td>Lockwood</td>
<td>Wilkinson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Booth</td>
<td>Greaves</td>
<td>Longley</td>
<td>Wood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brook</td>
<td>Haigh</td>
<td>North</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Section B.

Table illustrating the places of origin of names coming in to Almondbury 1545 - 1584.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Early W.R. evidence</th>
<th>Evidence in Huddersfield region prior to 1584</th>
<th>Parish (v. map 3) p.135</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bestwick (Lancs)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cryer</td>
<td>1379 [P.T.Y] -</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hanson</td>
<td>1379 [P.T.Y] 1524 Quarmby [S.R]</td>
<td>Huddersfield (C.3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Howarth (Lancs)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1563 Elland [P.R.]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Samwell (The new tenant of the Manor)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tunnicliffe (Lancs)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1524 Crosland [S.R.]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turnbull</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Young</td>
<td>1379 [P.T.Y] -</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. The original home of geographical surnames is given in brackets.

2. R. Somerville, Duchy of Lancaster 1265 - 1603. The Samwells were officers in the Duchy, V. pp. 437, 523.
This table makes it clear that the vast majority of new names in 1584 could have been from parishes within a 6 mile radius of Almondbury. This likelihood is strengthened by the fact that 9 of them are W.R. localities. The most interesting group is that from Halifax parish. This continues the trend noticed in 1545 and is possibly the result of acquisition of lands in Almondbury by two Halifax families the Ramsdens and the Savilles. Members of these two prominent families had married heiresses of the Wood family, which became extinct in the male line in 1538 and they increased their holdings in ensuing years. It may be that tenants moved in fairly large numbers into Almondbury parish as a result of this.

Immigration from outside the Calder Valley.

Blackburn, of Lancashire origin, could justly claim by now to be native to the Huddersfield area, having been there since the days when the Earls of Lancaster were the overlords, but this survey provides the first evidence of more recent immigration from Lancashire. Beswick, Howarth and Tunnicliffe are all Lancashire place-names.

Of the remaining names Cryer appeared at Doncaster in 1379 [P.T.Y.], Young at Appletreewick; Turnbull was probably from much further north - possibly from as far north as Northumberland where it is still very frequent. The only distinctive name is Wimpenny (i.e. Win - penny, a nickname). The earliest examples of this name were in Ripon 37 miles to the north.

1379 William Wimpenny (Aismunderby) [P.T.Y.].
1450 - 1500 (frequently in Ripon Chapter Books).

2. E. Ekwall, Place-names of Lancashire, pp. 35, 51, 60.
Its appearance in the Huddersfield area coincided with the decline in
the wool trade in Ripon. It established itself in Huddersfield and is
now practically confined to that town.

**1641 Almondbury Protestation Returns.**

This return is the first which can be assumed to be nearly 100%
representative of the inhabitants of Almondbury. There are 110 separate
surnames covering 260 male members of the population. It is interesting
to note that if this long list of names is compared with the much smaller
subsidy roll of 1624 (10 names), a survey of the township 1634 (38 names)
and the hearth tax 1666 (68 names), there are certain names, e.g. Apple­
yard and Bestwick evidenced both before and after 1641 which do not
appear in the protestation returns. Very probably these names belonged
to people holding lands in Almondbury, but living outside the village.
This is a further indication of the possibly misleading use of such
lists comparatively.

**Continuity of Almondbury names.**

1424 – 1641. 13 of the 32 names from the rental of 1424 appeared in 1641.
1545 – 1641. 26 of the 38 names from the subsidy roll of 1545 appeared
in 1641.
1584 – 1641. 34 of the 55 names from the survey of 1584 appeared in 1641.

**Loss of names since 1584.**

As indicated above certain families cannot be listed under this
heading as they continued to hold land in Almondbury and were assessed in
the hearth tax of 1666. The actual loss is restricted to 16 names.
The majority of these names are those which had appeared for the first
time in 1584, e.g. Birkhead, Cryer, Cudworth, Halstead, Howarth, Man,
Samwell, Tinker, Turnbull and Young thus emphasising the fact that the bulk of the native population had been stable. Nevertheless, there was a significant loss of distinctive Almondbury names, 3 of which had flourished in the village for 300 years. Aldersley (1286), Longley (1277), Thorpe (1275) [W.C.R.] and one i.e. Overhall, for at least 160 years. Neither Aldersley nor Overhall is at all common in the West Riding at the present day, but Longley and Thorpe, both are more frequent as place-names, are common and reappeared in Almondbury at later dates.

New Names in 1641.

Of the 110 names in the protestation returns over 50% (58 names) were new to the village since 1584 and doubtless this tremendous influx was largely the result of a generally expanding population and Almondbury's prosperity at the time. Moreover, this figure of 58 does not tell the whole story; several other names appear in 1641 from other townships in the parish after long absences. In some cases this may have been their first appearance - it is not always possible in the parish registers to decide to which township in the parish the name belonged. These names fall into three categories.
Section A.

Distinctive Local Names with 14th century W.R. origins, which entered Almondbury 1584 - 1641.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Beardsell (Lancs)</td>
<td>1379</td>
<td>Longbottom (W.R.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bedford</td>
<td>1379</td>
<td>Mellor (Lancs)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Binns (W.R.)</td>
<td>1379</td>
<td>Micklethwaite (W.R.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bottomley (W.R.)</td>
<td>1379</td>
<td>Musgrove (Westmorland)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bradley (W.R.)</td>
<td>1379</td>
<td>Singleton (Lancs)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clayton (W.R.)</td>
<td>1379</td>
<td>Stancliffe (W.R.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dransfield (W.R.)</td>
<td>1307</td>
<td>Stopford (Chesh.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duckworth (Lancs)</td>
<td>1379</td>
<td>Sykes (W.R.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Earnshaw (W.R.)</td>
<td>1316</td>
<td>Waterhouse (W.R.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Firth (W.R.)</td>
<td>1306</td>
<td>Whiteley (W.R.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heaton (W.R.)</td>
<td>1379</td>
<td>Woodhouse (W.R.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horne (W.R.)</td>
<td>1379</td>
<td>Wormald (W.R.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horton (W.R.)</td>
<td>1379</td>
<td>P.T.Y.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

These 25 names, mostly from West Riding localities, are all traceable to the Calder Valley in the 16th century and all could have arisen in the West Riding. There is little doubt but that these names indicate an expansion and movement in the native population. It is reasonable to assume, if this is true of geographical names, that it is true of other types of names also.

1. Ibid, p.55, (i.e. Buersill).
2. V. Appendix p.395.
3. i.e. Stockport. V. P.H. Reaney, A Dictionary of British Surnames, p.309.
Section B.

Non-Local names traceable to Calder Valley Parishes before 1584.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Early Evidence in W.R.</th>
<th>Parish in which name is found prior 1584. [P.R.]</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Allen 1379 [P.T.Y.]</td>
<td>Mirfield (C.4.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ashton</td>
<td>Halifax (C.3.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beck 1379 [P.T.Y.]</td>
<td>Halifax</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bower 1379 [P.T.Y.]</td>
<td>Halifax</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carter 1379 [P.T.Y.]</td>
<td>Halifax</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cocking</td>
<td>Kirkburton (D.4.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cook 1379 [P.T.Y.]</td>
<td>Kirkburton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dyche</td>
<td>Thornhill (C.4.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farrand 1379 [P.T.Y.]</td>
<td>Horsbury (C.4.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Field 1379 [P.T.Y.]</td>
<td>Halifax</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fox 1379 [P.T.Y.]</td>
<td>Kirkburton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hardy 1379 [P.T.Y.]</td>
<td>Halifax</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hustler 1379 [P.T.Y.]</td>
<td>Halifax</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hutchinson 1379 [P.T.Y.]</td>
<td>Kirkburton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jepson 1379 [P.T.Y.]</td>
<td>Mirfield</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Knight 1379 [P.T.Y.]</td>
<td>Hartshead</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ledgard 1379 [P.T.Y.]</td>
<td>Mirfield</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Matthews 1379 [P.T.Y.]</td>
<td>Kirkburton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Milnes 1379 [P.T.Y.]</td>
<td>Halifax</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Naylor 1379 [P.T.Y.]</td>
<td>Kirkburton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stables 1379 [P.T.Y.]</td>
<td>Kirkburton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thompson 1379 [P.T.Y.]</td>
<td>Kirkburton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whitehead 1379 [P.T.Y.]</td>
<td>Kirkburton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Williamson 1379 [P.T.Y.]</td>
<td>Thornhill</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This list indicates which names have a possible 14th century origin in the West Riding and the parish nearest to Almondbury in which they could be found before 1641. Obviously, however, in some cases the move could have been from a parish further away.
Section C.

There were 8 new names in Almondbury in 1641 which are not traceable to the immediate area, i.e. Cowburn, Harpin, Heper, Leaper, Little, Simkinson, Tweedale and Wither. Although Harpin can be traced to Airedale there is a strong possibility that these names reveal once again an immigration from much further north and east. Cowburn, and Tweedale, for example, are names found in the border counties whereas Heper and Simkinson were native to the Rural East. It is interesting to note the appearance at this date, of Cowburn and Tweedale and compare it with the presence of the Northumbrian names Harbottle and Trewitt at a similar date in Swillington.

The following table illustrates the ramification and regional significance of 10 names (1965 T.D.) which established themselves in Almondbury between 1545 and 1641 and which are still present there.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>1851</th>
<th>1967</th>
<th>Bfd. &amp; Leeds</th>
<th>Newcastle</th>
<th>Bristol</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dransfield</td>
<td>YES</td>
<td>YES</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Earnshaw</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>127</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farrand</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Firth</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>462</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heaton</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>153</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Longbottom</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>136</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Magson</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mellor</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>154</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sykes</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>556</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whiteley</td>
<td>YES</td>
<td>YES</td>
<td>293</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1666 Hearth Tax.

This return contains 71 separate names for 260 hearths. If this

1. e.g. 1379 Henry Harpyn [P.T.Y.] (Barwick).
2. V. p.158.
3. It is possible that the shorter list of names reflects a decline or disruption in the population caused by the disasters of the period. V. H. Heaton. op. cit., p.211.
is a complete list of all the surnames in Almondbury in 1666, it seems possible that the area covered in the 1641 list included more than just the village and so to some extent the usefulness of these documents, for comparative purposes, is lessened. The interesting feature of this reduced list is that although 50 of the names had already been recorded, no less than 21 were new to the village since 1641. Most of these were well known locally and one or two were obvious immigrants from Lancashire.

Names new to Almondbury 1641 – 1666.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Early W.R. Evidence</th>
<th>Evidence in the 16th century P.R. of the Calder Valley. (Map 3)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dearnley (Lancs.)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ellistone (W.R.)</td>
<td>1379 [P.T.Y.]</td>
<td>Halifax</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gibson</td>
<td>1324 [W.C.R.]</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gilbert</td>
<td>1379 [P.T.Y.]</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hatfield (W.R.)</td>
<td>1307 [W.C.R.]</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hinchcliffe (W.R.)</td>
<td>1379 [P.T.Y.]</td>
<td>Almondbury, Kirkburton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orridge</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Redfearn (Lancs.)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robinson</td>
<td>1379 [P.T.Y.]</td>
<td>Halifax</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rollinson</td>
<td>1379 [P.T.Y.]</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rusby?</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schofield (Lancs.)</td>
<td>1323 [W.C.R.]</td>
<td>Kirkburton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Siddall (W.R.)</td>
<td>1379 [P.T.Y.]</td>
<td>Halifax</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sladen (Lancs.)</td>
<td>1323 [W.C.R.]</td>
<td>Halifax</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turton (Lancs.)</td>
<td>1309 [W.C.R.]</td>
<td>Thornhill</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Watkinson</td>
<td>1379 [P.T.Y.]</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
18th century Ramsden Rentals for Almondbury.

There are numerous lists of tenants available for this century and I have selected three which illustrate the trends in growth and migration.

1716.

There are 61 names in this list representing 98 families. There are 20 new names representing 22 families.

Names new to Almondbury 1666 - 1716.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Early W.R. evidence</th>
<th>Evidence in Calder Valley P.R. before 1716 (Map 3)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Arlum</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Butler</td>
<td>1379 [P.T.Y.]</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Docker</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Garner</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hallas (W.R.) 1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Heptonstall.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lodge</td>
<td>1379 [P.T.Y.]</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robertson</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. V. Appendix p.395.
2. V. Appendix p.396.
Most of these names could have moved into Almondbury from neighbouring parishes and probably did so. Apart from Robertson which is usually Scottish in origin, there is little to indicate the sources of most of the new names. Lodge, however, was very frequent in the adjoining Aire Valley. The trend, first noticed in 1584, for a few families to move directly into the village from a considerable distance had, therefore, continued.

1763.

There are 114 names on this list representing 293 families.

There are 28 new names representing 28 families.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Butterworth</th>
<th>Hardcastle</th>
<th>Quarmby</th>
<th>Tate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chambers</td>
<td>Hunter</td>
<td>Rishton</td>
<td>Varley</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Collingwood</td>
<td>Illingworth</td>
<td>Sheard</td>
<td>Warren</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copley</td>
<td>Leake</td>
<td>Shepley</td>
<td>Whewill</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dobson</td>
<td>Marriott</td>
<td>Stocks</td>
<td>Willey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fearnley</td>
<td>Noble</td>
<td>Street</td>
<td>Woofenden</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Garland</td>
<td>Owen</td>
<td>Studworth</td>
<td>Wordsworth</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The majority of these names were local in origin as the following summary of evidence shows:

23 out of 28 had 14th century West Riding origins.

23 out of 28 were evidenced in the Calder Valley [P.R.] before appearing in Almondbury.

10 were West Riding place-names.

5 were Lancashire place-names.
There had been little change in the pattern of distribution since 1716. Once again the majority of names were almost certainly from adjoining parishes, and a small number had moved into the area. There are several interesting points about this return, however.

Chambers.

In the section dealing with Swillington this name was prominent in the village from 1379 to 1672, when four families so called were assessed in the hearth tax. The last mention of the name was in the parish registers in 1780 and it seems likely that at least one member of the family was attracted to Almondbury.

Hardcastle.¹

This name originated in Nidderdale and ramified considerably especially in the 17th century when the first examples appeared in the parish registers of the Calder Valley. Since that time it has consolidated its position in the West Riding towns.

Collingwood, Studworth, Wordsworth.

At this period the parish registers indicate the difficulty which names new to the area presented to the local inhabitant. Wood and Worth were often confused, e.g. 1766 Sarah Butterwood [Crofton P.R.] (for Butterworth). Identification of certain names therefore becomes more difficult.² Collingwood might be from the place-name Collingwood but might equally well be from Cullingworth in Airedale (W.R.).³ Wordsworth is from Wadworth near Doncaster and not from Wadsworth near Halifax.⁴

2. c.f. p.130.
3. V. p. 115-6.
4. V. Appendix. p.397.
Studworth appeared as Stoddart in 1797 and is therefore an occupational name (Stud - herd, i.e. a servant in charge of a stud).\(^1\) In dialect the "w" of -wood and -worth disappeared and the above example is a back-formation.

There are 132 names in this list representing 347 families. There are 50 new names representing 64 families. The pattern which emerges from this list is so similar to that of the rentals of 1716 and 1763 that it is unnecessary to write out the 50 names. A few facts may illustrate this more succinctly. 45 of the 50 names appeared in the West Riding in the 14th century. 44 of the 50 names are in the parish registers of Almondbury and other Calder Valley registers before 1763 and indeed the vast majority from 1550. 16 of the names refer to West Riding localities and a further 3 to Lancashire localities. The only names which cannot be traced to the Calder Valley are Byram, Crow, Eley, Harvey, Hawxby and Styring. Byram in fact could derive from a Lancashire place-name or from a locality in Wharfedale, Hawxby is from Haxby (N.R.) and Styring is a Notts. place-name.

This succession of three rentals must account for a substantial section of the population of Almondbury. In order to see whether the picture it gives of population movement is valid, I have compiled, from the parish registers, a list of 60 people originating in other parishes but marrying into Almondbury families during the same period. This includes both men and women. A breakdown of this list supports the evidence of the rentals.

Places of origin of 60 individuals who arrived in Almondbury in the 18th century.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Huddersfield</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kirkburton</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kirkheaton</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elland</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thornhill</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hartshead</td>
<td>1/5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calder Valley</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saddleworth</td>
<td>2 (W.R.) 10 miles from Almondbury</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manchester</td>
<td>1 (Lancs.) 23 &quot; from Almondbury</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leeds</td>
<td>1 (W.R.) 14 &quot; from Almondbury</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Penistone</td>
<td>1/5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Manchester is the only non-West Riding place but Saddleworth is on the Lancashire side of the Pennines and very often the gateway into the Huddersfield area for a great many Lancashire names.

19th century Rentals of 1816 and 1851.

Although Almondbury had been of greater importance than its near neighbour Huddersfield for many centuries, it had not grown to the same extent during the 18th century, and in the next hundred years, as the following population figures indicate, Huddersfield consolidated its position as the most important town in this section of the Calder Valley. 1.

277.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Almondbury</th>
<th>Huddersfield</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1801</td>
<td>3751</td>
<td>7268</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1811</td>
<td>4613</td>
<td>9671</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1821</td>
<td>5679</td>
<td>13,284</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1831</td>
<td>7086</td>
<td>19,035</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1841</td>
<td>8828</td>
<td>25,068</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1851</td>
<td>9749</td>
<td>30,880</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1861</td>
<td>10,361</td>
<td>34,877</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1871</td>
<td>11,669</td>
<td>38,654</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1881</td>
<td>13,977</td>
<td>42,234</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1891</td>
<td>14,855</td>
<td>46,098</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1901</td>
<td>14,436</td>
<td>44,920</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The increase in population in Almondbury must naturally be attributed partly to the ramification of the native stock, a factor which is illustrated by the following 10 names.

**Ramification of family names in Ramsden rentals - 1716 - 1851.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1716</th>
<th>1723</th>
<th>1727</th>
<th>1816</th>
<th>1851</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Armitage</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beaumont</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Berry</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bradley</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brook</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kaye</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liversedge</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mellor</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shaw</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sykes</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

As none of the rentals is a complete list of inhabitants, the information each provides can only serve as an illustration of the main trends of growth and immigration. Such is the frequency of certain
surnames in the whole of the Huddersfield area that much local migration is bound to pass unnoticed.

1816 Rental.

There are 137 names on this list representing 334 families. There are 22 new names representing 23 families. 14 of the new names are derived from West Riding localities. A noticeable feature, however, is the increasing number of names which originated in distant areas and have progressively spread their distribution area: Sugden and Ellam from Airedale, Waddington from Ribblesdale, Poppleton from the York region and Womersley from further south.

The upper Airedale names must often have spread into the Huddersfield area via Halifax parish but a significant number of these new names are traceable to Thornhill, Mirfield and Rothwell further downstream. This continues a trend which first became evident in the 17th century.

There are 4 names only, not found locally before this date, including Baguley (Cheshire) and Sedgwick (Westmorland). The latter name had been common in the West Riding from the 14th century and was brought into Almondbury by the Headmaster of the local Grammar School. A feature of Almondbury records is the introduction of non-local names into the village by Vicars, Doctors and Teachers but few of these took root.

1851 Rental.

There are 209 names on this list representing 638 families. There are 68 new names representing 83 families. The population doubled between 1816 and 1851 and much of this was due to an immigration which is

hinted at in the rental but can only be fully appreciated if the census returns for that year are closely examined.

Of the 68 new names, 23 cannot be located in the Aire and Calder Valleys and two trends are immediately noticeable. There are considerable numbers of Lancashire names and another group, e.g. Blamires, Blenk­horn, and Routledge from the north-west.

1851 Census. 1.

The picture is made much clearer by the census, where the birth place of each person is provided. Not only have the surrounding parishes contributed many names to Almondbury but villages in South Yorks also, e.g. Bolton-on-Dearne, Dinnington, Maltby, Penistone, Kexbrough, Darton, Barnsley and Fishlock. There are noticeably few immigrants born in Halifax, Bradford, Leeds and Keighley, the nearby manufacturing towns and none from Sheffield.

A considerable number of residents in Almondbury were born outside the West Riding and 85 male members of the community originated in the following localities:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Birth-places of 85 immigrants to Almondbury, 1851.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lancashire</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Westmorland</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ireland</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cheshire</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Scotland</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Derbyshire</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Durham</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Census returns for 1851. P.R.O.
Counties bordering on Yorkshire provided 53 of these 85 newcomers. Scotland and Ireland a further 14. One of the two Welshmen was the Vicar, the Rev. Lewis Jones but otherwise there seems to be scarcely any immigration from there or the west of England.

The large number of immigrants had a lasting influence on the nomenclature of Almondbury: Kirk and Craig directly from Scotland, Cunningham, McDonald and Henderson less directly. From Ireland there came Cavanagh, Brady, Kelly and Sloane. Jones was the only Welsh name to arrive directly but Evans and Williams may well have originated in Wales. Once again, however, the most striking group was that from Lancashire, e.g. Winterbottom, Isherwood, Eckersley, Butterworth, Pilkington and Woofenden and it is true to say that, even at this date, the population of Almondbury was still basically Pennine stock, with increasing admixtures of Scots and Irish.

1967 [Electoral Roll].

Almondbury is now part of the Borough of Huddersfield and its population no doubt considerably higher than the 1921 figure of 15,637. It is obviously impossible to deal with such a large population in great detail. The following procedure has therefore been adopted. Two lists of 250 names have been compiled. The groups were taken from different areas in Almondbury to try and ensure a fair cross-section. 1. The two groups compare favourably if certain tests are applied to them as seen below.

1. V. p.7.
Names ending in "son".  
Names from W.R. places.  
Names from places outside W.R.  
Occupational names

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Group A</th>
<th>Group B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Names ending in &quot;son&quot;.</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Names from W.R. places.</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Names from places outside W.R.</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Occupational names</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From this evidence it is reasonable to assume that both lists are fairly representative cross-sections of the population of Almondbury. It was noticeable in 1851 that a good deal of the growth in population was due to immigration. I have therefore examined the parish registers of the Calder Valley for the period 1540 - 1550 to try and estimate what percentage of the present population could descend from the population of the valley at that time. As shown elsewhere, ¹ the vast majority of the names at that time were distinctively local in origin and distribution, and although a margin of error must be admitted I believe that the estimate arrived at is the upper limit.

**Group A.**

The search indicated that no more than 135 of the 250 names were in the valley in 1550. The most frequent names in this cross-section were Earnshaw 5, Sykes 4, and Haigh 4.

**Group B.**

This group contained 142 names which were in the Calder Valley in 1550. The most frequent names were Sykes 7, Haigh 7, Shaw 4, Schofield 4, and Brook 4.

Both groups contained clear evidence of successive layers of immigration from Lancashire, Ireland, Scotland and the post-1945 influx into

¹ V. pp. 259-60.
the West Riding from Eastern Europe: Wisnrewski, Olejarczyk, Prodavorvitch.

Taken together, the two groups provide evidence of a continuous and firmly established native population. In the following lists, names such as Chapman, Wright, Taylor, Walker etc. which have multiple origins, have been omitted. It must further be remembered that the cross-section used is probably only about 10% of the present population.

Evidence of the continuity of family names in Almondbury 1300 - 1967.

14th century Almondbury names present in the cross-section.
Armitage (1), Beaumont (3), Dalton (1), Hepworth (2), Kaye (2), Lindley (2), Lockwood (1), North (3), Thewlis (2), Whitaker (2), Wood (4).

15th century Almondbury names present in the cross-section.
Blackburn (2), Brook (6), Crosland (1), Crowther (3), Dransfield (2), Firth (3), Haigh (11), Oldfield (1), Shaw (4), Townendi (1).

16th century Almondbury names present in the cross-section.
Booth (4), Boothroyd (1), Berry (1), Chappell (2), Dyson (4), Eastwood (2), Gledhill (1), Halstead (1), Haworth (1), Hirst (4), Horsfall (1), Hoyle (1), Ramsden (1), Senior (3), Tunnicliffe (2).

(In fact, of the 38 names in the subsidy roll of 1545, 32 are in Almondbury in 1967).

17th century Almondbury names present in the cross-section.
Bradley (1), Earnshaw (7), Hinchocliffe (2), Jepson (1), Mellor (2), Moxon (1), Schofield (7), Sykes (11), Thornton (2), Whiteley (1).

1. The figures in brackets indicate the numbers of each surname in the two cross-sections for 1967.
18th century Almondbury names present in the cross-section.
Butterworth (1), Coldwell (2), Donkersley (1), Garside (2), Hallas (2), Hampshire (1), Kershaw (1), Liversedge (1), Lodge (3), Mallinson (3), Moorhouse (2), Stocks (1), Sutcliffe (1), Vickerman (4).

19th century Almondbury names present in the cross-section.
Bamforth (1), Bentley (1), Ellam (1), Fitton (2), Greenwood (2), Hartley (1), Heeley (3), Helliwell (1), Jessop (1), Midgley (1), Poppleton (1), Priestley (1), Royston (1), Wadsworth (1).

This Yorkshire family took its name from a hermitage in the township of Crosland in the parish of Almondbury. The hermitage seems to have existed on land donated to the Knights Templar by Richard de Rihill between 1211 and 1240, and in 1260 when Robert de Nottingham was Rector of Almondbury he gave to Adam, son of John de Locwode "A certain messuage with garden and building erected thereupon with appurtenances" which was called the Hermitage. It is probable that whoever dwelt there after that time, took the surname Hermitage, but the first indications of it being used in this way were:-

1340 Adam dell Hermitage (Manor of Almondbury).

1379 William del Emytache (North Crosland) [P.T.Y.].

It is probable that by this time the surname was hereditary and those holding the name were living at the Hermitage. The present location is known as Armitage Bridge and the tendency locally is to assume that the place was named after the family rather than the other way about.

At this stage it is necessary to examine what has been said about the surname Armitage elsewhere. Dr. Reaney quotes three examples:

1259 Richard de Ermitage. Ass. Ch.  
1296 Hugh del Hermytage. PN. Wa.  
1423 John de Armitage. (Sheff. Y.)

1. P.A. Collins, op. cit., Appendix pp. XIVIII to CXXXIII.  
2. P.A. Collins, op. cit., p.LIII.  
3. Ibid., p.LIII.  
From this he deduced that the surname derived from Armitage in Staffordshire or from Hermitage Fm. in Little Packington in Warwickshire. This is perfectly feasible. There are, however, two points which seem to indicate the unlikelihood of either place having given an important surname making a significant contribution to the present distribution of Armitage. The first two examples are both comparatively early, at a time when many temporary names arose. There would have to be 14th and 15th century evidence in both the areas before it could be presumed that these were true surnames. Secondly, the present distribution of Armitage argues against either locality as the source of the name, and Dr. Reaney's third example itself would tend to support the West Riding origin. The following table illustrates to what extent the present distribution (1965 T.D.) is centred on the Huddersfield area and how this distribution compares with several other surnames which undeniably originate in the West Riding, and have ramified in a similar way.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>W. Riding</th>
<th>Stoke</th>
<th>Birmingham</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Armitage</td>
<td>477</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sutcliffe</td>
<td>509</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lockwood</td>
<td>320</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hincholiffe</td>
<td>344</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The present distribution of Armitage supports the idea that it is basically, if not exclusively, a West Riding name. Two important points, however, must be established at this stage. Evidence must be put forward

1. This John Armitage resided at Conisbrough, north-east of Sheffield. There may be some connection between him and the Armitages living in South Yorks in the 16th century.
to show that the name can be traced to the Hermitage in South Crosland after the latest date when surnames could still be said to be temporary appellations. This is easily done, for the main branch of the family resided there for at least 350 years.

1462 William Armitage of the Armitage.
1561 John Armytage of the Emytage.
1609 Nicholas Armitage of Thermitage.
1686 John Armitage of the Armitage. 1.

Secondly, the family must be traced through many generations if it is to be established that they ramified greatly not only in the Huddersfield area but also spread further afield. It is worth noting at this stage that this is the only locality by the name of Armitage in the West Riding. 2. The surname did not, therefore, derive from more than one place-name in the Riding. The example quoted from the poll tax of 1379, which covered the whole West Riding, was the single example of the name.

There is evidence that during the 15th century, branches of the Armitage family established themselves in the adjacent parish of Huddersfield and Meltham township in Almondbury parish.

1440 Thomas Hemitege of Meltham [Beaumont].
1451 Thomas Armitege of Huddersfield (a fuller) [Beaumont].

Nevertheless, the 1424 Rental of Almondbury 3. gives the best indication of how the family was already ramifying. In that document there are references to Thomas, John, Peter and William Hermitedge.

Although the 1524 subsidy roll of the West Riding cannot claim to represent the whole population, it is nevertheless a fairly complete list

2. A.H. Smith, P.N.W.R. Vol. 8 (Index).
of the well-established families. Armitage occurs three times in Ag- 
brigg wapentake, and not at all in the adjacent wapentakes of Skyrack 
and Morley. All three are in Almondbury parish, in the townships of 
Honley, Meltham and Crosland and John Armatage's will of 1527 proves 
that the three men Roger, Thomas and John were in fact related. 1 
These three were responsible for the enormous spread of the name in the 
next 400 years.

It is impossible to draw up a family tree for the whole of that 
period and to trace what happened to the numerous branches of the family 
both locally and outside the West Riding, but it is possible to indicate 
through certain branches how the name began its massive colonisation of 
the West Riding.

This ramification will be treated in two ways: (1) a century by 
century examination of the Almondbury stock and (2) a careful search of 
over sixty parish registers for the period 1540 - 1812 to show the outer 
spread of the name.

The Almondbury family 16th century.

In the 1537 will of Roger Armitage of Honley, assessed in 1524 in 
the subsidy roll, there were bequests to eight sons, several of whom 
moved out of the parish - some to Bradford and others to Wooldale in 
Kirkburton parish. In Meltham, the stock of John Armitage (1524) 
ramified to such an extent that in 1569 - 70, in the Rents for the Lord-
ship of Honley and Netherton, 2 Armitages of the same christian name 
required some other form of identification, e.g. John Armitage (Smith),

1. F.A. Collins, op. cit., p. LIV.
2. Ibid., p. LXII.
John Armitage (by the water), John Armitage (of Thickhollins). This tendency to repetition of Christian names defeated the original purpose of a surname, and in fact the same process was taking place in many families in these West Riding hill villages, c.f.

1570 Slaithwaite Manor Court Roll. [Ramsden].

James Sykes (Senior), James Sykes (Junior), James Sykes (of Lingards), John Sykes (of Netherend), John Sykes (of Parock), John Sykes (of Hall), John Sykes (of Chappell).

Eventually this was to lead to a whole new system of naming in the Pennine villages, which has survived until the present day and which exists side by side with the baptismal names. 1.

The main stock of Armitage continued to flourish, and the will of William Armitage described as a clothier (1573), listed six sons, including Roger who moved to Gawthorne. (Map 3, D.4). Humphrey Armitage of Kirkburton (husbandman) who died in 1568 and was also from the Crosland stock, had three sons and fourteen grandsons.

Although many of the descendants of the family continued to live locally, the first real moves away from Almondbury parish were made in this century, but it is not always possible to decide on the exact relationships, such is the frequency of certain Christian names.

**Moves into Kirkburton parish: (Map 3, D.4).**

1566 Wooldale
1568 Kirkburton
1568 Shepley
1580 Cumberworth
1595 Austonley

1. T. Dyson, *Place-names and Surnames*, pp. 107, 111.
Moves into Kirkheaton parish: (Map 3. C.3).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Parish</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1569</td>
<td>West Heaton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1590</td>
<td>Dalton</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Moves to parishes not adjacent:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Parish</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1551</td>
<td>Bradford (Map 3. B.3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1559</td>
<td>Darfield (Map 3. D.5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1573</td>
<td>Morley, Batley, Birstall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1580</td>
<td>Cawthorne</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In 1555, a John Armitage of Huddersfield, described as a yeoman, mentioned in his will lands which he held at Thurstonland; this was probably the John Armitage who at the time of the Dissolution in 1539 held a tenement and two cottages in Huddersfield of Kirklees Priory. According to Collins 1 it was this man's son, another John living at Farnley, who bought Kirklees Priory in 1565 and established that branch of the family which now spells its name Armitage - choosing that spelling after a quarrel with other members of the family. 2

17th century.

Armitages may have moved out of the West Riding before the 17th century, but it was in this century that the first real evidence can be seen of such migration. The wills of 16th and 17th century Armitages usually describe the testators as yeoman or clothier, and it is probable that both wool and farming were the normal occupations of such men. Those who became successful no doubt established connections in London, and in 1612 John Armitage, a yeoman, mentioned his brother Samuel in that city. In 1647 Thomas Armitage of London - a merchant, died in

1. F.A. Collins, op. cit., p. CXVIII.
Spain and left £200 to the poor of Huddersfield.

The main stock in Almondbury parish continued to thrive as clothiers, with important branches at High Royd and Deadman Stone. Ironically enough it was a bachelor, Joseph Armitage of Dudmanstone, who helped to build up the family fortunes in the difficult years of the 17th century. He built up a large landholding and, in his will in 1686, left lands not only in Almondbury and Honley, but also in Wakefield to one nephew, in Holmfirth to another nephew and at High Royd to a third. His kinship to the main stock is clear from his reference to his "cozen John Armitage of the Armitage."

The movement away from the parish continued. (Map 3 Locations).

1606 Shelley (Kirkburton parish) D.4*
1602 Thornhill, C.4*
1606 Cumberworth
1680 Busker, Emley
1608 Thurlstone
1697 Penistone
1613 Hoyland, D.4*

Some of these moves can be traced to purchase of land or the acquisition of it by marriage. An example of this is the marriage of William Armitage of Crosland, which brought him the manor of Cumberworth. Other Armitages left the country altogether in their attempts to better themselves. For example, Enoch Armitage of Wooldale, born 1677, left for America with all his family bar the eldest son John. He was joined by his nephew Caleb of Shepley. In 1818 John Armitage of Horbury, a
clothier, emigrated to America and a branch of the Shelley Armitages did likewise in 1822.

The Armitages have always been a prolific family, this is illustrated particularly by the case of the one son that Enoch left behind in Wooldale. This man had four sons: Reuben, Enoch, Lemuel and Elkanah and thirteen grandsons, (it is interesting to note the non conformist influence in many branches of the family throughout this period). At least two of the grandsons settled in Manchester: one, Cyrus, had ten children and was later to write a history of the family; three of his grandsons formed Messrs. Armitage Bros. at Colombo in Ceylon. The second, another Elkanah, who became Mayor of Manchester 1847 - 48, himself had six sons, Elkanah, Benjamin, Samuel, Joseph, Elijah and Vernon. This is not a solitary example but a typical one. A vast number of Armitages in Kirkburton at the present day are descendants of Abraham, a clothier who had seven sons. John Armitage of Highburton, married in 1740, had five sons - one of whom, Benjamin, moved to Leeds where his descendants became firmly established. John Armitage of Greenside had six legitimate sons and at least one illegitimate son. His son Amos did not marry until he was 61 and then became the father to four children.

In order to show the ramification of the name Armitage within the West Riding from 1523 - 1812, over sixty sets of parish registers were examined. These registers are representative of the whole of the West Riding. It is clearly seen from map. 5 (see overleaf) that the name had not spread to the north-west of the county in the period indicated.
This area comprises the valleys of the Lune and Ribble, both of which flow westwards to the Irish Sea. Armitage does not appear in the parishes of Thornton in Lonsdale, Waddington, Bentham, Clapham, Gisburn nor Ingleton. A further area to which the name did not spread, is the north, the valleys of the Ure and Nidd, indeed, the name was not found in York until the middle of the 17th century.

The evidence of map 5 supports the theory that the West Riding Armitages all derive their name ultimately from the Hermitage in Almondbury parish. The 16th century examples formed a nucleus in the middle reaches of the Calder, but had already penetrated into the similar countryside of adjacent Airedale. Apart from that, the only example found was in Doncaster to the south east. In the 17th century, Armitage colonised the lower Calder and spread both northwards and southwards, being found in middle Wharfedale and the Sheffield region. The only additional areas in the 18th century were the growing villages of the coalfield to the east: Swillington, Kippax and Garforth near Leeds, and further south: Hemsworth, Hickleton and Frickley.
In Calderdale, the reclaiming of moorland and the clearing of woodland at a lower level were being carried on throughout the 13th and 14th centuries, whilst surnames were still in the formative stage. Settlement in this and other moorland valleys of the area was scattered. Villages were infrequent and even places such as Wadsworth, Stansfield and Rishworth which were ranked as townships, were never nucleated villages. Later, urbanisation was in fact to help them become so. It has been correctly stated that, "the hill-sides are scattered with substantial stone-built habitations and small farms and their number accounts for the frequency of later minor names in many of the townships on the Millstone Grit." The common suffixes employed in these minor names, descriptive of the reclamation taking place, are "fall", "leah", and "rod". They can be seen in the surnames characteristic of Halifax parish, e.g. Horsfall, Priestley and Ackroyd.

What has just been said applies specifically to upper Calderdale but to a lesser extent it is true of the whole Pennine area between Derbyshire and the Aire gap, i.e. the whole of the area under discussion in this section of the study. Included in this area are the important urban centres of Bradford, Halifax, Huddersfield, Keighley and Sheffield and a score of smaller towns.

At the beginning of this section there was a study in detail of the surnames of Almondbury, an important village in the area, and if the

2. Ibid., p.8.
3. Ibid., pp. 185, 219, 276.
conclusions arrived at there, are looked at in conjunction with the evi-
dence provided by the frequency lists for this western area. It seems
clear that two important factors in surname development have already
emerged.

(A) The development of a large number of surnames derived from dist-
inutive localities.
(B) The enormous ramification of such names within at first a compara-
tively small area, but subsequently a much larger one.

It is now intended to offer further evidence on these two points by
a detailed examination of the surnames originating within the parish of
Halifax. This is not a typical parish. Almondbury already discussed
is more worthy of such a description. Halifax has been chosen, because
it is in this parish that the two factors mentioned above are most
clearly evidenced. No other parish in the West Riding approaches Hali-
fax in the richness of its surnames.

Halifax Parish.

The parish which comprises about 30 townships, not all of which were
nucleated, is conveniently defined as upper Calderdale; an area 15 miles
long. To the north is Bradford parish and to the south Huddersfield
parish. Formerly this vast area was sub-divided into the chapelries
of Heptonstall, Halifax and Elland; Heptonstall at the head of the

1. V. pp. 24–27, 38–41, etc.
2. V. map. 6. p. 297.
valley, Halifax chiefly those townships to the north of the river and Elland chiefly those to the south. 1. It was principally at the head of the valley where the settlement was at its most sparse and where the nucleated villages were fewest. The total number of people assessed in 1379 [P.T.Y.] for the whole parish was only 831.

   Halifax: Brighouse, Hipperholme, Norwood Green, Shelf, Queensbury, South and Northowram, Halifax, Skircoat, Ovenden, Warley, Midgley, Luddenden Foot, Sowerby and Sowerby Bridge.
   Heptonstall: Mytholmroyd, Hebden Bridge, Erringden, Todmorden, Blackshaw, Wadsworth, Heptonstall.
MAP 6.
HALIFAX PARISH AND ASSOCIATED AREAS.

NORTHERN AREA
Bradford Parish

EASTERN AREA
Birstall, Dewsbury, Mirfield Parishes.

SOUTHERN AREA
Huddersfield, Kirkheaton, Almondbury, Kirkburton Parishes.

HALIFAX PARISH

WEST RIDING

HALIFAX PARISH IN RELATION TO THE WEST RIDING.

APPROX. SCALE

0 5Miles

LANCASHIRE

SOUTHERN TOWNSHIPS

Huddersfield, Kirkheaton, Almondbury, Kirkburton Parishes.

HALIFAX PARISH

EASTERN AREA

Birstall, Dewsbury, Mirfield Parishes.

SOUTHERN TOWNSHIPS

NORTHERN TOWNSHIPS

Bradford Parish

WEST RIDING

UALISFA PARISH IN RELATION TO THE WEST RIDING.

APPROX. SCALE

0 5Miles

LANCASHIRE
It is possible to establish that well over 100 place-names, in this single parish, developed as surnames which have survived until the present-day. An equal number, although in use as surnames for many years, did not apparently survive into the 15th century. Many of the localities which gave rise to surnames are distinctive and indeed the majority are unique. No doubt this factor contributed to their validity as surnames.

To provide proof of the continuity of over 200 surnames would exhaust the space available and therefore this list has been broken down in order to make it more manageable. There will be no attempt to deal with those surnames which did not persist into the 15th century (i.e. beyond the formative period), nor with the large number of surnames derived from localities which might seem to be such common place-names as to give rise to many surnames. Included here are a few surnames, frequent in the parish, about whose origins there is still some doubt. The following is a comprehensive list of these names for which I have a great deal of evidence not included in this study:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bank</th>
<th>Cliffes</th>
<th>Hall</th>
<th>Myers</th>
<th>Snape</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bentley</td>
<td>Cross</td>
<td>Hallas</td>
<td>Pighills</td>
<td>Sowerby</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blackwood</td>
<td>Dean</td>
<td>Hartley</td>
<td>Rocks</td>
<td>Studley</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Booth</td>
<td>Ewood</td>
<td>Hey</td>
<td>Royd</td>
<td>Whiteley</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bottom</td>
<td>Field</td>
<td>Hirst</td>
<td>Sandiforth</td>
<td>Windybank</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Briggs</td>
<td>Firth</td>
<td>Kershaw</td>
<td>Shaw</td>
<td>Woodhouse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clay</td>
<td>Haley</td>
<td>Lindley</td>
<td>Shore</td>
<td>Wroe.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. This list includes many names which, by their distribution, almost certainly owe their present large numbers to Halifax families, e.g. Firth, Hartley, Whiteley.
The list of distinctive surnames dealt with in some detail is, therefore, as follows: 1.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Surname</th>
<th>Surname</th>
<th>Surname</th>
<th>Surname</th>
<th>Surname</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ackroyd</td>
<td>Crossley</td>
<td>Highley</td>
<td>Murgatroyd</td>
<td>Shipden</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ainley</td>
<td>Eastwood</td>
<td>Hippron*</td>
<td>Norcliffe</td>
<td>Siddall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bairstow</td>
<td>Elland*</td>
<td>Holdsworth</td>
<td>Northend*</td>
<td>Sowood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barraclough</td>
<td>Ellistone</td>
<td>Holgate</td>
<td>Oldfield*</td>
<td>Stainland*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bellhouse</td>
<td>Exley*</td>
<td>Hollingrake</td>
<td>Ormondroyd</td>
<td>Stancliffe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boothroyd</td>
<td>Fearnside*</td>
<td>Holroyd*</td>
<td>Ovenden*</td>
<td>Stansfield*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bottomley</td>
<td>Fixby</td>
<td>Horsfall*</td>
<td>Owram*</td>
<td>Sunderland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brearley</td>
<td>Gledhill</td>
<td>Illingworth</td>
<td>Priestley</td>
<td>Sutcliffe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brighouse*</td>
<td>Godley*</td>
<td>Langfield*</td>
<td>Rastrick*</td>
<td>Toothill</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Broadley</td>
<td>Greenwood*</td>
<td>Learoyd*</td>
<td>Rawnsley*</td>
<td>Wadsworth*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brooksbank</td>
<td>Halifax*</td>
<td>Longbottom*</td>
<td>Robertshaw*</td>
<td>Walshaw*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cockcroft</td>
<td>Halliwell*</td>
<td>Lamb</td>
<td>Rushworth*</td>
<td>Warley</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copley</td>
<td>Hemingway*</td>
<td>Mankinholes</td>
<td>Saltonstall*</td>
<td>Whittell*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crabtree</td>
<td>Heptonstall</td>
<td>Midgley*</td>
<td>Shackleton*</td>
<td>Widdop</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Surnames derived from townships.

It has already been suggested that those family names which had their origins in localities may have differed from those which developed from important towns or villages. 2. The two types will, therefore, be investigated under separate headings.

The only surname from this parish to be found frequently outside the parish boundary in the poll tax of 1379 was Halifax. At that time it appeared at Crigglestone and Methley further down the Calder Valley, in the villages of Askwith (2), Azerley, Fishlake and Tickhill, and in the towns of Doncaster and Ripon (2). In 1382 it appeared in York [F.Y.].

1. These are traceable to Halifax parish. V. A.H. Smith, P.N.W.R. Vol.3, pp. 35 - 210. The underlined names cannot be positively identified and those marked with an asterisk are the names of townships, c.f. note 1. p.296.

2. V. pp. 91-96.
Almost certainly these were not members of one family. Halifax was the name given to men from that parish who had sought their fortune elsewhere. The frequency of Halifax outside the parish, as opposed to the infrequency of other township names from the parish, suggests that the parish name took precedence over the other important villages. It is noticeable that Halifax is an extremely rare surname in the West Riding now and indeed, at no time has it figured prominently in subsidy rolls or in parish registers. This raises the question of whether the examples noted in 1379 were hereditary descriptions or not. If they were it seems strange that they should be so vulnerable and fail to ramify. I am of the opinion from observation of names such as this, that relatively few descriptions of this type survived as family surnames.

With one possible exception, the names of all the townships within the parish, Halifax included, were in use as surnames in Halifax area in the 13th and 14th centuries [W.C.R.]. The poll tax of 1379 covering the whole of the West Riding shows what currency these names had both inside and outside the parish. By 1379 seven of the names were no longer found within Halifax boundaries but could be located elsewhere:

- **Elland**: Located in Doncaster, Otley and Warmfield [1379 P.T.Y.]. This surname is now very rare but survives in Doncaster, York and Hull. There are possible alternative origins.

- **Fixby**: Located at Batley and Rothwell [1379 P.T.Y.] lower down the valley. It survived into the late 17th century but appears to be extinct. The latest examples are 1667 [Wath. P.R.], 1673 [Doncaster P.R.].

- **Halifax**: Survives in South Yorks. as Halifax and Hallifax.
Heptonstall: There are at least 14 variants of this name. It ramified in lower Airedale and reappeared in the Halifax area in the 17th century.

Hippron: From Hipperholme. Located in 1379 [P.T.Y.] in Wakefield, Pontefract, Carlton, Featherstone (2), Lofthouse (2) and Selby and in 1395 in York [F.Y.]. The surname now appears to be extinct but may survive as Hippon or perhaps Hipperson. 1. The last example I have noted was 1691 [Featherstone]. 2.

Owram: Derived from either North or Southowram. Initially the distinction was made, e.g. 1274 Richard de Northouerum [W.C.R.]. By 1379 it had disappeared from upper Calderdale but was present in Bradford. A few examples survive in South Yorks. and both Howram and Owram have returned to the Calder Valley, being now found in Dewsbury and Halifax. The unabbreviated forms seem to have given rise to hereditary surnames but neither has survived, e.g. 1559 Mary Sothorome [Halifax P.R.]; 1797 Jonas Nothorn [Kipping Chapel Registers].

Warley: Still found in the West Riding - but never common. There are also possible variants, e.g. Worley, Warlow.

   George Hipperon, Francis Hipperson (Featherstone). p.297.
It has been said, earlier in this section, that all the townships but one in the parish gave rise to surnames. The possible exception is the township of Erringden. 1. This place-name was spelled Arendon in 1492 2 and a surname seemingly derived from the place-name appeared in the 16th century, i.e. 1588 Edward Arenden [Wadsworth S.R.]. Later examples in the same area were spelled Arrandale and Arandall and it would seem possible that in this case as in many others, the suffixes "den" and "dale" had become confused. 3. However the lateness of the first example and the presence in the West Riding of the surname Arundel, from at least the 12th century, suggest that in this instance Arenden may be a variant of the commoner name, which developed in the neighbourhood of Erringden through popular etymology.

It is worth noting that of this group of names which migrated from Halifax before 1379, several are probably extinct and only one is at all frequent, i.e. Heptonstall, the single name which returned to the upper Calder at an early date. This failure to ramify is in marked contrast to those surnames which persisted within the parish.

The names which were derived from townships and which were still in the parish in 1379 [P.T.Y.] have a rather different history from those which migrated. None of them has become extinct and several have ramified vigorously. The least common ones are: Brighouse, Langfield, Ovenden, Sowerby and Stainland.

Langfield and Sowerby are by no means uncommon but as each place-name occurs several times it would be unwise to attribute the ramification

1. Queensbury is a modern name and could not give rise to a surname.
3. V. p.124.
to a single family. Stainland is rare, whereas its variant Staniland, not necessarily having the same origin, is frequent in South Yorks. Brighouse survives in the West Riding but is more common in Lancashire and the East Riding. Ovenden is still found in Leeds and may be commoner than first appears, for variants began to arise in Halifax parish at an early date. Two such variants are Ovendale and Hovenden, e.g. 1567 Lawrence Hovenden [Halifax P.R.]; 1644 Susan Ovendale [Heptonstall P.R.].

The remaining names all ramified strongly. They are Midgley, Rastrick, Rushworth, Stansfield and Wadsworth. Several of these are derived from townships which were not nucleated and their development, for this or some other reason, is analagous to that of surnames derived from localities. For this reason they have been included in that section. The only name to which this does not apply is Rastrick, Raistrick:

This surname has already been mentioned. It is interesting to note that in the 14th century the Rastrick family divided into two branches. The branch which remained at Rastrick took the surname Hanson 1. Itself a highly localised surname with its main concentration in the Huddersfield area. The branch which retained the surname Rastrick eventually migrated into Airedale, 2. and the present localised distribution of the two variants suggests that this family name has a single origin, for it is Bradford and Shipley which is the true home of the surnames now. In 1965 (T.D.) out of a West Riding total of 81

1. V. Note 4. p.49.
only one example was found in Huddersfield.

It is evident that amongst families whose surnames were derived from townships movement before 1379 was not uncommon, and this migration frequently took such families out of the parish. Such migration was less common amongst the families whose names originated in one of the hundreds of localities, and as far as I can tell, a mere 4 names out of well over 100 were lost to the parish in this way before 1379, i.e. Bellhouse, Ormondroyd, Shipden, Walshaw. The implication is that each surname belonged to one family only, for the evidence of migration coincides with the names' disappearance from Halifax records.

**Bellhouse.** From Bell House in Mytholmroyd. 1.

1307 Thomas de Bellehus [W.C.R.].
1379 John de Bellehous* (Sharlston) [P.T.Y.].
1545 William Belhous (Crigglestone) [S.R.].
" Robert Belhous (Farsley) [S.R.].

Some time before 1379 this family moved to Sharlston lower down the Calder valley, 18 miles from Halifax. Subsequent examples appeared in the same neighbourhood.

**Ormondroyd.** Probably derived from Hamundrod, a locality in Hipperholme 2. [Y. Deeds].

1354 William de Hamundrode (Bradford Court Rolls).
1379 William Hawmunrode (Horton in Bradford Dale) [P.T.Y.].
1626 John Almanroid [Bradford P.R.].

It has not been established that the surname existed in Halifax parish but the derivation appears likely as Horton is 5 miles only from Hamundrod in Hipperholme.

**Shipden.** From Shibden in Southowram. 1.

1274 William de Schypeden [W.C.R.].
1379 Emma de Schepden (Normanton) [P.T.Y.].
1742 Thomas Shipden [Leeds P.R.].

Some time before 1379 the family moved down the valley 18 miles, to Normanton (c.f. Bellhouse). Shipden now appears to be extinct but may have been absorbed by Shipton.

**Walshaw.** From Walshaw in Wadsworth. 2.

1379 Adam de Walschagh (Clifton) [P.T.Y.].
1656 John Walshaw (Ossett). 3.

Clifton is only 4 miles downstream from Halifax but it was in the lower Calder Valley where this name eventually ramified. It is the most prolific of the locality surnames which were lost to Halifax parish by 1379. The 1965 (T.D.) totals of the four names are Bellhouse (20), Ormondroyd (25), Walshaw (64), Shipden (0).

**Distribution and ramification of Halifax surnames.**

There are at least 55 surnames, derived from specific locations in Halifax parish, which are distinctive enough to allow their distribution and ramification to be assessed. I have, therefore, drawn up several sets of tables for these names based on 3 lists, i.e. 1379 [P.T.Y.], 1545 [S.R.], 1641 (Protestation Returns). These are all lists which

3. Thoresby, Vol. 8, p.84.
should in theory be comprehensive and which, despite their inaccuracies and omissions, provide reasonably accurate evidence of surname numbers and locations. I have included statistics drawn from these lists in the following survey wherever I thought it necessary. Often, however, I have economised on space merely by abstracting the particular details relevant to the argument. All the evidence from these lists must be judged when seen in conjunction with the following information.

1379 [P.T.Y.]. This tax list covered the whole West Riding. Estimates of both ramification and distribution are, therefore, as accurate as is possible. Undoubtedly some families evaded payment.

1545 [S.R.]. I have not covered the whole of the West Riding in this list, only those wapentakes which include the Calder Valley and the adjacent area, i.e. the wapentakes of Agbrigg, Morley, Skyrack. This is, of course, a vast area and the location of major urban sites; Bradford, Halifax, Huddersfield, Leeds, Wakefield, Dewsbury and many smaller towns. Both distribution and ramification are, therefore, greater than my tables indicate. Nevertheless, cross-references with the parish registers at this date shows that few of the surnames in the list had moved out of the area treated in detail and as the further information such evidence would provide does not

1. Most of these tables have been omitted for reasons of space and because they do not in themselves illustrate particular points. The most valuable table is that which illustrates ramification and this is included in its entirety on pp. 308-9.
materially affect the arguments advanced, I have had no hesitation in thus confining the 1545 survey.

In a few instances where there is no evidence available in 1641 for a few villages, the hearth tax of twenty five to thirty years later has been consulted to ensure that the conclusions are valid. It must be remembered that the figures for 1545 and c.1670 represent families, whereas those of 1641 represent mature males. This means that the increase in numbers is not as high as the statistics in the following tables suggest.

The following tables show the ramification of 55 Halifax names. For purposes of comparison statistics drawn from the T.D. of 1963 - 68 for the West Riding, Lancs., London, Bristol and Newcastle have been added.
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1. Statistics are not included in this column when it is certain that the contemporary total is made up of surnames from more than one source.
The totals for Lancs. are drawn from those T.D. covering areas adjacent to Yorks. only.
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Ramification 1379 [P.T.Y.]

The evidence suggests that in most cases these distinctive surnames belonged to one family only in 1379. Out of the total of 55, as many as 29 made no more than one appearance in the roll and a further 9 appeared only twice. It would not be unreasonable to expect two generations of the same family to be assessed at the same time. Even where a name appears more than twice there is no concrete evidence that more than one family was involved, although this is undeniably a possibility. The names appearing more than twice in 1379 were:

Boothroyd  Godley  Horsfall  Wadsworth
Crossley  Greenwood  Illingworth  Wormald
Eastwood  Hemingway  Midgley
Exley  Holdsworth  Stansfield
Gledhill  Holgate  Sutcliffe

Two important factors must now be taken into account. Firstly, 3 of the names, Midgley, Stansfield and Wadsworth are derived from townships and will not be considered when arguments about locality surnames are being advanced. Secondly, 6 of the names in the above group are derived from locality names occurring more than once within the Aire and Calder Valleys, i.e. Boothroyd, Crossley, Exley, Godley, Holgate, Wormald. In fact, in the final 3 cases the place-name occurs twice - both times within Halifax parish. Such names obviously could have belonged to more than one family. The most frequent of the remaining 8 names are Illingworth (4), Holdsworth (5), and Greenwood (7). When it is taken into account that some family names must have been hereditary for

1. The reason for this has been dealt with on pp.91-96.
at least three generations, the modest totals in 1379 are not necessarily inconsistent with the possible ramification of single families.

The evidence at this date, therefore, supports the view that most surnames derived from localities had a single origin, except where the place-name occurred more than once. Although the possibility remains, in a few cases, of more than one family taking its name from each locality, I have no evidence that this in fact was so.

Ramification 1545 [S.R.].

It might be argued, as surnames were still not all hereditary by 1379, that the localities might have given rise to family names after that date. Theoretically this is of course possible and almost impossible to disprove, as so few families have accurate histories and pedigrees for the 15th century. It is even more difficult where the surnames did not belong to the more important families. However, if surnames had continued to develop in this way the evidence of 1545 [S.R.] ought to give some indication of it. This is far from the case. Most of the evidence suggests that some families taxed in 1379 became extinct before 1545 and that others ramified modestly. Occasionally a new surname appeared in the period 1379 - 1545, e.g. Robertshaw, but as the first evidence for the locality is 1439 \(^1\) this suggests that the development of the surname was the result of a new settlement or land-clearance.

Certainly some surnames died out. Families which had one or two representatives in Halifax parish in 1379, e.g. Norland, Cownall,

1. Ibid., Vol. 3, p.192.
Lightridge, had disappeared before 1545. Of those which had become hereditary many had hardly ramified in the 166 years since the poll tax. As many as 16 names appeared no more than twice in 1545 and a further 12 no more than five times. Amongst these surnames which were not particularly common in 1545, there were many which became extremely numerous subsequently in the Calder valley, e.g. 1965 (T.D.) Barraclough (245), Priestly (275). This suggests that the ramification of these surnames was after 1545, and if it is true that the 1545 surnames had mostly single origins, then this same ramification would appear in many cases to be the result of a single prolific family.

The discussion of the 1545 subsidy roll has so far been confined to those surnames which had become extinct or which had not ramified greatly. This leaves a substantial group of surnames (27), roughly half, which had numbers in excess of five by 1545; 16 of these had between five and ten representatives at that date. The remaining 11 surnames had all ramified strongly between 1379 - 1545. In order of frequency they were:

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<td>Gledhill</td>
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<td>Illingworth</td>
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Significantly 8 of the 11 were among the names which had appeared more than twice in 1379. In other words the majority of names which were really well established in 1545 were among those which had been so

over 150 years previously. The newcomers in the group were Bairstow, Rushworth and Shackleton. A glance at these 11 names in the frequency lists of 1965 for the Bradford area proves that these well-established surnames continued to ramify in the Calder Valley. The highest in the lists is Greenwood (5th) and the lowest Stansfield (186th). Bairstow is the only one of the 11 not to appear in the frequency lists. The reason for this is simply that it subsequently developed many variants, e.g. Barstow, Bastow, Baistow. If these had been included in the frequency count, Bairstow would have been the 119th in the frequency list.

Ramification 1641.

Only one name, Sowood, of all those surnames discussed in the 1545 survey, did not appear in the protestation returns almost 100 years later. This includes the many names which were rare in 1545. The 10 most infrequent names in 1641 were:

1. Boothroyd
2. Brearley
3. Highley
4. Hollingrake
5. Learoyd
6. Manknell
7. Norcliffe
8. Sowood
9. Toothill
10. Whittell.

All these numbered less than 10 in 1641 and less than 5 in 1545. This illustrates how important the early development of surnames was and to what extent ramification was governed by the surname's early history.

There must have been a tremendous ramification in some families in the period 1545 - 1641. This is clearly seen in the 8 names which appeared 74 times or more in 1641. In order of frequency they were:

1. V. p.98.
A glance at the survey of 1379 shows that 7 of these 8 names were amongst those which appeared more than twice at that date. The exception is Crabtree. 6 of them were among the most frequent names in 1545. Once again the inference is that the frequency of surnames in 1641 depended to a large extent on the pattern of the previous 260 years.

To conclude this section on ramification, it seems worth pointing out that the rarity or frequency of surnames in 1641, is often reflected in the statistics for the 1960s, e.g. Greenwood and Sutcliffe the most frequent and Markwell the rarest.

Distribution.

The evidence already put forward suggests that a great many of these Halifax surnames belonged to one family only and this view is supported by the fact that so many were not only rare in 1379 but were also completely confined to upper Calderdale. Less than one quarter of the distinctive locality names could be found outside the parish in 1379.

In the following account, there will be no attempt to trace the distribution of surnames which seem to have had more than one origin, if one of the origins is a place-name outside the parish. This excludes surnames such as Copley and Crossley.

1. V. pp. 308-9.
Halifax parish has already been defined as upper Calderdale. This does not mean that the population was confined to the valley. In fact, many of the important townships, e.g. Heptonstall, Sowerby, sat securely on the hill tops and it was through such villages that the roads linking Calderdale to adjacent valleys often passed. The urban developments of Hebden Bridge and Sowerby Bridge, sited in the valleys below Heptonstall and Sowerby, are of comparatively recent growth. This settlement of the high land meant, of course, that many families belonging to Halifax parish lived in hamlets from which it was just as convenient to drop down into Airedale as it was into Calderdale. Therefore, to talk of movement into Bradford or Huddersfield parishes might create a false impression, unless the considerable settlement of the upland areas of all these parishes is remembered.

Areas adjacent to Halifax parish (Map 6). P.297.

The account of the distribution of Halifax surnames concerns itself primarily with three of the four possible areas of expansion. A brief description of the areas follows.

To the West: The Calder provides the lowest pass into Lancashire at the present day. The boundary between Rochdale and Halifax has suffered changes comparatively recently and Todmorden, a West Riding town, was formerly in Rochdale parish. The frequency of Rochdale names in the Calder Valley from the 14th century on and a corresponding frequency of Halifax names in east Lancashire at the present day, suggest that there has been a two-way movement over the county boundary, at least from the
time surnames became hereditary. It has not been possible to examine in any detail the distribution of Halifax names in Lancs.

To the East: The Calder flows south-east and the parishes downstream, adjacent to Halifax, are those of Birstall, Mirfield and Dewsbury. Eventually, of course, many large towns grew up in this part of the valley, outgrowing the importance of Wakefield somewhat further east, which in the early history of the valley was of considerable significance.

To the North: Halifax shares a common boundary with Bradford, which is also an extensive parish and includes much wild moorland. Although Halifax contains more wild country the pattern of settlement is very similar in both cases. In this direction there are good links with Airedale - in particular, the road joining Hebden Bridge and Keighley, which crosses the most desolate moorland, must for a very long time have been an important route, if the frequency of Halifax names in Keighley is anything to go by.

To the South: The valleys to the south of Halifax are unlike Airedale. The rivers of the Colne and Holme are short and the valleys are on a much smaller scale. There are four parishes which cover this area, with Huddersfield being the focal point. They are Huddersfield, Almondbury, Kirkheaton and Kirkburton.

In the narrow valleys of the area just described, important and populous towns developed during the Industrial Revolution. Although such towns are close neighbours in terms of miles, the hills have ensured that communication between them has never been easy and many

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1. To discuss Lancs. names with authority, it would be necessary to complete a detailed survey of the county. This is beyond the scope of this study. I have, however, tentatively assumed a basic similarity in the development of surnames in the Pennines where the county boundary artificially separates Yorkshire and Lancashire.
commentators have drawn attention to the insularity of their inhabitants. One way in which this isolation has affected surnames, is in the development of distinctive and prolific names within comparatively restricted areas. Even in the 1960s a West Riding man associates particular surnames with each town, e.g. Ainley and Boothroyd belong to Huddersfield; Ormondroyd and Priestley to Bradford. There are literally hundreds of surnames in this area which have restricted distributions, and many of them can trace their origins to Halifax parish. The account of the distribution of Halifax names will show how eventually many of them by, moving north-east or south-east, have become identified with either Bradford or Huddersfield. The following study of distribution concerns itself with the movement of Halifax parish surnames in 1379, 1545 and 1641, both inside the parish and outside it.

**Distribution in the parish 1379.**

An examination of the list of 55 surnames on pp. 308-9 reveals that 8 names were not present in 1379 and 2 more were doubtful, i.e. Bairstow, Manknell. Many reasons contribute to this. In some cases a surname did not become hereditary until rather later, e.g. Ackroyd, Robertshaw. It is also possible that in one or two cases the family had moved the short distance into Lancs. and that the earliest examples of certain surnames will be found in the records of that county. Undoubtedly also, certain families and certain places were omitted in the poll tax ¹ and these two factors would explain why surnames well evidenced both before and after 1379 are not present in the assessment on which the first full survey of Halifax names is based, e.g. Helliwell, Lumb. A further 3

¹. Returns of the Poll Tax for the West Riding 1379, p. XVI and v. pp. 244-5.
names present in 1379, i.e. Brooksbank, Hemingway, Northend almost certainly originated in Halifax but the localities have not survived.\(^1\)

There remains, therefore, a total of 41 names derived from localities within the parish and still found there in 1379. Of these, 33, or over 7\(^\%\) appeared in the township of their origin in the poll tax, and a further 4 were found in a township adjacent to the one in which they originated. Movement of families was not, of course, restricted to the remaining 4 names. In some instances, where a surname appeared more than once, one example was found in its native township and one or more outside it. The following table shows the movement of all those surnames which migrated further than into an adjacent township.

Movement of locality surnames in 1379 \([\text{P.T.Y.}]\).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Surname</th>
<th>Township of Origin</th>
<th>Township located 1379</th>
<th>Distance &amp; direction</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gledhill</td>
<td>Elland</td>
<td>Barkisland</td>
<td>3(\frac{1}{2}) miles west</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Holdsworth</td>
<td>Ovenden</td>
<td>Southowram</td>
<td>3 &quot; north</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Priestley</td>
<td>Hiperholme</td>
<td>Sowerby</td>
<td>5(\frac{1}{2}) &quot; west</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rawnsley</td>
<td>Barkisland</td>
<td>Halifax</td>
<td>4 &quot; north</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rushworth</td>
<td>Rishworth</td>
<td>Brighouse</td>
<td>8 &quot; east</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Siddall</td>
<td>Southowram</td>
<td>Sowerby</td>
<td>4 &quot; west</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sutcliffe</td>
<td>Brighouse</td>
<td>Wadsworth</td>
<td>10 &quot; west</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Widdop</td>
<td>Wadsworth</td>
<td>Stansfield</td>
<td>6 &quot; west</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1379 Outside the Parish.

There were at least 19 distinctive families, assessed in 1379, with surnames originating in Halifax but which had migrated into neighbouring parishes. The following summary of evidence is based on the regional

\(^1\) V. p.299, note 1.
pattern described on pp. 315-6 (Map 6 p. 297). It must be remembered that many of these 19 surnames had moved very little distance at all and that 91 names had remained in the parish.

East (7). Hemingway (2), Sutcliffe, Coventre, Woodhead, Wadsworth, Shackleton. ¹


South (6). Boothroyd, Cockcroft, Godley, Greenwood, Horsfall, Illingworth.

The evidence obtained from these locality names can now be summarised in conjunction with the evidence from township names pp. 300-303. There are two facts which emerge. Many families which had derived their surnames from a particular locality, still resided in that locality or very close by in 1379. A smaller group had migrated distances up to 20 miles - but following no particular direction. ² Long distance moves were rare on the whole and associated more often with the families whose names were derived from townships. Very few names had been lost to the parish through migration.

Distribution in the Parish 1379 - 1545.

The extent to which Halifax surnames multiplied in this period has already been dealt with. Most of the ramification took place within the parish itself. In 1379 the 55 surnames were shared by 110 families. Of these 78 resided in the parish and 32 outside. In 1545 the number of

1. V. p. 154. note 5.
2. This movement took place in an area which was covered by the extensive Wakefield Manor.
families sharing the surnames had risen to 366 of which 263 resided in the parish and 103 outside it. Only 7 surnames were more common outside Halifax than they were inside, i.e. Boothroyd, Hollinrake, Midgley, Rushworth, Shackleton, Sowood, Toothill and 2 of these are township names and a further 3 derived from localities occurring more than once. Hollinrake and Shackleton are the only Halifax names which, at this stage, can with certainty be said to have ramified more strongly outside the parish than in it.

It is significant that all 55 surnames could still be traced to Halifax parish in the 16th century. This suggests that distribution beyond Halifax was the result of over population rather than depopulation.

Of the 55 surnames, there were 29 which appeared in the same township in the years 1379 and 1545 and many others had moved only a short distance into a neighbouring township. In case this over-simplifies the picture a few names will be treated in greater detail.

**Gledhill.** First noted in 1275 [W.C.R.], Gledhill can be traced with certainty to Stainland in 1308 [W.C.R.]. In 1379 the three men assessed in the poll tax inhabited the adjoining townships of Stainland and Barkisland. In 1545, 8 of the 12 Gledhills taxed were still in Halifax parish: i.e. Stainland (2), Barkisland (2), Sowerby (2), Rastrick (1), Elland (1). There had been a tendency for the family as it ramified to move eastwards down the valley.

Murgatroyd. 1. The locality is in Warley township and it was there that the surname first appeared in 1379 [P.T.Y.]. There was only one example of the surname and this points to a single family origin. By 1545 Murgatroyd had become established, and 4 families were within the parish in Warley (3), and Sowerby (1). This was only a short distance move, but it must be remembered that other Murgatroyd families were found in villages outside the parish in 1545.

Horsfall. 2. The locality is in Todmorden and the surname first noted in 1316 [W.C.R.], was located in Todmorden in 1379 [P.T.Y.] - but also outside the parish. In 1545 there were 13 Horsfall families of which 9 resided in Halifax Parish, i.e. Rastrick (8), Wadsworth (1). This was a long distance move eastwards, from one end of the parish to the other. Such moves were very rare. The expansion of the surname beyond Halifax might, of course, be the result of the family taxed in 1379 at Chevet. 3. 

Taken in conjunction these three family names illustrate the main tendencies in distribution and ramification within the parish 1379 - 1545.

Distribution outside the parish 1379 - 1545.

The concern here is with those surnames which originated in Halifax, were still there by 1379, and which in the next 160 years spread beyond

1. Ibid., p.124.
2. Ibid., p.182.
3. This family name possibly had a different origin, i.e. Horsfal in Kirkburton. V. A.H. Smith, P.N.W.R. Vol. 2, p.247.
the parish boundaries.

It has already been stated that of 366 Halifax surnames noted in 1545, 263 were in the parish. This means that less than a third of the parish surnames had migrated, 103 in all. The majority of these names (69) had moved north and north-east into Bradford and Airedale. Smaller groups had moved into Huddersfield (15) and east into the lower Calder (19) (Map 6. p.297).

The most interesting aspect of this migration is that most surnames had moved in one direction only and this direction was usually dependant on the geographical situation of the township where the surname was established. This can best be seen, if examples of specific names are given: Ainley and Boothroyd originated from localities in townships adjacent to Huddersfield parish. It was in these same townships that the surnames first established themselves. Between 1379 - 1545 both found their way into the Huddersfield area and are now almost completely identified with that town and not with Halifax, as the 1965 (T.D.) figures show: Ainley (Halifax 9), Huddersfield (28).

Boothroyd (Halifax 9), Huddersfield (31).

Similarly, Shackleton which originated in Wadsworth adjacent to Bradford parish, moved into Bradford before 1545. In that subsidy roll there were 14 families distributed around Bradford and this is reflected in the present distribution (1965 T.D.). Bradford and Airedale (84), Halifax (19).

The main conclusion to be drawn from the evidence so far, is that in 1545, families in Halifax tended to be stable but as they increased in
numbers the area of their distribution spread. This spread seems to have been governed by certain factors, commercial or geographical which have had a lasting influence on the distribution of many surnames.

**Geographical names as a percentage of all surnames in Halifax parish 1590 - 95.**

This survey has been concerned with geographical names only, principally because they are distinctive and more than usually abundant in this parish. I have attempted to arrive at an estimation of how great a proportion they were of all names in the parish from the registers of the three chapelries. The results are as follows:

- **Heptonstall 1595.** (Burials). Of the 37 names in this cross-section 17 were derived from place-names in Halifax parish.
- **Elland 1595.** (Burials). Of the 33 names in this cross-section 15 were derived from place-names in Halifax parish.
- **Halifax 1590.** Of 100 names 38 were derived from place-names in the parish.

It appears that about 40 to 45% of Halifax's population derived their surnames from geographical sources in the parish. This percentage was slightly less in Halifax itself, which might be accounted for by its attraction for outsiders. This estimation is supported by the figures from the subsidy roll of 1545, when of 769 people taxed, 360 had local surnames.

**Distribution inside the parish 1545 - 1641.**

By 1641 many surnames were very prolific. Nevertheless the tendency towards restricted distributions noted in 1545 still held good
in 1641. Even the most prolific surnames were restricted to certain
townships.

In order to demonstrate this most effectively, it is necessary to
divide the parish into 2 regions, north and south (Map 6. p.297) and
examine the distribution of several names in detail in 1641. In the
following tables the figures for Halifax itself are kept separate.
The first group consists of 5 surnames which had their origins in the
northern section.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Surname</th>
<th>Township of origin (North)</th>
<th>1641 (Northern townships)</th>
<th>1641 (Southern townships)</th>
<th>1641 (Halifax)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Eastwood</td>
<td>Todmorden</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greenwood</td>
<td>Heptonstall</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horsfall</td>
<td>Todmorden</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shackleton</td>
<td>Wadsworth</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wadsworth</td>
<td>Wadsworth</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The second group consists of 4 surnames which had their origins in the
southern section:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Surname</th>
<th>Township of origin (South)</th>
<th>1641 (Southern townships)</th>
<th>1641 (Northern townships)</th>
<th>1641 (Halifax)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bottomley</td>
<td>Barkisland</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gledhili</td>
<td>Elland?</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Priestley</td>
<td>Hipperholme</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rawnsley</td>
<td>Barkisland</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Taken in conjunction these two tables provide sound evidence of the way
in which surnames ramified regionally. It is true to say that by 1641
Halifax township had attracted migrants from every corner of the parish
but one other factor is perhaps rather less obvious. A glance at the
tables shows that names from the north were all fairly well represented
in the south whereas southern names had seldom settled in the north.
An examination of Map 6 (p. 297) shows that this can be interpreted as
a tendency for surnames to move down the valley rather than up it.

**Distribution outside the parish 1545 - 1641.**

The way in which surnames had spread in this period can be seen as
a logical extension of what had taken place by 1545. Surnames had
ramified regionally whether within the parish or outside it. There
were two main tendencies. A surname spread north and east, or south
and east - rarely both. East meant downstream where towns were grow­
ing in size and was common to both trends. Once again this can best
be illustrated by specific surnames.

The first 3 surnames had their origins in the northern section and
the final 3 had their origins in the southern section.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Surname</th>
<th>Township of origin</th>
<th>Bradford Area 1641 (i.e. North)</th>
<th>East 1641</th>
<th>Hudds area 1641 (i.e. South)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ackroyd</td>
<td>Wadsworth</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greenwood</td>
<td>Heptonstall Nth.</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robertshaw</td>
<td></td>
<td>15</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ainley</td>
<td>Elland</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bottomley</td>
<td>Barkisland Sth.</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gledhill</td>
<td>Stainland</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

These tables illustrate the general tendency for surnames to spread
outwards in one direction from their township of origin. There is,
however, one point emerging in the 1641 survey which seems to
illustrate a new tendency. There were by 1641 three surnames originating in the northern part of Halifax, which were common in the Huddersfield area to the south, i.e. Crossley (12), Eastwood (24), and Horsfall (25). A careful examination of the distribution of these three names in 1545, establishes that all three names had already appeared in the Huddersfield area: Crossley (Honley), Eastwood (Crosland), Horsfall (Almondbury and Huddersfield). Moreover, these three were the only distinctive names from the northern section of Halifax to be present in the Huddersfield area in 1545.

It seems probable, therefore, that the large numbers of 1641 are the result of ramification in the Huddersfield area, rather than of continued migration from 1545 - 1641. In fact, this evidence does not conflict with the general conclusions already arrived at. Obviously, however, as families continued to ramify and spread, it is increasingly difficult to draw general conclusions. In the cases of Crossley, Eastwood and Horsfall, the move to Huddersfield before 1545 had a lasting effect on their distribution and all three are now characteristic "Huddersfield" names.

This is a good date at which to conclude a general survey of a large group of surnames. The problems of accurately assessing ramification and distribution on such a large scale, are very great after 1641 and so the conclusions drawn for the period 1641 - 1969 are better arrived at through examination of particular surnames or single townships.
Halifax Surnames of other classes 1379 - 1545.

The foregoing account has shown that the geographical surnames originating in Halifax possess distinctive characteristics. Before proceeding with an examination of surnames in other valleys in this area, it can be shown that these distinctive characteristics are not peculiar to geographical surnames. Three surnames will, therefore, be examined in detail, one from each class, i.e. Drake (Nickname), Jagger (Occupation), Moulson (Patronymic). It has already been noticed that these names have restricted distributions within the West Riding and that the greatest concentration of the name nationally is in the West Riding. ¹ The following tables illustrate their ramification and distribution for the period 1379 - 1545 in the wapentakes of Agbrigg, Morley and Skyrack (i.e. Calderdale and parts of the adjacent areas).

**Ramification.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Drake</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>213</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jagger</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>156</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moulson</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Distribution.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Location 1379</th>
<th>Location 1524</th>
<th>Location 1545</th>
<th>Location 1965</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Drake</td>
<td>Northowram</td>
<td>Northowram</td>
<td>(Wakefield,Clifton)</td>
<td>Halifax (30)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jagger</td>
<td>Stainland</td>
<td>Stainland</td>
<td>(Stainland (2))</td>
<td>Halifax (30)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(Horbury (2))</td>
<td>Bradford (35)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(Fixby (1))</td>
<td>Huddersfield (18)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moulson</td>
<td>Whitley</td>
<td>Stainland</td>
<td>Barkisland</td>
<td>Halifax (1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Scarcroft</td>
<td></td>
<td>(adjacent to Stainland)</td>
<td>Bradford (17)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Huddersfield (2)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹ Drake (p.26); Jagger (p.72); Moulson (p.62).
The evidence here, for Drake and Jagger, points to a single origin. In each case the family has become prolific but is still concentrated in upper Calderdale. In the case of Moulson the evidence is less clear. The probability is that there were several potential sources in 1379, when this naming habit was common, but that the only one to give rise to a lasting hereditary surname was in Stainland. This family failed to ramify by 1545 and this seems to have had a permanent effect on its numbers and distribution.

The evidence suggests that the distinctive characteristics of surnames in Halifax parish were common to all classes of surname.
The Tillotson family of Cowling. 1379 - 1969. (Map 3. A.2.)

In the section on surnames of relationship, metronymics in the frequency lists of the 1960s were examined and the opinion advanced that many of them could be traced to a single source, although in theory each could be thought to have multiple origins. The theory of multiple origins for such surnames is, indeed, one which does not seem to have been challenged. In the previous section, in dealing with Moulson, the point was not resolved, although the evidence seemed to point to a single source for Moulsons of the West Riding. It is now proposed to examine the surname Tillotson in much greater detail to throw light on the issue.

There is no doubt about the meaning of the surname. Dr. Reaney quotes one example only and states simply "son of Tillot". Tillot was a diminutive of Till, itself from Matilda. The example quoted by Dr. Reaney is one of only two Tillotsons which appeared in the poll tax for the whole of the West Riding in 1379. Both were in the village of Cowling, a township in Kildwick parish, close to the Lancashire border. John and William Tillotson were almost certainly the sons of Tillot de Northwoth assessed in the same township. This provides us with an almost precise date of the surname's origin.

There are a number of factors which help to explain why no other Tillotsons should have originated in the West Riding.

(A) In general, surnames based on a woman's Christian name occurred much less frequently than those based on a man's. This probably reflects the more important legal status of the man in the society.

1. V. p.62.
It is possible that Tillot de Northwod was a widow or an heiress, both circumstances which might affect her children's adoption of a surname.

(B) Matilda was not uncommon as a Christian name at this time but its diminutive Tillot seems to have had a restricted use in the West Riding. The only area where it occurred at all frequently in the 1379 poll tax was in Craven, a region including parts of Airedale, Wharfedale and Ribblesdale, e.g. Tillot Clynch (Settle), Tillot de Carr (Rathmell), Tillot Hobwyff (Thornton), Tillot Punte (Arncliffe).

There are several obvious variants of Tillotson at the present day but none is common: Tillitson, Tillottson, Tilotson. The surname has suffered little distortion over the last 600 years, probably because its significance is clear and it remained for so long confined to the valley in which it originated. Even so, as Tillotson ramified in the 16th and 17th centuries one or two variants developed which are of interest. The first, Tillonson or Tillingson, does not seem to have survived, e.g. 1663 Elizabeth Tillingson or Tillitson [Kildwick P.R.], but the second, Tills on or Tilson, raises an important point. Either of these surnames could have developed from the form "Till", e.g. 1379 William Tilleson (Wetherby) [P.T.Y.]. There is, however, no evidence of a hereditary family name of this origin. The first examples of Tillson are in Halifax parish alongside Tillotson and as both forms exist side by side in the township of Sowerby, the likelihood is that in this instance

Tilson is a reduced form of Tillotson ¹ e.g. 1641 George Tilson, John Tiltson (Sowerby). ² The following account of the family does not concern itself with either Tilson or Tillson, for both are represented by a single example in the West Riding in 1965 (T.D.). Finally, it is worth noting the rare northern names Tillston and Tils ton ³ which could easily have arisen as variants but for which no evidence is available.

Although 15th century evidence is lacking, the first examples of the surname in the early 16th century were significantly located in Steeton and Cowling (1514), ⁴ Cowling (1524) [S.R.] and Carleton (1509) [W.Y.R.]. These three townships are all within a mile or so of one another in central Airedale. I have not found the surname elsewhere in the West Riding before these dates and it is noticeable that it is absent, in the subsidy roll of 1524, from Keighley, Leeds and Bradford, the three areas in which it later became well established.

The Tillotsons of Kildwick parish.

Whatever its status in the 14th century the Tillotson family had by the 16th century, risen to a position in the parish that placed it above most other families. Peter Tyllotson in a muster of 1514 (see above) was one of four Cowling men, and the only one possessing horse and harness. Similarly, in the same muster roll, Stephen Tyllotson of Steeton in the same parish, also possessed horse and harness, one of two men in a group of eight to do so. Almost certainly, by this time, the

1. V. pp. 118-9.
2. Protestation Returns for the wapentake of Morley 1641.
3. c.f. pp. 52-3.
family belonged to that extensive class of West Riding yeomen who made their living from farming and the woollen trade. Throughout their history Tillotsons have been described most commonly as Yeoman, Weaver and Clothier. ¹

Kildwick parish registers survive from 1575 and from then until the end of the 18th century at least, the family maintained its association with Cowling and ramified strongly within the parish. The evidence indicates that the link with Cowling itself was broken after 400 years, but the family continued to flourish in other townships and is still well represented there to this day. In Silsden alone there are five Tillotsons listed in 1965 (T.D.), including at least one farmer.

Although the parish registers are not entirely accurate for the period 1575 - 1790, it is possible to provide information from them which illustrates the distribution of the family within the parish.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>17th century</th>
<th>18th century</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bradley</td>
<td>Cowling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cowling</td>
<td>Glusburn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glusburn</td>
<td>Kildwick</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kildwick</td>
<td>Silsden</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Silsden</td>
<td>Sutton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sutton</td>
<td>Steeton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1664</td>
<td>1700 - 1767</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1600 - 1700</td>
<td>1732</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1665 - 1691</td>
<td>1735</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1675</td>
<td>1700 - 1788</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1605 - 1680</td>
<td>1715, 1726.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1635 - 1690</td>
<td>1749</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Throughout the 18th century the occupation was usually given and it is clear that the Cowling Tillotsons were farmers and clothiers, whereas the Silsden family were masons.

¹. V. W.Y.R. Index. 1389 - 1688.
**Tillotsons in Carleton.**

It has already been mentioned that the surname Tillotson appeared in Carleton in 1509. In view of the fact that this date marked the registration of a will, it seems probable that sometime in the 15th century a branch of the Cowling family had moved the short distance into this neighbouring parish. The surname persisted in Carleton throughout the 16th, 17th and 18th centuries at least, and was responsible for the increased distribution of Tillotson after the middle of the 16th century, sending one branch at least into the next valley, Wharfedale. 1. If the Cowling and Carleton branches are considered together, it is clear that from the 14th century until the present day there has been a well established nucleus of Tillotsons in the middle reaches of Airedale between Keighley and Skipton (Map 3. A.2).

Eventually, of course, the surname became distributed over a much increased area - still maintaining a strong hold on Airedale as the following table shows:

---

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1500 - 1600</th>
<th>1600 - 1700</th>
<th>1700 - 1800</th>
<th>1969</th>
<th>T.D.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>AIREDALE:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kildwick,</td>
<td>Kildwick,</td>
<td>Kildwick,</td>
<td>Kildwick,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carleton,</td>
<td>Carleton,</td>
<td>Carleton,</td>
<td>Carleton,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skipton,</td>
<td>Skipton,</td>
<td>Skipton,</td>
<td>Skipton,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gargrave</td>
<td>Malham,</td>
<td>Farnhill,</td>
<td>Flasby,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Keighley,</td>
<td>Keighley,</td>
<td>Keighley,</td>
<td>Keighley,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leeds,</td>
<td>Leeds,</td>
<td>Leeds,</td>
<td>Leeds,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wakefield,</td>
<td>Bingley,</td>
<td>Bingley,</td>
<td>Bingley,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Aberford,</td>
<td>Bradford,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Rothwell,</td>
<td>Shipley,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Garforth,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Kippax,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Swillington.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>WHARFEDALE:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beamsley,</td>
<td>Linton,</td>
<td>Linton,</td>
<td>Guiseley,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thruscross.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Hampsthwaite,</td>
<td>Ilkley,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Addingham.</td>
<td>Menston.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CALDERDALE:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Halifax,</td>
<td>Halifax,</td>
<td>Halifax,</td>
<td>Halifax,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Batley,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Dewsbury.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>OUTSIDE WEST RIDING:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>York.</td>
<td>Colne, (Lancs)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Airedale 1500 - 1800.

By the middle of the 16th century, Tillotson was spreading both up and down Airedale, becoming established in areas where it is still found. The most significant move was in the 18th century, when it appeared in a number of villages in the immediate vicinity of Leeds, where a number of industries had developed. Several of these villages were situated on the edge of the coalfield.

Wharfedale 1500 - 1800.

Unlike Airedale this valley has not been industrialised. The first Tillotsons to move here were probably farmers and the settlement persisted throughout the period 1500 - 1800. Although it is possible that the surname survives in the upper dale the telephone directories show it as existing only in those small towns in the lower dale which serve as dormitories for Leeds and Bradford.

Calderdale 1500 - 1800.

The records for Keighley of 1379 [P.T.Y.] and 1545 [S.R.] reveal that there had been movement between Halifax and Keighley in the period 1379 - 1545. The early appearance of Tillotson in Halifax parish suggests that there was a two-way communication. It was, in fact, a family living at Sowerby in this parish that provided the most famous Tillotson of all. Archbishop Tillotson was born at Old Haugh End in 1630. 1.

Outside the West Riding 1500 - 1800.

The only long distance moves I have been able to trace to the early part of this period, are those to York and its neighbourhood - moves which appear to have had little lasting influence on the surname's distribution. However, in the 17th century, the wills of Tillotsons from Barnoldswick, Colne (Lancs.) (Map 3, A.1) and London, all in the York Registry, testify to the two most significant moves. All these men were described as yeoman or clothier and Tillotson now found frequently in both East Lancs. and London, no doubt often has a long history in both areas.

Distribution of Tillotson 1968 [T.D.].

This is not a very common name and the total number at the present day in the T.D. is only 165. If all those places where the name occurs three times or less are ignored, the field of distribution is considerably limited and Scotland, Ireland and Wales are eliminated. A total of 41 names are accounted for in this way and the remaining 124 are distributed as follows:

Hull 5
York 6
Leeds 21
Bradford 29
Blackburn 23 (Includes part of W.R. close to Cowling) (Map 3, A.1, B.1, C.1).
Manchester 9
Preston 8
Liverpool 5
Birmingham 5.

1. The Yorkshire total would include Sheffield (2).
It can be seen that the present distribution is consistent with the theory that Tillotson has a single origin on the Yorks.-Lancs. border.
Surname development in Bradford, Keighley, Huddersfield, Leeds and Sheffield.

In the introduction to the survey of Halifax names, I said that the parish was not typical of those in the industrialised Pennine valleys. Nevertheless, the main characteristics of surname development there are common to the pennine region. Throughout this region the scattered settlement gave rise to locality names in much the same way. The two main differences are that such names tended to be fewer in number outside Halifax and their subsequent ramification did not necessarily follow a similar pattern.

The cities and towns listed above can by no means be described as having similar histories and development. There are substantial differences in location, importance, population, industry etc. The conclusions arrived at in this survey of their surname development may well be a result of such differences. Strictly speaking, Leeds belongs to the low-lying Rural East, rather than to the pennines and the statistics for the city emphasise the main distinctions in surname development between east and west.

Origins of surnames in the industrial cities.

Each of the five industrial communities in question was a parish of several townships in the Middle Ages, although none was as large as Halifax. In the following survey, each town is treated as the centre of an area, however, and not simply the parish alone. In each case, included in the "area" are townships from other parishes close to the village destined to be a modern industrial town or city.
The following lists of locality names are by no means exhaustive — only those surnames which are distinctive are included.

**Huddersfield area (Map 3. C.3)** (includes parishes of Kirkburton and Almondbury (Map 3. D.4)).

This area contains 27 townships — an area almost as large as Halifax parish. Although fewer localities gave rise to surnames than in upper Calderdale, this is the area where surname development is closest to that in Halifax. In the area there originated at least 21 distinctive surnames — 18 from localities and 3 from townships.

| Frequency of geographical names (1965 T.D.) from the Huddersfield area. |
|-----------------------------|-------------------|------------------|----------------|
| Aldersley                  | 10                | Haigh           | 681             | Moorhouse      | 220              |
| Armitage                   | 477               | Hepworth        | 206             | Nettleton      | 56               |
| Butterley                  | 2                 | Hinchliffe      | 334             | Oxley          | 156              |
| Coldhill                   | 0?                | Hogley          | 24              | Quarmby        | 48               |
| Cullersley                 | 0                 | Hollingbrigg    | 0               | Ramsden        | 244              |
| Cros(s)land                | 185               | Littlewood      | 164             | Stagwood       | 0                |
| Fenay                      | 0?                | Lockwood        | 320             | Thornley       | 14               |

**Bradford area (Map 3. B.3)** (comprises the 10 townships of Bradford parish and 3 townships from Birstall parish, i.e. North Bierley, Tong & Wyke.)

This is a smaller area and contains less moorland settlement and more nucleated townships. In the upland areas of the parish the scattered farms are often nearer Keighley than Bradford.

| Frequency of geographical names (1965 T.D.) from the Bradford area. |
|-----------------------------|-------------------|------------------|----------------|
| Binns                       | 252               | Fearnley         | 94             | Sowden         | 73               |
| Bowling                     | 18                | Leventhorpe      | 0              | Sugden         | 184              |
| Chellow                     | 0                 | Manningham      | 0              | Toftshaw       | 0                |
| Cordingley                  | 39                | Pickles         | 355             | Wibsey         | 0                |
| Denham                      | 61                | Ryecroft        | 52              | Windle         | 65               |
|                            |                   |                  |                 | Wrose          | ?                |

1. All the following totals are for the whole of the West Riding.
Keighley area (Includes parishes of Bingley & Kildwick) (Map 3. A.2 & 3)

There are 15 townships in all in this area, which might alternatively be described as central Airedale. Keighley lies on the edge of the Craven area and in many respects belongs to the rural rather than the industrial Pennines.

Frequency of geographical names (1965 T.D.) from the Keighley area.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Beanlands</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brumfitt</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cowling</td>
<td>93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cullingworth</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastburn</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ellam</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hainsworth</td>
<td>131</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Keighley</td>
<td>134</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laycock</td>
<td>227</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Riddlesden</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Utley</td>
<td>95</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sheffield area. (includes Handsworth and Rotherham parishes). (Map 3. E.4 and E5)

There were very few nucleated townships in this vast area, much of which was moorland. The distance between Sheffield and the other urban areas means that to some extent it developed independently of them, its influence being confined to South Yorks. The distinctive names comprise 13 from localities and 2 from townships.

Frequency of geographical names (1965 T.D.) from the Sheffield area.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Broomhead</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capplewood</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catcliffe</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Creswick</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dungworth</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gilberthorpe</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housley</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mouldycliff</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Osgathorpe</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oughtibridge</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ramsker</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shirtliffe</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staniforth</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tinsley</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Worrall</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Leeds area (includes Whitkirk parish) (Map 3. B.4 and 5).

As has been said, Leeds does not really belong to the Pennine area.
and is situated near the Aire in undulating country, where the settlement in the 14th century was more nucleated. In the 12 townships of the area, only 8 localities and 2 townships gave rise to distinctive surnames.

**Frequency of geographical names (1965 T.D.) from the Leeds area.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Austrop</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barrowby</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beeston</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gledhow</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hillas</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kristall</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Killingbeck</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Knewstubb</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rodley</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seacroft</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The areas discussed above are not comparable in size and it is not possible, therefore, to make accurate deductions showing that certain areas gave rise to more locality names than others. Moreover only distinctive names are listed, which again invalidates any statistical comparison. Nevertheless, the fact that in Halifax 30 townships produced well over 70 distinctive names and in Leeds 13 produced only 10 suggests that the moorland townships tended to provide surname origins more frequently than lowland townships.

**The ramification of locality names from urban areas.**

In the study of Halifax names, one of the main points to emerge was the exceptional frequency of a large number of local names and it seems probable that in many cases this was the result of individual families ramifying. This does not seem to be true of similar surnames in all the areas studied here. In contrast to Halifax names, few Leeds names have become at all common. In Huddersfield, Bradford and Keighley - all in close proximity to Halifax - some names did ramify in much the
same way as Halifax parish surnames. It is noticeable, however, that in nearly every case the surnames which became prolific, originated in the more remote hill areas. For instance, the three most prolific Bradford names all originated in Haworth township, adjacent to Halifax parish. The following table which compares the five most prolific local surnames from each area illustrates these points.

A comparison of the 5 most frequent locality names (1965 T.D.) W.R. from each area.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Halifax</th>
<th>Huddersfield</th>
<th>Bradford</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Greenwood</td>
<td>Armitage</td>
<td>Pickles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>719</td>
<td>477</td>
<td>355</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sutcliffe</td>
<td>Hinchcliffe</td>
<td>Binns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>457</td>
<td>334</td>
<td>252</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Holdsworth</td>
<td>Ramsden</td>
<td>Sugden</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>314</td>
<td>244</td>
<td>184</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ackroyd</td>
<td>Moorhouse</td>
<td>Fearnley</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>299</td>
<td>220</td>
<td>94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gledhill</td>
<td>Littlewood</td>
<td>Scwden</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>289</td>
<td>164</td>
<td>73</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Keighley</th>
<th>Sheffield</th>
<th>Leeds</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Laycook</td>
<td>Staniforth</td>
<td>Hillas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>227</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hainsworth</td>
<td>Broomhead</td>
<td>Killingbeck</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>131</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Utley</td>
<td>Worrall</td>
<td>Rodley</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>95</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beanlands</td>
<td>Housley</td>
<td>Kristall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ellam</td>
<td>Shirtcliffe</td>
<td>Beeston</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The distribution of locality names from urban areas.

The above table indicates that the ramification of locality names was influenced by the place of origin and shows that whereas locality names in one area became prolific, other locality names remained uncommon and rare. It is now proposed to examine the distribution of locality names at different periods and then correlate the information with that offered above. The tables drawn up to illustrate this distribution require some explanation.

1. Haigh is excluded. The total of 681 is probably not the result of a single family's ramification.
At the period when surnames were settling, it is true to say that very few locality names had moved out of the immediate area where they originated. A good deal of evidence has already been brought forward to support this and what was true of Almondbury and Halifax, was also true of Leeds, Sheffield etc. Therefore, rather than consider distribution in the 14th century, I have drawn up tables to illustrate the extent to which locality names had spread to the other urban areas by c.1550 and c.1650. The population lists of these dates have been drawn up from subsidy rolls, parish registers and the hearth tax.

Locations of area names c.1550.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area of origin</th>
<th>Keighley</th>
<th>Bradford</th>
<th>Halifax</th>
<th>Huddersfield</th>
<th>Sheffield</th>
<th>Leeds</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Keighley</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bradford</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Halifax</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Huddersfield</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sheffield</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leeds</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Locations of area names c.1650.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area of origin</th>
<th>Keighley</th>
<th>Bradford</th>
<th>Halifax</th>
<th>Huddersfield</th>
<th>Sheffield</th>
<th>Leeds</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Keighley</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bradford</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Halifax</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Huddersfield</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sheffield</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leeds</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

It is now possible to correlate the information offered by these tables with the evidence on ramification.

KEIGHLEY. The locality names originating in this area did not spread much beyond Airedale by 1650 (i.e. Keighley, Bradford, Leeds). On the other hand, there was a considerable influx of names, particularly from Halifax. There seems to have been no exchange of names with the areas to the south (i.e. Huddersfield, Sheffield).

BRADFORD. A very similar picture to Keighley. There was little movement of Bradford names beyond Airedale and the influx of names was mainly from Halifax. Although Bradford and Sheffield had little influence on each other, Huddersfield names had began to appear in Bradford by 1650.

HALIFAX. Halifax surnames spread throughout the West Riding. It is interesting to note that their influence on Sheffield appears to have been greater than on Leeds - lying much closer. There is little evidence that Halifax itself was influenced by any other area - even its neighbours Bradford and Keighley - although between 1550 - 1650 a fair number of Huddersfield names found their way there.

HUDDERSFIELD. Huddersfield names had spread south to Sheffield (22 miles) by 1650 but had made no impression on Keighley (16 miles). This is probably because there is no major town between Huddersfield and Sheffield, whereas both Bradford and Halifax lie closer than Keighley to the north. Huddersfield itself appears to have remained free of influence from every area except Halifax.
Sheffield surnames did not spread into any other urban area. This fact must be seen in conjunction with the modest ramification of Sheffield surnames. On the other hand, there was a large influx of names from both Halifax and Huddersfield.

Locality names from this area did not ramify and were rare, even in Airedale. There was no large scale immigration from other urban areas even by 1650.
3. The Rural North-West.

Throughout the last 600 years the Pennines to the north of the Aire gap have remained almost untouched by industry. It is true that lead mining was important in some districts for long periods, but its permanent effects have been comparatively slight. Quarrying and textiles have also, from time to time, played their part in dale's life, but on the whole, the northern valleys of the West Riding have escaped the effects of the revolution which transformed the valleys further to the south, i.e. Aire, Calder and Don. The Rural North-West is, therefore, basically Ribblesdale, upper Airedale, Wharfedale and Nidderdale, although there are in addition many minor dales.

The area cannot, however, be treated as a unit. A major geological factor which must be taken into consideration, is the division of the area into what might be termed the limestone region and the millstone grit region. These two regions differ enormously in several respects which might well have some bearing on surname development, directly or indirectly. There are contrasting features in the nature and fertility of the soil, in vegetation and landscape, and perhaps most important, in settlement.

These differences are seen in the two districts Bowland and Craven. Bowland, for example, comprises several townships in the Hodder and Ribble valleys. Here the millstone grit surmounts the limestone and the moors are wide and undulating; the soil is poor and there are extensive tracts of marsh and peat-bog. Vegetation is basically bents, cotton-grass, bilberry, heather and bracken. This landscape is in striking contrast to the deep valleys and green hills of Craven - a
limestone region to the east. In Bowland, villages are frequent and in addition, below 800 ft., there are numerous farmsteads. In Craven the pattern is one of small hamlets and villages with relatively few farms. One exception to this is Malham Moor, where several settlements over the 1,000 ft. mark prospered as sheep stations for Fountains Abbey in the Middle Ages. 1

Because of these differences, it is proposed to examine in detail two places: the village of Bolton by Bowland and Malhamdale in Craven. The final section will be a study of the origin and distribution of Hardcastle, a Nidderdale surname.


This small village of 471 inhabitants lies in the Trough of Bowland, 2½ miles from the border with Lancashire. It is a rural community typical of the area, which although it belongs administratively to the West Riding, has many affinities with Lancashire. The nearest industrial centres of the West Riding are the small cotton towns of Earby (8 miles), Barnoldswick (6 miles), and Skipton (12 miles). The larger cotton towns of Lancashire, i.e. Burnley and Blackburn, lie closer to Bolton by Bowland, than do Keighley and Bradford in the West Riding, and are much more accessible.

In the Middle Ages the manor of Bolton was part of the Percy fee and divided into two. The separate halves were held by the Vavasour and Leathley families. In c.1229 the lordship of the eastern half was granted to Richard, the son of Elias de Bolton, whose heirs granted it in 1349 to John de Pudesay. Presumably he took his name from Pudsey in the West Riding. This family held the manor until 1770, when on the death of Bridget Pudsay it passed to the Dawsons of Langcliffe Hall. 1. The surname Pudsay never ramified in the Bowland area despite the large families that many of the Pudsays had. Sir Ralph Pudsay, for instance, a 15th century knight, had 25 children. 2. There is a single instance of the surname in the West Riding 1965 (T.D.) and although both Putsey and Pudsey are slightly more frequent in the east of the county, it is by no means certain that there is any connection with the West

2. Ibid., p.32.
Riding family. Indeed, these surnames may derive from Burton Pidsea in the East Riding, c.f. 1512 Pitsey, 1614 Pudsey. ¹

The western half of the manor was held in the 13th century by the Goldsborough family, who sold it in 1309 to Sawley Abbey. At the Dissolution Sir Arthur Darcy purchased it and it was sold to the tenants in 1567. ²

One interesting fact emerges from an examination of names in Bolton deeds before 1300. A list of such names contains 47 place-names in a total of 73 and all but 2 of the places can be located in the West Riding. The exceptions are Blackburn (Lancs.) and Rochester (Northumberland). The lack of Lancashire place-names is surprising, if it is remembered that Bolton was virtually on the border of Yorkshire and Lancashire. This absence of Lancashire names is in marked contrast to their subsequent importance in the village. ³

Bolton by Bowland names in the 14th century.

Between 1300 and the poll tax of 1379, a total of 49 surnames occur in Bolton deeds. ⁴ Not only is the proportion of geographical names smaller than in the period before 1300, i.e. 22 out of 49 as opposed to 47 out of 73, but the number of names from outside the West Riding is larger. There are two which remain unidentified, i.e. Gerforthby and Hallit and one from the North Riding, i.e. Scarborough, but the most interesting group is that from Lancashire, i.e. (de) Bailey, Balderstone,

3. V. pp. 350-351, etc.
Freckleton, Ireby and Townley. It does seem that for some reason contact with Lancashire increased in the 14th century and this influence was reflected in the list of Bolton inhabitants taxed in 1379 [P.T.Y.]. In fact, the contact has been maintained until the present day and in the ensuing survey it will be noticed that many of the new surnames coming into Bolton in the period 1300 - 1969, had their origins in Lancashire.

The Poll Tax of 1379.

The 129 people assessed in Bolton in 1379 shared 54 surnames. The population of the village was as high as a great many of those villages in the southern Pennines which were later to become important towns and cities. Bolton in 1969 can be very little bigger than it was in the 14th century.

Bolton surnames 1379. [P.T.Y.]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Surname</th>
<th>Surname</th>
<th>Surname</th>
<th>Surname</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Adam (filius)</td>
<td>Hickson</td>
<td>Nodde</td>
<td>Spencer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alan</td>
<td>Horsforth (W.R.)</td>
<td>Northwood</td>
<td>Taylor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Austwick (W.R.)</td>
<td>Horshill</td>
<td>Otley (W.R.)</td>
<td>Thornton (W.R.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bell</td>
<td>Howe</td>
<td>Parke</td>
<td>Thompson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bisham</td>
<td>Iveson</td>
<td>Parmeter</td>
<td>Ward</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boglermyre</td>
<td>John (filius)</td>
<td>Parsonman</td>
<td>Waterbank</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brewster</td>
<td>Kemp</td>
<td>Rayhead (W.R.)</td>
<td>Webster</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clapham (W.R.)</td>
<td>Kendal (W.R.)</td>
<td>Bell</td>
<td>Wereell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cotemane</td>
<td>Lund</td>
<td>Richard (filius)</td>
<td>West</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Downham (Lancs.)</td>
<td>Micklebrook</td>
<td>Riley (Lancs.)</td>
<td>Whalley (Lancs.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fisher</td>
<td>Milner</td>
<td>Salford (Lancs.)</td>
<td>Wood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Giggleswick (W.R.)</td>
<td>Netherwood</td>
<td>Sawley (W.R.)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Halton (W.R.)</td>
<td>Newcomen</td>
<td>Schall</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Ireby has alternative origins in Westmorland.
2. c.f. Bradford (86), Huddersfield (84), Halifax (83).
3. In the population list the probable source of geographical names is indicated in brackets.
At least half the names in this list are geographical in origin. The majority of those which can be identified are derived from West Riding place-names and there are two points of interest in this list. It is noticeable that 10 of the identifiable West Riding names are of nucleated villages. Only one, i.e. Feizor, is the name of a locality giving rise to a hereditary surname and even that would appear to have become extinct in the 17th century. No doubt several other names in the list were derived from localities. Rayhead can be identified within Bolton parish and Nodde is conceivably for Knotts in Bolton. Names such as Northwood, Netherwood and Boglermyre defy accurate location. The second point of interest is the area from which the West Riding names are drawn. The distance from Bolton was in some cases quite considerable e.g. Otley (26 miles), Horsforth (28 miles) (Map 4. E.6). Nevertheless, all the names were derived from villages in the Pennines and none was from the area to the south which later became industrialised. There were 5 surnames in the list which had origins outside the county, i.e. Kendal (Westmorland), Downham, Riley, Salford and Whalley (Lancs.). It is possible that some of the unidentified geographical names also originated outside the county.

The non-geographical names in the list provide very little information. The fact that 5 out of 8 patronymics retained "filius" and did not have the suffix "son", is a further reminder that this type of surname was only just beginning to have any permanent effect on naming.

2. i.e. 1688 Isabel Feaser, [Waddington P.R.].
habits. Most of the occupational names are characteristic of a much larger area than the West Riding and are not in any way distinctive, e.g. Milner, Taylor and Webster and neither Coteman nor Parsonsman appears to have survived, although this particular type of name seems to have been much more characteristically West Riding.

15th century names in Bolton by Bowland.

There are no comprehensive lists of Bolton surnames available in this century and this makes it impossible to draw comparisons. However, it is possible to get a general picture of the main trends in surname development from the numerous deeds that survive. The majority of the names which appear on the deeds had already made their appearance in the village in previous centuries, but at least 10 newcomers provide continuing evidence of an unchanged pattern in Bolton's names. The following table lists these new names with the first recorded date of their appearance. Where the surname is distinctive its place of origin is also included.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Date of first appearance</th>
<th>Evidence for name in W.R. in 14th century</th>
<th>Distance from Bolton of locality of origin</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Battersby *(W.R.)</td>
<td>1445</td>
<td>1379 (Long Preston) [P.T.Y.]</td>
<td>5 miles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Butterfield *(W.R.)</td>
<td>Late 15th</td>
<td>&quot; Newton [P.T.Y.]</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clitheroe (Lancs.)</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>1351 (York) [F.Y.]</td>
<td>5½ &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dovbiggin *(W.R.)</td>
<td>1445</td>
<td>1379 (Bentham) [P.T.Y.]</td>
<td>25 &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gasegill *(W.R.)</td>
<td>1415</td>
<td>&quot; (Rimington)</td>
<td>2 &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lister</td>
<td>1415</td>
<td>&quot; (Thornton)</td>
<td>8 &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moon</td>
<td>1415</td>
<td>&quot; (Gisburn)</td>
<td>2½ &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slater</td>
<td>Late 15th</td>
<td>&quot; (Broughton)</td>
<td>10 &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walker</td>
<td>1445</td>
<td>&quot; (Thornton)</td>
<td>8 &quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. A.H. Smith, P.N.W.R. Vol. 6, p.204.
2. Ibid., p.203.
3. Ibid., p.264.
4. Ibid., p.176.
It is not possible to state with certainty that the above names arrived in Bolton from the places indicated. It is, however, noteworthy that Clitheroe and Whittingham, both from Lancashire place-names, are the only two which cannot be located in the Bowland area in 1379. It seems probable, that on the whole, there was some movement over short distances within a fairly restricted area which is best defined as the valley of the Ribble. As this river flows through both Yorkshire and Lancashire, it is natural that a proportion of the surnames should have originated outside the county.
A muster roll of Clifford tenants in Bolton 1514.

This short list of surnames brings no evidence of any significant developments in Bolton's naming habits. As an incomplete list of inhabitants it cannot be used for comparative purposes. It is, however, useful in that it shows the continuance of trends already noted.

There are further Lancashire names in the group: Walbank had already appeared in Bowland in 1379 [P.T.Y.] but Catley was a newcomer. Of the other new names, mostly with a history in Bowland, there are three which deserve special mention: Caley, Peckover and Peel.

Caley.

There are two possible origins of this surname. Cayley is a Lancashire place-name and it would not be surprising if this place had given rise to a family surname which along with many others eventually found its way into this part of the West Riding.¹ Equally likely is the possibility that the surname is derived from Cailly in Normandy. As early as 1166 a Ralph de Cailly held land in Skipton and the association of the family with the West Riding was maintained.² Whatever the origin, Caley is now a firmly established Yorkshire name, rather more frequent in the east of the county than the west.

Peckover.

This surname originated in Rimington, a parish adjacent to Bolton, and in all probability had been hereditary for 200 years before appearing in Bolton, e.g.

1321 William Pikhauer of Rimington [Pudsay].
1379 Nicholas Pykhauer (Rimington) [P.T.Y.].

1. E. Ekwall, Place-names of Lancashire, p.100.
The meaning of the name is clearly "pick-oats". "Haver" survives with this meaning in the West Riding and Havercake or oatcake was a delicacy which has only recently fallen out of favour. This type of nickname was not uncommon in the 14th century, c.f.

1301 Hugh Pykewastelle [Y.L.S.]. wastell = bread made of fine flour.
1327 Simon Pyckeble 1. ble = corn.

Pykhaver survived in the Bowland area and at the present day is not uncommon in the Lancashire and Yorkshire towns which straddle the Pennines. Peckover is the normal spelling and Pickover a rare variant.

Peel.

The origin of this surname presents some difficulty. Smith, discussing the place-name Bolton Peel, describes it as the source of the family name Peel, common in the district. 2. Evidence from the P.R. appears to support this derivation, e.g.

1594 Henry Peell de Peell [Bolton by Bowland P.R.].

It is, however, significant that the first date of the place-name is 1577 and the first appearance in Bolton of the surname 1513. As the surname had appeared elsewhere in the West Riding long before this, e.g. 1379 Ralph Pele (Warley) [P.T.Y.], it is at least a possibility that Peel is not native to Bolton. If Peel is a Bolton surname, it is surprising that it should have been absent so long from the village records or that it should have originated so late. Whatever the surname's origin the Peel family was prominent in Bolton for several hundred years and was almost certainly responsible for the wider distribution of Peel in the West

2. A.H. Smith, P.N.W.R. Vol. 6, p.185.
Riding in subsequent years.

The following table of figures for 1965 [T.D.] indicates that all these names have limited distributions with concentrations in the West Riding.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>West Riding</th>
<th>Blackburn</th>
<th>Newcastle</th>
<th>Bristol</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Caley</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peel</td>
<td>146</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peckover</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Late origins in Bowland.

The suggestion that Peel might have developed as a surname at a comparatively late date is worth closer examination. A survey of geographical names in Bowland shows that this is not an isolated case.

Bowland, along with parts of Airedale and Wharfedale, forms part of Staincliffe wapentake. In Airedale and Wharfedale the pattern of settlement has been described as "small hamlets and villages interspersed with relatively few farms", whilst in the Trough of Bowland which belongs geologically to the millstone grit region, there has long been an abundance of small farms and habitations. This difference in settlement no doubt explains why there are proportionately more surnames derived from localities in Bowland than in the Dales.

Throughout the whole area, however, there are a great many names for which no 14th century evidence is available. It is possible that the names in question originated outside the West Riding but this seems unlikely considering the distinctive nature of the majority of them.

1. Ibid., Vol. 7, pp. 3-10.
In the following table each surname's place of origin is suggested, along with the date of its first recording in the West Riding.

Late developing geographical surnames from the Rural North-West.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Surname</th>
<th>Place-name origin with significant variant spellings</th>
<th>Earliest record of surname with significant variant spellings.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Almgill</td>
<td>Orms Gill (Malham)</td>
<td>1606 [Adel P.R.] John Aumgill</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1602 Aumgill</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brumfitt</td>
<td>Brunthwait (Silsden) (locally Brumfit)</td>
<td>1673 [Ilkley P.R.] Richard Brunthwait.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elbeck, Ilbeck</td>
<td>Eel Beck (Bolton)</td>
<td>1578 [Bolton by Bowland P.R.]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ellenthorpe</td>
<td>Ellenthorpe (Paythorne)</td>
<td>1539 [Halifax P.R.]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gledstone</td>
<td>Gledstone House (Marton)</td>
<td>1598 [Skipton P.R.]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Langstroth</td>
<td>Langstrothdale</td>
<td>1452 [Fountains].</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smickersgill</td>
<td>Smither Gill (Flasby)</td>
<td>1535 (Denton-Claro musters) William Smegeryll</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1612 Smykergill</td>
<td>1590 [Wragby P.R.] Thomas Smethergill</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stackhouse</td>
<td>Stackhouse (Giggleswick)</td>
<td>1446 [Fountains]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swinglehurst</td>
<td>Swinglehurst (Bowland)</td>
<td>1539 [W.Y.R.]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whittingdale</td>
<td>Whitendall (Bowland)</td>
<td>1429 [W.Y.R.]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

There is enough evidence here to support the view that surnames could develop from minor place-names, until at least the closing stages of the 16th century. Consequently, any comparative statistics for villages in this isolated part of the Riding have a limited value before the 17th century.

1. All these localities can be traced to parishes in the Rural North-West.

Bolton by Bowland P.R. 1558 - 1566.

The best sources of Bolton names, from the middle of the 16th century, are the parish registers. The following list is drawn up from the births, marriages and deaths for the period 1558-66 and although it probably contains family names from Tosside and Sawley outside the parish, it provides a fair picture of the village surnames.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Atkinson</th>
<th>Corbett</th>
<th>Lowde</th>
<th>Thompson</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Baxter</td>
<td>Dickinson</td>
<td>Mitton (W.R.)</td>
<td>Town</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beecroft (W.R.)</td>
<td>Ellil (Lancs.)</td>
<td>Parker</td>
<td>Walbank (Lancs.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Briggs</td>
<td>Feaser (W.R.)</td>
<td>Parkinson</td>
<td>Walker</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brogden (W.R.)</td>
<td>Fort</td>
<td>Peel (W.R.)</td>
<td>Walmsley (Lancs.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Broxup</td>
<td>Frankland</td>
<td>Preston (W.R.)</td>
<td>Whitwam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calverley (W.R.)</td>
<td>Hird</td>
<td>Rayngill (W.R.)</td>
<td>Winder (W.R.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cawdrey</td>
<td>Howgill (W.R.)</td>
<td>Scott</td>
<td>Witton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colthirst (Lancs.)</td>
<td>Jackson</td>
<td>Silson</td>
<td>Wood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coore (Lancs.)</td>
<td>Lawton (Lancs.)</td>
<td>Stopper</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Of the above names, 20 or almost half the total, are derived from identifiable places. The majority (14) are sited in the West Riding and 6 are from Lancashire. All but 3 of this total of 20 are either Bowland place-names or had already been recorded in Bowland in the 1379 poll tax. The exceptions are Hartley which is a common West Riding place-name, and the 2 Lancashire names Coore and Walmsley, which provide further evidence of the tendency, already noted, for Lancashire surnames.

1. V. p. 5. This cross-section was taken over a slightly longer period than in most cases.

2. The residents of these two townships often used Bolton Church which was more conveniently placed than their own.

3. The information in brackets indicates the probable source of geographical names.
to play a part in the village's surname development.

A further 16 names can be traced to the Bowland area in the 14th century, including several which are not distinctive enough for one to conclude that their origins were always local. If this list is analysed the stability of the population is again emphasised. Hird and Parker both occurred several times in Bowland in 1379 [P.T.Y.] but the probable sources of the remainder are as follows:

1379 Bolton by Bowland: Atkinson, Dickinson, Jackson, Scott, Thompson, Walker.


Slaidburn (5 miles from Bolton): Cawdrey (D.2).

Mitton (5 miles from Bolton). Stopper, Wood. (E.2)

Marton (7 " " " ). Parkinson. (D.3).

Broughton (9 miles from Bolton). Briggs. (D.3).

This means that 36 of the 43 Bolton surnames recorded in 1558-66 probably had their origins in Bolton itself, or within a 10 mile radius, although the number of names common to the village in the two lists of 1379 and 1558 is certainly no higher than 13. ¹.

This leaves a total of 6 or possibly 7 names which cannot be traced to Bowland in the 14th century. Doubtless, some of these originated near to Bolton but over the Lancashire border and surnames like Broxup and Whitwham might easily be Lancashire localities from the lower Ribble. The only positive evidence from this group, is that provided by the surnames Frankland and Silson.

¹. c.f. pp. 154, 170, 259, etc.
Frankland. This is a local variant of Franklin, e.g. 13th century
William Frankelayn Frankelant [Sawley]. In the muster roll of 1514 there were Franklins or Franklands at Beamsley (1), Stainforth (1), Littondale (5) (Map 4*, D.5, C.2, B.3.). The surname had not appeared in the 1379 poll tax of Bowland and Craven, unless, as seems likely, William Ffranynlan of Litton was the ancestor of the prolific 16th century family.

Silson. This was also a Littondale name, e.g. 1379 John Cyllson (Arncliffe) [P.T.Y.], 1456 Henry Sylson (Litton) [Fountains]. In the 1514 muster roll there were Silsons at Litton (2), and Arncliffe (1) (Map 4*, B.3).

This is the first clear evidence of movement from upper Wharfedale into Bowland - a long move of 18 miles involving a crossing from one valley to another.

Bolton by Bowland P.R. 1600 - 1605.
It was a feature of the 1558 - 66 list that there were fewer surnames in Bolton then, than in 1379 [P.T.Y.]. This changed by 1600 - 1605, as the list for this period totalled 85 names, of which 12 at least belonged to adjacent parishes. 

This list contains 36 names which had appeared previously in Bolton records - evidence of a stable nucleus to the village population. Indeed there must have been a very small loss of names between 1560 -1600, for a careful investigation of the parish register reveals that several other names included in the 1568 list were still present in Bolton after

1. V. p.67.
2. V. Note 2, p.358.
1605, although absent from the 1600 - 1605 list. It is obvious that this method of drawing up lists of inhabitants from the parish registers is not 100% accurate. Nevertheless, they are accurate enough for the general conclusions that are being drawn to be valid.

Although there was unquestionably a basic stability in the native population of Bolton, the presence of 37 new names in 1600-65 makes it clear that much of the rise in population must have been the result of immigration. The incoming names fall into 4 groups.

(A) **Bowland.**

A large group of names (13) had obviously moved a short distance only, from other hamlets and villages in Bowland. Most of these names can be traced to the 1379 poll tax and a large proportion of them are derived from Lancashire or West Riding place-names:

- Billington, Latham, Leeming, Marsden (Lancs.).
- Bowland, Bradley, Ilbeck, Swinglehurst (W.R.).
- Carr, Dodgson, Greave, Geldard, Robinson (Bowland 1379) [P.T.Y.].

(B) **Craven.**

Another large group (12) had moved only a short distance from Craven into Bolton. Although the group contains several West Riding place-names, there are none from Lancashire. Exactly half the names had appeared in Craven in the 1379 poll tax; the others were found there in the muster roll of 1514.

- 1379 Banks, Bland (W.R.), Lawson, Swire, Weatherhead, Wright.
- 1514 Arthington (W.R.), Eltofts (W.R.), Foster, Hudson, Mann, Whittles.
(C) **Other West Riding origins.**

A total of 7 names had appeared in other West Riding areas in the poll tax of 1379. Several of these names are from distinctive localities in the Aire and Calder valleys and it is clear that the increasing distribution of such family names was by this time extending beyond the Pennine valleys to the south of the Aire gap:

Binns, Emley, Priestley, Ramsden, Ripon, Sutton (all W.R.), Walsh.

(D) **Immigration from outside the W.R.**

A small number of names (5) had reached Bolton which cannot be traced to the West Riding in the 14th century. There were 3 from Lancashire, i.e. Barrow, Eccles, Longworth, and two which cannot be traced with certainty, i.e. Etherington and Vipond. The likelihood is that these two were from the north-west or from Lancashire also. 1.

**Bolton by Bowland P.R. 1645 - 1650.**

This list comprises 95 names, i.e. 22 more than for the period 1600 - 1605. Two thirds of these (64) had appeared in Bolton before 1600. The 31 names which were new to the village fall into 2 groups.

(A) **Bowland.**

Roughly half the total of new names could have moved into Bolton from other Bowland villages, as they were all recorded there before 1600. It is noticeable that few of these names have 14th century Bowland origins and obviously by this time many names had spread considerably from their places of origin.


Names of Bowland origin new to Bolton 1600 - 1645.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>14th century evidence &amp; place of location of distinctive names</th>
<th>16th century locations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Armistead 1379 Giggleswick[Langcliffe]</td>
<td>1571 [Gisburn P.R.] (Map 4.D.3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bannister 1379 Hunslet[Sutton]</td>
<td>1498 (Rimington) [Pudsay] (&quot;E.2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barrett 1379 Farnhill[Steeton]</td>
<td>1560 [Gargrave P.R.] (&quot;D.3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blakebrough 1379 Carleton</td>
<td>1594 [Gisburn P.R.]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bond 1379</td>
<td>1598 [Gisburn P.R.]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boocock 1379</td>
<td>1568 [Gargrave P.R.]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burnett 1379</td>
<td>1570 [&quot;&quot; ]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Careless 1379 Gisburn</td>
<td>1597 [Gisburn P.R.]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Danser -</td>
<td>1567 [&quot;&quot; ]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dobson 1379 Slaidburn[Conistone]</td>
<td>1497 (Rimington) [Pudsay]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greenwood 1379 Keighley</td>
<td>1574 [Gisburn P.R.]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harrison 1379</td>
<td>1564 [&quot;&quot; ]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lancaster 1379</td>
<td>1574 [&quot;&quot; ]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proctor 1379 Olpham</td>
<td>1560 [Gargrave P.R.]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Todd 1379 Buckden</td>
<td>1582 [Gisburn P.R.]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wilkinson 1379 Gisburn</td>
<td>1561 [&quot;&quot; ]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Windle 1379 Airton</td>
<td>1599 [Gargrave P.R.]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The above evidence shows that at least a third of the new names could have moved into Bolton from Gisburn, the adjacent parish and that another group had probably arrived via, or from, Airedale (Gargrave).

(B) For the first time, however, there is a large number of names (14) which cannot be traced with any degree of certainty. It is likely that a substantial number of these were of Lancashire origin. There are 6 Lancashire place-names, i.e. Ainsworth, Cartmel, Cottam, Cowburn,
Tetley and Woffenden. Unaccounted for are Bowker, Brookes, Burrell, Carras, Danielson, Guy and Nickinson. Although all these have possible origins in the West Riding in the 14th century, I have been unable to trace them to particular families or particular areas. The total is completed by the rare name Clappinson. 1

Clappinson, Clappison:

This rare form of surname is a patronymic based on an existing surname which in turn was based on a place-name,

e.g. 1598 Robert Claphamson [York P.R.].

Clapham had always been a prolific surname in Ribblesdale, but just when the above patronymic arose it is difficult to say. The name persisted in Ribblesdale, e.g. 1660 Henry Claphamson [Clapham P.R.], 1778 Grace Claphamson [Ingleton P.R.], but its normal spellings are now Clappison and more rarely Clappinson.

Bolton by Bowland P.R. 1680 - 85.

There are only 75 names in this list compared with 95 in 1640 -45, and only 8 of this total were new to the village. There are two possible explanations of this reduced number of surnames. It is first of all, possible that the parish registers are very inaccurate and secondly an actual reduction in population might have taken place. Both these could be seen as results of the disruptive influence on society of the ills of the period - man-created or natural. 2

1. c.f. p.46.
2. c.f. p.270, note 3.
The new surnames provide little information. There are the by now expected Lancashire surnames, i.e. Eagland and Waterworth and there is Waddilove, a distinctive patronymic, which had its West Riding origins in Nidderdale. Otherwise the surnames are too lacking in individuality to be traced: Ash, Brewer, Hodgson, Parlor and Roberts.

Bolton by Bowland P.R. 1720 - 25.

The list of 110 names at this date is the highest so far and continues the general upward trend. If a rise in the population of the village is deduced, it seems probable that this must be attributed for the most part to the prolificacy of Bowland families, rather than to immigration, for of the 110 names no fewer than 84 had already appeared in Bolton before 1680. This must not be taken to mean continuous residence by all the families in this particular village. It is quite probable that such statistics hide a considerable amount of local movement.

The total of 26 new names falls into two groups:

(A) Bowland.

Most of the new names (19) had already been recorded in Bowland before 1680. There were 6 names going back to the 16th century or earlier and 13 first recorded in Bowland in the 17th century. Gisburn parish, adjacent to Bolton, was the home of 11 of the total. The list contains the usual high proportion of distinctive geographical names, i.e. Fawber, Holgate, Paley, Stockdale (W.R.), Sladen, (Lancs.) and Titterington (?).

1. e.g. 1282 William Wadilove (Gelsthorpe) [Y. Inq.]. Vol. 3, p.2.
2. V. Gisburn P.R. and [Pudsay].
3. A.H. Smith, P.N.W.R. Vol. 6, pp. 219, 143, 145, 37 or 152.
Of the 8 names which were new, not only in Bolton itself, but to the Bowland area, all but one were recorded between 1708 - 1725 in the parish registers. This suggests that immigration from outside Bolton may have increased in the early part of the 18th century. Some of these names are not traceable to West Riding sources, i.e. Pullman, Tippin, Venables, Hughes. All the others have West Riding or Lancashire origins, i.e. Lord, Butterworth (Lancs.), Shackleton, Suttle (W.R.).

Bolton by Bowland P.R. 1770 - 75.

There are 100 names in this list, of which 76 had appeared in Bolton before 1720. The remaining 24 names pose no problems of location; they had all been known in Bowland before 1740 1 as the following list shows:

1379-1600. Altham, Blackburn, Hayhurst (Lancs.); Hutton, Thornber (W.R.);
Hall, Holmes, Watson.

1600-1650. Kenyon (Lancs.); Eastwood (W.R.); Redman (Cumberland);
Wignall, Barker, Sanderson.

1650-1700. Charmock (Lancs.); Baildon, Sutcliffe (W.R.); Blezard,
Boothman, Butler.

1700-1740. Ashworth (Lancs.); Hitching, Jowett, Kidd.

This list implies that the village population was quite stable, with its roots basically in Bowland and the surrounding rural areas of Yorkshire and Lancashire. It is interesting to note that for the first time since 1600-1605 there were West Riding names coming into Bolton which had their origins in Calderdale, i.e. Eastwood, Sutcliffe. This seems to be the southern limit of the catchment area.

1. This has been established, as usual, mainly by cross-reference to parish registers.
Bolton by Bowland P.R. 1807 - 1812.

There are 125 names for this period, the highest so far. Of this total 94 had appeared in Bolton before 1770 and a further 23 were known in Bowland before 1770. The following list of these 23 names shows at what period they can be found in Bowland.

1379-1600. Bashall, Camm, Hardacre (W.R.); Riddiough, Hornby, (Lancs.); Kay, Pye, Richardson, Silverwood, Sharp.

1600-1700. Barnes, Duckett, Jennings, Laycock, Heaton (W.R.); Ormerod, Smethurst (Lancs.); Slinger, Speak.

1700-1770. Heywood (Lancs.); Hoyle, Pickles (W.R.).

A total of 8 names were new to both Bolton and Bowland and although one or two in the group undoubtedly had West Riding origins, it is probable that some of them originated outside the Riding.

These 8 names were: Beard, Blackadder, Etchell, Life, Little, Marchbank, Margison, Whip.

Population of Bolton by Bowland 1801 - 1969.¹

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>1801</th>
<th>1851</th>
<th>1901</th>
<th>1891</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>996</td>
<td>962</td>
<td>596</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1072</td>
<td>739</td>
<td>635</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1205</td>
<td>708</td>
<td>633</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1174</td>
<td>702</td>
<td>569</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>933</td>
<td>571</td>
<td>541</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1951</td>
<td>1961</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Bolton by Bowland 1851.²

The population of Bolton fluctuated considerably in the period of 1801 - 1967, although suffering an overall decline of over 50%. During

2. Census Returns of 1851. [P.R.O.].
this time there were two short periods during which there were marked increases, i.e. 1801 - 1821 and 1891 - 1911. The most marked decades of decline were 1831 - 1841, 1851 - 1861 and 1881 - 1891. The implication is that a section of the population at least was very mobile and this is borne out by a detailed examination of the 1851 census, made after a temporary rally in the population, but preceding a marked decline.

The population of 962 shared 173 surnames of which nearly half (83) were new to Bolton. These new surnames hint at a variety of places of origin. There are many from distinctive Yorkshire and Lancashire places as might be expected, e.g.

**Lancs:** Bilsborough, Cunliffe, Grimshaw, Sidebottom.

**Yorks:** Ainley, Cundall, Killingbeck, Staniforth.

On the other hand, names such as Douglas, Madeley, Risbridge, Van der Stock, obviously cannot be traced to West Riding or Lancs. localities. If the birth-places of the 377 Bolton residents who were not born in the parish are analysed, a much clearer picture emerges.

**An analysis of the places of origin of 377 Bolton residents 1851.**

241 individuals were born within a 5 mile radius of Bolton, e.g. Gisburn (80), Slaidburn (52), Great Mitton (56). Of this total 21 came from Lancashire parishes across the Ribble.

20 individuals were born within a 5 - 10 mile radius of Bolton; 14 in the West Riding and 6 in Lancs.

19 individuals were born within a 10 - 15 mile radius of Bolton, 11 in the West Riding and 8 in Lancs.

11 individuals were born within a 15 - 20 miles radius of Bolton, 9 in the West Riding and 2 in Lancs.
The remaining 86 individuals were all born more than 20 miles from Bolton, i.e. 9³% app.

Their origins were:

**Yorkshire:** (20).

- North Riding (3)
- East Riding (2)
- West Riding (15).

These were mostly individuals from 12 townships, although there was one family of 7 from Snaith.

**Counties sharing a common border with Yorks:** (32).

- Lancs: (24)
- Cheshire (3)
- Westmorland (5).

**Other areas:** (34).

- Surrey (7), Middlesex (7), Staffordshire (5), Scotland (3),
- Gloucestershire (2), Wales, Wilts, Hants, Dorset, Hereford, Kent,
- Cumberland, Northumberland, Belgium, France.
Bolton by Bowland 1969.

There has been a steady decline in Bolton's population for the last 60 years and in the 1961 census the total was as low as 471. In the 1968 electoral register there were 111 surnames, of which only 20 occurred more than once. The commonest names now are: Wolfenden (5), Robinson (5), Parkinson (4), Dinsdale (4), all known in the parish for at least 300 years. (Numbers are those of families). In fact, despite the decline, there is evidence of a large stable element in the population. Of the present day surnames over half were known before 1851 and many have a history of continuous residence for several hundred years. There are, for example, 7 surnames known for at least 400 years, i.e. Atkinson, Frankland, Hartley, Jackson, Parker, Parkinson, Winder and other families such as Carr, Dugdale, Geldard, Leeming, Roberts, go back 300 - 350 years. Most of these names appeared in Ribblesdale in the 14th century poll tax. Occasionally, unfamiliar Lancs. names have suffered some distortion over the years and although it is possible to deduce family continuity, in some cases doubt must remain, e.g.

Sladdin: 1720 Sladen, 1851 1807 Sleading, 1967 Sladdin (From Sladen, Lancs.)

Carman: 1639 Cartmall, 1851 Cartman, 1 1967 Carman (From Cartell, Lancs.).

The long list of names new to Bowland in the period 1851-1967 exhibits two characteristics. There is a comparatively large group of surnames originating in Scotland, i.e. Ainslie, Donaldson, Grant, McQueen?, McDonald, Stewart, Stuart, but otherwise the remainder have

1. c.f. p.115.
characteristic North Country origins.
e.g. *Yorkshire*: Askew, Astley, Booth, Crossley, Kipling, Moorhouse.

*Lancs & N.W.*: Birchall, Brunskill, Chisnall, Cornthwaite, Fairbank,
Fawcett, Furnass, Stanworth, Swinbank, Wharton.

The distinctive names of this type are not confined to the geographical class, e.g. Capstick 1379 [P.T.Y.], Dyson and Metcalfe. ¹

It seems evident that, with a few exceptions, the present reduced population of Bolton has its roots basically in the Northern Counties and Scotland.

¹ Dyson, c.f. p.246.
Metcalf. c.f. p.186.
Malhamdale 1300 - 1700. (Map 4, C.3, 4).

The valley of the Aire between Gargrave and the source of the river is known as Malhamdale, taking its name from the dale's principal village. It is a true dale with steep hills enclosing a narrow valley, high enough to separate it from neighbouring dales. One main road runs through the dale, serving the small villages which comprise the parish of Kirkby Malham, i.e. Hanlith, Scoothrop, Airton, Calton, Otterburn, Kirkby Malham and Malham.

The first group of Malhamdale names which is comprehensive enough for conclusions to be formed, is in an extent of Airton manor for the year 1305. Although none of the villeins' names is given, there are 17 names in the list of which 11 are geographical in origin. Of these 8 can be located:

Airedale (5): Broughton, Farnhill, Keighley, Marton, Stirton.
Ribblesdale (2): Preston, Stainforth.
Wharfedale (1): Litton.

There are two points of interest here (A) All the places are in Craven. (B) Not one is in Malhamdale. It is not possible to say accurately whether these names were hereditary, or even whether they belonged to families resident in Malhamdale, but it is probable that at this period there were no influences on the dale from outside Craven.

It is significant that there are no patronymics or occupational names in the list. All the remainder are nicknames: French in origin (Favell, Revell) or English (Buck, Fox).

1. Y. Inq. Vol. 4, p.117.
2. Buck could be geographical, e.g. Ursellus de Buc, (Early Yorkshire Charters, Vol. 8).
Malhamdale Poll Tax 1379.

There were only 233 people assessed in the whole dale in 1379 and the list does not offer a great variety of surnames to discuss. The actual population would of course be greater than this, for children are not represented and the Hanlith list, containing 3 families only, all paying 6d. instead of the usual 4d., is probably incomplete.

Of the Airton names for 1305 only Buck, Fox and Preston appear in 1379. The evidence of the poll tax makes it clear that many surnames were still not hereditary even among those who were better off. Even in the list of those who paid more than the standard 4d. there are obvious examples of non-hereditary names, e.g.

William Clerke (scriptor) 6d.
Agnes Webstre (textrix) 
John Tailliour (cissor)

There is some confirmation, however, that other surnames were settling. This is seen in the case of Robinson in the village of Scosthrop.

Adam Robinson (tailor) 6d.
Thomas Robyson (smith) 6d.
serviens Thomas filius Ade Robynson 4d.

A comparison between surnames in Airton in 1305 and in Malhamdale in 1379, shows that only one of the geographical names (i.e. Preston), had survived in the area. It seems unlikely that all of these surnames, none belonging to the villein class, were temporary descriptions. Doubtless some were hereditary surnames but the families did not reside in Malhamdale in 1379. It is possible, as has already been suggested,

1. V. pp. 141-2.
that one result of the decrease in population in the century had been a contraction of the area in which the more important families held lands. In support of this theory it is worth pointing out that all the Airton geographical names of 1305 appeared in the poll tax of 1379 - but outside Malhamdale, and often in or near their village of origin. Certainly within Malhamdale itself there was a concentration of those surnames which had originated there. The location in 1379 of families deriving their surnames from townships within Malhamdale was as follows:

**Geographical names originating in Malhamdale and their location 1379.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Family Name</th>
<th>Township of Residence</th>
<th>Places outside Malhamdale where surname was found 1379.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Airton</td>
<td>Airton.</td>
<td>Alwoodley (E.6), Middop (E.3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kirkby</td>
<td>Malham.</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hanlith</td>
<td>Calton.</td>
<td>Rylstone (D.4).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scosthrop</td>
<td>Airton.</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The only township name not included here is Otterburn, which in 1379 appeared as a family name at Halton in the next dale. All seven names continued as hereditary family names. In 1969, Airton and Kirkby\(^1\) are numerous and Calton, Malham and Otterburn, although not common, can all be found in the West Riding. Neither Hanlith nor Scosthrop appears

\(^1\) Kirkby and Kirby have several alternative places of origin.
to have survived but the later forms of Hanlith suggest that it may have been absorbed by Hanley. Scoothrop was never common but it persisted in Craven until the 17th century, e.g. 1679 Edward Scowthropp [Linton P.R.], and may survive outside the West Riding.

Families deriving their surnames from localities in the dale had a similar pattern of distribution. As their origins are more obscure they need more detailed treatment.

Darnbrook. A locality on Malham Moor. The family had moved to Wharfedale by 1379, e.g. 1361 William Dernbrooke (Arncliffe) [Fountains], 1379 Cecilia Dernbrooke (Stokeld) [P.T.Y.]. The surname with its many variants is quite common at the present day.

Longster. From Lang Scar in Malham. Its sole appearance in 1379 was in Burnsall parish in Wharfedale - adjacent to Malham parish, e.g. 1379 Thomas Langsker (Conistone) [P.T.Y.]. By the 16th century the name had spread to Bradford and Leeds, e.g. 1539 John Langsker (Bradford) [W.Y.R.], 1597 Gregory Langster [Leeds P.R.]. As Longster it is now found principally in Nidderdale.

Medlow (?) From Middle House on Malham Moor. In 1379 the surname appeared in Malham itself and in Otterburn. Outside the dale it appeared in Burnsall and Linton parishes in Wharfedale, where it seems to have persisted, e.g. 1435.

2. V. p.123.
4. Ibid., Vol. 6, p.139.
Thomas Middelhowe (Linton) [W.Y.R.]. The last mention of the surname was in the 16th century, e.g. 1525 Richard Medlowe (Copt Hewick), but it may well survive outside the West Riding.

Westside Located only in Malham in 1379 this name does not appear to have survived.

The overall evidence from those families which derived their surnames from Malhamdale place-names illustrates two trends. Of 26 such families, 10 were still resident in Malhamdale in 1379 and 15 were resident in Wharfedale or lower down Airedale itself. Only one - Airton - was resident in Bowland. As Bowland was no further from Malhamdale than was Wharfedale and just as accessible, it is surely significant that distribution had taken place within Craven rather than in the contrasting region of Bowland. The evidence for Bolton in Bowland at this same time showed that Lancashire names had moved into Bowland but none from upper Airedale or upper Wharfedale.

Apart from those geographical surnames which had their origins in Malhamdale in 1379, there were others with origins outside the dale. The 16 names in this group can be classified as follows:

From Ribblesdale: Cromack, Preston, Sawley, Settle.

" Lower Airedale: Bradley, Eshton, Skipton, Thornton, Windhill.

" Wharfedale: Cowgill, Foxton, Windsor.

3. Ibid., p.81.
4. Ibid., Vol. 5, p.127.
5. Ibid., Vol. 5, 66.
There are 4 names which cannot be located with certainty, i.e. Bunby (Lincs. or Westmorland), Frecklington (Lancs.), Bollington (Cheshire) and Yewdall (Westmorland).

15th century Malhamdale surnames.

There is no exhaustive list of Malhamdale residents in this century but a list of 31 names can be drawn up for the period 1446-71, which is representative if not exhaustive. This list can be divided into two roughly equal sections. (A) The names which have persisted in Malhamdale since before 1379 and (B) Names which either through late derivation or migration are new to Malhamdale since 1379.

Section A.

This list shows the first date when each surname is recorded in Malham and illustrates therefore the importance of the 14th century as the period when the majority of names became hereditary.

A.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Airton</td>
<td>1379 [P.T.Y.]</td>
<td>Sawley</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Atkinson</td>
<td>1357 [Fountains]</td>
<td>Smith</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brown</td>
<td>1379 [P.T.Y.]</td>
<td>Steven</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buck</td>
<td>1305 [Y. Inq.]</td>
<td>Thompson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dean</td>
<td>1316 [Fountains]</td>
<td>Williamson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hyne</td>
<td>1379 [P.T.Y.]</td>
<td>Windsor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malham</td>
<td>1379 [P.T.Y.]</td>
<td>Young</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sargeants</td>
<td>1358 2.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following list indicates the probable 14th century location of the incoming names.

1. Various list of tenants [Fountains] and Malham Court Rolls. V. J.W. Morkill, The Parish of Kirkby Malham, p.95.
In fact, most of these names had probably moved into Malhamdale from adjacent parishes, i.e. Giggleswick (Ribblesdale) and Arncliffe (Littondale and upper Wharfedale). Thomlinson could have originated as a family name since 1379, Bonison is probably for Benison. This man was a Fountains Abbey tenant and there were at least three tenants bearing this name in 1361. ¹ This leaves only one name unidentified, i.e. Hurtloff and as this family became very prominent in Malhamdale a more detailed account of the name's origin is given below.

Hurtley: The modern spelling Hurtley has almost certainly come about by analogy with the numerous "ley" names in Airedale, e.g. Bingley, Bradley, Shipley. In the 15th and 16th centuries the spelling varied considerably, e.g. 1446 Hurtlow [Fountains], 1471 Hurtloff, 1539 Hurt-loft. ² These forms point to a nickname rather than a geographical

name, with the sense of "hurt-wolf". There are numerous analogous names, c.f. Truslove, Truslow, Cutloff, Hachewolf (bind, cut, hack). Dr. Reaney classes them all as "wolf-hunter or trapper." ¹ It is uncertain whether the surname is native to Malhamdale or not. It possibly arose late, but an alternative and more likely source is a name which appeared in Litton in 1379 [P.T.Y.], i.e. Hurtscowe. This strange surname's solitary appearance might be the result of a misreading or misspelling. Certainly there was a significant migration from Litton to Malhamdale in 1379 - 1450 as the foregoing table shows.

Muster Roll for Malhamdale 1539. ²

Any attempt to assess continuity in the dale for the period 1379 - 1539 can only lead to general conclusions. It is necessary to remember that some surnames became hereditary after 1379 and as it is almost impossible to arrive at accurate estimates of how often this occurred, no list of names indicating family continuity can be exhaustive. This is illustrated in the case of the names Malham and Stephen. Both appeared in the dale in 1379 and there is also 15th century evidence for both names. In 1539, however, Stephen did not appear. An Airedale deed of 1449 mentions a "William Mallom otherwise called William Stephen;" ³ and this suggests that both surnames may have been borne by one family.

However, even if some reservation is made for similar possibilities, the list of 71 names in the dale in 1539 appears to suggest that there had been considerable movement in the 15th and early 16th centuries.

Only 20 of the names had been recorded in the dale in 1379. The

assessment for 1446-71 showed quite clearly that two main areas had contributed to Malhamdale’s population and a breakdown of 32 names from the 1539 list which can be located in 1379 shows that both these areas, i.e. Ribblesdale and Wharfedale had continued to influence the population. Some of the names, e.g. Hird, Middleton were so common throughout the whole Craven area in 1379 that individually they cannot be used as evidence. However, the following names were sufficiently rare in 1379 for the evidence they offer to be more conclusive.

Ribblesdale and Lonsdale (i.e. those areas geographically on the Lancashire, Westmorland side of the Pennines).


Wharfedale.

Bordley, Carlisle, Dickinson, Slinger, Wallock.

Lower Airedale.

Barett.

Amongst the ten names new to Malhamdale in 1539 and not traceable to these dales in 1379 are the following distinctive names: Barrow (Lancs.), Bowhurst (?), Holgate, Leyland (Lancs.), Walton, Wigan (Lancs.), Wetherhill (Cumberland), Whitfield.

The inference from these lists is that before 1539 there had been considerable movement from the north-west into the Craven area and comparatively slight movement from the east (Wharfedale) or the south-east.

1. i.e. p.378.
(lower Airedale). This forms an interesting comparison with conclusions arrived at in the assessment of other West Riding places in the 16th century. 1.

This muster roll is useful in one other respect. It shows how certain families had multiplied and spread by 1539. Only five family names had 5 or more representatives in the muster, i.e. Hurtley (5), Brayshaw (7), Sargeantson (7), Lawson (16), and Preston (18). In the case of the two most frequent surnames, it is interesting to note that they had both spread throughout the dale, e.g.

Preston: Calton (3), Airton (10), Malham (2), Kirkby (1), Scosthrop (2).
Lawson: Calton (2), Airton (1), Malham (5), Kirkby (5), Scosthrop (1), Hanlith (2).

Malhamdale F.R. 1597 - 1602. 2.

The list of surnames at this period totals 97. Of the 71 names recorded in the muster of 1539 as many as 49 had continued in the dale and this number includes all the families which were well established then. In addition, several surnames recorded in the 15th century but missing in 1539, are also present in this list, e.g. Thomlinson, Tennant, Stevens. The appearance of the last name in this group, coinciding with the disappearance of the surname Malham is particularly interesting. 3.

Although there are many names appearing in Malhamdale for the first time it is true to say that there was a nucleus of the population which had been remarkably stable from the 14th century - at least 19 surnames from

2. V. p.5.
3. c.f. p.379.
this list had appeared in the dale over 200 years before.

There is a substantial total of 39 surnames in this list which had not appeared previously in Malhamdale - but not all these are names of families resident there. There are 9 names where the family's village of origin is given and these show the sources of migration which have already been deduced, i.e. Ribblesdale (5), Wharfedale (2), Airedale (2). There is no doubt that Ribblesdale continued to be the greatest influence on Malhamdale, for in addition to the 5 migrants noted above, a further 19 surnames in the 1597 - 1602 list had their origins in Ribblesdale in the 14th century. Many of these were distinctive geographical names, e.g. Armistead, Bland, Calverley, Craven, Hardaker, Oldfield, Rimington (W.R.), Dugdale (Lancs.) [P.T.Y.]. Several, however, have less distinctive origins - Carr, Cooper, Fletcher, Geldard, Jackson, Kay, Kidd, Rakes, and Simpson [P.T.Y.].

There is little to help us identify the remaining 11 names, which could for the most part have multiple origins, e.g. Harrison, Holliday, Simms, Wright, but Yeadon (Airedale) and Schofield (Lancs.) are geographical surnames which indicate the possible sources.

This brief account of Malhamdale for the period 1300 - 1600 has illustrated two main points. (A) The ramification of families within the dale and (B) the successive migrational influences from Ribblesdale and to a lesser extent Wharfedale on the local population.
The Hardcastles of Bewerley. (Map 4 0.5).

Hardcastle is a locality in the township of Bewerley in the parish of Ripon. According to Smith the place-name signifies "a cheerless dwelling". His first evidence for the locality is 1457, but nearly a hundred years earlier it had already been recorded as Hertcastell. Walbran in his account of the Hardcastle family says that there was a lodge belonging to Fountains Abbey at Hardcastle and suggests that the family who held the lodge, derived their surname from it. In 1358 Richard de Hardcastell held the lodge but three years later it was held by a certain John Forester so it would appear that in the meantime Richard had moved. If that is correct, he was probably the Richard de Hertcastell who held a mediety of nearby Sigsworth in 1361.

The family probably continued in the employ of the Abbey, for at the time of the poll tax 18 years later there was no family of this name assessed. It seems likely that they avoided the tax through their association with the monastery. Although there is no pedigree to establish a connection between this family and others of the same name in the following century, this hardly seems necessary. The place-name itself is unique in the West Riding and all the 15th century Hardcastles resided in Midderdale. As with the other families dealt with in detail the probability is that the surname has a single origin.

3. Ibid., pp. 348-349. In the following account of the family details not annotated are taken from the above history.
By 1480 the family had ramified and several members enjoyed positions of responsibility as tenants of Fountains Abbey:

1480 Robert Hardcastell held the lodge at Trope.
John Hardcastell held the grange at Morker near the Abbey.
Thomas Hardcastell shared the holding of the lodge at Bewerley.
John Hardcastell kept the lodge at Bridgehouse.
Miles, Lawrence and John Hardcastell along with John Bates held the lodge at Dacre.

The connection of the family with Fountains Abbey was maintained until the Dissolution. A rental of 1496 shows that Hardcastles were still important tenants and in 1535 a Miles Hardcastell was the Abbot's bailiff of Winsley, Brimham and Warsall. There is no evidence to suggest that the surname spread beyond Nidderdale in the period 1358 - 1539.

Walbran concluded his short account of the family by saying "It would be difficult to distribute the subsequent ramifications of this family into its several local groups within and around the parishes of Ripon and Kirby Malsward, but William and Francis Hardcastle continued to hold in the last century freehold lands at Dacre Pasture which had belonged to Fountains and subsequently Jonathan Hardcastle retained monastic property in Hartwith." This particular property became known as Hardcastle Garth \(^1\) and so the family which owed its surname to one locality in the dale subsequently gave it to another. Ironically, in view of the family's long connection with Fountains Abbey,

\(^1\) A.H. Smith, \textit{P.N.W.R.} Vol. 5, p. 147.
the family at Hardcastle Garth became Quakers and part of their land was used as a quaker burial ground. A Hardcastle was still farming this land in 1851. 1.

The Dissolution was the start of a new phase in the Hardcastle story. After the lands of Fountains Abbey had been sold off to various land-owners, some members of the family were able to purchase the farms of which they had been tenants. For instance, Robert Hardcastle and his son Christopher bought their farm in 1574 from the Ingilbys at reasonable terms. This acquisition of free-holds gave them security and social status and the Hardcastles of Dacre (Map 4, C.6) had achieved such a position by 1695 that they were able to give a house and an endowment of £100 towards the establishment of a school in the dale. 2.

Not all the Hardcastles enjoyed such security. In 1600 a dispute arose between Marmaduke Hardcastle and his landlord John Armytage of Kirklees near Brighouse. When an attempt was made to evict the former he drove off the under-sheriff and his men and as he was still in occupation four years later it must be presumed that his spirited defence had paid dividends. 3.

It is probable that the new conditions for tenants and landholders was partly responsible for the increased distribution of this and similar family names during this century. The Hardcastles of Bewerley were attracted to Knaresbrough Forest, where land was being sublet by the minor gentry at economic rates 4 and for the first time

2. Ibid., p.445.
3. Ibid., pp. 125-6.
4. Ibid., pp. 129-130.
there is clear evidence of the surname in other areas of the West Riding.

Distribution of Hardcastle 1540-1600.  

It is possible that some of the areas to be discussed had been settled for some considerable time before the dates indicated. Where the dates record a death or the registration of a will it is inevitable that such information should post-date the actual migration.

Rural North-West.

Although the surname spread within this area there was no single long-distance migration. The first Hardcastles in upper Wharfedale were in 1570 [Linton P.R.], 1598 [Fewston P.R.] (Map 4, C.4 and D.5). The name did not spread to the dales further south.

Rural East.

There was a marked migration east and south east in this century and this involved some long-distance moves. Predictably the surname appeared in lower Wharfedale: 1562 [Aberford P.R.], 1558 (Spofforth) [W.Y.R.] and less predictably into Lower Airedale: 1551 (Cowick) [W.Y.R.], 1545 (Womersley) [W.Y.R.], 1583 [Leeds P.R.]. Leeds, of course, is on the very fringe of the area which was to become the industrial heart of Yorkshire and it seems likely that the subsequent ramification of Hardcastle in the Calder Valley may be a result of this significant move. The most striking aspect of the surname's distribution in the Rural East is, however, its early appearance in the Doncaster area 50 miles from Bewerley: 1560 [Cantley P.R.], 1592 [Rossington P.R.]. There is, additionally, evidence that the first moves outside the Riding were

1. This account is based largely on information from the parish registers and the index to W.Y.R.
made at this time: 1548 (Hull) [W.Y.R.], 1558 (Coxwold P.R.) [N.R.],
1573 (Newark, Notts.) [W.Y.R.].

**Industrial South-West.**

No movement into this area before 1600.

**1600 – 1700.**

**Rural North-West. (Map 4*).**

In this century Hardcastle became familiar in most of the western
dales. Not only was it found in upper Wharfedale: Kettlewell (E.4),
Ilkley (D.5), Otley (E.6), Addingham (D.4) but further south, in upper
Airedale: Keighley (E.4), Kildwick (E.4) and Gargrave (D.3), and even
as far south as the Trough of Bowland (D.3), i.e. Ribblesdale: 1659
[Gisburn P.R.].

**Rural East.**

The surname was frequent in the parishes of the Vale of York:
Marton, Bishop Monkton, Ripley and in 1626 made its first appearance in
York [F.Y.], where Fabian Hardcastle was a haberdasher. It maintained
its hold on the southern part of this area also: Maltby, Brodsworth,
Wath, Pontefract and became frequent in the Leeds area: Crofton,
Kippax, Rothwell, Harewood, Adel. It is true to say that wherever the
surname had spread in the 16th century, it continued to ramify in the
17th and it has maintained its hold on the East and North Ridings until
the present day.

**Industrial South-West.**

It was in this century that Hardcastle became prolific in the lower
Calder: 1625 Batley [W.Y.R.], 1647 [Elland P.R.], 1659 [Horbury P.R.]. Subsequently this surname became particularly common in Huddersfield but has never really become characteristic of Bradford and Halifax.

**Distribution 1700 - 1969.**

By 1700 this Nidderdale family had spread so widely throughout the West Riding that there were few areas where it was not known. Of twelve new parishes where it appeared in the 18th century the only one to break new territory was in the extreme north-west of the Riding, i.e. 1771 [Thornton in Lonsdale P.R. - (Map 4, B.1)]. It has continued to ramify both within the West Riding and elsewhere and in 1969 Hardcastle is a prolific and widely distributed surname. No fewer than 485 families are represented in the telephone directories for 1968 and this is by no means a comprehensive list. The only areas where the surname is extremely rare or absent are Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland but if those places where there are fewer than 5 representatives are omitted the main centres of distribution are: Bristol, Chester, Nottingham (5), Peterborough (6), Birmingham (7), Brighton (11). The remaining names are grouped in three concentrations Yorkshire (195), London and Home Counties (123), Lancashire (56). This is consistent with the theory of a single origin for the surname, as there is no area with a significant concentration which defies explanation.

It is particularly interesting to note that of 44 Hardcastles in York (T.D.), 14 are farmers several of whom still live in Nidderdale where the surname originated. Hardcastle, in contrast to many other
West Riding names originating in a similar way, has undergone relatively few spelling variations. Occasionally, aberrative forms can be found in the parish registers, e.g. 1635 Michael Harddcast [Gargrave P.R.], 1687 Thomas Hardcastler [Leeds P.R.]. It would appear, however, that the only surviving variant is the extremely rare Harcastle, c.f. 1561 Thomas Harcastle [Aldborough P.R.].
Conclusion.

It has been shown that most West Riding surnames became hereditary in the period 1275 - 1425. This conclusion was arrived at in the case of individual families in the more comprehensive area surveys and in the introductory sections on heredity. A small proportion of names, however, date back to the 12th century at least, and it is true that others did not become hereditary until long after 1425. Certain filial names had still not become settled late in the 17th century and in the dales of the rural north-west many locality names were first evidenced in the 16th century. It seems clear that West Riding surnames developed rather later than surnames in the south of England and this factor helps to explain why filial names have a regional distribution and also why patronyms derived from non-norman personal names are rare in the county.

The use of the term "West Riding Surnames" seems to imply a homogeneity in the region. Such homogeneity does not exist. Even within such a narrowly defined area naming habits differed considerably, being affected by many considerations, i.e. type of community, pattern of settlement, social class. On the whole, the hilly west produced more distinctive names than the east and although this is true in several classes of surname, it can be attributed mainly to the western habit of deriving surnames from minor place-names.

The most striking single fact to emerge from the study of origins is that the West Riding is the home of a large number of distinctive names, which, in many cases must have had a single family origin.
Even where this cannot be proved there is a wealth of evidence to establish the probability of it being so. Even names formerly thought to have multiple origins must be looked at in the light of this conclusion. Indeed, the conclusion is hardly a startling one if it is remembered how small the population of the West Riding was in the latter half of the 14th century and how much smaller the actual number of families must have been.

Although most family names were hereditary by 1450, the subsequent migration of large numbers of people created hundreds of baffling variants until spelling became standardised and literacy almost complete. Such variants are often the surnames which have defied identification, and numerous problems of surname origin will remain, until such time as a complete survey of family names is carried out. It is true that a study of surname origins can throw light on their distribution and equally true that a study of their distribution can throw light on their origins. It must be recognised that these are in fact complementary studies, both essential to a correct understanding of surname development.

Even without statistics, it is obvious that whereas some families have become extinct, others have multiplied. What is of special interest is the regional pattern to this process of extinction or ramification. The failure to ramify was most marked in the Rural East, particularly in the large communities and it seems likely that the towns of the east must have acted as a drain on the population of the Vale of York as a whole. The few eastern family names which did ramify often did so only after migration to the west. It would be wrong to imply that
successful ramification was uniform throughout the whole of the western part of the West Riding. It is most marked in the Aire and Calder valleys and least marked in the Sheffield region.

A further point to be noted in conjunction with the ramification of family names, is their continuity in one particular village or region. It has been seen in the case of all the individual families dealt with in detail, even Fentiman the least common, that surnames have persisted in or near the place of origin throughout the 600 years of their development. However, in the east, where on the whole few families have ramified strongly, these names form only a small proportion of the present population. In the west they form a substantial proportion of the population. Even the tiny population of Bolton showed more family continuity than the sizeable community of Swillington, and in the industrial village of Almondbury there was evidence of a remarkable stability of family names, which is characteristic of the whole clothing area.

Although it is true that much of the present day population of the West Riding had its origins there, it is also true that there has been much internal migration and considerable immigration from neighbouring counties. Both internally and externally there is a marked west to east movement. Within the West Riding it was the families of the west which became prolific and even though a growing population absorbed much of the increase there was also a significant expansion eastwards by the 17th century. By the end of the 18th century many western surnames had become well established in the towns and villages of the east.
As far as immigration is concerned it is clear that the greatest external influence on the population has been in the last 150 years. Until 1851 there had been little apparent alteration in the pattern of short distance migration which characterised the area from 1379 onwards. This is not intended to imply that there was little immigration into the West Riding before the 19th century. County boundaries were not barriers and the normal turnover of village population brought many names into the West Riding which originated in neighbouring counties. In addition to this, it is evident that long distance moves into the county were not uncommon in the 13th and 14th centuries, at all levels of society so far as can be established. This can be partly explained by the pattern of land ownership under the manorial system. Families and institutions both held property in widely scattered areas of the Kingdom and movement between manors must have been frequent.

It is also true that the mediaeval urban centres attracted large numbers of immigrants from the adjoining counties and even further afield. However, the large numbers of names which reached the West Riding in these ways in the 14th century, had little permanent effect, for two main reasons. Firstly, much of the immigration took place whilst many surnames were still unsettled and secondly the area most affected by immigration was the east and it was here that the mortality rate among family names was most marked. Nevertheless, the frequency of names such as Kendall, Norfolk and Kent in the West Riding at the present day, testifies to this early influence.
On the whole the population was remarkably stable from the middle of the 14th century until the beginning of the 19th and external influences much less marked. Nevertheless, throughout this period there was an influx of names from the west and north-west, in particular from the North Riding, Lancs., and Westmorland. This has had an enormous influence on West Riding surnames and is reflected in the frequency of certain distinctive names.

Even when all such influences have been taken into account it is still true to say that West Riding nomenclature in 1969 is basically north-country in its origins and that the geographical surnames of the pennine valleys are the most distinctive constituent.
Appendix.

An appendix of names whose origins present some difficulty.

Bedford. This is obviously a local name - very prolific in West Yorkshire. It has a rarer variant Bedforth. The only difficulty is to decide on the location of the place of origin. The Yorkshire surname may be derived from Bedford, the county town, but alternatively there is a Bedford in Lancashire and a minor place-name in Thornhill parish, Bedforth. c.f. 1315 Roger de Bedeforth [W.C.R.], John de Bedforth [P.T.Y.].

Haggas. The name has a restricted distribution and is frequent in the Keighley area. Dr. Reaney treats it as a geographical name i.e. Hag-house. The early Yorkshire forms suggest, however, that it is more probably a form of Agatha. c.f. 1379 Emma Hagase [P.T.Y.], John Hagas [F.Y.]. These forms are very early for the "house" suffix to have been reduced. c.f. Agass, P.H. Reaney, A Dictionary of British Surnames, p.3.

Hallas. The name is now characteristically West Riding in distribution. There are several minor place-names from which it could have been derived. e.g. Hollas Farm, Norland, and it is precisely in this locality where the surname is noted in the West Riding. e.g. 1641 John Halehouse [Elland P.R.]. However, the examples are very late and the surname's origin may well be outside the county. There are a dozen modern variants.

Hemingway. The origin is clearly local and probably a lost place in Halifax parish. e.g. 1309 Richard de Hemygway (Hipperholme) [W.C.R.], 1379 John de Hemingway [P.T.Y.]. Later, association
with "wray" e.g. 1581 Robert Hemmingwray [Keighley P.R.] lead to variant spellings which have been used to explain the origin.

**Ingham.** Prolific in the West Riding. There are places in Lincs., Norfolk and Suffolk which may be the source of the early Yorkshire examples. e.g. 1379 Richard Hyngham (Sheffield) [P.T.Y.], and Thomas de Ingham of Lincs. bought land in Halifax in 1424. [Y. Deeds, Vol 6, p.136]. However, the name is particularly common on the Yorkshire-Lancashire border and an alternative derivation might be: 1379 Thomas de Yngholne (Bowland) [P.T.Y.], 1584 Thomas Ingham [Bolton by Bowland P.R.]. In this case the source would be a minor locality.

**Kershaw.** A prolific Yorkshire - Lancashire surname. The only difficulty is in deciding whether the Yorkshire or Lancashire locality is the source or whether indeed both have contributed. c.f. 1307 Adam de Kyrkeschawe [W.C.R.], 1379 Agnes Kirkeschagh [P.T.Y.].

**Pyrah.** A difficult name apparently restricted to the West Riding. The forms are very late, i.e. 1703 Joshua Pyrah [Bradford P.R.], 1789 John Pyrah [Rothwell P.R.], 1811 Benjamin Pyrah [Thornhill P.R.]. The only possibility locally seems to be that this is a variant of Perry or Pirrie. c.f. 13th century Amori de Piri, Pyry [Y. Deeds], 1574 Richard Pirrye [York P.R.], 1617 Robert Perie [Bolton by Bowland P.R.]. c.f. also Ryley, Rylah; Hulley, Hullah. v. p.128.

**Ridgwick, Redwick.** Variants of Ridealgh from Ridihalgh (Lancs.). They arose when the suffix was hardened (c.f. Bilbrough - Bilbruck), in the Huddersfield area. e.g. 1552 John Redyall (Dalton) [Y. Deeds],
1627 John Redyooke, 1763-97 Joseph Readyoak, Redgwick [Emley P.R.]. There may have been some influence from Ridgway, known locally.

Rothersy. Another frequent West Riding name with several variants. The earliest examples in the West Riding occur in lower Wharfedale, e.g. 1524 Thomas Rodder (Harewood) [S.R.], 1535 Richard Rotherey (Dunkeswick) [Claro Musters], 1616 William Rodderie [Harewood P.R.]. The surname is probably not native to the West Riding but its true home and therefore its origin, remain obscure. It may conceivably be connected with 1459 James Roderyk (York) [W.Y.R.] for the first Yorkshire example was in the East Riding. i.e. 1519 Alexander Rodderey (Cottingham) [W.Y.R.].

Wadsworth. There are two place-names in the West Riding i.e. Wadsworth and Wadworth and it is now extremely difficult to decide which surnames originate in which place-name. For example, the following surnames are almost certainly from Wadworth in South Yorkshire, 1379 William de Waddesworth, Thomas de Wadworth (Doncaster) [P.T.Y.]. The variant Wordsworth developed in South Yorks. e.g. 1780 John Wadsworth, Wordsworth [Frickley P.R.], 1491-4 William Waddesworth, William Wadsworth (Penistone) [Test. Ebon]. It therefore seems likely that Wordsworth is from Wadworth and not from the Halifax Wadsworth.

Wellock. A well established Craven name which originated in Linton. e.g. 1379 William Walok (Linton) [P.T.Y.], 1569 Thomas Wallocke [Linton P.R.], 1707 John Wellock [Addingham P.R.]. Almost certainly it is a diminutive of a personal name with the root
"walh". c.f. 1305 Peter son of Walcock [Y. Inq.], 1313 Emma Walhoc [W.C.R.], Thomas Wallesone [Pudsay]. The diminutives "ock" and "cock" were interchangeable in Yorkshire: 1423 Thomas Dilcock, 1491 Robert Dilock (Snaith) [Y. Deeds], 1666 Matthew Bayocke son of Thomas Baycocke [F.Y.].
## Abbreviations used in the text and bibliography.

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P.R. Parish Registers.
P.T.Y. Returns of the Poll Tax for the West Riding 1379.
Sawley. Sawley Cartulary. Y.A.S. Vols. 87, 90.
T.D. Telephone Directories.
Worcs. Worcestershire.
W.R. The West Riding.
Y.A.R. Three Yorkshire Assize Rolls, Y.A.S. Vol. 44.
Y.A.S. Publications of the Yorkshire Archaeological Society.
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