

Place-names of the Whittlewood area

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To my Grandparents

Abstract

The recent work of D. H. Green and others on the benefits of combining linguistic, archaeological and historical evidence has highlighted the importance of cross-disciplinary collaboration to early medieval studies. In this context, the Whittlewood Project (WP) lays important foundations for future projects, both in the UK and elsewhere, which seek to understand local settings in greater depth than any single discipline could permit.

The WP is a multi-disciplinary project, encompassing not only the research and analysis in this thesis but also the surveys and findings conducted by Dr Richard Jones (archaeologist) and Dr Mark Page (historian), amongst other scholars. The Project focuses on twelve parishes which straddle the county boundary between Northamptonshire and Buckinghamshire. The general aim is to build a picture of its medieval setting, with particular interest in the chronology of medieval settlement formation and subsequent changes in the way that communities responded to and utilised the landscape.

Chapter 2 presents a catalogue of Whittlewood place-name material, of which all names recorded before 1600 are analysed. The major place-names of Whittlewood and the surrounding area are investigated in Chapter 3. The band of parishes around Whittlewood adds context to the work solely on Whittlewood parishes; patterns may be further exploited. Chapter 4 draws from the minor names in this catalogue, weaving together the findings from the archaeological and historical surveys with those of place-names. This thesis provides a framework that can be used to aid future onomastic research projects with a cross-disciplinary focus.

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Abbreviations

a.: *ante* ‘before’, ‘not later than’

AD: *Ancient Deeds* (see References)

adj.: adjective

ADS: Archaeology Data Service – ‘The Whittlewood Project: Medieval Settlements and Landscapes in the Whittlewood area’ (see References – Dyer, C. *et al.*)

adv.: adverb

AN: Anglo-Norman

AND: The Anglo-Norman On-line Hub – *The Anglo-Norman Dictionary*. A Project of the University of Wales Aberystwyth and the University of Wales Swansea.

<<http://www.anglo-norman.net>>.

Angl: Anglian

approx.: approximate

ASC A: Bately, J. (ed.) (1986). *The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle – A Collaborative Edition*. Vol. 3, MS A. Cambridge: D. S. Brewer.

Ass: Stenton, D. M. (ed.) (1930). *The Earliest Northamptonshire Assize Rolls*. Northamptonshire Record Society 5.

Bd: Bedfordshire

BI & I: Boatwright, L. (ed.) (1994). *Inquisitions and Indictments from late fourteenth century Buckinghamshire*. Buckinghamshire Record Society 29.

Bk: Buckinghamshire

Brk: Berkshire

BRO: Buckinghamshire Record Office

BT: Bosworth, J. & Toller, T. N. (1898). *An Anglo-Saxon Dictionary*. Oxford: OUP.

Buckscc: Buckinghamshire County Council – ‘Launching the Ouse Valley Way’ (Press Release)

<http://www.buckscc.gov.uk/news/200404/launch_of_ouse_valley_way.htm>.

C: Cambridgeshire

c.: *circa* 'about'

CAB: Elvey, E. M. (ed.) (1975). *The Courts of the Archdeaconry of Buckingham 1483-1523*. Buckinghamshire Record Society 19.

CDEPN: Watts, V. (2004). *The Cambridge Dictionary of English Place-Names*. Cambridge: CUP.

cent.: century

cf.: *confer* 'compare' or 'consult'

Ch: Cheshire

ChR: *Calendar of Charter Rolls*. (1903-1927, 6 vols.). London: HMSO.

Cl: *Calendar of Close Rolls*. (1892-1954, 45 vols.). London: HMSO.

CIR: *Rotuli Litterarum Clausarum*. (1833-44, 2 vols.). London: HMSO.

comp.: comparative

Cor: Cornwall, Cornish

D: Devon

dat.: dative

DB: Morris, J. (ed.) (1978-9). *Domesday Book: Buckinghamshire, Northamptonshire*. Chichester: Phillimore.

Db: Derbyshire

def.art.: definite article

DEPN: Ekwall, E. (1960). *The Concise Oxford Dictionary of English Place-Names* (4th edn.). Oxford: OUP.

DES: Reaney, P. H. & Wilson, R. M. (1995). *A Dictionary of English Surnames* (3rd edn. (repr)). Oxford: OUP.

dial.: dialect

dis.: disused

Do: Dorset

DOE: Dictionary of Old English Project (2003). *Dictionary of Old English A-F* (CD-ROM, Version 1.0). Pontifical Institute of Medieval Studies, Canada.

Du: Dutch

Dur: Durham

EAngl: East Anglia

EDD: Wright, J. (ed.) (1898-1905). *The English Dialect Dictionary* (6 vols.). London: Amen Corner.

EMidl: East Midlands, East Midland counties

eMnE: Early Modern English

Eng: English

EPNE: Smith, A. H. (1956). *English Place-Name Elements* (EPNS 15-16). Cambridge: CUP.

EPNS: English Place-Name Society

ERN: Ekwall, E. (1928). *English River-Names*. Oxford: Clarendon Press.

esp.: especially

Ess: Essex

et al.: *et alii* ‘and others’

et freq.: ‘and frequent(ly)’

ETR: Chibnall, A. C. (ed.) (1966). *Early Taxation Returns*. Buckinghamshire Record Society 14.

Eyre: Jenkins, J. G. (ed.) (1942). *Calendar of the Roll of the Justices on Eyre*. Buckinghamshire Record Society 6.

FA: *Feudal Aids*. (1899-1920, 6 vols.). London: HMSO.

fem.: feminine

FF: Hughes, M. W. (ed.) (1940). *A Calendar of the Feet of Fines for the county of Buckingham*. Buckinghamshire Record Society 4.

Fine: *Calendar of Fine Rolls*. (1911-62, 22 vols.). London: HMSO.

Fr: French

G: German/Germanic

Gael: Gaelic

gen.: genitive

GEN UKI: UK and Ireland Genealogy – ‘Beachampton’.

<<http://met.open.ac.uk/genuki/big/eng/BKM/Beachampton/Index.html#NamesGeog>>.

Gl: Gloucestershire

Ha: Hampshire

Hd.: Hundred

hd.n.: hundred-name

He: Herefordshire

HMSO: Her Majesty’s Stationery Office

HRO: Herefordshire Record Office

Hrt: Hertfordshire

Hu: Huntingdonshire

Icel: Icelandic

Ipm: *Calendar of Inquisitions Post Mortem*. (1904-2004, 23 vols.). London: HMSO.

Ir: Irish

JEPNS: Journal of the English Place-Name Society.

Kt: Kent

L: Lincolnshire

La: Lancashire

Lat: Latin

Laws: Liebermann (ed.) (1903-16). *Die Gesetze der Angels^Mchsen* (3 vols.). Leipzig.

Lei: Leicestershire

LG: Low German

LPC: Elvey, G. R. (ed.) (1968-75). *Luffield Priory Charters*. Buckinghamshire Record Society and Northamptonshire Record Society 22 & 26.

LPN: Gelling, M. & Cole, A. (2000). *The Landscape of Place-Names*. Stamford: Shaun Tyas.

MBS/N: Wake, J. (ed.) (1926). *Musters, Beacons and Subsidies of Northampton 1586-1623*. Northamptonshire Record Society 3.

MDu: Middle Dutch

ME: Middle English

MED: Kurath, H. *et al.* (eds.) (1956-2001). *Middle English Dictionary*. Ann Arbor: University of Michigan Press.

MELS: Löfvenberg, M. T. (1942). *Studies on Middle English Local Surnames*. Lund: HÅkan Ohlssons.

MHG: Middle High German

Midl: Midlands, the Midland counties

Miss Cart: Jenkins, J. G. (ed.) (1938-62). *The Cartulary of Missenden Abbey*. Buckinghamshire Record Society 2, 10 & 12.

MLG: Middle Low German

MnE: Modern English

mod.: modern

Nb: Northumberland

NCO: New College, Oxford

NEMidl: North-east Midlands, North-east Midland counties

neut.: neuter

New Advent: New Advent – Online Catholic Encyclopedia.
<<http://www.newadvent.org/cathen/04533a.htm>>.

NF: Norman French

Nf: Norfolk

NLP: Goring, J. & Wake, J. (ed.) (1975). *Northamptonshire Lieutenancy Papers 1580-1614*. Northamptonshire Record Society 27.

NMidl: North Midlands, North Midland counties

nom.: nominative

Norw: Norwegian

NRO: Northamptonshire Record Office

NSR: Gollancz, M. (ed.) (1940). *Rolls of Northamptonshire Sessions of the Peace 1314-16, 1320*. Northamptonshire Record Society 11.

Nt: Nottinghamshire

Nth: Northamptonshire

num.: numeral

NWMidl: North-west Midlands, North-west Midland counties

ODa: Old Danish

OE: Old English

OED: The Oxford English Dictionary online.
<<http://www.oed.com>>.

OFr: Old French

OFris: Old Frisian

OG: Old German

OHG: Old High German

OIr: Old Irish

ON: Old Norse

ONC: Hanks, P., Hodges, F., Mills, A. D. & Room, A. (2002). *The Oxford Names Companion*. Oxford: OUP.

ONFr: Old Norse French

OSax: Old Saxon

OSw: Old Swedish

OWN: Old West Norse

OWScand: Old West Scandinavian

Oxf: Oxfordshire

pa.part.: past participle

Pat: *Calendar of Patent Rolls* (1891-1916, 52 vols.). London: HMSO.

Penguin 2002: Martin, G. H. & Williams, A. (eds.) (2002). *Domesday Book – A Complete Translation*. London: Penguin Books.

pl.: plural

PNBdHu: Mawer, A. & Stenton, F. M. (1926). *The Place-Names of Bedfordshire & Huntingdonshire* (EPNS 3). Cambridge: CUP.

PNBk: Mawer, A. & Stenton, F. M. (1925). *The Place-Names of Buckinghamshire* (EPNS 2). Cambridge: CUP.

PNBrk: Gelling, M. (1973-6). *The Place-Names of Berkshire* (EPNS 49-51). Cambridge: CUP.

PNC: Reaney, P. H. (1943). *The Place-Names of Cambridgeshire & the Isle of Ely* (EPNS 19). Cambridge: CUP.

PNCh: Dodgson, J. McN. (1970-97). *The Place-Names of Cheshire* (EPNS 44-8, 54, 74). Cambridge/Nottingham: CUP/EPNS.

PNCu: Armstrong, A. M., Mawer, A., Stenton F. M. & Dickins, B. (1950-2). *The Place-Names of Cumberland* (EPNS 20-2). Cambridge: CUP.

PND: Gover, J. E. B., Mawer, A. & Stenton, F. M. (1931-2). *The Place-Names of Devon* (EPNE 8-9). Cambridge: CUP.

PNDb: Cameron, K. (1959). *The Place-Names of Derbyshire* (EPNS 27-9). Cambridge: CUP.

PNGL: Smith, A. H. (1964-5). *The Place-Names of Gloucestershire* (EPNS 38-41). Cambridge: CUP.

PNHrt: Gover, J. E. B., Mawer, A. & Stenton, F. M. (1938). *The Place-Names of Hertfordshire* (EPNS 15). Cambridge: CUP.

PNL: Cameron, K. (1985-). *The Place-Names of Lincolnshire* (EPNS 58, 64-6, 71, 73, 77-). Cambridge/Nottingham: CUP/EPNS.

PNLa: Ekwall, E. (1922). *The Place-Names of Lancashire* (EPNS 1). Manchester: Academic Press.

- PNLand: Gelling, M. (1993). *Place-Names in the Landscape*. London: J. M. Dent.
- PNLei: Cox, B. (1998-2004). *The Place-Names of Leicestershire* (EPNS 75, 78, 81). Nottingham: EPNS.
- PNMx: Gover, J. E. B., Mawer, A. & Stenton, F. M. (1942). *The Place-Names of Middlesex* (EPNS 18). Cambridge: CUP.
- PNNf: Sandred, K. I. & Lindstrom, B. (1989-2002). *The Place-Names of Norfolk* (EPNS 61, 72, 79). Nottingham: EPNS.
- PNNt: Gover, J. E. B., Mawer, A. & Stenton, F. M. (1940). *Place-Names of Nottinghamshire* (EPNS 17). Cambridge: CUP.
- PNNth: Gover, J. E. B., Mawer, A. & Stenton, F. M. (1933). *The Place-Names of Northamptonshire* (EPNS 10). Cambridge: CUP.
- PNOxf: Gelling, M. & Stenton, D. M. (1953-4). *The Place-Names of Oxfordshire* (EPNS 23-4). Cambridge: CUP.
- PNRu: Cox, B. (1994). *The Place-Names of Rutland* (EPNS 67, 69). Nottingham: EPNS.
- PNSa: Gelling, M., with Champion, W. & Foxall, H. D. G. (1990-2004). *The Place-Names of Shropshire* (EPNS 62/3, 70, 76, 80). Nottingham: EPNS.
- PNSr: Gover, J. E. B., Mawer, A. & Stenton, F. M. with Bonner, A. (1934). *The Place-Names of Surrey* (EPNS 11). Cambridge: CUP.
- PNSst: Oakden, J. P. (1984-). *The Place-Names of Staffordshire* (EPNS 55-). Cambridge: CUP.
- PNSx: Mawer, A. & Stenton, F. M., with Gover, J. E. B. (1929-30). *The Place-Names of Sussex* (EPNS 6-7). Cambridge: CUP.
- PNW: Gover, J. E. B., Mawer, A. & Stenton, F. M. (1939). *The Place-Names of Wiltshire* (EPNS 16). Cambridge: CUP.
- PNWar: Gover, J. E. B., Mawer, A. & Stenton, F. M. with Houghton, F. T. S. (1936). *The Place-Names of Warwickshire* (EPNS 13). Cambridge: CUP.
- PNWest: Smith, A. H. (1967). *The Place-Names of Westmorland* (EPNS 42-3). Cambridge: CUP.
- PNWo: Mawer, A. & Stenton, F. M., with Houghton, F. T. S. (1927). *The Place-Names of Worcestershire* (EPNS 4). Cambridge: CUP.
- PNYE: Smith, A. H. (1937). *The Place-Names of the East Riding of Yorkshire and York* (EPNS 14). Cambridge: CUP.

PNYN: Smith, A. H. (1928). *The Place-Names of the North Riding of Yorkshire* (EPNS 5). Cambridge: CUP.

PNYW: Smith, A. H. (1961-3). *The Place-Names of the West Riding of Yorkshire* (EPNS 30-7). Cambridge: CUP.

prep.: preposition

pres.part.: present participle

R.: river

RCHME IV: Royal Commission on Historical Monuments England: *An Inventory of the Historical Monuments in the County of Northampton*. Vol. IV – Archaeological Sites in South-West Northamptonshire (1982). London: HMSO.

Rev.: Reverend

RH: *Rotuli Hundredorum*. (1812-18, 2 vols.). London: HMSO.

S: Sawyer, P. H. (1968). *Anglo-Saxon Charters – An Annotated List and Bibliography*. London: Royal Historical Society.

2nd edn. online:

<<http://www.trin.cam.ac.uk/chartwww/eSawyer.99/eSawyer2.html>>.

s.a.: *sub anno*

sb.: substantive

Scand: Scandinavian

Scot.: Scottish, Scotland

SE: South-east, south-eastern counties

Sf: Suffolk

sg.: singular

Ship: Bonsey, C. G. (ed.) (1965). *Ship Money Papers*. Buckinghamshire Record Society 13.

SMidl: South Midlands

So: Somerset

SPC: Jenkins, J. G. (ed.) (1945). *Cartulary of Snelshall Priory*. Buckinghamshire Record Society 9.

Sr: Surrey

St: Staffordshire

Swed: Swedish

Sx: Sussex

TC: Saltman, A. (ed.) (1962). *The Cartulary of Tutbury Priory*. London: HMSO (Historical Manuscripts Commission).

TNA: PRO: The National Archives: Public Record Office

v.: verb

VEPN: Parsons, D. N. *et al.* (1997-). *The Vocabulary of English Place-Names*. Nottingham: EPNS.

Viatores 1964: Bagshawe, R. W. *et al.* ('The Viatores') (1964). *Roman Roads in the South-East Midlands*. London: Gollancz.

vol.: volume

W: Wiltshire

War: Warwickshire

WBP: Jenkins, J. G. (ed.) (2001). *The White Book of Peterborough*. Northamptonshire Record Society 41.

West: Westmorland

Westm.: Westminster

WG: West Germanic

WMidl: West Midlands, West Midland counties

Wo: Worcestershire

WP: Whittlewood Project

WSax: West Saxon

Wt: Isle of Wight

Yk: Yorkshire

Chapter 1 – Introduction

The WP was led by a team of archaeologists and historians. The research was based on the intensive study of a group of twelve parishes (covering 100 sq km of countryside), straddling the county boundary between Buckinghamshire and Northamptonshire (see Figure 1.1). In its entirety however, the WP area encompassed three counties and four hundreds (see Figure 1.2). Although the twelve parishes under investigation are not and were not administratively connected in any way, they were all once part of Whittlewood Forest; remnants of the former royal forest are preserved in the extensive areas of parkland at Stowe and Wakefield Lawn.

Throughout the middle ages, settlement patterns here were mixed: nucleated and dispersed settlements co-existed and prevailed; early medieval layouts are still visible in some parishes to this day (e.g. the dispersed *ends* at Leckhampstead). One of the main objectives of the WP was to investigate the distribution of settlement-types across Whittlewood with specific reference to their origins and survival (Jones & Page 2003: 77). The relationships between settlements, and their fields, pasture, meadow and woodland were also important foci for study. Place-names preserve details of the settlement or site from which a name is coined, often also providing information relating to the nature or purpose of a settlement, e.g. the element **wīc** may denote ‘a dependent place with a specialised commercial function’.¹ When analysing a place-name with a topographical element, the etymology is more reliable if the landscape feature to which the name is attached can be pinpointed (i.e. the element **denu** presupposes a ‘valley’). Whittlewood is known for its “gently undulating topography” (low hills and shallow valleys), which have developed through the glacial reworking of the landscape.² The landscape features found in the names of the WP area are therefore not dramatic.

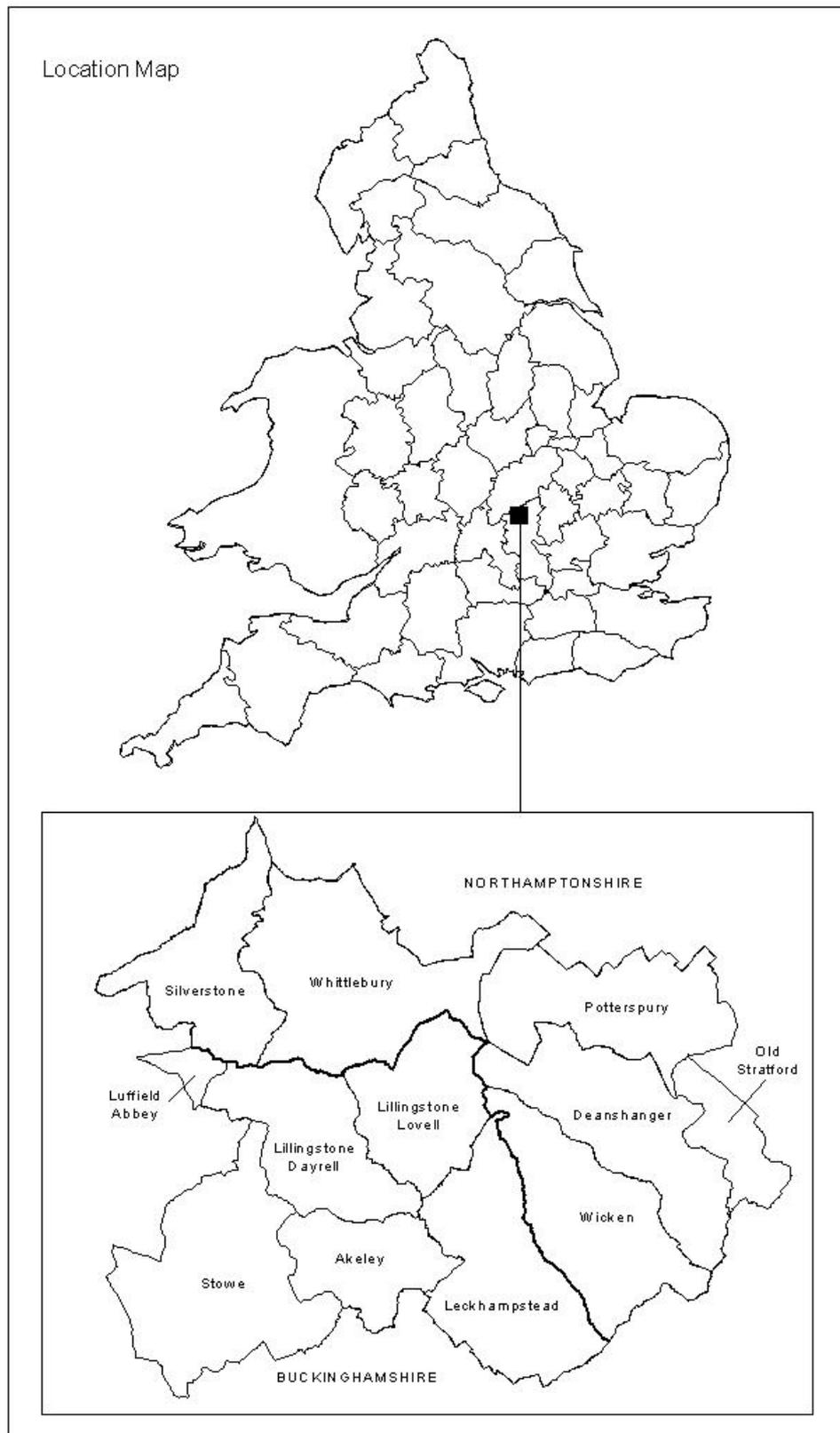


Figure 1.1: The Whittlewood Project area
(image courtesy of Jones & Page 2006: 17, Figure 4).

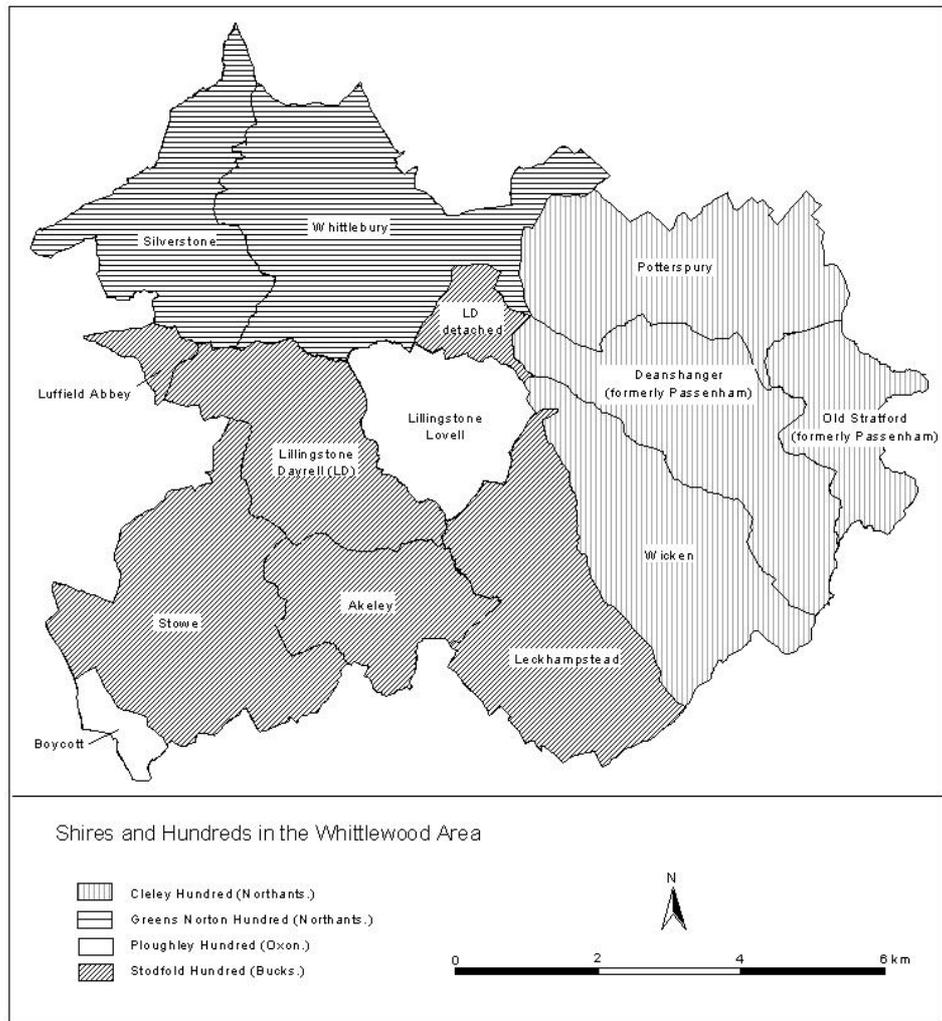


Figure 1.2: Shires and hundreds in the Whittlewood area (image courtesy of Jones & Page 2006: 29, Figure 10).

Whittlewood is said to have been in the northwest corner of the territory of the iron age Catuvellani: the archaeological evidence available suggests that the area may have been exploited during this period; for example, in Deanshanger and Potterspury iron age pottery has been discovered, indicative of occupation (Jones & Page 2003: 59). Roman presence in the WP area is evident also in the finds of pottery; the area was under the plough at that time. Several villa sites lie in and around the Whittlewood area; close to Watling Street villas have been excavated at The Gullet in Whittlebury and Wakefield Lodge in Potterspury (RCHME IV: 41). Some sites, such as Deanshanger villa, have produced both iron age and early Roman material “suggesting some continuity of occupation and settlement pattern” (Jones & Page 2003: 61).

Jones and Page suggest that three characteristic features can be defined for the Roman period: “extensive cultivation; restricted tree-cover; and a hierarchical but dispersed settlement pattern” (2003: 63). After the departure of the Romans at around 400 AD, the woodland regenerated at Whittlewood; it was heavily wooded by the time of the Domesday Book. During the middle ages, the WP area formed part of the royal forest – at one stage, all Whittlewood parishes lay within the bounds of the Forest.

The Project was concerned with the prehistoric and Romano-British use of land, the chronology of medieval settlement formation, the effects of factors such as environment and lordship on the settlement patterns, and especially the development of settlements between 850 and 1250 AD (ADS: Whittlewood 2006). We can learn a lot from inter-disciplinary research collaboration; this thesis is an examination of what name-studies can add.

Whittlewood as a focus area

The WP stemmed from earlier work on the east midlands counties of Bedfordshire, Buckinghamshire, Leicestershire and Northamptonshire (Lewis *et al.* 2001). Whittlewood was one of 14 groups of parishes identified for study purposes. Each group was scored on the basis of factors such as topography, archaeology, pottery and documentation. Whittlewood was chosen for the purposes of studying medieval rural settlement because:

- i) Its settlement patterns were mixed: Whittlewood is an area in which different settlement types are able to coexist, often no more than a few miles apart (see discussion below).
- ii) There were a range of deserted, shrunken and surviving settlements, which would allow us to explore the reasons for the varying lifespan of settlements in Whittlewood.
- iii) The location of Whittlewood suggested that pottery from 400 – 1100 AD might emerge, helping to solve questions surrounding the chronology of nucleation (Jones & Page 2006: 24).

Settlement patterns

Roberts explains that a farmstead is:

A fundamental building block and can either appear on its own, scattered across the landscape in a dispersed pattern, or concentrated in villages and hamlets which themselves lie spread in a pattern of nucleations (Roberts 1996: 19).

Whittlewood is located within the Central Province (a concept argued by Roberts & Wrathmell 2000), where the majority of settlements are nucleated. However, as stated above, the layout of the villages varies across the WP area: some display a distinctly nucleated appearance, e.g. Whittlebury, whereas other villages are dispersed in character with different parts (known as *ends*), e.g. Leckhampstead (Church End, Middle End, South End, Barretts End and Limes End – see Figure 1.3). The Central Province is predominantly champion in character;³ however, the WP area is hybrid (a mix of champion and woodland), which may have been influenced by ‘ancient’ and ‘planned’ types of countryside, as defined by Rackham (1993: 4-5). Ancient countryside is characterized by woodland and

settlements of a dispersed nature; despite Whittlewood's wooded landscape, its settlements were quite mixed in form (Lewis *et al.* 2001: 57). The variety of settlement forms and landscape character add to the diversity of the WP area. It is suspected that, in Whittlewood, settlements evolved from 'pre-village nuclei' rather than from the abandonment of hamlet and farmsteads. Dispersed settlements were probably involved in the same process of expansion as nucleated villages, differing only by morphology (Jones & Page 2006: 25).



Figure 1.3: the *ends* at Leckhampstead.

When trying to discover the environment in which colonization took place, we may turn to place-names to provide us with vital clues. For example, names in **lēah** are suggestive of woodland clearings (e.g. Akeley, Puxley), whereas names in **feld** are (usually) indicative of open country. More noteworthy perhaps is the ring of names in **tūn** outside areas of woodland in contrast with woodland terms (such as **lēah**) within the bounds of the Forest. Gelling notices a similar pattern in her study of the Birmingham region (Forest of Arden), which she associates with relatively late colonization (2000: 126); perhaps the same can be said for Whittlewood.⁴

Before the Norman Conquest, Whittlewood's administrative structure was composed of estates (Jones *et al.* 2006: 19/5). These are preserved in place-names such as Lillingstone Lovell and -Dayrell which once constituted a single landholding: "before the Conquest the manor was undivided." (PNBk: 44, VCH Bk IV•188). Similarly, Potterspury and Paulerspury share the same generic **pirige** 'pear-tree' and were known locally as *Pury*, which suggests that the two parishes were originally one unit (PNNth: 103).

Farming and the Forest

From early maps, we are able to visualise the extent of Whittlewood Forest during the middle ages. Name evidence was plentiful not only in terms of coppice-names but also the names of surrounding villages, fields and enclosures, which has added another layer to the pictorial representation of the WP area. As stated above, the parishes of the WP area were included within the bounds of Whittlewood Forest after the Norman Conquest. Many villagers protested against the restrictions of forest law, which led to the disafforestation of parts of the Forest in the middle ages, although it was not until 1853 that the remainder was released from crown control (Jones & Page 2006: 111, 116). Following this, the land was cleared and divided into regular blocks. However, a number of coppices named on the Forest maps have been preserved, especially around Wakefield Lawn.

From the 12th and 13th centuries, open-field farming was adopted by nucleated villages in the Whittlewood area; dispersed settlements were farmed in severalty. During the late middle ages, parliamentary enclosure and disafforestation had an impact on the landscape of the WP area. The process of enclosure varied from parish to parish; Lillingstone Dayrell converted its open fields at the end of the 15th century, whereas enclosure at Silverstone did not occur until 1824 (Jones & Page 2006: 19, Jones *et al.* 2006: 19/5, Hall 1995: 342). After the enclosure of the open fields, the emergent new closes received names; many of which have proved to be very useful when uncovering the agricultural and social history of a parish.⁵

Earlier surveys

The Whittlewood area had not previously been subject to an extensive study, let alone an inter-disciplinary investigation. Knowledge of the place-names of Whittlewood was limited to interpretations of the major names, since the English Place-Name Society volumes for Buckinghamshire and Northamptonshire were amongst the first to be published (in 1925 and 1933 respectively) and offered little insight into the minor names of these counties.

It became apparent early in the Project that the surveys and documentation of Northamptonshire far outweigh those of Buckinghamshire. John Bridges (1666-1724) and George Baker (1781-1851) both compiled studies of Northamptonshire, which included the WP area.⁶ For many of the parishes in Whittlewood, these studies are still the most comprehensive available, though for the parishes in the hundred of Cleyley, the fifth volume of Northamptonshire's *Victoria County History* has provided new insights. The five volumes of Buckinghamshire's *Victoria County History* are adequate reference points for the county. In addition, the Buckinghamshire Archaeological Society has published *Records of Buckinghamshire* (since 1854), which also contain charters and historical studies. The Luffield Priory charters (published by Northamptonshire and Buckinghamshire Record Societies) have supplied us with a substantial amount of name data; not only place-names, field-names, and personal names, but also dates and locations where relevant, i.e. in the case of field- and furlong-names, the parish or district is cited in addition to positional information such as the name of a neighbouring landmark or plot of land.

Jones and Page remark that "the medieval landscape of the study area has not received much attention in recent decades" (Jones & Page 2006: 28), with the exception of Clarke's 'History of Stowe' (1967). Indeed, commendable studies of parishes in the Whittlewood area have been distinctly lacking with the exception of Stowe and Passenham. Compiled by Brown and Roberts (1973), the history of Passenham is explained in great detail; the reader is provided with an insight into the medieval village, in relation to the changing settlements and landscape in and

around Passenham and to historical developments on a more general scale. Furthermore, the authors catalogue some of the minor names of Passenham.

Documents examined

Despite the extensive medieval documentation listed for the Whittlewood area, the sub-standard quality of many of its records often deprived researchers of valuable information; some were incomplete, whereas others had simply not survived.⁷

As stated above, the parishes were not connected administratively; as such the DB (1086), the ecclesiastical taxation (1291) and the lay subsidy returns (1524-5) are the most extensive records available – “there is no consistent documentary coverage of the project area” (Jones & Page 2006: 29). Due to Whittlewood’s former status as a royal forest, administrative records cover the period between 1200 and 1350 (providing details of the demesne and tenant holdings), though Buckinghamshire is not as well represented as Northamptonshire. As Brown and Foard remark,

Because of the remarkable survival of documents [...] Northamptonshire has a highly significant part to play in assisting our understanding of the processes behind the making of the Midland landscape, and in particular of the chronology of landscape change (1998: 82).

Buckinghamshire (and Oxfordshire) are better represented in the Hundred Rolls inquiry of 1279, which provides landholding information of that time.

A variety of documentation was examined over the course of this project. The Luffield Priory charters (mentioned above) provided extensive records for parishes such as Silverstone and Whittlebury. Glebe terriers (16th – 19th century) and documents relating to enclosure (18th and 19th century) also supplied large numbers of the field- and furlong-names analysed in Chapter 2. In some documents however, the names of fields are not as explicit as the names of places; possibly due to the fact that field-names are more frequently used in speech rather than in writing. Major names have been objects of scholarly interest for a very long time; field-names, however, received little attention until about seventy years

ago when lists of minor names were introduced into *The English Place-Name Society* volumes.⁸ Unlike major names, field-names are often impermanent – usually due to changes of landowner or surrounding features. This presents difficulties in the pursuit of early or additional forms necessary for a reliable interpretation of a field-name. One advantage to the fluid nature of field-names is that, when recorded, they allow us to track historical changes more precisely. Parishes such as Passenham have well-documented fields (TNA: PRO, DL43/8/6A); others rely on medieval grants and deeds, as well as the later records of estates.

The records from which name evidence is extracted are different for field-names compared to place-names: place-name evidence is collected from charters and other documents issued by the Crown, whereas field-names are found in records originating from and sometimes still preserved in the localities concerned. These are documents such as cartularies, rentals, registers, glebe terriers and estate maps for the early modern period. Maps supplemented our catalogue of Whittlewood place-names immensely, which was prioritised over recording the exact location of many of the fields and furlongs. The Whittlewood area is depicted in 17th, 18th and 19th century maps; the Forest map of 1787 is probably the most extensive and well-preserved (TNA: PRO, MR1/315).

The techniques for interpreting field-names are very similar to the processes used with interpreting place-names, i.e. we begin by examining the agricultural background, and the history and topography of the locality. This may include factors concerned with land, soil and natural life, crops and livestock, buildings, ownership; also cultural, social and administrative factors (Field 1993: 3-4). A significant or long-established field-name is often an indication of a site worth archaeological examination, i.e. field-names often record the previous uses and users of the land.

A Multi-disciplinary Project

Whittlewood was a multi-disciplinary project: archaeologists and historians were heavily involved in the investigation, though many other scholars conducted and

contributed subsidiary research projects. The English Heritage funded a vernacular architectural survey, Paul Barnwell investigated the churches, and palaeoenvironmentalists from Royal Holloway (University of London) performed pollen analyses on peat cores taken from Whittlewood and the surrounding area. It is important to note, however, that although there were many different disciplines involved in the Project, one central objective was shared by all: “[to investigate] how, when, and why people took divergent paths towards nucleated and dispersed settlements” (ADS: Whittlewood 2006). This thesis comprises the final segment of the Project, an inter-disciplinary study of the place-names of the Whittlewood area.

¹ Cf. interpretations offered by Coates 1999: 86.

² The local streams feed into the rivers Tove and Great Ouse, through the glacial boulder clay, which overlies solid limestone (Jones, Dyer and Page 2006).

³ Champion countryside is characterized by common fields, strong lordship, and peasants holding tenements. See discussion in Jones & Page 2003: 71, 76.

⁴ See also discussion in Chapter 4.

⁵ Cf. Field 1993: 2.

⁶ Cf. J. Bridges (1791). *The History and Antiquities of Northamptonshire* (2 vols.). Oxford; G. Baker (1822-41). *The History and Antiquities of the County of Northampton* (2 vols.). London.

⁷ This is supported by Jones & Page 2006: 28.

⁸ *The Place-Names of Northamptonshire* (1933) was the first volume to include a (very limited) list of minor names.

Chapter 2 – The material

This chapter comprises a catalogue of all the major and minor names of the Whittlewood Project area, divided by parish (with the addition of a miscellaneous list at the end). Place-names first recorded before 1600 have been analysed and interpretations offered. Elements in **bold** relate to the List of Elements. Map co-ordinates are given where known; names in *italic* denote unidentified (minor) names. Document references can be found under References, and images in Appendix 1 (CD-ROM).

Akeley

Akeley [SP 70 37]:

Achelei 1086 (DB),

Akileia 1152-8, *Akeleia* 1155, (NLC, see PNBk: 40), 1176 (P, see PNBk: 40),

Akelay, *Achelay* 1179 (P, see PNBk: 40), *Ackele*, *Akele* 1202 (Ass), *Akeleya* 1245-62 (NLC, see PNBk: 40), *Akel'* c.1250-50 (LPC), *Akele* 1270 (Pat, see PNBk: 40), *Akeley* 1332-1446 (ETR), *Acley* 1494, 1505-13, *Akeley*, *paryssh of Akeley* 1520, *parochie de Akeley* 1521 (CAB), *Ackley*, *Akeley*, *Akely*, *Akelye* c.1630 (Ship), *Akeley* 1639 (Glebe), *Akeley* or *Oakeley* 1755 (BW, see PNBk: 40),

Acle, *Acley* 1202 (Ass), *Acleya* 1217 (Bract, see PNBk: 40), *Aklye* 1220 (Fees 312, see PNBk: 40), *Acle* 1220 (Pat, see PNBk: 40), 1221 (Bract, see PNBk: 40), 1225, 1227 (FF), 1228, 1230 (Ch, see PNBk: 40), 1235 (Fees 461, see PNBk: 40), 1247 (Ass, see PNBk: 40), 1251, 1278 (FF), 1288-9 (LPC), 1302 (FA, see PNBk: 40), 1314-16 (NSR), 1316, 1346 (FA, see PNBk: 40), 1396 (Pat, see PNBk: 40), *Ackle* 1228 (Ch, see PNBk: 40), *Aklee* 1234-41 (NLC, see PNBk: 40), *Accle* 1241 (FF), *Accle* 1276 (FF), *Acle by Bukyngham* 1375 (Pat, see PNBk: 40), *subtus Whittilwod* 1399 (ImpR, see PNBk: 40), *Acle-under-Whittilwod*, *Acle-under-Whittilwode* 1400 (Fine), *Akley* 1521 (CAB),

Hacle c.1250-60 (LPC),

Okelee 1411 (Pat, see PNBk: 40), *parochie de Okley* 1521 (CAB),

Ekeley 1577 (AD vi, see PNBk: 40)

(*pers.n.*, **lēah**) 'Aca's woodland clearing' - see Chapter 3 for discussion. Enclosure began in 1228, with further extensive enclosures around 1660; the Enclosure Act was passed in 1794 (dated 1796) (VCH Bk IV•145).

Akeley Wood [SP 693 379] (OS Explorer 192 and 1889 6” map): (*wood of*) *Ackle* 1228 (ChR) (*place-name*, **wudu**) ‘Akeley wood’.

Akeley Wood Farm [SP 692 386] (OS Explorer 192 and 1886 6” map)
Akeley Wood School [SP 692 375] (OS Explorer 192), Akeleywood (1900 6” map)
Akeleywood House [SP 695 383] (1900 6” map)

Brick Field [SP 714 382] (1889 6” map)

Bull & Butcher (P.H.) [SP 707 377] (1889 6” map)

Cherrytree Plantation [SP 689 388] (OS Explorer 192)

Church Farm [SP 706 378] (OS Explorer 192)

Clay Pit [SP 713 382], [SP 714 381] and [SP 714 382] (1889 6” map)

Duck End [SP 711 378] (OS Explorer 192)

The Greyhound (P.H.) [SP 707 375] (1889 6” map)

Hillside Farm [SP 706 379] (OS Explorer 192)

Home Farm [SP 693 378] (OS Explorer 192)

Kiln [SP 713 382] and [SP 715 382] (1889 6” map)

Limekiln [SP 714 382] (1889 6” map)

Manor Farm [SP 711 375] (OS Explorer 192)

Methodist Chapel (Wesleyan) [SP 709 378] (1889 6” map) ‘Wesleyan chapel at Akeley’, built in 1828 (VCH Bk IVΨ144).

North Lodge [SP 696 377] (OS Explorer 192)

Old Gravel Pit [SP 689 374] (1900 6” map)

Pits (dis.) [SP 715 381] (OS Explorer 192)

Pottery Farm [SP 714 382] (OS Explorer 192), Akeley Pottery (1889 6” map)

St. James’s Church [SP 708 378] (1889 6” map): *Ecclesia de Acle (cum capella)* 1291 (WBP), *Akeley church* 1520 (CAB) (*place-name* (with **cirice**, *church dedication*) ‘the church at Akeley’ – granted with the manor by Walter Giffard to Longueville Priory (Normandy) in 1086 (VCH Bk IV•146).

Sand Pit [SP 689 377] (1900 6” map)

Spring [SP 713 381] (1889 6" map): *les Spryng* 1400-22 (NCO, 4085) 'spring', or perhaps 'copse' (see **spring**).

Stockholt Farm [SP 702 385] (OS Explorer 192 and 1889 6" map): *Stocholt* 1229 (Cl, see PNBk: 41), 1242 (Ch, see PNBk: 41), 1255 (*For*, see PNBk: 41), *Stokholt* 1235 (Pat, see PNBk: 41), *Stocholt* 1254-5 (RH), *Stocholt* 1279 (VCH Nth IVΨ145), 1282 (Ipm, see PNBk: 41), *Stochote* 1345 (BL, Add Ch 6029), 1400-22 (NCO, 4085), *Stockholt Wood* 1876 (NCO, 5782) (**stocc**, **holt** (with *wudu*, *ferme*)) 'stump-wood'; the pronunciation of this name, [stOk@l], warrants further investigation. It seems it is characteristic of this local dial. (amongst others) for final <d> and <t> to be lost after a consonant (PNBk: xxvi). Cf. Rockwell, also with generic **holt** (PNBk: 180) and Weald [wiΨl] (PNBk: 18). Cf. also *Stockeholefield* (Stowe). There was a Roman villa at this site, which may have survived past the end of the Roman period (Jones & Page 2006: 55). Stockholt Farm is all that remains of the manor and district of Stockholt. As the element **holt** implies, this part of Akeley extended into Whittlewood Forest (VCH Bk IV•145).

Willows Farm [SP 713 375] (OS Explorer 192)

Unidentified minor names:

Acrehedge 1565 (NCO, 4105) (**æcer**, **hecg**) 'hedge measuring, or marking the boundary of, an acre'.

Adams 1631 (NCO, 4468)

Aldefeld 1382-98 (NCO, 4084) (**ald**, **feld**) 'old field', perhaps 'old' in the sense 'long used' or 'formerly used'.

First Allotment 1794 (Encl)

(*First Allotment*) *Assart Lane* 1794 (Encl)

(*First Allotment*) *in Backside* 1794 (Encl)

Bakhowsdych 1400-22 (NCO, 4085) (**bæc-hūs**, **dīc**) 'bakehouse ditch or dike', either referring to a ditch near the bakehouse, or perhaps a stream which ran past the bakehouse, cf. Bakehouse Lane, *Fosbroke Bakhous Lane* 1484 (PNLei 1Ψ16).

Bancroft 1228 (TNA: PRO, C47/12/7) (**bēan**, **croft**) 'small enclosure where beans were grown'.

Barlagghay 1228 (TNA: PRO, C47/12/7) (**bærlic**, **(ge)hæg/hege**) 'barley enclosure'.

Barn Leas 1710 (VCH Bk IVΨ145)

Bauldens 1631 (NCO, 4468)

Benethewey 1400-22 (NCO, 4085) (**beneoðan**, **weg**) 'way or path below or beneath', cf. *Benethagate* 1305 (PNRu: 96).

Berry lane 1639 (Glebe), *Berry lane end* 1578-1640 (1997) (Glebe)

Blackwells Close 1794 (Encl)

le Blakeheg 1382-98 (NCO, 4084), *Blakeheygeaker* 1400-22 (NCO, 4085), *Blackehedge furlong* 1565 (NCO, 4105), *Blackhedge* 1623 (NCO, 4467), *Blackhedgacre*, *Blackhedge*, *Blackhedgeway* 1631 (NCO, 4468) (**blæc**, **hecg** (with **æcer**, **furlang**)) ‘black hedge’, the adj. presumably describes (black)berries or the like.

Blunts Ground 1794 (Encl), *Blunt’s Grass Seeds* 1876 (NCO, 5782)

Blunts Twelve Acres 1794 (Encl), *Blunt’s Twelve Acres* 1876 (NCO, 5782)

Bonners 1631 (NCO, 4468)

Bradenetoft 1228 (TNA: PRO, C47/12/7) (**brād**, **toft**) ‘broad curtilage’; this name appears to preserve the weak oblique form of **brād**, *brādan*.

Far Breach, *Great Breach* 1794 (Encl)

le Bregge 1382-98 (NCO, 4084) (**brycg**) ‘bridge’.

Bridgemeale 1565 (NCO, 4105) (**brycg**, [**element uncertain**]) The origin of this name is obscure; the element **brycg** is not commonly found in compounds as a first element and the etymology of the generic is unknown. It looks like the element *mBle* ‘spotted, coloured’, but it seems unlikely in this context and the element is not recorded as a generic in place-names.

Brodemeade 1565 (NCO, 4105) (**brād**, **mēd**) ‘broad meadow’.

le Brodemore 1382-98 (NCO, 4084) (**brād**, **mōr**) ‘broad moor or marshland’.

le Brook 1400-22 (NCO, 4085) (**brōc**) ‘brook, stream’.

Bruff Stockin 1794 (Encl), *Bruffs Stocken* 1876 (NCO, 5782)

Lower Butchers, *Middle Butchers* 1794 (Encl)

(*First Allotment*) *Bysill Furze*, (*Second Allotment*) *Bysill Furze* 1794 (Encl)

Chaldewellehed’ 1382-98 (NCO, 4084), *Chadwell* 1623 (NCO, 4467), 1639 (Glebe), *Chadwells* 1710 (VCH Bk IVΨ145), *Chadwell Ground*, *Chadwell Meadow* 1794 (Encl), *Chadwell Ground*, *Chadwell Meadow* 1876 (NCO, 5782) (**cald**, **wella**, **hēafod** (with *grund*, *mēd*)) ‘cold stream’, with **hēafod** giving the source – cf. *Musewelleheued’* (Silverstone).

le Cherchehull’ 1382-98 (NCO, 4084), *Long Church Hill*, *Short Church Hill* 1565 (NCO, 4105), *Church Hill* 1623 (NCO, 4467), *Churchill feild*, *Churchill furlong* 1639 (Glebe) (**cirice**, **hyll** (with **lang**, **sc(e)ort**, *feld*, *furlang*)) ‘church hill’.

The Chure 1794 (Encl)

Clarks Orchard, *Lower Clarks*, *Upper Clarks* 1794 (Encl)

Close 1794 (Encl)

Cockemore Slade, *Cockmore Field* 1565 (NCO, 4105) (**cocc**, **mōr**, **slæd**, **feld**) Probably ‘moor or marshland frequented by woodcocks’, though the element **cocc* ‘heap’ cannot be completely discounted here.

Cockett Well 1623 (NCO, 4467)

Cokeredforlong 1382-98 (NCO, 4084) (**cocc-rodu, furlang**) ‘cock-road or clearing where woodcocks were netted’, cf. *la Cockrode* 1374 (PNW: 427).

Collercroft 1382-98 (NCO, 4084) (*pers.n.*, **croft**) Probably ‘*Coller*’s small enclosure’, surname *Coller* attested from 1362; a form of *collier* (DES: 105). Alternatively, we may have a contraction of **cald** + **wella**, cf. Collier Street, *Coller Streete* 1637 (PNEss: 40), though with just one form this is hard to prove either way. This name is probably connected to *Collesgne*, below.

Collesgne, Colleslane, Collislane, Collyslane 1400-22 (NCO, 4085) (*pers.n.*, **lane**) ‘*Colle*’s lane’, perhaps ME *pers.n. Colle*, derived either from ON *Kolli*, OSw *Kolle* or an OE cognate (Feilitzen 1937: 307, DES: 105).

Colliers 1794 (Encl)

Colls Close (and Gardens) 1794 (Encl)

(*Seventh Allotment in*) *Common* 1794 (Encl)

Common Close 1631 (NCO, 4468)

the Common wood 1639 (Glebe)

Coppedmorfeld 1412 (VCH Bk IVΨ145) (**copped, mōr, feld**) Either ‘moor or marshland with a peak or mound’ or ‘moor or marshland with pollarded trees’, cf. *Coppedemor* (Potterspury), *Copped Moores* (Stowe). This etymology assumes that the element **feld** was added to the compound at a later date; the addition of **copped** to *morfeld* seems less likely.

Cornfeld 1228 (TNA: PRO, C47/12/7) (**corn¹, feld**) ‘field where corn was grown’.

le Cornynbrook 1400-22 (NCO, 4085) (**corn², brōc**) Probably ‘stream frequented by cranes’; perhaps with a corrupted form of the gen.pl. *corna*.

the Crabb tree greene 1631 (NCO, 4468), *Crabtree Greene* 1639 (Glebe)

Crepuldych’, *Crepuldyk*’, *Crepulgapp*, *Crepulgappe*, *Crepull*’ 1400-22 (NCO, 4085) (**cripple, dīc, gap**) ‘a hole left in walls for sheep to pass through’ (see OED, MED).

Crestonge 1400-22 (NCO, 4085) (**cærse, tunge**) ‘tongue of land where cress grows’, cf. *le Cressefeld* 1363 (PNCh 1Ψ71).

(*Sixth Allotment*) *Cuckolds Haven* 1794 (Encl)

Deermore Piece 1623 (NCO, 4467)

le Dernemore, le Dernemoresdiche c.1250-60, *le Dernemor* 1288-9 (LPC) (**derne, mōr, dīc**) ‘(ditch near) hidden moor or marshland’.

dongdrawtes 1382-98 (NCO, 4084) ([**elements uncertain**]) Origin is obscure.

le Farenhull’ 1382-98 (NCO, 4084), *Fernell* 1565 (NCO, 4105), *Farnell* 1623 (NCO, 4467) (**fearn, hyll**) ‘hill covered in fern’, cf. Fernel, *Fernehill* 1593 (PNNth: 278).

the field 1578-1640 (1997) (Glebe) (**feld**) ‘the field’.

Fulesiche c.1225-31 (LPC), *Foulschiche* 1382-98 (NCO, 4084) (**fūl, sīc**) ‘foul, dirty stream’; the spelling of **sīc** in the second form of this name seems to have been corrupted.

Fuldich furlong, Fulldych 1565 (NCO, 4105) (**fūl, dīc, furlang**) ‘(land near) foul, dirty ditch’ – forms may be connected to the minor name above.

Nether furlong 1639 (Glebe)

Fwlyn 1400-22 (NCO, 4085) ([**element(s) uncertain**]) Obscure in origin.

le Fyschwere 1382-98 (NCO, 4084), *Fish Water, Fyssh Water Hedge* 1565 (NCO, 4105) (**fisc, wer** (with **wæter, hecg**)) ‘fish pool’ or ‘fishing enclosure’.

Gallowway 1623 (NCO, 4467), *Galloway, Galloway Baulke* 1639 (Glebe) (**galga, weg, balca**) Probably ‘path or way leading to the gallows’, cf. *Galloe lane* 1623 (PNDb 2Ψ217); a manor often had its own gallows for the execution of criminals. Alternatively, this may be in reference to land (**balca**) owned by a person with the surname *Galloway*, attested from 1208 (DES: 182). However, as this name is connected to the district of Galloway in Scotland, the element **galga** seems more likely here.

(*Allotment for*) *Glebe Land* 1794 (Encl). It is noteworthy that this plot of land was owned by Rev. John Young (Encl).

Goat’s Head 1876 (NCO, 5782)

Goodwellgrene 1400-22 (NCO, 4085) (**god/gōd, wella, grēne**²) Probably ‘green near the holy spring’; OE **wella** is sometimes combined with words with religious association, e.g. *Godswell* (PNW: 148) (EPNE II: 250-2). However, we cannot rule out the element **gōd** ‘good’ as the specific, which would denote a ‘healthy spring’. We cannot be certain of the order in which these elements were combined, which means that ‘holy (or good) green near a spring’ is an alternative, although perhaps less likely, etymology since *green* is sometimes added to minor names much later.

le Groteforlong’ 1382-98 (NCO, 4084) (**grēot/*grooten, furlang**) ‘gravel or gravelly furlong’.

(*Allotment for*) *the Ground of Lincolns* 1794 (Encl)

Upper Ground 1794 (Encl)

Th Grove 1400-22 (NCO, 4085), *The Grove* 1794 (Encl), *The Grove* 1876 (NCO, 5782) (**grāf**) ‘grove’.

Gybbeslane 1400-22 (NCO, 4085) (*pers.n., lane*) ‘*Gibb*’s lane’, *pers.n. Gibb* attested from 1179; a pet-form of *Gilbert* (DES: 189).

Gyssaledych’ 1400-22 (NCO, 4085) ([**element uncertain**], **dīc**) The generic is clearly the element **dīc** but the specific is obscure.

(*First Allotment*) *in Harryhedge* 1794 (Encl)

haselcrof 1228 (TNA: PRO, C47/12/7) (**hæsel, croft**) ‘small enclosure where hazel-trees grow’.

a hedlonde rode 1565 (NCO, 4105) (***hēafod-land, rōd**) ‘rood of land used to turn the plough’.

Hegweyhalf 1400-22 (NCO, 4085) ((**ge**)**hæg/hēg/hege, weg, half**) Probably ‘part or half-acre of land near the hedged path’, as a sb. **half** is found in field-names with the meaning ‘side, part’ or ‘half-acre’, cf. PNW: 434.

Hikemanslane 1382-98 (NCO, 4084), *Hekemannescroft, Hekemanslane, Hykemanslane, Ykman* 1400-22 (NCO, 4085) (**æcer-mann/pers.n., lane** (with **croft**)) Either ‘peasant or ploughman’s lane’ or ‘Hickman’s lane’; for spellings with *H-*, cf. Acreland (*Hakermanislond* 1299) (PNNth: 189). The surname *Hickman* is attested from 1279 < ‘servant of *Hick*’, used also as a pers.n. (DES: 230). Cf. *Hykemans* (Silverstone), *Hicmans Rydinge* (Stowe).

Hobb’s Great Stocken 1876 (NCO, 5782)

le Holm, le Holme 1382-98 (NCO, 4084) (**holmr**) ‘small island, water-meadow’

Homestead and Patchmead 1794 (Encl)

Homfeld 1412 (VCH Bk IVΨ145) (**hām, feld**) ‘field near the village’

the Hookes 1639 (Glebe)

Hornes 1631 (NCO, 4468)

Huslade 1400-22 (NCO, 4085) (**hūs, slæd**) ‘short valley where a house or houses stand’; apparently the ‘land called Smethesmede [is located] in Huslade’ (NCO, 4085), cf. *Smythesmed*, below.

(*Second Allotment*) *Ironmongers piece* 1794 (Encl)

(*Allotment*) *Jones Close* 1794 (Encl)

Great Kingshope, Lower Kingshope, Middle Kingshope 1794 (Encl) – perhaps later forms of *Kingstrupp* (see below).

Kingsshrobfeld 1412 (VCH Bk IVΨ145) (**cyning, *scrubb, feld**) ‘land overgrown with brushwood, owned by the King or someone with the surname *King*’; we cannot be certain of the order in which these elements were combined, which means that ‘field near the King’s or *King*’s brushwood’ is an alternative etymology.

Kingstrupp 1623 (NCO, 4467), *kingstreppe, Kingstropps, kingstrups* 1710 (TNA: PRO, E134/9Anne/Mich9) (**cyning, þorp**) Possibly ‘King’s outlying farmstead or hamlet’; if the second element is indeed **þorp** then the alternating vowels are unusual and interesting. This name is recorded in connection with a piece of land called *Storkens* (see *stocken*, below); this may represent an estate of some description, with a farmstead or hamlet and nearby clearing (perhaps used for farming).

le Kyngeshale 1382-98 (NCO, 4084) (**cyning, halh**) ‘nook of land owned by the King or someone with the surname *King*’.

Lady Close 1631 (NCO, 4468)

Lemeswellewhey 1400-22 (NCO, 4085), (*Allotment*) *Lambs Way* 1794 (Encl) (**leme, wella, weg** (with *lamb*)) Possibly ‘path following an artificial water-course’: if these two forms belong together, then *Lemes-* has developed into *Lambs-* probably through popular etymology.

Leveokcops 1400-22 (NCO, 4085) (**lēvī, āc, copis**) ‘leafy oak-tree coppice’.

?le *Leye* c.1250-60 (LPC), *Ley Field* 1565 (NCO, 4105), *ley ground* 1578-1640 (1997) (Glebe), *Lye Close*, *Lyfeild* 1631 (NCO, 4468), (*Allotment*) *Ley Field*, (*Sixth allotment in*) *Ley Field*, *Long Ley* 1794 (Encl) (**IBge** (with **feld**, **grund**, **clos**, **lang**)) ‘untilled land’ – the element **lēah** may also be possible here, though **IBge** seems to suit the generics better.

Longbrech, *Shortbrech* 1623 (NCO, 4467)

Longhill 1623 (NCO, 4467), *Great Longhill*, *Little Longhill* 1794 (Encl), *Great Long Hill* 1876 (NCO, 5782)

Loomsway furlong 1639 (Glebe)

Lylyes 1382-98 (NCO, 4084), *Lylye*, *Lylyles* 1400-22 (NCO, 4085), *Lillies* 1631 (NCO, 4468) (*pers.n.*) Probably ‘*Lily* (’s land)’; *pers.n.* *Lily* derives from the word which denotes the flower (*lilium*) (ONC: 809).

Lylynsdyche 1400-22 (NCO, 4085) (*pers.n.*, **dic**) ‘*Luling*’s ditch’, with an extended *pers.n.*, *Luling* (Redin 1919: 170-1); the forms may be connected to the name above.

Mansherdfeld 1412 (VCH Bk IVΨ145) ([**elements uncertain**], **feld**) Obscure in origin.

Mapeys Ground, *Mapeys Meadow* 1794 (Encl)

Massey’s Ground, *Massey’s Meadow* 1876 (NCO, 5782)

Maynards Gardens 1794 (Encl)

Millers Breach, *Millers Close* 1794 (Encl)

Moldesatewelle, *Molldattewelles* 1382-98 (NCO, 4084) (*pers.ns.*) Perhaps ‘*Maud Atwell(s)* (’s land)’; *pers.n.* *Maud* is a variation of *Mat(h)ilda* (ONC: 440). Surname *Atwell* is attested from 1274; OE *atte* + **wella**, ‘dweller by the stream or spring’ (DES: 19). Mary Atwells was a landowner in Akeley (1794 Encl); even though the etymology of the 14th century forms is uncertain, perhaps the land once belonged to an ancestor of the *Atwells* family.

Moldescroft 1382-98 (NCO, 4084) (*pers.n.*, **croft**) Perhaps ‘*Maud*’s small enclosure’; see above name, *Moldesatewelle*, for *pers.n.*

Moryzevehous 1400-22 (NCO, 4085) (**morgen-gifu**, **hūs**) ‘house given to the bride by her husband the morning after their marriage’, (see **morgen-gifu**), cf. *Morezeue Halle* 1364 (PNNth: 274).

Neales hill 1623 (NCO, 4467), 1639 (Glebe)

Netherway 1623 (NCO, 4467)

New Close 1794 (Encl)

(*5th Allotment*) *Nine Lands* 1794 (Encl)

Northern Hill 1794 (Encl)

Norton on the hill 1623 (NCO, 4467), 1639 (Glebe)

Olde Orchard 1631 (NCO, 4468)

le Oldebury 1382-98 (NCO, 4084) (**ald**, **burh**) ‘ancient or disused fortification’.

Pachmead 1631 (NCO, 4468)

Pachsleape 1400-22 (NCO, 4085) (**pacche**, *slBp) ‘small piece of slippery or muddy ground’.

Parkhalf 1400-22 (NCO, 4085) (**park**, **half**) ‘half-part of the park’.

the Parsons pill 1639 (Glebe)

Parson’s Hooke 1710 (VCH Bk IVΨ145), *Parsons’ Hooks* 1876 (NCO, 5782)

Personesberne 1400-22 (NCO, 4085) (**persone**, **bere-ærn**) ‘barn owned by a parson or someone with the surname *Parson(s)*’.

Pattescrofte 1400-22 (NCO, 4085) (*pers.n.*, **croft**) ‘*Pat*’s small enclosure’, attested OE *pers.n. Pat* (Feilitzen 1937: 343).

Peretree 1631 (NCO, 4468)

Perry’s Lane, *Perry’s Plot* 1794 (Encl)

Petrehouse 1631 (NCO, 4468)

Philipotesput 1382-98 (NCO, 4084), *Felpotespyt*, *Felpotusput* 1400-22 (NCO, 4085) (*pers.n.*, **pytt**) ‘*Philpot*’s pit’, surname *Philpot* is attested from 1377 < *Philip-ot*, a diminutive of *Philip* (DES: 349). Richard Felpot and William Felpot are mentioned as landholders (NCO, 4084, 4085).

Pightle 1794 (Encl)

Pillox hill 1639 (Glebe)

Pinnock Hill 1565 (NCO, 4105), 1623 (NCO, 4467), (*First Allotment*) *Pinnicks Hill* 1794 (Encl) (**pinnock**/*pers.n.*, **hyll**) Either ‘hill frequented by ?hedge-sparrows’ or ‘*Pinnock*’s hill’, with the derived surname *Pinnock* attested from 1199 < ME *pinnock* ‘hedge-sparrow’ (DES: 353). There is also a possible dial. meaning (specific to Nth) ‘(hill where) birds’ long quill feathers were removed to prevent flying’ (see **pinnock**), although we must question why such a process would take place on a hill. Cf. *pynnokysleye* (Stowe).

Pyntffold Hende 1400-22 (NCO, 4085) (***pund-fald**, **ende**) Probably ‘pound end’, alluding to a dispersed settlement. ‘End’ names with initial <h> have been noted elsewhere; cf. *Touneshende* (below), *Husehend* (Passenham) and *Netherend*, *Overend* (Lillingstone Lovell), with later forms *Netherhende*, *Overhende* (1375 (TNA: PRO, SC2/155/19)).

Pywelyndich 1382-98 (NCO, 4084), *Pewheleyn*, *Pughelyn* 1400-22 (NCO, 4085) ([**element(s) uncertain**], **dīc**) Obscure in origin.

Quails Hill 1794 (Encl)

Quintons or Leys Cottage 1794 (Encl)

la Reyegrene 1382-98 (NCO, 4084), *Rene Grene* 1400-22 (NCO, 4085) ([**element uncertain**], **grēne**²) Obscure in origin.

Rickyards 1794 (Encl)

ringestowe 1228 (ChR) (**hring**, **stōw**) Possibly ‘place at the circular enclosures’ – ring ditches were discovered in Leckhampstead “along the gravel terraces of the Great Ouse” (Jones & Page 2006: 40), though these are a considerable distance from Akeley’s parish boundary.

Shutmull' 1288-9 (LPC), *Schetmull'pece* 1382-98 (NCO, 4084), *Shotmill'*, *Shotmyll* 1400-22 (NCO, 4085) (**scyte**, **myln** (with **pece**)) 'mill shoot', cf. Shut Mill (PNWo: 301).

selewode 1228 (TNA: PRO, C47/12/7) (***sele²**, **wudu**) 'wood where willows grow'.

Skynnerscroft 1400-22 (NCO, 4085), 1623 (NCO, 4467) (**skinnari**, **croft**) 'small enclosure owned by a skinner or a person with the surname *Skynner*'.

The Slade 1876 (NCO, 5782)

St Mary furlong 1565 (NCO, 4105) (**church dedication**, **furlang**) 'furlong dedicated to the Blessed Virgin', presumably profits from this piece of land helped to maintain the nearby church at Leckhampstead (St. Mary's Church). Jones & Page note that Akeley was once dependent on Leckhampstead (2006: 98).

Smythesmed 1382-98 (NCO, 4084), *Smethesmede* 1400-22 (NCO, 4085), *Smithsmeade* 1631 (NCO, 4468) (**smið**, **mēd**) 'meadow owned by a smith or a person with the surname *Smith*'.

Stamford 1228 (TNA: PRO, C47/12/7) (**stān**, **ford**) 'stony ford'.

Steels Close 1794 (Encl)

Stepstones pasture 1876 (NCO, 5782)

stocken 1228 (TNA: PRO, C47/12/7), *le Stokynge* 1382-98 (NCO, 4084), *Stockings* 1623 (NCO, 4467), *Storkens*, *Storkine*, *Storkings*, *Storkinson*, *Storkonsor* 1710 (TNA: PRO, E134/9Anne/Mich9), *Far Stockin*, *Great Stockin* 1794 (Encl), *Far Stocken* 1876 (NCO, 5782) (***stoccing** (with *feor*, *grēat*)) 'clearing of stumps, a piece of ground cleared of stumps'; this name is recorded in connection with a piece of land called Kingstreppe (see *Kingstrupp*, above). For the development of the element ***stoccing** in this name, cf. *Lady Stocking* (Potterspurty).

Stockwell feild 1639 (Glebe)

Stonhull' 1400-22 (NCO, 4085) (**stān**, **hyll**) 'stony hill'.

Stofold' 1400-22 (NCO, 4085) (**stōd-fald**) 'stud-fold, horse enclosure'.

(*Second Allotment*) *Swannels House* 1794 (Encl)

(*Third Allotment by*) *Leckhampstead Gate* 1794 (Encl)

Thornwot Acres 1565 (NCO, 4105) ([**element uncertain**], **æcer**) The first part of this name is difficult; perhaps we have a diminutive of OE **þorn**, such as ***þornett**, 'thorn copse' (EPNE II: 205), though with only one form, we cannot be certain and the name is, therefore, obscure.

Tonwell', *Tounwell'* 1400-22 (NCO, 4085) (**tūn**, **wella**) 'town spring', i.e. the spring which served the town. As a first element **tūn** is very rare, except in names which denote something belonging to, enjoyed by or maintained by a nearby village or town (EPNE II: 193), cf. *le Tunwell'* (Silverstone) and also *Tonwell* (PNHrt: 216).

Touneshende 1400-22 (NCO, 4085), ?*Sammins Townsend* 1639 (Glebe) (**tūn, ende**) ‘end of the town’, probably alluding to a dispersed settlement. It is uncertain whether the later form belongs here or not.

Twelve Acres 1794 (Encl), *Twelve Acres* 1876 (NCO, 5782)

Wachepol’, *Washpoolwey*, *Wasshepoll’*, *Wasshpull’* 1400-22 (NCO, 4085), *Washpole* 1876 (NCO, 5782) (**wash-pool, weg**) ‘(path leading to) a washing pool’, probably for washing sheep; the compound *wash-pool* is not recorded until 1827 (OED), which means we may have an antedating here.

Waking Slade 1710 (VCH Bk IVΨ145)

Walys 1382-98 (NCO, 4084), *Walesbutt’* 1400-22 (NCO, 4085), *Walls Butt* 1631 (NCO, 4468) (**walh** (with **butte**)) ‘short strip of arable land owned by a foreigner or serf, or by a person called *Wales* or *W(e)alh*’; alternatively, we may have a folk-name with **walh**, though as with *Wallesworth furlong* (Passenham), evidence of the gen.sg. (*wales*) in this name speaks in favour of the former explanation.

Th Webb 1631 (NCO, 4468), (*Allotment*) *Webbs Leys*, (*Second Allotment*) *Webbs Leys* 1794 (Encl)

West Plot 1794 (Encl)

Th Whytmell’ 1565 (NCO, 4105) (**hwīt, myln**) ‘white mill’, perhaps alluding to the white limestone used in the building. The form *mel(l)* is a variant of the element **myln**, found also in the minor names of Ess, cf. *Moulsham Mill*, *Mulshammell* 1463, *Sandford Mill*, *Sandford(e)mell* 1419, *Huskett’s Mills*, *Huskardesmill* 1404 (PNEss: 246, 269, 288). However, this name is a good hundred years after the Ess examples, which may document the spread of *mel* to the Midl (and perhaps beyond). Kristensson notes that the ME variant is recorded in the adjacent counties of Hrt and Hu (amongst others) (1995: 65, 193 (map 10)).

wile platt 1631 (NCO, 4468) (***wilig, plat²**) ‘small plot of ground where willows grow’

Wise Plack Corner 1623 (NCO, 4467) (*pers.n.*, **plack, corner**) Probably ‘*Wise*’s plot of ground in the corner’, *pers.n.* *Wise* attested from 11th cent. < OE *wīs* ‘wise’ (DES: 497), cf. *Plock Court*, *the plack* 1799 (PNGl 2Ψ150), *Mad Plack furlong* 1601 (PNOxf 1Ψ232).

le Wodelane, *Wodelane* 1382-98 (NCO, 4084), 1400-22 (NCO, 4085), *Woodlane* 1565 (NCO, 4105) (**wudu, lane**) Probably ‘lane leading to a wood’

the Woo 1565 (NCO, 4105) (**wōh**) ‘twisted or crooked (?land or ?stream)’

Worthy Piece 1623 (NCO, 4467)

yungelwode 1228 (TNA: PRO, C47/12/7) ([**element uncertain**], **wudu**) This is obviously the name of a wood in Akeley, though the first element is obscure.

Furtho

Ash Pole Spinney [SP 777 423] (OS Explorer 207): *Ash spinney* c.1840 (Tithe)

Badger's Farm [SP 777 441] (OS Explorer 207 and 1892 6" map)

Dogsmouth Bridge [SP 780 418] (OS Explorer 207)

Furtho [SP 77 43]:

Forho 1086 (DB), *Forhoue*, *Fortho* 1100-89 (WBP), *Forho* 1202-3 (Ass), *Forreho* 1235 (Cl, see PNNth: 99), *Forho* c.1250 (SPC),

Fortho 12th (Survey, see PNNth: 99), 1301 (LPC), 1302 (FF), 1314-16 (NSR), *Forthoo* 1341 (Ipm, see PNNth: 99), *Forthoe* 1601 (MBS/N), *ffortho* 1659 (BL, Add Ch 18032),

Fordho 1220 (Fees, see PNNth: 99),

Forthe 1328 (Cl),

Furthoe 1493 (MBS/N), *Furtho* 1524 (TNA: PRO, E179/155/130), *Furthowe* 1558-1603 (TNA: PRO, SC12/13/39), *ffurthoo* 1559 (TNA: PRO, C142/124(150)), *Furthoe* 1559-1600 (MBS/N), *Furtho* 1580-1614 (NLP), *Furthoo* 1600 (AD iv, see PNNth: 99), *Furthoe* 1612 (MBS/N), *Furtho* 1613-21 (MBS/N), *Furtho*, *Fortho* 1622 (FF, see PNNth: 99), *Furthoe* 1623 (MBS/N), *furtho* 1695 (BL, Add Ch 18055)

(**forð**, **hōh**) 'projecting heel of land' – see Chapter 3 for discussion. The ecclesiastical parish of Furtho was united with Potterspury in 1921; the civil parish was divided between Old Stratford, Potterspury and Cosgrove in 1951. Most of Furtho's land was cultivated as part of a field system shared with Cosgrove; in 1767 it was enclosed (VCH Nth V•127-8).

Knotwood [SP 773 418], Knotwood Fields Farm [SP 774 421] (OS Explorer 207), Knotwood Farm (1892 6" map): *Nottepokesle (boscus)* 1239-1307 (PeterbB, see PNNth: 99), *Nottespokesley*¹ 1299 (TNA: PRO, E32/120) *Notwod(e)* 1367, 1374 (For., see PNNth: 99), *Nottewode* 1373 (Pat), *Knotwood* 1659 (BL, Add Ch 18032) (**hnott/pers.n.**, *place-name*, (with **wudu**, *ferme*)) 'bare wood' (PNNth: 99). Alternatively this name may contain the pers.n. *Hnott*; attested from 12th cent. (Redin 1919: 192 (note by Feilitzen)). However, this seems less likely, as there is only one possible genitival form, cf. Natsley, *Nottesleye* 1330, *Nottysley* 1442 (PND 1Ψ58).

Manor Farm [SP 774 429] (OS Explorer 207 and 1892 6" map)

Northampton Road [SP 781 424] (OS Explorer 207)

¹ Document TNA: PRO, E32/120 tells us that Knotwood was also known as '*Nottespokesley*, otherwise *Nottes copse*', *-pokesley* presumably refers to the nearby Puxley (Passenham).

Old Gravel Pit [SP 779 423] (1892 6” map)

Rectory Farm [SP 782 428] (OS Explorer 207 and 1892 6” map)

St. Bartholomew’s Church (Rectory) [SP 774 432] (1892 6” map): *Ecclesia de Fortho* 1291 (WBP) (*place-name* (with **cirice**, *church dedication*) ‘the church at Furtho’ – “extensively rebuilt” by Edward Furtho in 1620 (VCH Nth VΨ141).

Unidentified minor names:

Addingtons Lande 1505 (NRO, YZ7809) (*pers.n.*, **land**) ‘Addington’s land’, surname *Addington* attested from 1176 (DES: 2); perhaps from Addington (PNNth: 177) or Addington (PNBk: 51). Cf. *Addington’s Ground* (Lillingstone Lovell) probably owned by Henry Addington; the same landowner may be evidenced here.

Armitis 1505 (NRO, YZ7809), *Armytage* 1566 (TNA: PRO, DL43/8/6A) (**ermitage**) ‘hermitage’ – Rectory Farm (see above) was probably the site of the hermitage, on the boundary between Furtho and Old Stratford (VCH Nth VΨ202-3 (see also map on p. 129)).

nether barely Hill 1686 (Glebe)

Barlichul 1334 (NRO, Furtho X/16) (**bærlic**, **hyll**) ‘hill where barley grows’, cf. *Barlichhul* 1200 (PNNth: 265).

barnclose 1676 (NRO, Furtho XIII/62)

Barnewells way 1593 (NRO, Furtho XIII/16) (*place-name*, **weg**) ‘road or way leading to Barnwell’, presumably either Barnwell All Saints or Barnwell St. Andrew (PNNth: 178, 210).

Beacham 1505 (NRO, YZ7809) (**bēce/bēcen**, **hām/hamm**) ‘homestead at the beech-trees’, or ‘water-meadow containing beech-trees’, or perhaps simply ‘growing with beech-trees’, cf. Beechen Hill (PNGI 3Ψ220).

Birds Close 1665 (NRO, Furtho XIII/10), *Birds Close* 1676 (NRO, Furtho XIII/62)

Blacklande 1571 (NRO, Furtho IV/20), *Blackland Slade furlong* 1593 (NRO, Furtho XIII/16), *blackland furlonge* 1686 (Glebe) (**blæc**, **land** (with **slæd**, **furlang**)) ‘black land’; *black* either with dark soil or vegetation or where soil was blackened (by fire, surface water, or coal). Alternatively this name may mean ‘fertile land’, cf. *Black-lands furlong* 1625 (PNRt: 286). Cf. *Blakelande* (Lillingstone Lovell).

Bordeles 1378 (NRO, Furtho III/9) (**bordel**) Probably ‘cottages’. Cf. *Bordelle*] (PNYW: 4Ψ35).

the breche c.1275-1300 (NRO, Furtho X/3) (**brēc**) Probably ‘land broken up for cultivation’, though we may have the dial. sense ‘field after the corn has been reaped’ (see **brēc**).

broc furlang, *Brocfurlung* 13th cent. (NRO, Furtho III/37), *le broc* c.1275-1300 (NRO, Furtho X/3) (**brōc**, **furlang**) ‘land near a stream’.

Browne more furlonge 1686 (Glebe)

Butfurlonge 1686 (Glebe)

Byard Watering Close 1593 (NRO, Furtho XIII/16), *Bywards watering place* c.1840 (Tithe) (**baiard, watering, clos** (with *place*)) ‘watering place for horses’, cf. Bayswater, *aqua vocata Bayard’s Watering Place* 1380 (PNMx: 132). Cf. *Bayard’* (Potterspury).

Bydewell 1376 (NRO, Furtho III/40), *Bidwell, Bidwell Meadow* 1686 (Glebe) (**byden, wella** (with *mēd*)) Probably ‘well with a vessel’, cf. *Bidwell* (PNNth: 222, PNBdHu: 128, PND 2Ψ410). We notice that the final *-n* of **byden** is absent. This is noted even in the earliest spellings of compounds with **byden** (cf. examples in VEPN II: 110). It may already have been lost in OE compounds, or perhaps these names contain **byd(e)*; a variant which may have existed alongside the attested form (VEPN II: 109). Cf. *Bydemor* (Miscellaneous).

Cabin meadow c.1840 (Tithe)

Calves Close c.1840 (Tithe)

Church Close, Church meadow c.1840 (Tithe)

Clay Close 1665 (NRO, Furtho XIII/10), *Clay Close* c.1840 (Tithe)

cleycroft c.1275-1300 (NRO, Furtho X/3), 1308 (NRO, Furtho III/34), *Cleycroft* 1321 (NRO, Furtho X/11) (**clBg, croft**) ‘small enclosure with ‘clayey’ soil’.

cleylegrene 1308 (NRO, Furtho III/34) (*hd.n.*, **grēne**²) ‘the green of Cleyley’; *Cleyley* (Hd.), *Klegele* a.1076 (Geld Roll, see PNNth: 96), denotes ‘a clearing where the soil is clayey’. There is a distinct possibility that this ‘green’ was close to the site of the Hd. meeting-place, Cheley Well (see entry in Potterspury), which is to the north of Furtho, in Potterspury. Cf. also *cleylend*, below.

cleylend 1308 (NRO, Furtho III/34) (*hd.n.*, **ende**) ‘Cleyley end’; the element **ende** here is very likely to represent a village or hamlet that is part of a dispersed network of settlements, cf. *le Temple ende*, below.

Corbynstil 1380 (NRO, Furtho X/32), *Corbusstyl’, Corbysstyl* 1393 (NRO, Furtho III/20), *Cobbush furlonge* 1686 (Glebe) (**corbin/pers.n.**, **stigel** (with *furlang*)) Either ‘stile frequented by ravens’ or ‘*Corbyn*’s stile’ with the derived pers.n. (DES: 109), presumably in reference to one with black hair or dark skin.

Cosgrave south 1686 (Glebe)

Couperescroft 1323 (NRO, Furtho X/14) (*pers.n.*, **croft**) ‘*Couper*’s small enclosed field’, surname *Couper* is attested from 1176-7 < ME *couper* ‘maker or repairer of wooden casks, buckets or tubs’ (DES: 108). Cf. *Coopers close* (Potterspury)

crab tree furlonge, Crabtree furlonge 1686 (Glebe)

nether cresses 1686 (Glebe)

Crow Grove 1665 (NRO, Furtho XIII/10), *Crow Grove* 1676 (NRO, Furtho XIII/62), c.1840 (Tithe), *Crow Grove pasture* c.1840 (Tithe)

Cuttlebrooke 1570 (NRO, Furtho V/2), *Cuttlebrooke* 1571 (NRO, Furtho IV/9) (***cutel, brōc**) ‘stream with an artificial water-channel’, perhaps ‘a mill stream’, cf. *Cuttle Brook* (PNWa: 2). *Cuttle-brook* is mentioned by Bridges as one of the

boundaries of Furtho (PNNth: 103). In mod. times it is known as Dogsmouth Brook [SP 777 421] (VCH Nth V•127); presumably connected to Dogsmouth Bridge (above).

Cuttulle furlong 1414 (NRO, Furtho III/14), *Cuttlefurlonge* 1570 (NRO, Furtho V/2), *Cuttlefurlonge* 1571 (NRO, Furtho IV/9), *cuttles furlong* 1595 (NRO, YZ4366), *Great Cuttles Meadowe*, *Little Cuttles Meadowe* 1665 (NRO, Furtho XIII/10), *Middle Cutles*, *middle cutls*, *Over Cutles Meadowe* 1676 (NRO, Furtho XIII/62) *cuttles furlonge* 1686 (Glebe) (***cutel, furlang** (with *grēat, mēd, lEtel, middel, ofer*³)) ‘land near an artificial water-channel’; perhaps in reference to an irrigation system for badly-draining land, cf. *Stocwellesiche* (Silverstone). Waterlogging was a perennial problem in the Whittlewood area: medieval farmers partially solved this by creating furrows between ridges (to drain excess water), though this may not have been sufficient; perhaps a drainage ‘network’ was required in certain areas. It is possible that such a water-channel would have led to *Cuttlebrooke*, above.

Dam furlonge 1686 (Glebe)

Doosehouse field 1570 (NRO, Furtho V/2), *Dovehouse Close* 1665 (NRO, Furtho XIII/10), 1676 (NRO, Furtho XIII/62) (**dove-house, feld** (with *clos*) ‘land containing, or adjoining, a dovecote’; in Furtho, the 15th cent. dovecote is the only medieval manorial building still standing today at SP 773 430 (see Image 1) (VCH Nth V•132).

drift way c.1840 (Tithe)

Eirestockinge 1570 (NRO, Furtho V/2), *Eyres Stocking* 1593 (NRO, Furtho XIII/16) (*pers.n.*, ***stoccing**) ‘*Eire*’s clearing of stumps or piece of ground cleared of stumps’, *pers.n.* *Eire* is a variant of *Ayer*, attested from 1208 < ME *eir, eyr*, OFr *eir, (h)eir* from Lat *heres* ‘heir’ (DES: 20).

Elme Spinny 1665 (NRO, Furtho XIII/10)

Ewe pasture 1665 (NRO, Furtho XIII/10), 1676 (NRO, Furtho XIII/62), *Great Ewe meadow*, *Little Ewe meadow*, *Lower Ewe pasture*, *Upper Ewe pasture* c.1840 (Tithe)

Fasseles 1378 (NRO, Furtho III/9) (*pers.n.*) ‘*Fassell*’s (land)’, surname *Fassell* attested from 1258 onwards (DES: 164). It seems to be a characteristic of this series of documents from Furtho to use gen. surnames as field-names, cf. *Rowes*, *the Sharpes*, *The Vasses*, below. Cf. also *Fassislescrofteshum* (Miscellaneous).

the myddle ffeilde 1595 (NRO, YZ4366) (**middel, feld**) ‘field between, or in the midst of, other pieces of land’.

fflaxland 1505 (NRO, YZ7809), *fflaxland furlong* 1595 (NRO, YZ4366) (**fleax, land** (with **furlang**)) ‘land where flax grows’.

Foddering Close c.1840 (Tithe)

Fosters Place 1484 (NRO, Furtho IX/6) (*pers.n.*, **place**) ‘*Foster*’s plot of ground’, surname *Foster* attested from 1373; possibly derives from the development of ‘forester’ (DES: 175).

Middul forlong 1334 (NRO, Furtho X/16), *middle ffurlonge* 1505 (NRO, YZ7809), *midle furlonge* 1686 (Glebe) (**middel, furlang**) ‘furlong between, or in the midst of, other pieces of land’.

forthoo Corner 1650 (TNA: PRO, E317/Northants/40)

foxxeho furlong 1595 (NRO, YZ4366) (**fox-hol, furlang**) Probably ‘land containing fox-holes’.

Gabriel Rigby East, Gabriel Rigby North, Gabriel Rigby South 1686 (Glebe)

Gallonayobryge 1570 (NRO, Furtho V/2) ([**elements uncertain**], **brycg**) Obscure in origin.

Gaussy John Spencer South 1686 (Glebe)

Gilhen Key 1686 (Glebe) (*pers.n.*, **kay**) ‘Gillham’s quay or wharf’, the specific looks like the surname *Gillham*, attested from 1379; an Eng form of Fr *Guillaume* (DES: 190). Dogsmouth Brook, a tributary of the Great River Ouse, runs along the east side of Furtho ([SP 411 777]), which may explain the *Key*.

Gosty 1502-03 (AD) (***gorstig**) ‘(land) abounding in gorse’.

Gravel Pit Close (road taken from Gravel Pit Close & Hillyers Ground) c.1840 (Tithe)

Grendonesland 1446 (NRO, Furtho X/50) (*pers.n.*, **land**) ‘Grendon’s land’, surname *Grendon* attested from 1185; probably from Grendon (Nth) (DES: 205).

Hallow brooke 1686 (Glebe)

Hangyng 1502-03 (AD) (**hangende**) ‘(land on) a steep slope’.

hare stockin, hare Stocking Spinny 1665 (NRO, Furtho XIII/10), *haire stokin, hare Stockin* 1676 (NRO, Furtho XIII/62)

Hartleys meadow c.1840 (Tithe)

hawkins Close & Meadow 1676 (NRO, Furtho XIII/62)

hay furlonge 1505 (NRO, YZ7809) (**hæg, furlang**) ‘furlong containing hay’.

headland leyes 1686 (Glebe)

Hedone Wey 1308 (NRO, Furtho III/34) (**hBō, dūn, weg**) ‘way or path leading to a hill overgrown with heather’; the form *Hed-* is due to OE dial. differences and a later shortening of ME *hēth* in compounds (EPNE I: 219). We might expect a name such as this to denote ‘a road or way leading to *Hedone*’ but it is unlikely here, as the nearest suitable place is East- and West Haddon (Guilsborough Hd.), a considerable distance from Furtho. It is, however, possible that the point of reference is (*Neither-/ Over-*) *Heydon* (see below).

Henry Rigby East 1686 (Glebe)

Neither Heydon 1505 (NRO, YZ7809), *Overheydon* 1505 (NRO, YZ7809), *Nether Heiden, upper Heiden* 1686 (Glebe) (**neoðera, ofer³, (ge)hæg/hæg/hege, dūn** (with *upp*)) ‘hill with an enclosure’; OE elements **hæg** and **hege** cannot be discounted as the specifier in this name.

high way Spinny 1665 (NRO, Furtho XIII/10)

the high way west 1686 (Glebe)

Hilliards close 1593 (NRO, Furtho XIII/16), *Hillyers Close* 1668 (NRO, Furtho XIII/14), *Hillyers ground* c.1840 (Tithe) (*pers.n.*, **clos** (with *grund*)) ‘*Hilliard*’s or *Hillyer*’s enclosure’, the surname here is either *Hilliard*, attested from 1206 < OG *Hildigard*, *Hildiardis*, or *Hillyer*, attested from 1275; a derivative of OE *helian* ‘to cover, roof’, a slater or tiler (DES: 231, 226).

Hill Close c.1840 (Tithe)

The Home Close 1665 (NRO, Furtho XIII/10)

home yard meadowe 1665 (NRO, Furtho XIII/10)

Hullesmoor 1334 (NRO, Furtho X/16) (**hyll**, **mōr**) ‘moor or marshland with hill(s)’.

Huseworthe 1334 (NRO, Furtho X/16), ?*Hisworth Meadow*, ?*neither Hisworth* 1686 (Glebe) (**hūs**, **worð** (with *mēd*, *neodēra*)) ‘enclosure where a house stands’; the later forms may not be connected to the earlier form, especially with the change of vowel (*His-*), cf. *hisworth* (Potterspury), perhaps applied to the same enclosure.

Ierdelehay 1308 (NRO, Furtho III/34) (*place-name*, **(ge)hæg/hege**) Probably ‘enclosure belonging to Yardley Gobion’, or possibly even ‘part of forest (belonging to Yardley Gobion) fenced off for hunting’.

inlonde 13th cent. (NRO, Furtho III/36), *inlond* 1380 (NRO, Furtho X/32) (**inland**) ‘land near a residence or near the homestead’.

Joe’s Meadow 1665 (NRO, Furtho XIII/10), *Joe’s Meadowe* 1676 (NRO, Furtho XIII/62)

John Beauchamp North 1686 (Glebe)

John Caves north 1686 (Glebe), *John Caves West* 1686 (Glebe)

John Clark north 1686 (Glebe), *John Clarke South* 1686 (Glebe)

John Cule South 1686 (Glebe)

John Spencer East, *John Spencer South* 1686 (Glebe)

the Kings highe way 1639 (Glebe), *Kinges high way west* 1686 (Glebe), cf. *Kingestrete* (Stowe)

leynlondmede 13th cent. (NRO, Furtho III/42) (**IBn-land**, **mēd**) ‘meadow let on lease’ (see **IBn-land**); this is a remarkable example, since attestations of the element **IBn-land** are found only in pre-Conquest and 19th cent. documents, cf. *læn* (OED).

littlehul c.1275-1300 (NRO, Furtho X/4), *luttlehull* c.1275-1300 (NRO, Furtho X/3), *Littulhilhes* 1414 (NRO, Furtho III/14), *Lyttlehill furlong* 1571 (NRO, Furtho IV/3) (**IETel**, **hyll** (with **furlang**)) ‘little hill’; in the spelling *luttlehull*, we notice a ME dial. feature where <u> is the reflex of OE /y/; see discussion in Chapter 4 (cf. also Kristensson 1995: 72). Cf. *Luclehey* (Miscellaneous).

London posles 1686 (Glebe)

Longeland 1334 (NRO, Furtho X/16), *longland furlong* 1595 (NRO, YZ4366), *Longeland* 1686 (Glebe) (**lang**, **land**) ‘long piece of land’.

Longerng Galls 1686 (Glebe)

Milnepath furlong 1283 (NRO, Furtho X/6) (**myln, pæð, furlang**) ‘furlong near a path leading to the mill’.

Mogwrosene 1334 (NRO, Furtho X/16), *Mugg Rowden* 1593 (NRO, Furtho XIII/16) (**mūga, wrāsen**) ‘mow or heap on broken ground’, the contours in Furtho are hardly dramatic which may point towards the idea of a mound (see **mūga**). Spelling forms *le Mogwrosene* (1287), *Mugrozen* (1571) placed in Cosgrove (PNNth: 274) are surely additional forms of our Furtho example². Cf. Wrens Nest (PNWo: 290).

The Mores ffeilde 1595 (NRO, YZ4366), *moorefields* 1686 (Glebe) (**mōr, feld**) ‘moor or marshland, or perhaps barren waste-land’.

Mortar pils furlonge 1686 (Glebe)

Mr Beauchamp East 1686 (Glebe)

Mr Harris North 1686 (Glebe)

Mr Longevile East, Mr Longevile North, Mr Longevile South 1686 (Glebe)

Mr Mansell south 1686 (Glebe)

Mr Sterts Meadowe 1665 (NRO, Furtho XIII/10)

Mr Whaly East 1686 (Glebe)

the newe pasture 1599-1600 (AD) (**nīwe, pasture**) ‘newly acquired or newly enclosed pasture-land’.

nilses close 1676 (NRO, Furtho XIII/62)

no mane land furlonge 1686 (Glebe)

Nonthorn 1334 (NRO, Furtho X/16) ([**element uncertain**], **þorn**) Perhaps ‘thorn-tree’; we can only assume that this name refers to a particular type of thorn-tree, though it may alternatively describe a plant without thorns.³

Oselokeswey 1334 (NRO, Furtho X/16), *aslock furlonge* 1686 (Glebe) (*pers.n.*, **weg**) Probably ‘Áslákr’s way or path’; with either ON *pers.n. Áslákr* (ODan, OSw *Aslak*), or OE *pers.n. Ōslāc*, which is attested in Nth (Feilitzen 1937: 168, 340). Both *pers.n.s.* (ON and OE) appear to be evidenced in the above forms.

penns meadow 1676 (NRO, Furtho XIII/62)

Perrie field 1593 (NRO, Furtho XIII/16) (**pirige, feld**) Either ‘field where pear-tree(s) grow’ or perhaps ‘field belonging to Potterspur’, since the parish of Potterspur joins Furtho.

Nether Piblie, Pibly Gabriel east, Upper Piblie 1686 (Glebe)

Presthul 1322 (NRO, Furtho X/13) (**prēost, hyll**) ‘priest’s hill’; in this name, **prēost** is found in the sg., so perhaps the land was owned by the parish priest, as opposed to a collective ownership, cf. *prēosta* (EPNE II: 73).

² Furtho and Cosgrove are neighbouring parishes (Cosgrove shared a field system with Furtho (and Potterspur) in the middle ages and held detached portions of land within the WP area).

³ Although probably noted much later, a ‘non thorn type’ is mentioned when describing various plants, cf. www.bimachina.com/english/zb2.htm and [/zb3.htm](http://www.bimachina.com/english/zb3.htm); cf. also www.slipperorchids.info/taxonomy/glossary/index.html, where an aculeate or prickly epidermis (skin of a plant below the cuticle) is characterised by its “sharp nonspine/nonthorn appendages”.

Price 1505 (NRO, YZ7809) (*pers.n.*) Probably ‘*Price*’s (land)’, surname *Price* attested from 1393 < OFr, ME *pris* ‘price’, a metonymic for a fixer of prices (DES: 362).

Upper Prightle 1686 (Glebe)

Quarer forlong 1334 (NRO, Furtho X/16) (**quarriere, furlang**) ‘furlong near a quarry’.

Quarrye field 1505 (NRO, YZ7809), *The Quarrey ffeilde* 1595 (NRO, YZ4366), *Quarry field* 1686 (Glebe) (**quarriere, feld**) ‘field near a quarry’.

Ram Close 1665 (NRO, Furtho XIII/10), 1676 (NRO, Furtho XIII/62), *Ram meadow* c.1840 (Tithe)

Long Ravenswell 1686 (Glebe)

Longe reeve 1686 (Glebe)

Richard Rawlins North, Richard Rawlins West 1686 (Glebe)

Richard Scot East 1686 (Glebe)

Rigbyes pasture 1665 (NRO, Furtho XIII/10), *Rigbies Ley Furlong* 1676 (NRO, Furtho XIII/62)

Rowes 1283 (NRO, Furtho X/6) (*pers.n.*) ‘*Rowe*’s (land)’, *pers.n.* *Rowe* attested from 1195 < OE *rūh* ‘rough’ (weak form *rūga(n)*) (DES: 384).

Robert Corby South, Robert Corby West 1686 (Glebe)

Rufheadland 1593 (NRO, Furtho XIII/16) (**rūh, *hēafod-land**) ‘rough piece of land at the head of the furlong, where the plough is turned’.

Sandy land 1686 (Glebe)

Sevenpolis 1502-03 (AD) (**seofon, pōl**) ‘seven pools’.

the Sharpes 1593 (NRO, Furtho XIII/16), *upper shorpes* 1686 (Glebe) (*pers.n.*, (with *upp*)) ‘*Sharpe*’s (land)’, *pers.n.* *Sharpe* attested from 1026 < OE *scearp* ‘sharp, quick, smart’ (DES: 403).

Sheesdon 1686 (Glebe)

The Ship c.1840 (Tithe)

longe Shropicks 1686 (Glebe)

Schorte Sicksurne 1308 (NRO, Furtho III/34) (**sc(e)ort, [element(s) uncertain]**)
Obscure in origin.

The Six Acres (and part of Great Spinney Close) c.1840 (Tithe)

Slanehele 1686 (Glebe)

sloamy meadow 1686 (Glebe)

south meadow, South Meadow Leyes 1686 (Glebe)

Great Spinney Close (part of), Little Spinney Close, spinney c.1840 (Tithe)

Stanschil forlong 1334 (NRO, Furtho X/16), *Stamhill furlong* 1505 (NRO, YZ7809) (**stān, hyll, furlang**) ‘furlong on or near the stony hill’; this name seems to display a corrupt form of the element **stān** (*stam-*) and probably refers to land

near a quarry, cf. Stanthills, close to an old quarry in Weedon Lois. There are some minor names in Furtho which give reference to a quarry, cf. *Quarer forlong*, *Quarrye field*, above.

Stenyng 1334 (NRO, Furtho X/16), *Steynyng* 1502-03 (AD), *Steneing* 1659 (BL, Add Ch 18032) (***stBning**) ‘stony place’ (see ***stBning**).

Stony furlong 1686 (Glebe)

Stretefurlong 1502-03 (AD), *street furlonge* 1686 (Glebe) (**stret**, **furlang**) Probably ‘land near a Roman road’; the Roman road Watling Street (Margary 1973: 1e) runs along the west side of Furtho, cf. *Street furlong* (Leckhampstead), *Stretforlong* (Wicken) and also Street Acre (Dunham Massey), Street Field (Sale) and Street Hey (High Legh, Cheshire), which all allude to Watling Street (Field 1993: 218-9).

Lower Strip c.1840 (Tithe)

le Temple ende 1314 (NRO, Furtho X/7) (**tempel**, **ende**) ‘settlement end containing property owned by the Knights Templar’; the element **ende** here has a specific meaning, cf. *cleylend*, above (and see **ende**).

Templelane 1400-1 (AD), *Temple lane* 1431 (TNA: PRO, E210/5144), 1577 (NRO, Furtho XIII/3), 1650 (TNA: PRO, E317/Northants/40), *Temple Lane* 1668 (NRO, Furtho XIII/14) (**tempel**, **lane**) ‘lane alongside or leading to property owned by the Knights Templar’; perhaps this *lane* led to *le Temple ende*.

Lower Ten Acres c.1840 (Tithe), *Upper Ten Acres* c.1840 (Tithe)

nether thick shorn 1686 (Glebe)

Thomas Williame south 1686 (Glebe)

Thornbacks Close, *Thornbacks Meadow* 1665 (NRO, Furtho XIII/10)

Three Cornered Close c.1840 (Tithe)

Tree Close 1665 (NRO, Furtho XIII/10), c.1840 (Tithe)

Tybbtt’s Acre 1571 (NRO, Furtho IV/5) (*pers.n.*, **æcer**) ‘*Tibbett’s acre*’; surname *Tibbett* attested from 1327; possibly diminutives of *Tibb*, from *Tibaud* (DES: 446).

Tymmes Pyket 1411 (NRO, Furtho VII/2) (*pers.n.*, **picket**) ‘*Tymm’s sloe bush*’ (see **picket**), surname *Tymm(s)* attested from 1285 < OE **Tima*, OG *Thiemmo* (DES: 448).

Valentine Beauchamp East, *Valentine Beauchamp West* 1686 (Glebe)

The Vasses 1665 (NRO, Furtho XIII/10), 1676 (NRO, Furtho XIII/62), *The Vasses Meadowe* 1665 (NRO, Furtho XIII/10), 1676 (NRO, Furtho XIII/62), *Vasses Spinny* 1665 (NRO, Furtho XIII/10), *Upper and Lower Vawsers*, *Vawsers spinney* c.1840 (Tithe)

venforlung 13th cent. (NRO, Furtho III/37) (**fenn**, **furlang**) ‘muddy or clayey furlong’, this variant of **fenn**, *ven*, is common in the southern counties and WMidl (EPNE I: 170).

William Browne west 1686 (Glebe)

Wills Close 1665 (NRO, Furtho XIII/10), *Wills's Close* 1676 (NRO, Furtho XIII/62)

Yardly North 1686 (Glebe)

Leckhampstead

Barretts End [SP 736 373] (OS Explorer 192)

Brook House [SP 718 386] (OS Explorer 192 and 1887 6" map)

Cattleford Bridge [SP 744 363] (OS Explorer 192 and 1887 6" map): *Cadeforde* c.1225-31 (LPC) (*pers.n.*, **ford** (with *catel*, *brycg*) 'Cade's ford', *pers.n.* *Cade* is attested from c.1155 (DES: 79), although the *pers.n.* may be earlier (cf. pre-Conquest *pers.n.* *Cada*, Searle: 124). Assuming these two names are connected, there is a later rationalisation, producing 'cattle bridge', i.e. 'bridge crossed by cattle' (ME *catel*). Cf. *Cadeslan* (Silverstone).

Chequers Inn [SP 727 377] (1887 6" map)

Church End [SP 725 379] (OS Explorer 192 and 1887 6" map) This is probably one part of the dispersed settlement network in Leckhampstead, cf. also Limes End, Middle End, Nast End, South End, below.

Cranley Oak [SP 747 371] (OS Explorer 192): *Cranley field*, (*a garden near*) *Cranley Oak*, *Lower Cranley Field*, *Upper Cranley Field* c.1840 (Tithe)

Grove Barn [SP 734 364] (1887 6" map): *Grove barn and yard* c.1840 (Tithe)

Grove Spinney [SP 736 365] (OS Explorer 192 and 1887 6" map): *the Speney* 1538 (BRO, D96/21/6), *Spiney Close*, *Spiney ground* c.1840 (Tithe) (**spinney** (with *clos*, *grund*, *grāf*)) 'copse, small plantation', cf. The Spinney, *Speney* 1445 (PNLei 2Ψ181).

Home Farm [SP 728 371] (OS Explorer 192 and 1887 6" map): *Home Close* 1827 (BRO, PR127/3/2), *Home banky*, *Home Close*, *Home Close and lane*, *Home field*, *Home ground*, *Home Hill*, *Home meadow* c.1840 (Tithe)

Leckhampstead [SP 72 37]:

Lechamstede 1086 (DB), 1152-8, 1160-8 (NLC, see PNBk: 43), 1186 (P, see PNBk: 43), 1206 (Fines, see PNBk: 43), 1227 (WellsR, see PNBk: 43), 1235 (Fees 462, see PNBk: 43), 1262 (*Ass*, see PNBk: 43),

Lechamstude 1174,

Lechamestedia, *Lechamsted'*, *Lechamstedia* c.1190-c.1205 (LPC),

Lechamesteden' 1203 (*Ass*),

Lechamsted(e) 1210-19 (LPC), *Lechamstede* 1225 (FF), c.1225-31 (LPC), *Lekhamsted* (Eyre), *Lechamsted* 1255 (TNA: PRO, E32/2), *Lekhamsted*, *Lekhamstede* 1280 (FF), *Lechamstede* 1303, *Lekhamstede* 1304 (C1, see PNBk: 43), 1495 (Ipm, see PNBk: 43), *Lekehamsted(e)* 1307, 1308 (Ch, see PNBk: 43), 1517 (Encl, see PNBk: 43), 1766 (J, see PNBk: 43), *Leychamsted'* 1316 (LPC), *Leykhamstede* 1323 (Pat, see PNBk: 43), 1340

(NI, see PNBk: 43), *Lechamste* 1325 (CI), *Lechamsted*, *Leckhampstead* 1332 (ETR), *Leghamsted'* 1342 (LPC), *Lechamstede* 1363, *Lechampstud'*, *Lekhamsted* 1384, *Lechamstede* 1478 (LPC), *Lykehamstede* 1517 (Encl, see PNBk: 43), *Lekhamsted* 1519-20, *Lekehamstede* 1520, *Lekhamsted* 1521 (CAB), *Lekehampsted* 1525 (AD vi, see PNBk: 43), *Leachamsted*, *Leckhamstead*, *Leichamstedd*, *Liechamstedd* c.1630 (Ship),

Lecamsted 1214 (FF), *Lecamst'*, *Lecamsted(e)* 1227 (Eyre), 1333 (Pat, see PNBk: 43), 1338 (Ipm, see PNBk: 43), *Lecamstud* 1312 (LPC), *Lekamstede* 1490-92, *Leycamstede* 1512 (LP, see PNBk: 43), *Leacamsteed*, *Leckamstead* c.1630 (Ship), *Leckhamsted* 1639 (Glebe),

Lekamstode 1217 (ETR), *Lechamstud* 1288-9 (LPC),

Parva Lekamstode 1217 (ETR), *Magna, Parva Lechamstede* 1242 (Fees 895, see PNBk: 43), *Magna Leckhamstede* 1285 (FF), *Parva Lekhamstede* 1293, *Magna Leykhamstede*, *Parva Leykhamstede* 1302 (FF), *Little Lekhamstede* 1360 (Fine)

(**lēac, hām-stede**) ‘homestead where herbs or vegetables were grown’; Great Leckhampstead was the name of the manor in the north of parish, to distinguish from Little Leckhampstead (PNBk: 43). See Chapter 3 for discussion. Cf. Leckhampstead (PNBrk 1Ψ254).

St. Mary’s Church [SP 725 379] (1887 6” map): *Ecclesia de Lechamstede* 1291 (WBP) (*place-name* (with **cirice**, *church dedication*)) ‘the church at Leckhampstead’ – an early 12th cent. church (VCH Bk IVΨ185).

Leckhampstead House [SP 728 383] (OS Explorer 192)

Leckhampstead Wharf House [SP 739 358] (OS Explorer 192), Leckhampstead Wharf (1887 6” map)

Leckhampstead Wood [SP 725 402] (OS Explorer 207 and 1887 6” map)

Lilby Wood [SP 731 402] (OS Explorer 207 and 1887 6” map): *Lilby Wood* 1717 (Estate), *Lilby* 1806 (BRO, PR127/3/17), *Lilbys Wood*, *Lillby Coppice*, *Lower Lillby*, *Upper Lillby* c.1840 (Tithe). In the Estate map of 1717, *Lilby Wood* fell within the boundaries of the neighbouring parish of Wicken.

The Limes [SP 731 378] (OS Explorer 192)

Limes End [SP 736 382] (OS Explorer 192 and 1887 6” map): *Lymeswodes* 1542 (LP, see PNBk, p. 43), *Lymesend* 1607 (VCH Bk IVΨ184-5) (*pers.n.*, **wudu** (with *ende*)) ‘*Leyman*’s wood’, the name is probably a derivative of *Leyman* < OE *lēah* ‘woodland clearing’ (ONC: 370-1); cf. also Dauzat & Rostaing 1963: 399-400. This is the manor of Little Leckhampstead which William *de Leames* held in 1284. His successor in 1316 was Alan *de Leume* (PNBk: 43).

Limes End Bridge [SP 734 378] (OS Explorer 192)

Limes End Farm [SP 739 373] (OS Explorer 192), Lower Farm (1887 6” map)

Lodge Farm [SP 723 383] (OS Explorer 192)

Lower Farm [SP 733 371] (OS Explorer 192), Middle Farm (1887 6” map): *Lower Home ground* c.1840 (Tithe)

Manor Farm [SP 728 378] (OS Explorer 192 and 1887 6” map): *Manor Farm* c.1840 (Tithe)

Middle End [SP 730 377] (OS Explorer 192 and 1887 6” map)

Nast End (lost): a manor with this name is first mentioned in 1606 and not mentioned again after 1811 (PNBk: 44).

Notamor Copse [SP 729 404] (OS Explorer 207), Notamore Copse (1887 6” map): *Notamore* 1717 (Estate). In the Estate map of 1717, *Notamore* fell within the boundaries of Wicken.

South End [SP 730 372] (OS Explorer 192 and 1887 6” map)

South End Bridge [SP 728 381] (OS Explorer 192)

Weatherhead Farm [SP 737 374] (OS Explorer 192 and 1887 6” map)

Weir [SP 749 362] (OS Explorer 192), Waterfall (1885 6” map)

Wicken Road [SP 734 382] (OS Explorer 192)

Wicken Road Farm [SP 737 384] (OS Explorer 192)

Wood House [SP 726 394] (1887 6” map)

Unidentified minor names:

Addmans furlong 1639 (Glebe)

Ailmer’ c.1190-c.1205 (LPC) (**Bl**, **mere**¹) ‘eel pool’; the element **Bl** ‘eel’ is often found with the element **mere**¹ (EPNE I: 3), cf. Almer (Do).

Akeley Field 1658 (BRO, D104/25)

Assebroc c.1225-31 (LPC) (**æsc**, **brōc**) ‘brook or stream where ash-trees grow’, cf. Henmore Brook, *Assebecke* 1306 (PNDb 1Ψ8).

Ash Close, *Ash spiny* c.1840 (Tithe)

Bagley toft 1617-18 (BRO, D/BASM/51/1-2) (***bagga**, **lēah**, **toft**) Probably ‘building plot or curtilage adjoining a woodland clearing frequented by a wild animal, perhaps badgers’, cf. *Baggenho* (Silverstone).

Ballisclose 1478 (LPC) (*pers.n.*, **clos**) Probably ‘*Ball*’s enclosure’, *pers.n.* *Ball* is attested from 1137; meaning ‘the rotund one’ (ME *bal(le)*) or ‘bald’ (adj. *ball* ‘white streak, bald place’) (DES: 25). Cf. *Balaker* (Miscellaneous).

Banky ground, Middle banky c.1840 (Tithe)

Bann furlong 1639 (Glebe)

Barn closes 1538 (BRO, D96/21/6) (**bere-ærn, clos**) ‘enclosure containing or near a barn’.

Barn field c.1840 (Tithe)

Barrells feild 1658 (BRO, D104/25)

Barren field c.1840 (Tithe)

bartlets bush, Bartlits furlong 1639 (Glebe)

Beauclerk’s Close c.1840 (Tithe)

Bedelond c.1225-31 (LPC) (**bydel, land**) Perhaps ‘land allotted to a beadle’; this is probably an example of OE **bydel**, with the variant form in *e*, stemming from OFr *bedel* (from G) which replaced the native form in English (OED, MED, VEPN II: 108-9), cf. *Bedelland* 1312 (Kt, Cullen 1997: 46), *Bedellond* 1328-77 (PNBrk: 25), Beldhamland, *Bedellond* 1369-85 (PNSx 1Ψ131). The OE word (*ge*)*bed* ‘prayer’ has been associated with the similar name *Bedeland* 1199 (PNBrk: 153) which, although possible, seems unlikely given the above parallels with ‘beadle-land’.

Benhul c.1225-31 (LPC) (**bēan, hyll**) ‘hill where beans were grown’, cf. *Benhull* 1374 (PNGI 1Ψ223).

(*house*) *Bickleys Close and garden* c.1840 (Tithe)

one Bidcott furlong, nether bidcott 1639 (Glebe)

bigberry hill 1639 (Glebe)

Blackwell furlong 1639 (Glebe)

Blechnerefurlong c.1225-31 (LPC) (***blBcen, mere, furlang**) Probably ‘furlong with or near a pool used for bleaching or whitening linen’, presumably similar to Blashenwell in Dorset, the site of a calcareous spring (PND0 1: 9); cf. also Bleachfield Street, *Blechefeuld* 1232 (PNWar: 194), *Blechefeld* 1425 (PNWest 2Ψ8), alluding to fields used for bleaching or whitening linen (VEPN I: 112). The form we have here may contain a ME form of the v., **blBc*. It is more likely that the element **furlang** was added to an existing compound, *blechmere*, though the addition of ***blBcen** or **blBc* to *mererefurlong* cannot be completely discounted. The *pers.n.* *Blæcca* is also a possible specifier here (Redin 1919: 44), cf. Blatchford, *Blecheford* 1445 (PND 1Ψ207), Blaisdon, *Blechdon* 1374 (PNGI 3Ψ195), though one form without a gen. ending would suggest in favour of the former etymology.

Blindpitt 1658 (BRO, D104/25), *Blind Pit* c.1840 (Tithe)

Nether bottomn furlong 1639 (Glebe)

Bowbridg Meade 1639 (Glebe)

Long brech furlong 1639 (Glebe)

Brodemedede c.1225-31 (LPC) (**brād, mēd**) ‘broad meadow’; this name exhibits the ME spelling *Brod(e)*-.

Brewhouse 1806 (BRO, PR127/3/17)

Bridge meadow c.1840 (Tithe)

Brittons meadow c.1840 (Tithe)

Broadash 1806 (BRO, PR127/3/17)

Budge ground c.1840 (Tithe)

Bull’s Moor c.1840 (Tithe)

Bushieffield 1638 (BRO, D/BASM/51/1-2), *Bushey field*, *Bushey Field Closes*, *Great Bushey field* c.1840 (Tithe)

Bygglebred 1639 (Glebe)

Cabbage Hall Close c.1840 (Tithe)

Calves Close c.1840 (Tithe)

Canal Bridge meadow c.1840 (Tithe)

Castel furlong 1639 (Glebe)

Cater Peice 1639 (Glebe)

Catterfield 1827 (BRO, PR127/3/2), 1837 (BRO, PR127/3/4), *Catter field*, *Catter Field meadow* c.1840 (Tithe)

Cerketehole 1280 (FF) ([**element(s) uncertain**], **hol**) The generic is clearly **hol**, though the first element is obscure. It may contain ON *kirkja* ‘church’ (cf. Kirby Hall, *Cerkeby* 1196 (PNNth: 167)), though the *-te* suffix is difficult to explain. Alternatively, we may have a metathesised form of *cricket* (the insect), cf. *cricket-hole* (OED).

Far Chadwell, Near Chadwell c.1840 (Tithe)

Chepingwey 1276 (PNBk: 259) (**cēping, weg**) Either ‘road or way where the market is held, or ‘road or way leading to the market-place’; this name preserves the Anglian *i*-mutated form of the OE element **cēping**, *cēping* (VEPN III: 26). This name is located ‘near Leckhampstead’ (PNBk: 259). Cf. *Chepynglane* 1375 (PNGI 2Ψ256), *Chepyngstrete* 1439-40 (PNBrk: 258).

Cherkebrug 1377 (BI&I: 11) (**chirking, brycg**) Probably ‘noisy bridge’, suggested by Parsons *et al.* (VEPN III: 52). The exact sense of **chirking** in this name is uncertain, although ‘creaking’ or ‘squeaking’ are probable (see **chirking**). The location of the bridge is unknown; the document merely refers to a person who “went over the bridge called *Cherkebrug*” (BI&I: 11).

Church Hill, Churche’s garden, Churche’s ground c.1840 (Tithe)

Great Close, Upper Close c.1840 (Tithe)

Long Close c.1840 (Tithe)

Coppice Close c.1840 (Tithe)

Cow Close c.1840 (Tithe)

- Cow house ground* c.1840 (Tithe)
- Cox's ground* c.1840 (Tithe)
- Crooks cottage and garden, Crook's Slade* c.1840 (Tithe)
- Cub field* c.1840 (Tithe)
- Davis's walk and lane* c.1840 (Tithe)
- Dawes Close* c.1840 (Tithe)
- Deepe Meade* 1658 (BRO, D104/25), *Deep meadow* c.1840 (Tithe)
- The Digging* c.1840 (Tithe)
- Dove House Close* c.1840 (Tithe)
- Dry Hill, Dry Hill meadow* c.1840 (Tithe)
- Dunstall hill* 1639 (Glebe)
- Edward Greenefeeld Gent North* 1639 (Glebe)
- Emertons cottage and cow yard, Emertons cottage and garden* c.1840 (Tithe)
- Lower Fall Acres, Upper Fall Acres* c.1840 (Tithe)
- Farihull* c.1225-31 (LPC), *Far Hill ground* c.1840 (Tithe) (**feor, hyll**) Probably 'far away hill', i.e. far from the settlement centre. The *-i-* in the first form is most likely a transcription error.
- Farther field* c.1840 (Tithe)
- Middle feild* 1639 (Glebe), *Middle field* c.1840 (Tithe)
- fish close East* 1639 (Glebe)
- Fishwater meadow and the Harriots* 18th cent. (Com. PleasD., see VCH Bk IVΨ181), *Fish Water meadow* c.1840 (Tithe)
- Fisshersclose* 1519-20 (CAB) (**fiscere, clos**) 'fisherman's enclosure' or 'Fisherman's enclosure', with the derived surname (DES: 169).
- Five Acre Close* c.1840 (Tithe)
- flax land* 1639 (Glebe)
- Fourty Acres* c.1840 (Tithe)
- Foxhole field* c.1840 (Tithe)
- Frebrugge* c.1225-31 (LPC) (**frēo, brycg**) Probably 'free bridge', i.e. a bridge where no toll was payable. If this bridge was not subject to a toll, the sense might have been that of 'open, accessible, unimpeded, unrestricted, free from undergrowth or vegetation', cf. Freeford (Horovitz 2005: 30).
- Long furlong, long furlong end* 1639 (Glebe)
- Furson Close* 1658 (BRO, D104/25)
- Furzney ground* c.1840 (Tithe)
- Galdes* 1384 (LPC) (*pers.n.*) '*Gæald* ('s land)', attested OE *pers.n.* *Gæald* (related to *Gelda*); from OE *gield, geld* 'service, offering, worship' (Redin 1919: 30).
- Long garden* c.1840 (Tithe)

Gills ground c.1840 (Tithe)

the Little Glebe 1806 (BRO, PR127/3/17), *The Great Glebe, The Little Glebe, Little Glebe Meadow* 1827 (BRO, PR127/3/2) *The Great Glebe, The Little Glebe* 1837 (BRO, PR127/3/4), *Glebe field, Glebe meadow, Great Glebe, Little glebe above canal* c.1840 (Tithe)

Gravel Pit Close c.1840 (Tithe)

Grendon mede furlong 1639 (Glebe)

Grene hill furlong 1639 (Glebe)

Grindles c.1840 (Tithe)

Far ground c.1840 (Tithe)

Great ground c.1840 (Tithe)

Little Middle ground, Upper Middle ground c.1840 (Tithe)

Grove ground, Grove meadow c.1840 (Tithe)

Gumbell furlong 1639 (Glebe)

Gyngs 1478 (LPC) ([**element uncertain**]) The first element may be the attested ODan pers.n. *Ginni* (Feilitzen 1937: 261), or the pers.n. *Gynn* attested from 1191 < ME *gin, ginne*, an aphetic form of OFr *engin* ‘skill, ingenuity’, ‘snare, trap’ (DES: 192). The final -g- is difficult to explain; perhaps it hides a generic.

Hales field (or eight acres) c.1840 (Tithe)

Nether ham 1639 (Glebe)

The Harriots c.1840 (Tithe)

Short hill furlong 1639 (Glebe)

Hill ground c.1840 (Tithe)

Hill meede Leis 1639 (Glebe)

Hitchin feild 1658 (BRO, D104/25)

Hobbs Close c.1840 (Tithe)

Hodges cottage and garden c.1840 (Tithe)

Hollenden 1538 (BRO, D96/21/6), *Hollendine* c.1840 (Tithe) (**holegn, denu**) ‘valley where holly grows’; spelling forms show **denu** to be more likely than **dūn**, especially with endings *-den* and *-dine*, cf. Timberden, *-dine* (Kt, PNWo: 163).

Little Home Close c.1840 (Tithe)

Upper Home ground c.1840 (Tithe)

homestead late Massey c.1840 (Tithe)

homestead late Winmills c.1840 (Tithe)

homestead late Ingram c.1840 (Tithe)

The Hook c.1840 (Tithe)

Hopyard corner c.1840 (Tithe)

Horne Close 1658 (BRO, D104/25)

Horse Pool Hill, Horse Pool Hill meadow c.1840 (Tithe)

Hyll field 1639 (Glebe)

Jacksons orchard c.1840 (Tithe)

Jews Close c.1840 (Tithe)

Joy Farm, Joy ground c.1840 (Tithe)

Kinges pasture 1639 (Glebe)

Lackamstead furlong 1639 (Glebe)

Lambs Close, Lambs ground c.1840 (Tithe)

Land Close c.1840 (Tithe)

land head 1806 (BRO, PR127/3/17)

Langland furlong 1639 (Glebe)

Layne West 1639 (Glebe)

Leckhamsted Common Pasture, Leckhamsted Common Pasture North 1639 (Glebe)

Lees Closes, Ley Closes, The Leys c.1840 (Tithe) This is most probably the site that originally housed the inhabitants along Leckhampstead road; the abandoned plots were cleared and converted to pasture (Jones & Page 2006: 209).

Longe leye 1639 (Glebe)

London way 1639 (Glebe)

Middle Long Close c.1840 (Tithe)

Longelond c.1225-31 (LPC) (**lang, land**) ‘long piece of land’.

Longemedede 1280 (FF) (**lang, mēd**) ‘long piece of meadow’.

Longeneham Sladefeld 1280 (FF) (**lang, hām/hamm, slæd, feld**) Probably ‘at the part known as ‘long meadow’ in the open land with a valley’; the element **hamm** seems to fit better here, though **hām** cannot be ruled out.

longland furlong 1639 (Glebe)

Great Lords Field 1538 (BRO, D96/21/6), *Lower Lords field* c.1840 (Tithe) (**grēat, hlāford, feld** (with *lower*)) ‘land belonging to the lord of the manor, or a person with the surname *Lord*’.

Louecotehamme 1280 (FF) (**low/lufu/pers.n., cot, hamm**) Either ‘meadow with a low-lying cottage’ or ‘cottage in a low-lying meadow’. The OE element *lufu* ‘love’ or the derived pers.n. are also possibilities here (Redin 1919: 40), giving ‘meadow with a love cottage, or *Lufu*’s cottage’.

Lutham or Luttam meadow 1658 (BRO, D104/25)

Lower Marks ground, Upper Marks ground c.1840 (Tithe)

Marsh way, Marshway 1639 (Glebe)

Masefen c.1190-c.1205, *Mosefen* c.1225-31 (LPC) (**māse, fenn**) ‘fen or marshland frequented by titmice’; given the generic, perhaps we have the more specific ‘marsh titmouse’, *Parus palustris* (OED). Cf. Macefen (PNCh 4Ψ37)

Great meadow, Little Meadow c.1840 (Tithe)

Meadow Close c.1840 (Tithe)

Measles c.1840 (Tithe) (**mēos, hyll**) Perhaps ‘marshy hill’, cf. Mesylls, *Measles* 1842 (PNSr: 193).

Mill Close, Mill field, Upper Mill ground c.1840 (Tithe)

Morsladefeld 1280 (FF) (**mōr, slæd, feld**) Either ‘open land with a marshy valley’ or ‘moor or marshland in the open land in the valley’; this name reflects the sometimes ‘watery’ nature of **slæd** names, cf. *Moreslade hedges* (Miscellaneous). Other ‘watery’ qualifiers found include **risc** and **wæter** (LPN: 141), cf. East- and West Waterslade (Potterspury).

Navy Slipes c.1840 (Tithe)

new orchard c.1840 (Tithe)

New Piece c.1840 (Tithe)

New Rectory garden c.1840 (Tithe)

Northfeld 1280 (FF) (**north, feld**) ‘north field’.

Nottoho c.1190-c.1205 (LPC), *Nottenho* c.1225-31 (LPC) (**hnott/pers.n., hōh**) Probably ‘bald spur of land’; note the weak oblique ending *-en* in the second form. The pers.n. *Hnott* seems less likely as there are no genitival forms here, cf. similar spelling forms for Knotwood (Furtho).

Nutthrop End 17th cent. (Ipm)

Great Oak Close, Little Oak Close c.1840 (Tithe)

Old House Close c.1840 (Tithe)

Old Parsonage Closes c.1840 (Tithe)

Old ploughed ground c.1840 (Tithe)

Old Rushy Close & Orchard 1837 (BRO, PR127/3/4)

osier bed c.1840 (Tithe)

Great paddock, Little paddock c.1840 (Tithe)

The Parsonage House 1806 (BRO, PR127/3/17), *Parsonage Close* 1837 (BRO, PR127/3/4)

Pathiose 1806 (BRO, PR127/3/17)

Paul Woodward Linsyere 1538 (BRO, D96/21/6) (*pers.ns.*, [**element(s) uncertain**]) The pers.n. *Paul*, from Lat *Paulus* ‘small’, is attested (ONC: 480) and the surname *Woodward* attested from 1208 < OE *wuduward* ‘forester’ (DES: 501). The last word looks like it contains the element *līn* ‘flax’; though the second part is obscure. It seems highly unlikely that it would be *scīr*¹ ‘shire’ as this usually denotes a large administrative district. Perhaps we have the dial. word *lincher* ‘untilled ridge of land which divides ploughed fields’ (EDD III: 611). Cf. *Linsyere* (Lillingstone Lovell), *Linshire Copse* (Whittlebury).

Perry field, short perry furlong 1639 (Glebe)

The Pightle c.1840 (Tithe)

Pinfold ground 1658 (BRO, D104/25)

Pits Close c.1840 (Tithe)

Ploughed banky, Ploughed field, Ploughed piece c.1840 (Tithe)

pontem Toti c.1225-31 (LPC), *Titebrigge, Totisbrigge* 1390 (BI&I: 527, 517) (*pers.n., pons* (with **brycg**) ‘*Toti*’s bridge’, with ON *pers.n. Toti* (Lat *Toti* is gen. form of *Totus*) possibly as a surname, such as Edwin *Toti* 1200 (Ha); a pet-form of OE *Tot(t)a* (DES: 451). The first form contains Lat *pontem* (from *pons*) meaning ‘bridge’; this is later exchanged for the OE equivalent, **brycg**.

Prentices Close c.1840 (Tithe)

Nether purlpitt 1639 (Glebe)

Putton Hill c.1840 (Tithe)

the Rales 1639 (Glebe)

Ram Close c.1840 (Tithe)

Rannell, Rannell furlong 1639 (Glebe)

Redland furlong 1639 (Glebe)

the river South 1639 (Glebe)

the road c.1840 (Tithe)

Rolosfurlong c.1225-31 (LPC) (*pers.n., furlang*) ‘*Rollo*’s furlong’, *pers.n. Rollo* attested from 1066 < ON *Hr ílfr*, ODa, OSw *Rolf*, also common in Normandy where it became OFr *Roul, Rou* and often the latinized *Rollo* (DES: 382). This name obviously contains the latinized form, *Rollo*, with a vernacular inflection *-s*. Cf. *pontem Toti* (above).

Ruin Farm c.1840 (Tithe)

Sand Pit field c.1840 (Tithe)

Sandy Hill c.1840 (Tithe)

Sawmons Peece 1658 (BRO, D104/25)

Scutch Green c.1840 (Tithe)

Sheep walk ground c.1840 (Tithe)

Shepherds Close c.1840 (Tithe)

6 acre furlong 1639 (Glebe), *Six Acre Close* c.1840 (Tithe)

Lower slade, The Slade, Slade field, Upper slade c.1840 (Tithe)

Sluice meadow c.1840 (Tithe)

le Smaledoles c.1225-31 (LPC) (**smæl, dāl**) ‘small share of common land’, cf. *Smaldoles* 1322 (PNYW 7Ψ177), *Smaledoles* 1150 (PNWar: 324). Cf. also *Sschortedolus* (Potterspury).

Small mede 1639 (Glebe)

Stokeford, Stokeford c.1225-31 (LPC) (**stocc/stoccen, ford**) Probably ‘ford near a stump(s)’, perhaps used as a boundary marker. In general, the OE element **stocc** doesn’t produce forms in *Stoke* (they usually reflect OE *stoc* ‘(religious) place’)

but since this spelling is 13th cent., we would expect a short vowel; ME spellings for **stoc** are usually *stokk(e)*, *stock(e)* (EPNE II: 156). Alternatively, we may have **stoccen** ‘made of logs’ (with a loss of medial *-n-*), suggestive of a ford with a (wooden) structure.

Street furlong 1639 (Glebe)

The Stripe c.1840 (Tithe)

Thornton meadow c.1840 (Tithe)

Thorough Fall c.1840 (Tithe)

Thrashing Barn 1827 (BRO, PR127/3/2)

Three Cornered Close c.1840 (Tithe)

the Tilled field North 1639 (Glebe)

town dole meade 1639 (Glebe)

Great Turf field, Little Turf field c.1840 (Tithe)

Great tween towns, Little tween towns c.1840 (Tithe) Apparently, this was the land between Leckhampstead *Magna* and *-Parva* (Sheahan 1971: 282, VCH Bk IVΨ181).

Twelve acre 1639 (Glebe), *Twelve Acre Close* c.1840 (Tithe)

Upstones Close c.1840 (Tithe)

Walnut Tree ground c.1840 (Tithe)

Warren Hill c.1840 (Tithe)

Water furrowe 1639 (Glebe)

Webbed, Webbed furlong 1639 (Glebe)

Webbs meadow, Webbs paddock c.1840 (Tithe)

West field 1639 (Glebe)

West more longland 1639 (Glebe)

Whitsun pasture c.1840 (Tithe)

Widdow Martens hadland 1639 (Glebe)

Woodbarn Close 1827 (BRO, PR127/3/2)

Woolland furlong 1639 (Glebe)

lower yard c.1840 (Tithe)

Yeaning Closes c.1840 (Tithe)

Youngs cottages and gardens c.1840 (Tithe)

Lillingstone Dayrell

Chapel Green [SP 683 419] (1885 6" map): *Chapell greene* 1611 (BRO, D22/9/1), *Chapel Green* 1611 (Estate), *Chappell-green* 17th-18th cent. (BRO, D/X1048), *Chapel Green* c.1840 (Tithe) (**chapele, grene²**) ‘chapel green’; it takes its name from a chapel dedicated to St Thomas à Becket in the 13th cent. (endowed by the Dayrell family) (PNBk: 45). The 1885 6" map notes that the remains of the chapel are found here; this is supported by VCH (Bk IVΨ187).

Charmandean School [SP 683 395] (OS Explorer 192)

The Fogs [SP 679 411] (OS Explorer 207)

Fox & Hounds Farm [SP 698 399] (OS Explorer 192), Pondclose House (1886 6" map): *The Pond Closes* c.1767 (BRO, D22/21/5), *Pond Close* c.1840 (Tithe)

Fox Covert [SP 695 392] (OS Explorer 192)

Gravel Pit [SP 693 417] (OS Explorer 207): *Gravelly Ground* 1611 (Estate), *Gravel Ground Pasture*, *Gravelly Ground* 17th-18th cent. (BRO, D/X1048), *Gravel Ground* 1796 (BRO, D/X1144), *Gravelly ground* c.1840 (Tithe)

Hatch-hill Farm [SP 693 409] and Hatch-hill Wood [SP 692 412] (OS Explorer 207 and 1886 6" map): *Hatch hill* 1611 (BRO, D22/9/1), *Hatch Hill*, *Hatch Hill Wood* 1611 (Estate), *Hatch Hill*, *Hatchill* 17th-18th cent. (BRO, D/X1048), *Lower Hatchill Wood*, *Upper Hatchill Wood* 1796 (BRO, D/X1144), *Hatch Hill Wood* c.1840 (Tithe)

Holback Lane [SP 683 404] (OS Explorer 207 and 1886 6" map): (*magnum*) *Holebech* c.1200-5 (LPC), *Holebek*, *Holebek'* 1233-47 (LPC), *Hobeck Lane* 1611 (BRO, D22/9/1), *Hobech Lane* 1611 (Estate), *Hoback lane* c.1767 (BRO, D22/21/5), *Hoback (and castle) ridings*, *Hoback lane*, *Hoback riding lane* c.1840 (Tithe) (**hol², beche** (with *lane*, **ryding*)) Probably ‘hollow stream’, cf. Holbeach (L).

Home Wood [SP 683 402] (OS Explorer 207 and 1886 6" map): *Home Wood*, *Home Wood field* c.1840 (Tithe)

Kaye's Farm [SP 686 414] (OS Explorer 207 and 1886 6" map)

Lillingstone Dayrell [SP 70 39] (before the Conquest the manor was undivided; for pre-Conquest spelling forms, see entry for Lillingstone Lovell):

Litlingestan Daireli 1166, *Lutlingestan Daireli* 1166 (P, see PNBk: 44),

de Ayrel 1174-98, c.1200-5 (LPC), 1227 (Eyre), 1233-47, c.1240-50, 1253 (LPC),

Parva Lillingstone 1262, *Parva Lillongston* 1275 (FF),

Lillingston' Dayrel 1267-c.1280, *Lillingston Dayrel* c.1270-80, *Lillingeston' Darrel*, *Lillingston' Darrel* 1301 (LPC), *Lillynstone Dayrel* 1316 (FA, see PNBk: 44), *Lillyngston Dayrel* 1365, *Lillingeston' Dayrel* 1419, *Lyllingston' Dayerell'* 1450 (LPC), *Darell* 1461 (Fine), *Lillingston' Dayrel* 1468 (LPC), *Lillingston Darrel*, *Lillingston Dorrell*, *Lillingstone dar*, *Lillingstone Dayrell*, *Lillingstone Dorell*, *Lyllingston Dayrell* c.1630 (Ship)

(*pers.ns.*, **-ingas, stān**) The *Dayrell* family held the manor here after the Conquest. *Dayrell* is derived from *Airelle* (between Bayeux and Caen). See Lillingstone Lovell for further comment and Chapter 3 for discussion.

Lillingstone House [SP 709 394] (OS Explorer 192 and 1886 6" map)

Manor Farm [SP 704 399] (OS Explorer 192), Manor House (1886 6" map)

Oak Farm [SP 697 412] (OS Explorer 207 and 1886 6" map)

Old House [SP 695 397] (1887 6" map): *Old House Close* c.1840 (Tithe)

Old School House [SP 692 406] (OS Explorer 207), School (1886 6" map)

Old Tilehouse [SP 689 394] (OS Explorer 192): *Tyle House (and homestead)*, *part of Tyle House ground*, *Tyle House meadow* c.1840 (Tithe)

Pilchfield Farm (1886 6" map): (*The Lesser part of*) *Pilchfield*, *Pilch fielde* 1611 (BRO, D22/9/1), *Pilch Field* 1611 (Estate), *att piltch towne*, *the piltchfeeld* 1639 (Glebe), *Pilchfield* c.1767 (BRO, D22/21/5) – this name and the one below apply to the same farm.

Pond Farm [SP 702 402] (OS Explorer 207): *Pond Rideing* 1763 (NRO, M1)

St. Nicholas's Church [SP 705 398] (1886 6" map) – a late 11th century aisleless church with a western tower; the Dayrell family were patrons from an early date (VCH Bk IVΨ 191).

Shrine's Wood [SP 698 415] (OS Explorer 207 and 1886 6" map): *Lower Shrines*, *Upper Shrines* 1611 (BRO, D22/9/1), *Shrines Wood* 1611 (Estate), *Shrines*, *the Shrynes*, *Shrynis*, *the three Shrines*, *the Upper Shrines* 17th-18th cent. (BRO, D/X1048), *The Shrines* 1796 (BRO, D/X1144), *Shrines Wood* c.1840 (Tithe) Cf. *Shrynton* (Miscellaneous).

Squill Copse [SP 687 403] (OS Explorer 207 and 1886 6" map)

Tilehouse Wood [SP 686 398] (OS Explorer 192 and 1886 6" map): *Lower Tilehouse Coppis*, *Upper Tilehouse Coppis* 1611 (BRO, D22/9/1), *Lower Tile House Wood*, *The Tile House Wood Coppice* 1611 (Estate), *Tyle House Wood* c.1840 (Tithe)

Tilehouse Farm [SP 694 397] (OS Explorer 192), Old House (1886 6" map) – Tilehouse Farm is marked on 1886 6" map at coordinates [SP 688 395]: *Tileh Close, Tilehowse fielde* 1611 (BRO, D22/9/1), *The House Close (Tile House now)* 1611 (Estate)

Well [SP 689 409] (1886 6" map)

Whitehouse [SP 697 397] (OS Explorer 192), Whitehouse Farm (1886 6" map)

Unidentified minor names:

Alders Close 1611 (Estate)

Alldeyse close 1611 (BRO, D22/9/1)

Alyenowodebrok 1299 (TNA: PRO, E32/120), *Aylinewodebrok'*, *Aylyth' Wodebrok'* 1299-1300 (TNA: PRO, C67/6A) ([**element uncertain**], **wudu**, **brōc**) It is noteworthy that this is identified as the name of the brook at Lillingstone Dayrell (TNA: PRO, E32/120), perhaps referring to the tributary that runs through the middle of Lillingstone Dayrell (between Holback Lane and Manor Farm).

back paddock c.1840 (Tithe)

Barnhill 17th-18th cent. (BRO, D/X1048)

Barmanse Close 1611 (BRO, D22/9/1), *Burmans Croft* 1611 (Estate), *Barman's Croft* c.1767 (BRO, D22/21/5)

The Barn Close c.1767 (BRO, D22/21/5)

Barn ground c.1840 (Tithe)

Blakeput 1288-9 (LPC), *Blackpitts coppice* 1660 (TNA: PRO, LRRO37/57) (**blæc**, **pytt**) 'black pit'.

Brendeleg 1233-47 (LPC) (**brend**, **lēah**) Probably 'clearing in a wood caused by fire', cf. *Brindley*, *Brende* 1218 (PNYN: 269).

Brew House 1822 (BRO, PR129/3/1/5)

broad hutts 17th-18th cent. (BRO, D/X1048)

Broade nett, *Broade nett strake* 1611 (BRO, D22/9/1), *Broadnet Stripe* 1611 (Estate), *Broadnets Wood* 1611 (Estate), ?*The Stripe* 17th-18th cent. (BRO, D/X1048), *Bradnetts stripe*, *great Bradnetts wood* c.1767 (BRO, D22/21/5), *Broadnetts Stripe*, *Broadnetts Wood* c.1840 (Tithe). The etymology of *broad net* is probably not dissimilar to that of **cooc-scyte**.

the Brockhills c.1767 (BRO, D22/21/5), *Great Brockhills*, (*bottom of*) *Great Brockhills*, *Little Brockhills* c.1840 (Tithe) (**brocc**, **hyll** (with *grēat*, *lEtel*)) Probably 'hill(s) frequented by badgers', cf. *Brockhill* 1608 (PNYW 4Ψ112). Alternatively, we may have a reformation of the medieval compound *brocc-hol* 'badger sett', cf. *Brockhill*, *Brockehole* 1312 (PNMx: 215), though with just one form, we cannot be certain either way.

Little Brockinges, Lower Brockinges, Middle Brockinges, Upper Brockinges 1611 (BRO, D22/9/1), *Brockings* 1611 (Estate)

Bryors 1660 (TNA: PRO, LRRO37/57)

Calves Close c.1840 (Tithe)

Caporns Stripe c.1840 (Tithe)

Cartwell Hill coppice 1650 (TNA: PRO, E320/XX12), *Cartwell Hill copice* 1660 (TNA: PRO, LRRO37/57)

Catenehill 1660 (TNA: PRO, LRRO37/57) (**catt, hyll**) ‘cats’ hill’, i.e. hill frequented by cats. This form may exhibit the gen.pl. *cattena*.

Cauket strip 1611 (BRO, D22/9/1), *Cauketts Close* c.1767 (BRO, D22/21/5), *Gawcotts Stripe* c.1840 (Tithe)

Caunewell, Caunewell Close 1611 (BRO, D22/9/1), *Caunewell, Caunewell Wood* 1611 (Estate)

Clinketty Close c.1840 (Tithe)

Longe Close 1611 (BRO, D22/9/1)

Middle Close c.1840 (Tithe)

Cornefield 1611 (BRO, D22/9/1), *Corn Field* 1611 (Estate), *The three Cornfields* c.1767 (BRO, D22/21/5)

Cow Close c.1840 (Tithe)

Davy’s close c.1767 (BRO, D22/21/5), *Davis’s Close* c.1840 (Tithe)

Lower Deblins, Upper Deblins c.1840 (Tithe)

Depedenehull c.1225-31 (LPC), *Depeden’, Dupeden’* 1288-9 (LPC), *Debdense* 1611 (BRO, D22/9/1), *Dibdense* 1611 (Estate) (**dēop, denu, hyll**) ‘hill near the deep valley’; **dēop** is a recurrent compound in place-names (PNLand: 98). A possible location for the valley is between [SP 683 408] and [SP 690 402], running alongside the watercourse possibly known as *Alyenowodebrok*, see above. The ‘hill’ mentioned is probably north of the valley, at around [SP 686 417]. Cf. *Debdale* (Lillingstone Lovell).

Dead ?Kick (now Pasture) 1611 (Estate)

Deadebrok 1611 (BRO, D22/9/1) (**dēad, brōc**) ‘dead stream’, alluding to a fairly dry stream; perhaps one that flows in wet weather only, cf. *Dead Lake* (PND 1Ψ5).

double hedge c.1840 (Tithe)

Dry Lees 1611 (Estate), *Dry Leys* c.1840 (Tithe)

eastward great ground, westward great ground c.1840 (Tithe)

eastward meadow, westward meadow c.1840 (Tithe)

Ellis Close 1611 (BRO, D22/9/1), 1611 (Estate)

Eninge Close, Eninge Croft 1611 (BRO, D22/9/1), *Eninge Close, Eninge Mead* 1611 (Estate)

Feather Bed Lane c.1840 (Tithe)

Fenny Close c.1840 (Tithe)
(bottom of) Far field c.1840 (Tithe), *Middle field* c.1840 (Tithe)
Fourteen acres c.1840 (Tithe)
freeboard (by Akeley) c.1840 (Tithe)
front paddock c.1840 (Tithe)
Furzy Honey Hill, Great Honey Hill, Little Honey Hill c.1840 (Tithe)
further ground, further highway ground c.1840 (Tithe)
the Grazing Ground 17th-18th cent. (BRO, D/X1048)
Great ground, nither ground c.1840 (Tithe)
The Hale, Near Hale, Side Hale 1611 (BRO, D22/9/1), *The Hale* 1611 (Estate)
Hall Close c.1840 (Tithe)
Lower Hartley's meadow, Upper Hartley's meadow c.1840 (Tithe)
Haybern' 1233-47 (LPC) (**hæg, bere-ærn**) 'hay barn'.
Henles pasture 1611 (BRO, D22/9/1)
Heards Pasture 1611 (Estate), *Lower Herds, Upper Herds* c.1840 (Tithe)
The Hewes pastures c.1767 (BRO, D22/21/5)
hither highway ground c.1840 (Tithe)
Little Hill c.1840 (Tithe)
Hill Close c.1840 (Tithe)
Hill piece c.1840 (Tithe)
the hog yard c.1840 (Tithe)
Holliebrooke coppice 1650 (TNA: PRO, E320/XX12), *Hollibrooke copice, Hollybrooke coppice* 1660 (TNA: PRO, LRRO37/57)
Home Close c.1840 (Tithe)
Home ground c.1840 (Tithe)
The Home Meadow 1796 (BRO, D/X1144)
Hootons Patch, Whootans Patch 17th-18th cent. (BRO, D/X1048), *Wootons Patch* 1796 (BRO, D/X1144), *Wootton's Patch* c.1840 (Tithe)
Lower Hoppyard, Upper Hoppyard 1611 (BRO, D22/9/1), *Hopyard* 1611 (Estate), *The Hopp Yard (belonging to Pilch field)* c.1767 (BRO, D22/21/5)
Horse Close, Lower Horse Close, Middle Horse Close, Upper Horse Close c.1840 (Tithe)
Ingram's mead c.1840 (Tithe)
The Lane (against the waren) 1611 (BRO, D22/9/1)
The Lane Close (at Hatch hill) 1611 (BRO, D22/9/1), 1611 (Estate), c.1767 (BRO, D22/21/5), c.1840 (Tithe)
Langhill 17th-18th cent. (BRO, D/X1048)

Ley Wood c.1840 (Tithe)

Liddingtons Close c.1840 (Tithe)

Marle pett close, Marle pett croft, Marle pett field 1611 (BRO, D22/9/1), *Marle Pit Croft, Marle Pit Field* 1611 (Estate)

further marly path, homeward marly path c.1840 (Tithe)

The Great Meadow, little meadow 17th-18th cent. (BRO, D/X1048), *Great Meadow, Little Meadow (or Wootons Patch)* 1796 (BRO, D/X1144), *lower meadow, upper meadow* c.1840 (Tithe)

Olde Mill close 1611 (BRO, D22/9/1), *Mill, Mill Pond* 1611 (Estate) ?*Old Pond Close* c.1840 (Tithe)

Monekesmede 1288-9 (LPC), *Greate Mounks Meade, Lower Mounkes Meade, Midle Mounkes Meade* 1611 (BRO, D22/9/1), *Monks Mead* 1611 (Estate), *The Lower Monks Meadow* c.1767 (BRO, D22/21/5), *Monks Mead* c.1840 (Tithe) (**munuc, mēd**) ‘monks’ meadow’, alluding to land held by the monks of the Luffield Priory.

Moorye Close (next the Brooke) 1611 (BRO, D22/9/1), *Moory Close* 1611 (Estate), *the Mory Close, The Mory close stripe* c.1767 (BRO, D22/21/5)

Great New Close, New Close c.1840 (Tithe)

Pale close 1611 (BRO, D22/9/1), 1611 (Estate), *The Pale Close* c.1767 (BRO, D22/21/5), *Pale Close* c.1840 (Tithe)

Pith field 1611 (Estate)

pleasure ground c.1840 (Tithe)

ploughed ground stripe c.1840 (Tithe)

Pondyard 1611 (BRO, D22/9/1), *Pond Yard* 1611 (Estate)

Postorn Coppis 1611 (BRO, D22/9/1), *Postern Coppice* 1611 (Estate)

Primrose Hill Close c.1840 (Tithe)

Quinceys Ground 1796 (BRO, D/X1144), *Quinney’s ground* c.1840 (Tithe)

Ram close c.1767 (BRO, D22/21/5), *Ram Close* c.1840 (Tithe)

Rishye close 1611 (BRO, D22/9/1)

Risley Close 1611 (Estate), *Lower Risleys, Upper Risleys* c.1840 (Tithe)

rough meadow c.1840 (Tithe)

le Rouwedych, la Ruedich 1233-47 (LPC) (**rūh, dīc**) ‘rough ditch’.

Rueth close, Rueth near (Cornefield), Greate Rueth fielde, Rueth pyntinge (uppon Pale close) 1611 (BRO, D22/9/1), *Great Rueth Field, Rueth Field* 1611 (Estate), *Great Rueth field, the Upper Rueth* c.1767 (BRO, D22/21/5)

Saunders Copices 1611 (Estate), *Sanders Coppice* 1725 (BRO, PR129/3/1/2)

Scott’s Close c.1840 (Tithe)

Shepperds close c.1767 (BRO, D22/21/5), *Shepherd’s Close* c.1840 (Tithe)

Smith’s Pond Close c.1840 (Tithe)

Southward Little Close c.1840 (Tithe)

Spoil Coppice c.1840 (Tithe)

Spinney 1611 (Estate)

Stocked Wood, Stocked Wood Close c.1840 (Tithe)

The strake (against the mill ponde), The strake (between the woodse), the strake (under Broade nett) 1611 (BRO, D22/9/1), 1611 (Estate)

Swineys Ground, Swinneys Ground 17th-18th cent. (BRO, D/X1048)

Teggse croft, Teggse fielde 1611 (BRO, D22/9/1), *Nether Teggs Field, Teggs Field* 1611 (Estate), *The hither tegg's field (next the house), Tegg's Crofts, the three further teggs fields* c.1767 (BRO, D22/21/5), *east part of Tegs field, west part of Tegs field* c.1840 (Tithe) (***tagga, croft, feld** (with *hither, east, west*)) 'small enclosure where young sheep were pastured'; Smith notes the OE variant ***teggā**, which would better suit these forms, cf. Tegleaze (PNSx: 21).

Ten acres c.1840 (Tithe)

Middle Three Slades, the Middli Thri Slades 17th-18th cent. (BRO, D/X1048), *Little Three Slades, Middle Three Slades, Three slades (next Hobrok Lane), The three Three slades* 1611 (BRO, D22/9/1), *Little 3 Slades (now Pasture), Middle 3 Slades (now Pasture)* 1611 (Estate)

Traseloe Strake 1611 (BRO, D22/9/1), c.1767 (BRO, D22/21/5)

The two horse closes c.1767 (BRO, D22/21/5)

the waren 1611 (BRO, D22/9/1), *Warren* 1611 (Estate), *The Warren* c.1840 (Tithe)

Woadenhill Meadow 17th-18th cent. (BRO, D/X1048)

Woadmill Close 17th-18th cent. (BRO, D/X1048), 1796 (BRO, D/X1144)

Wood Grounde, Woodgrounde 1611 (BRO, D22/9/1)

Wood Mill Close c.1840 (Tithe)

Lillingstone Lovell

Names with an asterisk (**) are located in ‘Lillingstone’ (LPC), i.e. it is unclear whether the names belong here or in Lillingstone Dayrell.

Boundary Farm [SP 710 419] (OS Explorer 207)

Bradley Fields Farm [SP 717 407] (OS Explorer 207), Bradleyfield Farm (1887 6” map): *bradele* 1316 (TNA: PRO, C47/12/11), *Bradleys ffield*, *Bradleys ffield meadow* 1699 (BRO, PR130/28/1), *Bradley field*, *Bradley field meadow* c.1840 (Tithe) (**brād**, **lēah** (with *feld*, *mēd*, *ferme*)) ‘broad clearing’.

Briary Lodge [SP 728 414] (OS Explorer 207 and 1887-88 6” map), Briary Wood [SP 723 423] (1885 6” map) (continues over the border into Passenheim): *Briary* 1672 (LRMB, see PNNth: 103), *Briary & Halls* 1763 (NRO, M1), *Briary Copse and Riding*, *Briary Plain* 1787 (TNA: PRO, MR1/315), *Briary Coppice* 1790 (Woods Rept., see PNNth: 103).

Briary Wood Farm [SP 723 415] (OS Explorer 207), Briary Farm (1885 6” map)

Brick Field [SP 703 417] (1885 6” map)

Bridge Farm [SP 715 406] (OS Explorer 207)

The Bungalow [SP 704 405] (OS Explorer 207)

Cattlehill Wood [SP 717 428] (1885 6” map) (continues over the border into the parish of Whittlebury; see entry in Whittlebury for spelling forms.)

Church Farm [SP 711 406] (OS Explorer 207)

Fish Ponds [SP 713 398] (OS Explorer 192)

Glebe Farm [SP 712 403] (OS Explorer 207)

Hill Farm [SP 716 396] (OS Explorer 192)

Home Farm [SP 715 423] (OS Explorer 207)

Keye’s Farm [SP 702 407] (OS Explorer 207), Kaye’s Farm (1887 6” map)

Lillingstone Hall [SP 715 399] (OS Explorer 192 and 1887 6” map)

Lillingstone Lovell⁴ [SP 71 40] (before the Conquest the manor was undivided, afterwards it was split; the other part is what we know today as Lillingstone Dayrell):

Lelinchestune 1086 (DB),

⁴ Lillingstone Lovell was once a detached parish of Oxf; it was transferred to Bk in 1844 (VCH Bk IVΨ191).

Lil(l)ing(e)stan 1086 (DB), 1154-8, 1155, 1160-5 (NLC, see PNBk: 44), 1174-c.1205 (LPC), 1189 (P, see PNBk: 44), 1220 (Fees 318, see PNBk: 44), c.1220-25 (LPC), 1233-47 (LPC), 1249 (Ch, see PNBk: 44), 1255 (TNA: PRO, E32/2), 1316 (LPC),

Lillincstan, Lillinctan c.1190-c.1205 (LPC),

Lillingston' c.1200-5, *Lilling(e)ston* 1233-47, c.1250-63, *Lillingston'*, *Lillingstone* 1294 (LPC), *Lillyngston* 1297 (FF), *Lillingston(')* 1299-1300 (TNA: PRO, C67/6A), 1306, 1346, 1361, 1419, *Lyllyngston'* 1419 (LPC), 1639 (Glebe),

Lingestan 1219 (Fees 253, see PNBk: 44), 1231 (Bract, see PNBk: 44),

Lilligstan c.1225 (LPC), *Lelligstone* c.1240-60 (LPC), *Lilligestan* 1247 (Ass, see PNBk: 44),

Lulling(e)ston 1235 (Fees 461, see PNBk: 44), 1302 (FA, see PNBk: 44), 1512 (LP, see PNBk: 44),

Lollingeston 1235 (Fees 451, see PNBk: 44),

Lillingestune 1237 (Fees 1447, see PNBk: 44),

Lillingston(a) c.1240-47 (LPC),

Lilling(g)eston' c.1240-50, *Lillingiston* c.1240-60, *Lillingastan, Lillingaston* (LPC), *Lillingeston* 1280 (FF),

Lingeston 1242 (Fees 881, see PNBk: 44),

Magna Lillingestan c.1250-60, *Lillingstone maior* 1288-9, *Lillingston maiore* 1306, *Magna Lillingstan'*, *Magna Lillyngston* 1316, *Magna, magna Lillingston'* 1361 (LPC)

Lillestone 1284 (FA, see PNBk: 44),

Lyllingstone Dansy 1352 (Pat, see PNBk: 44), *Lillingstone Dansy* 1366, *Lyllyngston Daunsy* 1402 (LPC),

Lyllyngstone Lovell 1468 (Fine), *Lyllyngston Lovel* 1520 (CAB)

(*pers.ns.*, **-ingas, stān**) 'stone of the *Lytlingas*, the people called after **LEtel* or **LEtla*'; Lillingstone Lovell was known as *Magna L.* so as to be distinguished from *Parva L.* (Lillingstone Dayrell). The *Dansy* family held the manor in 13th cent.; the *Lovells* in the 14th (PNBk: 44). See Chapter 3 for discussion.

Lovel Wood [SP 704 419] (OS Explorer 207): Lovells Wood 1699 (BRO, PR130/28/1), c.1840 (Tithe)

Lovelwood Farm [SP 706 418] (OS Explorer 207)

Pittam's Farm (1885 6" map) – this name and the one above apply to the same farm.

Manor Cottages [SP 712 418] (OS Explorer 207)

Manor House [SP 715 419] (OS Explorer 207), Huelett's Farm (1885 6" map)

Manor Lodge [SP 716 413] (OS Explorer 207)

Padbury's Well [SP 710 419] (1885 6" map): *farther Padbury's pasture, first Padbury's pasture, Padbury's Close* c.1840 (Tithe)

Pit (dis.) [SP 703 417] (OS Explorer 207)

Pits (dis.) [SP 715 404] (OS Explorer 207)

St. Mary's Church [SP 712 405] (1887 6" map): *?Ecclesia de Lillingstan* 1291 (WBP) (*place-name* (with **cirice**, *church dedication*)) 'the church at Lillingstone': it is difficult to prove whether the 1291 form belongs to the church at Lillingstone Lovell, which dates back to the time of Henry III (1216-72) or the church at Lillingstone Dayrell (c.1217).⁵ Lillingstone Lovell has consistently been the more populous and prominent of the two parishes (known as *L. Magna*); we cannot be certain but we can tentatively suggest that the early spelling may belong to St. Mary's Church.

Shirehill Wood [SP 701 416] (OS Explorer 207 and 1887 6" map)

The Spinney [SP 716 414] (OS Explorer 207), Huelett's Plantation (1887 6" map): *The Spiney* 1699 (BRO, PR130/28/1), *spinney* c.1840 (Tithe)

Valley Farm [SP 714 408] (OS Explorer 207): *The Valley* c.1840 (Tithe)

Wakefield Lawn [SP 721 425] (1885 6" map) (continues over the border into the parish of Potterspury; see entry in Potterspury for spelling forms)

Wicken Wood [SP 725 413] (1885 6" map) (continues over the border into Wicken; see Wicken for spelling forms)

Unidentified minor names:

Addington's ground c.1840 (Tithe) (*pers.n.*, **grund**) 'Addington's ground', surname *Addington* attested from 1176 (DES: 2). There was a landowner in Lillingstone Lovell called Henry Addington; presumably the *pers.n.* originates from the place-name Addington (PNBk: 51). Cf. *Addingtons Lande* (Furtho).

⁵ In the tower of the church at Lillingstone Dayrell is an inscribed tablet, which records that the church had, in 1767, been in the Dayrell family for 550 years or more (Sheahan 1971: 285). This is supported by VCH (Bk IV•196).

***Aspeleforlong* 1288-9 (LPC) (**æspe, lēah, furlang**) ‘furlong near aspen wood’; the element **æspe** is often found in combination with **lēah** (VEPN I: 34), cf. Apsley (PNBk: 149), Aspley (PNS_t 1Ψ36, PNN_t: 150).

Baldwin’s Close, Baldwin’s Piece and cottage c.1840 (Tithe)

Barn Close 1699 (BRO, PR130/28/1), *Barn ground* c.1840 (Tithe)

le Blakelande, Blekeland 1288-9 (LPC), *Blackland* 1699 (BRO, PR130/28/1), *Blacklands* c.1840 (Tithe) (**blæc, land**) ‘black land’, probably in reference to dark soil, which may have been blackened by fire, surface water or coal, cf. *Blacklande* (Furtho).

le Blakeputte, Blakeputtes 1299-1300 (TNA: PRO, C67/6A) (**blæc, pytt**) ‘black pit(s)’.

Blind Close 1699 (BRO, PR130/28/1), cf. *Blyndwell furlong* (Passenham)

Brimleys ground c.1840 (Tithe)

Broad Meadow 1699 (BRO, PR130/28/1)

***Brocfurlong* 1288-9 (LPC) (**brōc, furlang**) ‘furlong near a brook’.

le Brode of the lesewe 1299-1300 (TNA: PRO, C67/6A) (***brādu, IBs**) Possibly ‘broad strip of the meadowland’; in Nth, *Brode* is a form of **brBdu** (***brādu**). The element **IBs** is found here in the form *IBswe* (dat.sg.) (EPNE II: 11).

Brook Meadow 1699 (BRO, PR130/28/1)

Bud Close 1699 (BRO, PR130/28/1), *Bud’s Close* c.1840 (Tithe)

Bulls Storkings further side, Bulls Storkings homeward side 1699 (BRO, PR130/28/1), *Bulls Stocking* c.1840 (Tithe)

Great Butchers meadow, Little Butchers meadow c.1840 (Tithe)

butt close 1806 (BRO, PR130/3/1)

Byrchenegrene 1299 (TNA: PRO, E32/120), *Byrchenegrene* 1299-1300 (TNA: PRO, C67/6A) (***bircen, grēne²**) Probably ‘birchen green’, though in ME it is hard to separate ***bircen** from inflected forms of **birce** ‘birch-tree’ (VEPN I: 104).

Cattestay’furlong 13th cent. (BRO, D96/21/4) (**cattes-tail, furlang**) Probably ‘furlong where timothy grass grows’; presumably the omitted letter is <l>, which would give us *Cattestaylfurlong*. Cf. *Catstail Furlong* (PNOxf 2Ψ364).

Church Close c.1840 (Tithe)

Claries, Great Claries, Little Claries 1699 (BRO, PR130/28/1)

the Cleypite, Cleypittes 1613 (BRO, D96/21/8)

le Cokschute weye 1299-1300 (TNA: PRO, C67/6A) (***cocc-scyte, weg**) ‘path or way near the place where woodcocks dart’; noted in minor names from the 12th cent. (VEPN III: 149). Woodcocks are generally the birds alluded to in place-names; an assumption supported by such examples as *Cockshoot Farm* (PNGl 1Ψ134), held (c.1420) by the rent of two woodcocks (PNWo: 181).

Cow Close c.1840 (Tithe)

***Croxforde, Croxfordhul* 1288-9 (LPC) (*pers.n.*, **ford, hyll**) Probably ‘*Croc(c)*’s ford and hill’, attested OE *pers.n.* *Croc(c)* derives from *Krókr* (ON); originally a nickname from *krōkr* ‘hook’ (Tengvik 1938: 179), cf. Croxton (PNC: 158), Croxall (PNDb 3Ψ631).

Dansyeswode 1272-1307 (TNA: PRO, E32/94), 1349 (TNA: PRO, E32/114) (*pers.n.*, **wudu**) ‘*Danse*y’s wood’, surname *Danse*y attested from 1086 (DES: 125). There is little doubt that this name refers to the family who held Lillingstone (now -Lovell) in the 13th cent.. Cf. *Dyveswood* (Wicken).

Debdale, Great Dabdale, Little Debdale 1699 (BRO, PR130/28/1), cf. *Depedenehull* (Lillingstone Dayrell)

drift piece (by Church Close) c.1840 (Tithe)

***Dudelesham* 1288-9 (LPC) (*pers.n.*, **hām/hamm**) ‘*Dudele*’s homestead or meadow’, with attested OE extended monothematic *pers.n.* *Dudele* (Redin 1919: 149).

***Dudeleshul* 1288-9 (LPC) (*pers.n.*, **hyll**) ‘*Dudele*’s hill’ (see *Dudelesham*, above).

Eaning Close 1699 (BRO, PR130/28/1)

***Edrichescrofte, Edrichestort* 1288-9 (LPC) (*pers.n.*, **croft, [element uncertain]**) ‘*Ēadrīc*’s small enclosure and ?curtilage’, with attested OE dithematic *pers.n.* *Ēadrīc* (Feilitzen 1937: 233). The generic in the second form is obscure; perhaps an error for **toft** ‘curtilage’, which fits with the legal phrase *toft and croft* alluding to ‘the land occupied by a building (the *toft*) and an attached small field (the *croft*)’ (EPNE II: 181-2).

ffairies Coppice 1699 (BRO, PR130/28/1), *Fairies Copse* c.1840 (Tithe)

his ffar field, his Little ffield, his Middle ffield, his middlefield 1699 (BRO, PR130/28/1), *Little field, Middle field* c.1840 (Tithe)

fflax Close 1699 (BRO, PR130/28/1)

Garretts meadow c.1840 (Tithe)

grassy road c.1840 (Tithe)

Gravelly piece c.1840 (Tithe)

farther ground c.1840 (Tithe)

Greenwoods ground c.1840 (Tithe)

great ground c.1840 (Tithe)

Lower ground, Middle ground, Upper ground c.1840 (Tithe)

hall close 1699 (BRO, PR130/28/1), *Hall Close* c.1840 (Tithe)

Hardesleygrene 1299-1300 (TNA: PRO, C67/6A) (**heard, læah, grēne**²) Probably ‘green near the hard clearing’; the gen. ending (-es-) is presumably an error.

***Haringgesho* c.1220-25, *Haringesho* 1288-9 (LPC) (*pers.n.*, **hōh**) ‘*Haring*’s spur of land’, *Haring* is from *Herring*, attested from 1166 < OFr *hareng* ‘herring’, often from ME *hering*, metonymic for a dealer in herrings (DES: 229).

***Hashammede* 1288-9 (LPC) ([**element uncertain**], **hām/hamm, mēd**) This name certainly contains **mēd** and either **hām** or **hamm** (confused by the initial <m> of *mede*); the first element is obscure.

Hemynggh 1366 (LPC) (**hemm, -ing²**) Possibly ‘place at the edge’, perhaps a piece of land on the parish border (see **hemm**).

***le Herebrech*’ 1288-9 (LPC) ([**element uncertain**], **brēc**) The generic is clearly **brēc**; the first element is, however, obscure. It looks like **here** ‘army’, though that would be unlikely in this context.

le Hertstrete 1299-1300 (TNA: PRO, C67/6A) (**heorot, strBt**) ‘street frequented by harts or deer’, presumably in reference to a section of a nearby Roman road where stags are often seen. The Fleet Marston – Lillingstone Dayrell Roman road (Margary 1973: 162) and the Towcester – Alcester Roman road (Margary 1973: 160a) are equally likely contenders, cf. *le Stret*, below. Cf. also *Hertstretgate* 1362 (PNYW 5Ψ167).

Heybern’ 1299-1300 (TNA: PRO, C67/6A) (**hēg, bere-aern**) Perhaps simply ‘hay barn’; alternatively this may be a reference to the manor held by the lord of Lillingstone Dayrell. The name *Heybarne* is found in VCH (Bk IVΨ189); the form is not dated, but it is explained that “the manor originated in a carucate of ancient assart which Simon de Patishulle held of Ralph Dayrell in 1279.”

Heyneche c.1250-60, *Heyneheg*’, *Heyneth* 1288-9 (LPC) (***hægen, (ge)hæg/hecg/hege, [elements uncertain]**) The etymology of this name is very uncertain. The first element in the three forms looks like ***hægen**; the only generic identifiable in these forms is *heg*’ (in the second form), which points either to **(ge)hæg, hecg** or **hege**. The generics in the other forms are obscure.

Hill Close c.1840 (Tithe)

Hobs Hole farther ground c.1840 (Tithe)

***Holdefelde, Longeholdefelde, Scorteholdefelde* 1288-9 (LPC) (**ald, feld, lang, sc(e)ort**) Possibly ‘old field’, i.e. ‘long cultivated’ or ‘formerly used’ (VEPN I: 9). The affixed forms probably represent the ‘long’ and ‘short’ sections of the old field, respectively. Cf. Old Field, *Holdefeld* 1320 (PNC: 298), *Holdefeld*’ 13th (PNDb 3Ψ552), *Holdefeld* 1242 (PNOxf 2Ψ406).

Little Hollandine 1699 (BRO, PR130/28/1) Cf. *Hollenden* (Leckhampstead)

Home Close, (part of) Home Close, Home Close meadow c.1840 (Tithe)

his homefield, Home field 1699 (BRO, PR130/28/1), *Home field* c.1840 (Tithe)

Home Mead c.1840 (Tithe)

home pightle c.1840 (Tithe)

hornefeeld 1613 (BRO, D96/21/8)

***Horsepol, Horspol* 1288-9 (LPC) (**hors, pōl**) ‘pool frequented by horses’.

Horse walk c.1840 (Tithe)

***Husbuttok* 1288-9 (LPC) (**hūs, buttuc**) Presumably ‘buttock near a house’, perhaps a landscape feature with rounded slope(s) (VEPN II: 104).

Jacksons Piece 1699 (BRO, PR130/28/1), c.1840 (Tithe)

Lady Meadow 1699 (BRO, PR130/28/1)

The Lane Hure 1699 (BRO, PR130/28/1)

Leychehamrode 1299-1300 (TNA: PRO, C67/6A) (*place-name, rād/*rod*) Probably ‘road leading to Leckhampstead’; the element ***rod** ‘clearing’ may be the origin of MnE *road*. Cf. *Wakerfelderode*, *Wyleburyrode*, below.

Ley ffield Unplowed 1699 (BRO, PR130/28/1), *Lay field*, *drift to Lay field* c.1840 (Tithe)

Linchey meadow c.1840 (Tithe)

Linsyere 1538 (BRO, D96/21/6), *Linshire Closes*, *Linshire Cow pasture*, *Linshire Meadow* 1699 (BRO, PR130/28/1) ([**element(s) uncertain**], (with *clos*, *cū*, *pasture*, *mēd*)) Possibly ‘untilled ridge of land which divides ploughed fields’; see *Paul Woodward's Linsyere* (Leckhampstead). Cf. also *Linshire Copse* (Whittlebury).

Great lords ffield, *Little lords ffield*, *Lords field* 1699 (BRO, PR130/28/1)

Maple Stocking 1699 (BRO, PR130/28/1), c.1840 (Tithe)

Mare Pasture, *Mare Pasture Meadow* 1806 (BRO, PR130/3/1)

Little Meadow 1699 (BRO, PR130/28/1)

long meadow c.1840 (Tithe)

Milefeld 1323-4 (LPC) (**myln, feld**) Perhaps ‘open land or field near the mill’, cf. *Mileford* 1280 (PNW: 382).

Morton pitts, *Mortons* 1699 (BRO, PR130/28/1)

Netherend 14th cent., *Overend* 14th cent. (VCH Bk IVΨ193), *Netherhende*, *Overhende* 1375 (TNA: PRO, SC2/155/19) (**neōðera, ofer, ende**) ‘lower and upper end’, perhaps in reference to a dispersed network of settlements.

***Northcroft* c.1220-25, 1288-9 (LPC) (**norð, croft**) ‘north small enclosure’.

le northfelde 1366 (LPC) (**norð, feld**) ‘north field’.

***le Northmede*, *Northmede* 1288-9 (LPC) (**norð, mēd**) ‘north meadow’.

the Orchards 1806 (BRO, PR130/3/1)

Great Oxpasture, *Oxpastures* 1699 (BRO, PR130/28/1), *Ox pasture* c.1840 (Tithe)

The Little park, *The Park* 1699 (BRO, PR130/28/1), *Great park*, *Little park* c.1840 (Tithe)

near pasture c.1840 (Tithe)

upper pasture meadow c.1840 (Tithe)

***crofto Pendoc* 1288-9 (LPC) (*pers.n.*, **croft**) ‘*Pendock's* croft’, surname *Pendock* attested from 1196; from *Pendock* (Wo) (DES: 345).

ploughed pond piece c.1840 (Tithe)

near ploughed road c.1840 (Tithe)

Pond Close 1699 (BRO, PR130/28/1)

Popabs Close c.1840 (Tithe)

Rands Close 1699 (BRO, PR130/28/1)

Nether Roads, Upper Roads 1699 (BRO, PR130/28/1)

Rockclife Meadow 1699 (BRO, PR130/28/1)

Rough Ground 1699 (BRO, PR130/28/1)

rough meadow c.1840 (Tithe)

Roundabouts 1699 (BRO, PR130/28/1) Cf. *Roundabout Close and homestead* (Potterspury)

***Runesuren* 1288-9 (LPC) ([**elements uncertain**]) Obscure in origin.

***Ruscheleye* 1288-9 (LPC) (**risc, lēah**) ‘rush clearing’; rushes have little agricultural value, and are generally an indication of badly-drained land (Field 1972: 188).

Sawyers Close 1699 (BRO, PR130/28/1), c.1840 (Tithe)

***Scortheibrech* c.1220-25 (LPC) (**sc(e)ort, brēc**) ‘short piece of land broken up for cultivation’, cf. *the breche* (Furtho). Cf. also *Scorthe grene* 1241-64 (PNOxf 2Ψ264) – there may be an additional element between **sc(e)ort** and **brēc**, such as *ēa, ēg* or (**ge**)*hæg*, though identification would be difficult.

Seed Close c.1840 (Tithe)

Sheerhill Wood 1699 (BRO, PR130/28/1), *Sheer Hill Wood, Sheer Hills* c.1840 (Tithe)

Sheerhill Close 1699 (BRO, PR130/28/1)

***the slade* 1288-9 (LPC) (**slæd**) ‘the valley’, perhaps alluding to ‘low flat marshy ground’: the contours in Lillingstone Lovell are hardly dramatic and as Gelling suggests, “the nature of a *slæd* in any region is a matter for local investigation” (PNLand: 123).

Southfelderode 1299-1300 (TNA: PRO, C67/6A) (**suð, feld, rād/*rod/rōd**) Either ‘riding, clearing, or rood of land in the south field’; also we cannot be sure of the order in which the name formed, i.e. either *rode* or *south* may have been added at a later date.

Spinney Close c.1840 (Tithe)

le Stertestile 1299-1300 (TNA: PRO, C67/6A) (**steort, stigel**) Probably ‘stile at the end of a piece of land’

Stocking Cow pasture 1699 (BRO, PR130/28/1)

Stonepit ffield, Stonepitfield 1699 (BRO, PR130/28/1), *Stone Pit field* c.1840 (Tithe)

***Stoniway* 1288-9 (LPC) (**stānig, weg**) ‘stony path or way’

Stottesdich 1299-1300 (TNA: PRO, C67/6A) (**stot, dīc**) ‘horses’ or steers’ ditch’, cf. Stadson, *Stottesdon* 1284 (PND 1Ψ132), Staddiscombe, *Stottescomb* 1284 (PND 1Ψ256).

Strait Close 1699 (BRO, PR130/28/1), *Straight Close* c.1840 (Tithe)

le Stret 1288-9 (LPC) (**strBt**) ‘street’, perhaps referring either to the Fleet Marston – Lillingstone Dayrell Roman road (Margary 1973: 162) or the Towcester – Alcester Roman road (Margary 1973: 160a), cf. *le Hertstrete*, above.

le Thistelgrene 1299-1300 (TNA: PRO, C67/6A) (**pistel, grēne²**) ‘green where thistles grow’

Throkelemede 1299-1300 (TNA: PRO, C67/6A) (**proc, lēah, mēd**) ‘meadow near the woodland clearing with ?a support or ?a covered drain’; there are many senses of the element **proc**, esp. in dial. forms (see **proc**), though none of the senses provide a satisfactory explanation for this name. Smith suggests that the general sense of the element is ‘the covering over a ditch to form a bridge’ (EPNE II: 213-4).

***Tibetfeld*’ 1323-4 (LPC) (*pers.n.*, **feld**) Possibly ‘Isabel’s field’, a threefold hypocorism of ME *pers.n.* *Isabel: Ib > Tib > -et* (*pers.comm.* Dr Paul Cullen, University of Nottingham).

Tillys Close c.1840 (Tithe)

Tonenhaterhawe 1299-1300 (TNA: PRO, C67/6A) (**[elements uncertain], haga¹**) The generic is probably **haga¹**; the first element(s) are obscure. The variant *haw* arises from the vocalisation of -g- (EPNE I: 221).

Great Tornacre, Little Tornacre 1699 (BRO, PR130/28/1)

Town Close c.1840 (Tithe)

Towns End ffield 1699 (BRO, PR130/28/1), *Towns End field* c.1840 (Tithe)

Turnep Close 1699 (BRO, PR130/28/1), *Turnip Close* c.1840 (Tithe)

Wakerfelderode 1299-1300 (TNA: PRO, C67/6A) (*place-name*, **rād/rōd**) Probably ‘road leading to Wakefield (Lawn)’, though the element **rōd** cannot be discounted.

Wall meadow c.1840 (Tithe)

Westmedyke 1299 (TNA: PRO, E32/120) (**west, mēd, dīc**) Either ‘ditch at the west meadow’ or ‘west ditch at the meadow’.

Windmill Close 1699 (BRO, PR130/28/1)

Windmill field 1699 (BRO, PR130/28/1), c.1840 (Tithe)

Windmill meadow c.1840 (Tithe)

Wood Close c.1840 (Tithe)

Wood meadow c.1840 (Tithe)

***Welfhengeles* 1288-9 (LPC) (**[elements uncertain]**) Obscure in origin.

Wytleburyrode 1299-1300 (TNA: PRO, C67/6A) (*place-name*, **rād/*rod/rōd**) Probably ‘road leading to Whittlebury’, though elements ***rod** and **rōd** cannot be discounted.

Luffield Abbey

Henhood Farm [SP 667 421] (OS Explorer 207)

Luffield (Abbey) [SP 66 42]:

Luffelda 1116-18, *Luffeldie* c.1140-60, *Luffeldia* 1179-89 (LPC),

Lufeld c.1160-70, *Luffelde* 1174-98 (LPC), *Luffeld* ('), -e 1200 (Cur, see PNBk: 45), 1201 (Abbr, see PNBk: 45), 1210-63 (LPC) *et freq.* to 1477 (LPC),

Luff, *Luff*' c.1225-31, *Luff*' 1241, *Luff*' 1301 (LPC),

Luffeud' c.1250-60 (LPC),

Loffeld 1274 (Ipm), *Loffeld* 1316 (LPC),

Luffield 1341 (AD i, see PNBk: 45), *Luffeild(e)*, -feld, -field *Abb(e)y* c.1630 (Ship)

(*pers.n.*, **feld** (with *abbey*)) 'Lufa's open ground', attested OE *pers.n. Lufa* (Redin 1919: 51), cf. Luffenhall (PNHrt: 156), Luffland (PND 1Ψ157). Luffield was formerly extra-parochial, lying partly in Bk (assessed under Stowe parish) and partly in Nth (under Silverstone parish). It is still classed as extra-parochial for ecclesiastical purposes (VCH Bk IV•198).

Luffield Abbey Farm [SP 675 422] (OS Explorer 207 and 1892 6" map (on which it states that the farm is situated on the site of the old Luffield Priory))

Luffield Priory:

(*prioris*) *conuentui de Luffeld*' c.1240, (*prioris et*) *conuentus de Luffelde* 1258, (*prioris et*) *conuentus de Luffeld* 1391, (*priori et*) *conuentui de Luffelde* 1440 (LPC), *Prioratu de Luffeld* 1314-16 (NSR) (**conuentus**, *place-name*, **prioratus**) 'the priory and convent at Luffield (Abbey)' – founded c.1130 and dedicated to St. Mary (VCH Bk IVΨ347).

The spellings below describe the prior and monks rather than the priory itself, but references to the prior and monks imply the existence of the priory at the time of the recorded forms:

priori et monacis de Luffeld' 1167-89, *priori et monachis de Luffelde* 1206, *prior et monachi de Luffeld*' 1210, *monachis de Luffel(d)*', *prioris et monachorum de Luffeld* c.1231-c.1250, *priori et monachis de Luffeld*' 1258-59, *Luffeld*' *priori at monachis* 1274-c.1280, *monachorum de Luffelde, prioris de Luffelde* 1288-9 (LPC),

prioris de Loffeld', *prioris de Luffeld* c.1270-74 (LPC), *prioris Luffeld* 1291 (WBP), *priore de Luffelde* 14th cent., *prioris de Luffeld, prior de Luffeld*' 1391, *priore de Luffeld* 1399, *priorem Luffelde* 1402 (LPC)

Unidentified minor names:

Ausdon 1639 (Glebe)

blakenell Colledge, Colledge land, mickledon Colledg land 1639 (Glebe)

Burtongam Meadowe 1633 (17th cent.) (BRO, D104/73-74)

Castons Croft 1633 (17th cent.) (BRO, D104/73-74)

Church of the Blessed Mary:

sancte Marie Luffeldie c.1140-60, *sancte Marie de Luffeld* c.1190-c.1200, *sancte Marie de Luffelde (et monachis)* c.1200-5, *sancte Marie de Luffeld'* c.1220-25 (LPC),

sancte matris ecclesie c.1225-31, c.1240 (LPC),

ecclesie sancte Marie de Luffeld c.1190-c.1205 (LPC),

beate Marie de Luffelde 1210-25, *beate Marie de Luff'* c.1215-31, *beate Marie (et monachis) de Luffeld'* c. 1225-1260, *beate Marie de Luffelde* c.1250-60, 1288-9, 1349 (LPC),

beate Marie ecclesie de Luffeld, ecclesie beate Marie de Luffeld' 1300 (LPC)

(**church dedication**, *place-name* (with **cirice**)) 'Church of the Blessed Mary at Luffield'.

the Egbororowe feeild 1639 (Glebe)

Lonwood Coppice 1633 (17th cent.) (BRO, D104/73-74)

luffeild, luffeild land 1639 (Glebe)

Luffell hill Coppice 1633 (17th cent.) (BRO, D104/73-74)

mill feeild, mill slade 1639 (Glebe)

the parsonage meade 1639 (Glebe)

Spinneys Coppice 1633 (17th cent.) (BRO, D104/73-74)

Stoundill waye 1639 (Glebe)

Windmill furlong 1633 (17th cent.) (BRO, D104/73-74)

worship a moore 1639 (Glebe)

Passenham

Passenham is an ancient arrangement that encompassed the majority of Old Stratford and what is now Deanshanger. The civil parish of Passenham was renamed Deanshanger in 1948; the south-east portion of the village was transferred to Old Stratford in 1951 (VCH Nth VΨ198, 208).

Names with two asterisks (**) are located in Puxley (medieval hamlet in Passenham); names with three asterisks (***) could be from either Passenham or Wicken (BL, Cotton Ch xxx 34).

Black Horse Inn [SP 776 414] (1892 6" map)

Boat House [SP 775 389] (1892 6" map)

Briary Wood [SP 727 423] (1885 6" map) (continues over the border into Lillingstone Lovell; see Lillingstone Lovell for spelling forms)

Brick Field (and Kiln) [SP 742 408] (1892 6" map): *A Brick Kiln* 1787 (TNA: PRO, MR1/315) (**brike, cyln** (with *feld*)) 'field or piece of ground on which bricks were made'.

Chantry Farm [SP 775 403] (OS Explorer 207) (**chaunterie, ferme**) 'land endowed for the maintenance of chapels, or the priests who said mass in them' or perhaps in this case, 'land (previously) occupied by the chantry'.

Cherrytree Lodge [SP 749 422] (OS Explorer 207 and 1887-92 6" map): *Cherry Orchard* c.1840 (Tithe)

Corn Mill [SP 782 393] (1892 6" map)

Deanshanger [SP 76 39]:⁶

Daneshongr' 1202 (Ass, see PNNth: 101), *Daneshanger* 1312 (Ass, see PNNth: 101), 1330 (QW, see PNNth: 101),

deneshanger 13th cent. (BL, Harl Ch 85B10), *deneshangria* 13th cent. (BL, Harl Ch 85B9), *Deneshang'*, *Deneshangre* c.1250 (SPC), 1252 (CI), *Denyshangre* 1268 (Ass, see PNNth: 102), *Denshanger'* 1272-1307 (TNA: PRO, E32/93), *Denshangre* 1327 (Ipm), *Denesangr* 1336 (TNA: PRO, C135/47(8)), *Denshanger'* 1358 (TNA: PRO, E179/238/120), *Denshangre* 1388 (TNA: PRO, E179/155/43), *Densanger* 1402 (SPC), *Denshanger* 1493 (MBS/N), *Densangar'* 1524 (TNA: PRO, E179/155/130), *Densager* 1541 (Statutes, see PNNth: 102), *Densanger* 1545 (LP, see PNNth: 102), 1702 (Poll, see PNNth: 102), *Denshanger* 1580-1614 (NLP), 1591 (MBS/N), *Denshangar* 1595, *Denshanger* 1601, 1612, *Denshanguer* 1613,

⁶ *Dinneshangra* 937 (14th S: 437 (Hu): has been associated with this place-name, but it seems unlikely to be connected (document reveals that it is indeed located in Hu). The variation expected with such a form would be *y/e/i/u* rather than *e/a/u/o* (pers.comm. Peter Kitson).

1623, *Denshanger* 1621 (MBS/N), *Deanshanger* 1640 (Ipm), *Deneshang*’ 1945 (SPC),

Doneshangre 1285 (*Ass*, see PNNth: 102), *Donsha(n)g(er)* 1316 (FA, see PNNth: 102), 1332 (CI),

dunshanger 13th cent. (BL, Harl Ch 85B10), *Duneshangr*’ 1227 (*Ass* (p), see PNNth: 101), *Dunehanger* 1241 (CI), *Duneshangr*’ 1261 (*Ass*, see PNNth: 101), *Dunsang*’ 1316 (TNA: PRO, DL25/2282), 1317 (TNA: PRO, DL25/2283)

(*pers.n.*, **hangra**) ‘*Dynne*’s wooded slope’ – see Chapter 3 for discussion. There was a Roman villa at this location, though it is thought to have fallen into decline in the early 4th century (Brown & Roberts 1973: 8).

Dovehouse Farm [SP 762 395] (OS Explorer 192 and 1892 6” map)

Driving Range [SP 772 384] (OS Explorer 192)

East Ashalls [SP 735 415] (OS Explorer 207 and 1892 6” map): *Young Ashwells* 1763 (NRO, M1), *New or East Ashwells Copse and Riding* 1787 (TNA: PRO, MR1/315)

West Ashalls [SP 732 417] (OS Explorer 207 and 1887-88 6” map): *boscus de Asswell* c.1220 (*For*, see PNNth: 101), *Old Ashwells* 1763 (NRO, M1), *Old or West Ashwells Copse and Riding* 1787 (TNA: PRO, MR1/315), *Ashwells Coppice* 1790 (Woods Rept, see PNNth: 101) (**æsc**, **wella** (with *ald*, *copis*, *west*, **ryding*)) ‘spring near the ash tree’, OE **wella** is found combined with tree-names, as in Ashwell Hall (PNEss: 426), Ashwell (PNHrt: 153).

Falcon Inn [SP 778 412] (1892 6” map)

The Folly [SP 747 405] (OS Explorer 207 and 1892 6” map): *close at Wicken Folly* c.1840 (Tithe) (*place-name*, **folie**, **clos**) ‘land near or containing an eccentric or extravagant building’; the OS map suggests a sizeable structure (see Image 2).

Folly Fields Farm [SP 747 407] (OS Explorer 207)

Forest Farm [SP 739 412] (OS Explorer 207)

Victoria Cottage (1887-92 6” map) – this name and the one above apply to the same site.

Grange Farm [SP 761 414] (OS Explorer 207)

The Green [SP 766 396] (1892 6” map): *The Green* 1787 (TNA: PRO, MR1/315)

Greenacres [SP 757 417] (OS Explorer 207)

Hanger Lodge [SP 759 409] (OS Explorer 207 and 1892 6” map): *le Hanger* 1346, 1349 (TNA: PRO, E32/108), *Hanger* 1763 (NRO, M1), *Hanger Copse and*

Riding, Hanger Hollows, Hanger Lodge Yard & Garden 1787 (TNA: PRO, MR1/315) (**hangra** (with *copis*, *ryding, hol¹, loge, geard, gardin)) ‘wooded slope’: there is a gradual ‘slope’ from [SP 759 409] moving south-east; it is indeed ‘very gentle’ as Gelling expects (PNLand: 195).

Hill Copse [SP 739 419] (OS Explorer 207 and 1887-92 6” map): *Hill Coppice* 1763 (NRO, M1), *Hill Copse & Crofts Riding* 1787 (TNA: PRO, MR1/315), *Hill Close* c.1840 (Tithe)

Holy Trinity Church [SP 761 395] (1892 6” map) – ‘church at Deanshanger’ (VCH Nth VΨ236).

King’s Standing Oak [SP 763 409] (1892 6” map): *the Kinges Standing furlong* 1566 (TNA: PRO, DL43/8/6A) (**cyning, standing, furlang** (with *āc*)) ‘King’s station from which hunters would shoot game’ (see the later medieval sense of **standing**), cf. King’s Stand Fm (PNNt: 77), King’s Standing (PNSx 1Ψ392).

Long Copse [SP 739 416] (OS Explorer 207 and 1887-92 6” map): *Long Coppice* 1763 (NRO, M1), *Long Copse* 1787 (TNA: PRO, MR1/315)

Limekiln Quarry [SP 755 400] (1892 6” map) (**līm-kilne, quarriere**) ‘quarry adjoining the site of a lime-kiln’.

Little London [SP 760 399] (1892 6” map): *Little London* 1773 (Encl, see PNNth: 103)

Manor Farm [SP 767 395], Manor Farm [SP 780 397] and Manor House [SP 778 394] (the latter two are within bounds of the mod. parish of Old Stratford, previously encompassed by Passenham) (OS Explorer 192; the first Manor Farm and the Manor House are also named on the 1892 6” map.)

New Barn [SP 765 385] (OS Explorer 192 and 1892 6” map)

Northfields [SP 768 399] (OS Explorer 192), Northfields Farm (1892 6” map): *the Northefelde, Northeffelde, Northfeilde* 1566 (TNA: PRO, DL43/8/6A) (**norð, feld**) ‘north field’; this is situated north-east⁷ of the centre of Deanshanger and north of the manor buildings.

Old Copse Spinney [SP 744 412] (OS Explorer 207 and 1887-92 6” map): *Old Coppice* 1763 (NRO, M1), *Old Copse and Riding, Old Copse Hollows* 1787 (TNA: PRO, MR1/315)

Old Gravel Pit [SP 754 407] (1892 6” map)

Old Limekiln [SP 747 407] (1892 6” map)

Old Quarry [SP 762 399] (1892 6” map)

⁷ The idea of north-east representing *north* possibly originates from the Anglo-Saxons.

Old Stratford [SP 77 41]: *Westratford* 1278 (Seld 13, see PNNth: 97), *Stratford* 1314-16 (NSR), *Forstratford* 1330 (FA, see PNNth: 97), 1361 (CI), *Olde Stratford* 1494-95 (CAB), *Oldstratford* 1498, 1503 (AD iii, see PNNth: 97), *Oldstretford* 1523 (SR, see PNNth: 97), *Old Stretford* 1524 (TNA: PRO, E179/155/130), *Oldestratforde* 1566 (TNA: PRO, DL43/8/6A), *Old St(r)atford* 1591, 1595, *Olde Stratford* 1601 (MBS/N), *oldstratford* 1659 (BL, Add Ch 18032) (**strBt, ford, west** (with **fore, ald**)) ‘ford where Watling Street crosses the Ouse’ – see Chapter 3 for discussion. The affix *Old-* is thought to be an error, since this village is not older than Stony Stratford. The affixes *West-* and *For-* refer to its position in relation to Stony Stratford. In 1951 the civil parish of Old Stratford emerged, comprising parts of Deanshanger (formerly Passenham) to the south, and Cosgrove and Furtho to the north (VCH Nth VΨ198).

Passenham [SP 78 39]:

(to) *Passan hamme* s.a. 917 (c.925) (ASC A),

Passonham, Pas(s)eham 1086 (DB),⁸

Bassenham [sic] 12th (Survey, see PNNth: 101), 1100-89 (WBP),

Passenham 1218 (FF), *Passenham* c.1301 (TNA: PRO, E179/155/31), *Passenham* 1341 (TNA: PRO, E179/155/12), 1358 (TNA: PRO, E179/238/120), 1388 (TNA: PRO, E179/155/43), 1403 (TNA: PRO, DL25/3486), *passenam* 1411 (BL, Add Ch 17383), *Passenhm* 1489 (BL, Cotton Ch xxx 34), *Passenham* 1493 (MBS/N), *Pasnam* 1519 (CAB), *Passenham* 1524 (TNA: PRO, E179/155/130), *Passenham* 1566 (TNA: PRO, DL43/8/6A), *Passenham* 1580-1614 (NLP), *Passenam* 1621, 1623 (MBS/N)

Passeham, (fields of) Passeham, (meadows of) Passeham, c.1250 (SPC),

Passenham 1327 (Ipm),

Passinham 1332 (CI), *Passynham* 1494/5 (CAB), *Passingham* 1675 (Ogilby, see PNNth, p. 101),

Parshnam 1591, 1595, 1601, *Parshneham* 1612, *Parsnam* 1613 (MBS/N)

⁸ The Phillimore (DB: 220a) and Penguin (2002: 592) translations record the 1086 spelling as *Bassonham*, though the actual folio reveals that the initial letter is possibly *P*. However, given that the following two (12th cent.) forms are also with *B*, we may conclude that it is not implausible for the DB spelling to follow a similar form. The voicing of this initial sound could be attributed to the pronunciation for Passenham [pa:zn[m], where we notice that the medial sound is also voiced; perhaps this influenced the initial sound. Associated with the West-Saxon dialectal area, the voicing of initial sounds is a well-documented feature of the West-Country dial.; although plosives are less common than fricatives (see *venforlung* (Furtho)), instances of for <p> are found in medieval texts. A simpler explanation would be that word initial /b/ is technically a voiceless sound and is only differentiated from /p/ by aspiration. Therefore, a mis-pronunciation may have caused confusion in the spelling of this place-name (Lawson 2002 and pers.comm. Dr Eleanor Lawson, University of Oxford).

(*pers.n.*, **hamm**) ‘*Passa*’s meadow’; the name is in reference to a meadow there called *le Hamme*, below. See Chapter 3 for discussion.

Pig & Whistle [SP 746 406] (1892 6” map)

Point’s Copse [SP 744 417] (OS Explorer 207), Points Copse (1887-92 6” map): *The Points Copse and Riding* 1787 (TNA: PRO, MR1/315)

Poultry Farm [SP 766 408] (OS Explorer 207)

Puxley [SP 757 418] (OS Explorer 207 and 1892 6” map):

Pocheslei, *-lai* 1086 (DB), *-lea* 1161 (P, see PNNth: 102), *Pochele* 1235 (CI)

Pokesle(am) 1193, *Pokelesleam* 1194, 1195 (P, see PNNth: 102), *pokesleiaeu* 13th cent (BL, Harl Ch 85B9), *Pockesle* 1261 (Ass, see PNNth: 102), *Pokesle* 1272 (TNA: PRO, E32/72), *Pokesleg* 1286 (TNA: PRO, E32/76), *Pokisle* 1328 (Fine), *Powkesley* 1501 (AD iii, see PNNth: 102), 1773 (EnclA, see PNNth: 102)

Poghel(e) 1224 (CIR, see PNNth: 102), 1238, 1252 (CI), *Poghl’* 1227 (CIR, see PNNth: 102),

Pukesl’ 1234, *Poukesle(ye)* 1332 (CI), 1356, 1362 (Ipm), *Poukesley* 1362 (Fine),

Powel’ 1237 (CI)

(**pūcel**, **lēah**) ‘woodland clearing haunted by goblins’ – see Chapter 3 for discussion.

Puxley Farm [SP 751 423] (OS Explorer 207)

Puxley Glebe Farm [SP 764 405] (1892 6” map)

Redmoor Copse [SP 743 423] (OS Explorer 207 and 1887-92 6” map): *Redemor* c.1225-31 (LPC), *Redmore* 1763 (NRO, M1), *Redmoor Copse and Riding* 1787 (TNA: PRO, MR1/315), *Rodmoor Coppice* 1790 (Woods Rept., see PNNth, p. 103) (**hrēod**, **mōr** (with *copis*, **ryding*)) ‘moor or marshland where reeds grow’, cf. *Redmoor Field: Redmore* 1543, *Redmore Field* c.1840 (PNC: 297); cf. also *Redmore Fm* and *Rodmore Lodge* (PNNth: 72, 76). Within this coppice, there is a pool surrounded by reeds (see Image 3). An excavation at Redmoor Copse revealed a group of roundhouse gullies; the iron age structures were found to lie beneath or next to later Roman buildings. The Roman villa at this location almost certainly fell into decline in the early 4th cent. as there is no pottery record after this point (Jones & Page 2006: 45).

St. Guthlac’s Church and Rectory [SP 781 395] (OS Explorer 192 and 1892 6” map): *Ecclesia de Passenham* 1291 (WBP). Dated to the 13th cent., the dedication

to the 8th cent. Mercian saint suggests that this church may have been “the centre of a larger Anglo-Saxon *parochia*” (VCH Nth V•234).

Shrob Spinney [SP 768 414], Shrobb Lodge Farm [SP 771 414] (OS Explorer 207; Shrob Lodge on 1892 6” map) and Shrobb Lodge Cottages [SP 772 416]:

Shirope 1220 (CIR in PNNth: 102),

Scrob c.1220 (For, in PNNth: 102), *Pokelescrob* 1223 (CIR, in PNNth: 102),

Scrubbe 1224, 1230, 1235 (CI), 1250 (For, in PNNth: 102),

Shrob 1235, *Schrobbe* 1272-1307 (PeterbB, in PNNth: 102), *Shrobbe* 1272-1307 (TNA: PRO, E32/92), *Schrobbforlong*’ 1312 (TNA: PRO, DL25/836), *Sshrobbe* 1346 (TNA: PRO, E32/305A), *Shrobbes* 1346 (Pat, in PNNth: 102), *Schroffold* 1489 (BL, Cotton Ch xxx 34), *the shrobbe corn*’ 1591 (TNA: PRO, DL42/115), *shrob furlonge*, *shrob furlonge west* 1686 (Glebe), *Shrob Hollow*, *Shrob Lawn*, *Shrob Lodge Build & Garden*, *Shrob Meadow* 1787 (TNA: PRO, MR1/315),

Shrub(be) 1237 (CI), *Srubbes* 1252 (CI), *hara de Shrubbe*, *Shrubbe*, *Shrubfurylonge* 1379-80 (TNA: PRO, DL29/324/5303)

(***scrubb** (with *place-name*, **furlang**, **fald**, **corner**, *west*, *hol*^l, *launde*, *loge*, *gardin*, *mēd*, *spinney*, *ferme*, *cot*)) ‘shrub or place overgrown with brushwood’, cf. Shrewsbury; a simplex until c.1016 (PNSa 4Ψxiii-xix).

Steeple Oak [SP 745 415] (OS Explorer 207 and 1887-92 6” map)

Stollage Lodge [SP 756 407] (OS Explorer 207 and 1892 6” map): *Stalladge yate* 1591 (*DuLaMiscBks*, see PNNth: 103), *Stollidge* 1763 (NRO, M1), *Stollage Copse and Riding*, *Stollage Stripe* 1787 (TNA: PRO, MR1/315), *Stollage Coppice* 1790 (Woods Rept., see PNNth: 103) (**stallage**, **geat** (with *copis*, **ryding*)) Perhaps ‘gap (in the fence or hedge) where a fee was taken for the right to use a vending stall at a market or fair’, cf. Stollage Farm (Whittlebury). The alternative sense ‘way of entry into the Forest’ (see **stallage**) is also possible here, since Passenham was one of the 18 townships with rights of common (Hall 2001: 41).

Stratford Road [SP 770 398] (OS Explorer 207), Grand Junction Canal/Towing Path 1892 (6” map): *Stratford High Way South* 1639 (Glebe). A note in the document says it is ‘Near Layne West’ (Glebe).

Trinity School [SP 780 410] (1892 6” map)

Works [SP 765 398] (OS Explorer 192), Iron Works (1892 6” map)

Unidentified minor names:

The Assarts c.1840 (Tithe)

Balkelond 1379-80 (TNA: PRO, DL29/324/5303) (**balca, land**) ‘ridge of unploughed land’.

Balwngganylhanelond 1408-09 (TNA: PRO, DL29/325/5323) ([**element(s) uncertain**], **land**) Obscure in origin.

Banlond 1402 (TNA: PRO, DL41/431), *Banlond* 1403 (TNA: PRO, DL25/3486) (**bēan, land**) ‘land where beans were grown’.

barlie crofte 1591 (TNA: PRO, DL42/115) (**bærlic, croft**) ‘small enclosed field where barley was grown’.

Barnevill 1384 (TNA: PRO, E210/2249) (*pers.n.*) ‘*Banneville* (’s land)’, Fr surname *Banneville* is attested from 1023-6; from Banneville-la-Campagne (Dauzat & Rostaing 1963: 51). Cf. *Bernevylleshacce* (Miscellaneous).

Barroweleyepece 1566 (TNA: PRO, DL43/8/6A) (**beorg, lēah, pece**) ‘woodland clearing or meadowland with a hill’, cf. *Barrowe hedge*, below.

Barrowe hedge 1591 (TNA: PRO, DL42/115) (**beorg/burh, hecg**) Possibly ‘hedge near the hill’, cf. *Barroweleyepece*, above. Alternatively, this name may contain the element **burh**, cf. *Burows hedge* (Potterspury). Forms in *barrow* are not usually associated with the element **burh**, so if we are to believe that this name contains **burh**, we must assume a mistake in the initial vowel, i.e. <a> should read <o> or <u>.

Belvidere House and premises, Belvidere meadow c.1840 (Tithe)

Berehill furlong 1566 (TNA: PRO, DL43/8/6A) (**bere/bær, hyll**) ‘land on barley hill’, or perhaps ‘land on bare hill’; in ME **bær** is easily confused with **bBr, bār, bearu**, and **bere** (VEPN I: 60).

Between waters c.1840 (Tithe)

Blyndwell furlong 1566 (TNA: PRO, DL43/8/6A) (**blind, wella, furlang**) ‘land near a hidden spring’, cf. *Blindwell* (D 2Ψ354). Cf. also *Blind Close* (Lillingstone Lovell).

Boggebyne 1379-80 (TNA: PRO, DL29/324/5303) (**bog, [element uncertain]**) Obscure in origin, though the first element looks like ME **bog**.

Bolinghms howse 1566 (TNA: PRO, DL43/8/6A) (*pers.n.*, **hūs**) ‘*Bollingham*’s house’, surname *Bollingham* not attested but a possible variant of *Bol(l)ing*, attested from c.1246; a nickname either from ME *bolling* ‘pollard’ or from ME *bolling* ‘excessive drinking’. Similar attested surnames containing *bolling* include *Bol(l)ingbroke* and *Bollington*, attested from 1170-8 and 1199; from *Bolingbroke* (L) and *Bollington* (Ch)/*Bolington Hall* (Ess), respectively (DES: 52).

Bowerhyll furlong 1566 (TNA: PRO, DL43/8/6A) (*pers.n.*, **hyll, furlang**) ‘land near *Bower*’s hill’, surname *Bower* attested from 1194; from minor places called *Bower*, or similar to names in *Chambers* ‘chamber-servant’ from OE *būr* ‘cottage, chamber’ (DES: 57).

Bradewelle 1402 (SPC) (**brād, wella**) ‘broad stream’.

The Break c.1840 (Tithe)

Brookfurlong 1708 (Glebe)

Bryers furlong 1566 (TNA: PRO, DL43/8/6A) (*pers.n.*, **furlang**) ‘Bryer’s furlong’, surname *Bryer* attested from 1279 < ‘dweller among the brambles’, OE *brBr* ‘prickly thornbush’ (DES: 64).

Bulls Close 1787 (TNA: PRO, MR1/315)

Burnheg’ 1312 (TNA: PRO, DL25/836) (**burna**, **hecg/hege**) ‘hedge near a stream’, cf. Burn Field, Burn Banks (Westm.).

Bushy Close c.1840 (Tithe)

le Busshelas 1408-9 (TNA: PRO, DL29/325/5323) (**busc**, [**element uncertain**]) Possibly ‘meadowland covered with bushes’, cf. Bushel Leaze Meadow, *The Busshie Leaze* 1564 (Brk). The form *-las* for **IBs** would be unexpected, however.

Calkalond 1379-80 (TNA: PRO, DL29/324/5303) (**calc**, **land**) ‘land from which chalk was obtained’ or ‘land on which chalk was used’, referring to a practice in which chalk was added to improve clayey soils (Field 1972: 40). The form *calk-* here is a later form of Angl *calc* (EPNE I: 77). Cole 1986 does not comment on this particular name, though she mentions the nearby area of the north and east of Bk, which is ‘covered by large expanses of glacial drift, but here and there the chalk is exposed’ (Cole 1986: 49).

Cartwrighte 1566 (TNA: PRO, DL43/8/6A) (*pers.n.*) ‘Cartwright (’s land)’, surname *Cartwright* attested from 1275 < OE *cræt* or ON *kartr* ‘cart’ and OE *wyrhta* ‘wright’, a maker of carts (DES: 85).

Chawdewell furlong 1566 (TNA: PRO, DL43/8/6A) (**cald**, **wella**, **furlang**) ‘land near the cold spring’; the compound **cald** + **wella** is especially common. Southern OE has *ceald*, giving ME *chald* and *cheld*, cf. Belchalwell, *Chaldewell* 1109 (Do 3Ψ180) (VEPN II: 127-9). Cf. also *Caldewelle* (Stowe), *Chaldewellehed*’ (Akeley).

***Chyrchewey* 1384 (TNA: PRO, E210/2249), *le Churcheweye* 1402 (TNA: PRO, DL41/431), *le Chircheweye* 1403 (TNA: PRO, DL25/3486) (**cirice-weg**) ‘path to the (parish) church’.

le Cleibrgge 1408-9 (TNA: PRO, DL29/325/5323) (**clBg**, **brycg**) ‘clay bridge’; the element **brycg** can be used of structures spanning rivers and also man-made raised causeways (VEPN II: 51) so this name may refer to a causeway made from hard-packed clay.

The Close adjoining the Page keepers Lodge 1787 (TNA: PRO, MR1/315)

A Close called Sootfield 1787 (TNA: PRO, MR1/315) Soot was known to be a very rich manure (OED). Cf. *Sootfield Green Lodge*

The Close called ye hop garden, Hop Garden (now a Plain) 1787 (TNA: PRO, MR1/315)

Far Close c.1840 (Tithe)

Long Close c.1840 (Tithe)

Lower Close c.1840 (Tithe), *Middle Close* c.1840 (Tithe)

Cocklewood c.1840 (Tithe)

Coddefurlong 1566 (TNA: PRO, DL43/8/6A) (**codd**/*pers.n.*, **furlang**) Either ‘hollow furlong’ (see **codd**) or ‘*Codd*’s furlong’ with the *pers.n.* *Codd*, attested

from 1150-5; perhaps from a nickname using OE *cod(d)* ‘bag, scrip’. It was used after 1250 of the belly or stomach, which might produce ‘man with a belly like a bag’. Alternatively this name may contain the pers.n. *Code/Coad/Coade*, attested from 1182; ME *code* ‘pitch, cobbler’s wax’, a name for a cobbler (DES: 103).

Cole Coppice 1763 (NRO, M1), *Cole Copse* 1787 (TNA: PRO, MR1/315)

Cooks Coppice 1763 (NRO, M1), *Cooks Copse* 1787 (TNA: PRO, MR1/315)

Colinesbrouk’ 1318 (TNA: PRO, DL25/2289) (*pers.n.*, **brōc**) ‘Colin’s brook’, pers.n. *Collin* attested from 1191 < *Col-in*, a diminutive of *Col*, a pet-form of *Nicholas* (DES: 105).

corburstanbash 1327 (TNA: PRO, C135/6) ([**elements uncertain**]) Obscure in origin.

Corn Close c.1840 (Tithe)

Costleyes Corner 1566 (TNA: PRO, DL43/8/6A) (*pers.n.*, **corner**) ‘Costley’s corner (of land)’, with surname *Costley*, a variation of Ir surname *Costello* (ONC: 144).

Cow Pasture c.1840 (Tithe)

Crabtree furlong 1566 (TNA: PRO, DL43/8/6A) (**crabtre, furlang**) ‘land where crab-trees grow’.

Cross Ridings 1787 (TNA: PRO, MR1/315)

Crouchfurlong’ 1314 (TNA: PRO, DL25/837), *Crouch*’ 1403 (TNA: PRO, DL25/3486) (**cros, furlang**) ‘furlong near a cross’, with ME *crouche* (EPNE I: 115).

dedehedge 1566 (TNA: PRO, DL43/8/6A) (**dēad, hecg**) This name may evidence the hurdle or wattle fencing that was often referred to as *dead hedges* (Field 1972: 178), cf. **cwic**. Alternatively, it may refer literally to a ‘dead hedge’.

Dentons holme 1591 (TNA: PRO, DL42/115), *Denton’s Holme*, *Denton’s meadow* c.1840 (Tithe) (*pers.n.*, **holmr** (with *mēd*)) ‘Denton’s water-meadow’, pers.n. *Denton* attested from 972 (DES: 132); probably from Denton (PNNth: 146).

Depehale furlong 1566 (TNA: PRO, DL43/8/6A) (**dēop, halh, furlang**) Probably ‘furlong near the deep valley’.

Dodes]ate 1316 (TNA: PRO, DL25/2282) (*pers.n./dodde, geat*) Probably ‘Dod(d)e’s gap’ with attested pers.n. *Dod(d)e* (Redin 1919: 126) supported perhaps by the genitival ending, though the ME element **dodde** ‘rounded summit of a hill’ cannot be discounted here.

Drienhull’ 1316 (TNA: PRO, DL25/2282), *Dry Hills* c.1840 (Tithe) (**drEge, hyll**) ‘hill where land is dry’; in this name, *Drien-* has a weak oblique ending. Cf. *Dry Hills*, *Drye hilles* 1617 (Bakewell, Db), *Druyenhull* 1461, *Drynehull* 1519 (PNBdHu: xxvii).

Drifmossuag 1599 (BL, Add Ch 47062) (**drāf, [elements uncertain]**) The first element looks like ME **drift** (see **drāf**); the generic is obscure but may refer to land adjoining the road (i.e. a message), or the road itself along which cattle were driven, cf. *Droeway* (PNGl 1Ψ24, 45).

Duddelyngges 1408-9 (TNA: PRO, DL29/325/5323) (*pers.n.*, **eng/-ing²**) This name has a number of possibilities: ‘*Dudele*’s meadow, pasture’, ‘*Dudele*’s (land)’ or ‘*Dudeling* (’s land)’. The name may contain the same *pers.n.* as *Dudelesham*, *Dudeleshul* in Lillingstone Lovell. The extended monothematic *pers.n.* *Dudele* is attested, cf. *Duddel*, *Dyddel* (Redin 1919: 149). We may have a double diminutive *Dudeling* with a *gen.sg.* ending. Alternatively, the name may contain a *pers.n.* (such as the monothematic *pers.ns.* mentioned above) and a generic such as the OE place-name forming suffix **-ing²**, recorded with words for people (see EPNE I: 289-90). However, with both of these possible generics we are faced with the problem of explaining the *-es* suffix. The ON element **eng** could explain the *-es* ending (see EPNE I: 153), cf. Saltings (PNYE: 215) and is occasionally found with *pers.ns.*, cf. Kettlesing (PNYW 5Ψ132), though there is little Scandinavian influence on the nomenclature of Nth – “**eng** is very rare [...] somewhat surprising in view of the abundance of marshy land in the east of the county” (PNNth: 262). Cf. *Syndelynges*, below.

Duddeswellbrooke 1566 (TNA: PRO, DL43/8/6A) (*pers.n.*, **wella**, **brōc**) Probably ‘brook near *Dudde*’s well’, with the weak *pers.n.* *Dudde* (Redin: 126). Cf. *Duddelyngges* (above) for similar *pers.n.* and possible connection.

Dunstede furlong 1566 (TNA: PRO, DL43/8/6A) (**tūn-stede/dūn**, **stede**, **furlang**) ‘furlong belonging to or near a farmstead’ or ‘furlong near the place on the hill’; this is probably an example of the widespread and recurrent, yet unexplained phenomenon in which initial voicing occurs with compounds **tūn-stede**, cf. Twinstead, *Dunstede* 1251 (PNEss: 465), and *tūn-stall*, cf. Dunstall (PNGI 1Ψ252). Alternatively this name may contain the OE elements **dūn** and **stede**; Sandred considers this combination a possibility, “provided the topography favours such a derivation” (Sandred 1963: 144). Cf. also *Dansted* (Potterspurty).

Eight Acres c.1840 (Tithe)

Estefelde 1566 (TNA: PRO, DL43/8/6A) (**east**, **feld**) ‘east, eastern field’, cf. *Sowthefelde*, *Westfelde*, below.

farm homestead and Barn Piece c.1840 (Tithe)

The Ffermor 1566 (TNA: PRO, DL43/8/6A) (**feor**, **mōr**) ‘far moor or marshland’; *fer* is a dial. form of *far*, ‘far’ (EDD II: 297).

The Five House (2 tenements and a garden) c.1840 (Tithe)

Foxehedge furlong 1566 (TNA: PRO, DL43/8/6A) (**fox**, **hecg**, **furlang**) ‘hedge frequented by foxes’.

(*site of a barn in*) *Fox and Hounds yard* c.1840 (Tithe)

Freehold 1787 (TNA: PRO, MR1/315)

The Freehold on the outside of the Long Copse 1787 (TNA: PRO, MR1/315)

The Freehold on the outside of the Old Copse 1787 (TNA: PRO, MR1/315)

Fullers Riding 1787 (TNA: PRO, MR1/315)

longe furlonge 1566 (TNA: PRO, DL43/8/6A) (**lang**, **furlang**) ‘long furlong’.

Fyfhaker c.1250 (SPC), *Fiweacre* 1316 (TNA: PRO, DL25/2282) (**fif**, **æcer**) ‘five or fifth acre(s)’.

Fysshepece furlong 1566 (TNA: PRO, DL43/8/6A) (**fisc, pece, furlang**) This name either alludes to ‘a piece of land adjoining a stream or pond, from which fish can be got’ (Field 1972: 77), or a piece of land ‘where fish are cured or sold’ (EPNE I: 174). Cf. also *Fysshefurlong* c.1360 (PNO 2Ψ328) and *Fysselondes* 1250 (PNC: 336), where land may have been manured with fish.

****Geynefeld* 1489 (BL, Cotton Ch xxx 34) (*pers.n.*, **feld**) ‘Gayne’s field’, *pers.n.* *Gayne* attested from 1086 < OFr *engaigne*, Lat *ingania* ‘trickery, ingenuity’ (DES: 181).

Gorebrode furlonge 1566 (TNA: PRO, DL43/8/6A) (**gore-brode, furlang**) ‘broad strip of land in the triangular corner of the common field’, cf. *Gorebrodefurlong* 1540 (PNGI 2Ψ85). Cf. *Gorbrood* (Potterspury).

Gossenham 1591 (TNA: PRO, DL42/115) (**gorst, hām/hamm**) Probably ‘meadow covered with gorse, furze’, though **hām** cannot be discounted as the generic here. The specifier is a development of OE element **gorst**, *goss*, with a weak oblique ending (Field 1993: 68), cf. *Goss Hall* 1693 (PNDb 2Ψ193), *Goss hill* 1839 (PNGI 3Ψ67).

Grenehutt 1408-9 (TNA: PRO, DL29/325/5323) (**grēne¹/grēne², hotte**) Probably literally, ‘green hut’: according to Hough, there are few early attestations of *hut*; there is only one *hut* name earlier than this (Hutfall, *le Hot(t)falle* 1294 (PNDb 3Ψ528)) (Hough 2000: 627). The combination with **grēne¹** seems to be unique (no parallels found). The alternative etymology ‘hut by the (village) green’ (see **grēne²**) is also possible here.

Grenehyll 1402 (TNA: PRO, DL41/431), *Grenhill* 1403 (TNA: PRO, DL25/3486) (**grēne¹, hyll**) ‘green hill’; a common compound in place-names (EPNE I: 275).

le Grotene 1402 (TNA: PRO, DL41/431) (***grēoten**) ‘gravelly (place)’; for examples of ***grēoten** as a simplex, cf. *The Groten* 1454-5 (PNSa: 3Ψ186), *le Groten* 1458 (PNSr: 36), *le Groten* c.1350 (PNW: 66).

Great ground, Great ground north yard (and buildings) c.1840 (Tithe)

le Grove 1384 (TNA: PRO, E210/2249) (**grāf**) ‘grove, a copse’.

Grub Hill (lost): *Crobyhil* 1272-1307 (TNA: PRO, E32/93), *Grobihill in balliva de Wakfeld* 1337 (For, see PNNth: 102), *Grobryhill* 1338 (Fine), *Grobryhul* 1346 (TNA: PRO, E32/108), *Grobryhull* 1349 (TNA: PRO, E32/114), *Groobhill* 17th (Furtho, see PNNth: 102), *Grubb Hill* 1653 (Furtho, see PNNth: 102), *Grub Hill* 1763 (NRO, M1), *Grubhill Copse and Riding, Grubhill Stripe* 1787 (TNA: PRO, MR1/315), *Grubhill Coppice* 1790 (Woods Rept, see PNNth: 102), *Grubby Hill* 1823 (Bryant, see PNNth: 102) (**grubby/*grubby, hyll** (with *copis, *ryding, strip*)) This name seems most likely to be a compound of **hyll** and the adj. **grubby**, ‘infested with grubs’, though the adj. ‘has not hitherto been noted before the 18th century’ (PNNth: 102). Cf. Maggot Moor (Silverstone). Alternatively, we may have an adj. ***grubby**, from ME *grubbed* ‘cleared land’ (originally from v. *grubben* and probably OE **grubbian*) (MED: 408), cf. Grub Hill Clump c.1840 (PNO: 1Ψ90), Great and Little Grubbing, The Grubbing c.1840 (PNO: 1Ψ68, 90).

Grundhull 1347 (TNA: PRO, DL25/837) (**grund, hyll**) Possibly ‘open hill-country’; as well as ‘ground, bottom, foundation’, the OE element **grund** also

alluded to ‘a stretch of land’ (EPNE I: 210), cf. Denel End, *Dunhull(e)* 13th (PNBdHu: 73).

Hakethornbussh’ 1402 (TNA: PRO, DL41/431), *Hughthornbussh*’ 1403 (TNA: PRO, DL25/3486), *Hackebusshepece* 1566 (TNA: PRO, DL43/8/6A) (***hacaporn, busc** (with **pece**)) ‘thorn bush’, very clearly evidenced, especially in the earliest form. The 1403 form is probably a transcription error.

le Hamme 1327-28 (Ipm), (*part of*) *ham*, *Ham meadow* c.1840 (Tithe) (**hamm** (with *mēd*)) ‘meadow or water-meadow’, presumably the **hamm** of Passenham. It is described as ‘40 acres of meadow called le Hamme, on bank of Ouse’ (Ipm) (see Image 4).

le Hammes Hay 1327, *le Hay* 1327-77 (Ipm) (**hamm, (ge)hæg**) Probably ‘enclosed meadow’. The **hamm** enclosed may be the same **hamm** recorded in the above name. Although it is often difficult to identify **(ge)hæg** in a final position, it seems more than likely in this context as it renders Lat *pratum* ‘meadow’ in glosses (EPNE I: 214).

Hangynook 1384 (TNA: PRO, E210/2249) (**hangy/hangende, nōk/āc**) Perhaps ‘wet or clayey nook of land’, with the dial. word *hangy* (see **hangy**). Alternatively, if we assume that the final *-g-* has been omitted, we may have ‘hanging oak’ (i.e. oak-tree on a steep slope or hill-side), cf. *Hangyngoke* 1518 (PNW: 511).

Hardingesweye furlong 1566 (TNA: PRO, DL43/8/6A) (*pers.n.*, **weg, furlang**) ‘Harding’s path or way’, *pers.n.* *Harding* attested from c.1095; a seemingly popular name in Nth and Oxf, from OE *hearding* ‘hard’ (DES: 216).

le Hechyng’ 1402 (TNA: PRO, DL41/431) (***heccing**) ‘part of the field sown whilst the rest lies fallow’, cf. *Hechyng* 1331 (c.1444) (PNOxf 1Ψ47), *la Heching* 1232 (PNW: 435).

Hefurlong c.1250 (SPC), *le Heforlong*’ 1341 (TNA: PRO, DL25/2282), *Heyefurl* 1566 (TNA: PRO, DL43/8/6A) (**hēah, furlang**) ‘high furlong’, i.e. furlong on high ground.

Heyricke Close 1566 (TNA: PRO, DL43/8/6A) (**hayrick, clos**) ‘haystack enclosure’.

Hickesbridgebulke, Hicksbridge Salke 1566 (TNA: PRO, DL43/8/6A) (*pers.n.*, **brycg, balca**) ‘ridge of unploughed land near *Hick*’s or *Hicks*’ bridge’, surname *Hick(e)s* attested from 1276 < *Hick*, a pet-form of *Ricard* (DES: 230). We can only assume that *Salke* in the second form is a transcription error.

****Hodepitte** 1312 (TNA: PRO, DL25/836) (**hōd, pytt**) Probably ‘pit that offered shelter’, though the *pers.n.* ***Hodd(a)** cannot be discounted, cf. *Hoodecroft* 1309, *Hodewyk* 1366 (PNBdHu: 209).

holebrok 1327 (TNA: PRO, C135/6), *?Hollowell* c.1840 (Tithe) (**hol², brōc** (with *wella*)) ‘hollow stream’; we cannot be certain whether or not these two forms belong together.

holme crofte lane 1591 (TNA: PRO, DL42/115) (**holmr, croft, lane**) ‘lane near the meadow enclosure’.

Home Close 1787 (TNA: PRO, MR1/315), *Home Close, Home Ground* c.1840 (Tithe)

Horesheued c.1250 (SPC), *Horseheddes* 1566 (TNA: PRO, DL43/8/6A) (**horse's head/hors, hēafod**) This name either contains the dial. term *horse's head* (see Chapter 4), or we may have 'horse's head' in a transferred topographical sense, alluding to land shaped like a horse's head, or possibly even a 'projecting piece of land where horses grazed' (LPN: 175), cf. *Horsehead* 1623 (PNDb 2Ψ216), *Horseheads* (PNYW 4Ψ46).

houghmans 1588 (TNA: PRO, E310/20/100) (*pers.n.*) **Houghman* ('s land)', surname could be an Anglicised version of *Hoffmann*; 'a nickname for a farmer who owned his own land as opposed to holding it by rent or feudal obligation' or 'an occupational name for the manager or steward of an estate' (ONC: 299). For names containing a gen. *pers.n.* but missing a generic, cf. *Bondes* (Silverstone), *Fasseles* (Furtho), *Fetes* (Silverstone), *Heynes* (Silverstone), *Hykemans* (Silverstone).

Husehend 1316 (TNA: PRO, DL25/2282) (**hūs, ende**) Probably 'house end', indicative of a dispersed settlement (Passenham was considered dispersed).

Jeffes yarde 1591 (TNA: PRO, DL42/115) (*pers.n.*, **geard**) '*Jeff(e)*'s yard', *pers.n.* *Jeff(e)* attested from 1260; a pet-form of *Geoffrey* (DES: 253).

kinges brooke 1591 (TNA: PRO, DL42/115) (**cyning, brōc**) 'brook belonging either to the King or a person with the surname *King*'.

kinges leise 1591 (TNA: PRO, DL42/115) (**cyning, IBs**) 'pasture belonging either to the King or a person with the surname *King*'.

Far Knowle, Near Knowle c.1840 (Tithe)

Lammas' ground 1708 (Glebe) (**hlāf-mæsse, grund**) Either 'land which 'ripens' at *Lammas*' (OED) or 'land used for grazing after 1st August', cf. *Lammas Ground* (PNHrt: 293, PNOxf 1Ψ153). Cf. *Lamas Plat* (Wicken).

Lampelande 1566 (TNA: PRO, DL43/8/6A), *?lampelande* 1577 (TNA: PRO, E178/2958) (**laumpe, land**) 'land from which rent was used to maintain lamps in the parish church', the second form is from a document naming lands in the Whittlewood Forest area; although we cannot be certain, it is possible that this reference is to the same piece of land (parts of Whittlewood Forest are located in the north-western corner of Passenham), cf. *Lampeland* 1547 (PNEss: 597), *Lampelande* 1589 (PNGI 1Ψ248).

Far Lawn c.1840 (Tithe)

Great Lawn c.1840 (Tithe)

Middle Lawn c.1840 (Tithe)

Lokhaker c.1250 (SPC) (**loc, æcer**) Perhaps 'enclosed (?locked) acre of land' or 'acre of land by the lock', cf. *Locstigle* 1181 (PNOxf 1Ψ52-3).

Longekingeshulle c.1250 (SPC) (**lang, cyning, hyll**) 'the longer part of a hill belonging to either the King or a person with the surname *King*'.

Lowefurlong c.1250 (SPC), *le Loweforlong*' 1322 (TNA: PRO, DL25/838) (**low, furlang**) 'low furlong', i.e. in a low position in comparison to nearby land.

Lowsyebusshebalke 1566 (TNA: PRO, DL43/8/6A) (**lousī, busc, balca**) Probably ‘ridge of land near a bush infested by lice’, cf. *Lousie Bush* c.1680 (PNLei 2Ψ49). Cf. also *Lousiplot* (Potterspury).

le lynche 1408-9 (TNA: PRO, DL29/325/5323) (**hline**) ‘ridge or bank’.

Lynnecrofte furlong 1566 (TNA: PRO, DL43/8/6A) (**līn, croft, furlang**) ‘small enclosure where flax was grown’, cf. Lincroft (PNNth: 278), Lynn Croft (PNYW: 3Ψ156).

Mangthorne leyes 1566 (TNA: PRO, DL43/8/6A) (***mangthorn, lBs**) The first part of this name is obscure; Gelling suggests that it is “presumably a plant-name...no trace of the term has been found in the dictionaries” (PNOxf 2Ψ458-9). It seems to be a term otherwise noted only in Oxf, cf. Mangthorn Wood, *Mangthorne* 1679 (PNOxf 1Ψ229), Mangton, *Mangethorn* c.1325 (PNOxf 1Ψ210).

Maries 1566 (TNA: PRO, DL43/8/6A) (*pers.n.*) ‘Marie (’s land)’, *pers.n. Marie* attested from 1189 < Lat *Maria*, Fr *Marie* (DES: 298).

masons 1566 (TNA: PRO, DL43/8/6A) (**masson**) ‘Mason (’s land)’ or ‘(land belonging to) the mason’ (see **masson**).

Meade, Meadeclose, the Meadows 1566 (TNA: PRO, DL43/8/6A), ?*The Meadow* c.1840 (Tithe) (**mēd, clos**) ‘the meadow’.

meere balke 1591 (TNA: PRO, DL42/115) ((**ge**)**mBre, balca**) ‘unploughed piece of land marking a boundary’; this name may preserve the dial. form of (**ge**)**mBre**, *meare* (EPNE II: 34).

Middelforlong’ 1312 (TNA: PRO, DL25/836), *Medlondis, Midelforlog’* 1316 (TNA: PRO, DL25/2282), *Medfurlong* 1317 (TNA: PRO, DL25/2281), *Medforlong’* 1322 (TNA: PRO, DL25/838) (**middel, furlang** (with **land**)) ‘land between, or in the midst of, other pieces of land’.

Middlepasture 1566 (TNA: PRO, DL43/8/6A) (**middel, pasture**) ‘middle pasture-land’.

midsommer meadowe 1591 (TNA: PRO, DL42/115), *midsummer meadow* 1708 (Glebe) (**mid-sumor, mēd**) ‘meadow where midsummer games took place’.

mill homestead and close c.1840 (Tithe)

Millhillwall furlong 1566 (TNA: PRO, DL43/8/6A) (**myln, hyll, wall, furlang**) Probably ‘wall enclosing a hill where a mill stands’, though we cannot be certain of the order in which the elements were combined.

Nell Perry’s ground c.1840 (Tithe)

***le Nethercumylton’, le Ou’cumylton’* 1384 (TNA: PRO, E210/2249) (**neoðera, ofer**³, [**element(s) uncertain**], **tūn**) Probably ‘lower and upper settlement’; the second element(s) seem to have been corrupted.

Netherfelde 1566 (TNA: PRO, DL43/8/6A) (**neoðera, feld**) ‘lower field’.

New Close c.1840 (Tithe)

Newditch 1763 (NRO, M1), *New ditch Quarter Copse and Riding* 1787 (TNA: PRO, MR1/315)

Nienstokkyng 1336 (Fine) (**nigon/nīwe**, ***stoccing**) ‘nine stumps’; alternatively, this name may belong with *Niwestockyng* (below), if we assume that this form contains a transcription error (i.e. *Nien-* should read *Nieu-*).

****le Niwestockyng** 1324-5 (Ipm), *area Niwestockyng* 1364-77 (TNA: PRO, E32/305A) (**nīwe**, ***stoccing** (with **area**)) ‘new clearing of stumps’.

nikerespol 13th cent. (BL, Harl Ch 85B10) (**nicor**, **pōl**) ‘pool or pond haunted by a water-sprite’, cf. *Nikerpoll* (PNSx: 562), *Nycharpool* (PNL 2Ψ50), *Nykerpole* (PNW: 444).

Nudgeneddes furlong 1566 (TNA: PRO, DL43/8/6A) (*pers.n.*, **furlang**) The first part of this name is uncertain, although we might assume from the genitival form that it is a *pers.n.*, perhaps a nickname. We may tentatively suggest that it is formed from the dial. v. *nudge* (see **nudge**) and the *pers.n.* *Ned* (a short form of *Edward*), a *pers.n.* common in the middle ages (until the 18th cent.) (ONC: 832).

Nutees Close, *Nuttees* 1566 (TNA: PRO, DL43/8/6A) (*pers.n.*, **clos**) Probably ‘*Nutt*’s enclosure’, with the *pers.n.* *Nutt* attested from 1181 (DES: 326).

The Old Mill Orchard 1708 (Glebe)

Orcheyardeclose 1566 (TNA: PRO, DL43/8/6A), *Orchard Close* c.1840 (Tithe) (**orceard**, **clos**) ‘enclosure with an orchard’.

other Peakes Close 1708 (Glebe)

Ounden Well 1763 (NRO, M1), *Oundenwell Copse and Riding*, *Oundenwell Stripe* 1787 (TNA: PRO, MR1/315)

The Page keepers Lodge 1787 (TNA: PRO, MR1/315)

Pathefurl 1566 (TNA: PRO, DL43/8/6A) (**pæð**, **furlang**) Probably ‘furlong with or near a path’.

Peace furlong 1566 (TNA: PRO, DL43/8/6A) (**pise**, **furlang**) ‘land where peas are grown’; ME lengthening of *i* to *ē* in the open syllable (EPNE II: 66), cf. *Peace Close* (PNDb 2Ψ441), *Peace Pit* (PNYW 2Ψ298).

penneyarde 1566 (TNA: PRO, DL43/8/6A), *Pennyfield* 1591 (TNA: PRO, DL42/115) (**pening**, **geard** (with **feld**)) ‘enclosure or yard for which a penny rent was payable’.

personadge fieldes 1591 (TNA: PRO, DL42/115) (**personage**, **feld**) ‘field adjacent to the parsonage, or for the use of the parson’, cf. *psones furl*’, below.

Pike, *Pyekyd* 1566 (TNA: PRO, DL43/8/6A) (**pīc**/***pīced**) ‘(land which comes to) a point’ or ‘(land which has) sharp corners’, cf. *The Pike* (PNCu 1Ψ64, PNDb 2Ψ489), *Pike* (PNOxf 1Ψ161). The element ***pīced** has not been found as a simplex, which perhaps means that the generic in this name has been omitted.

Pokeslechurechewey c.1250 (SPC) (*place-name*, **cirice-weg**) ‘path to the church at Puxley’.

Pokesleforlong’ 1312 (TNA: PRO, DL25/836) (*place-name*, **furlang**) ‘Puxley furlong’.

Pokesleyfeld’ 1431 (TNA: PRO, E210/5144), *Pookesley field*, *Pooxly field* 1596-1667 (NRO, Furtho XIII/4) (*place-name*, **feld**) ‘Puxley field’.

Poukeslegrene 1272-1307 (TNA: PRO, E32/93), *Pokkesleygrene* 1365 (NRO, ZA438) (*place-name*, **grēne**²) ‘Puxley green’.

Poukesleridying 1272-1307 (TNA: PRO, E32/93), *Poukeslerydyng* 1338 (Fine), *Pokesle rudyng* 1346 (TNA: PRO, E32/108), *Pokeslerdyng* 1349 (TNA: PRO, E32/114), *Powkesley Rydinge* 1566 (TNA: PRO, DL43/8/6A) (*place-name*, ***ryding**) ‘Puxley clearing’.

Pond Rideing 1763 (NRO, M1), *Pond Riding*, *Pond Riding Stripe* 1787 (TNA: PRO, MR1/315)

Portwey 1299 (TNA: PRO, E32/120), *Portewaie* 1591 (TNA: PRO, DL42/115) (**port-weg**) ‘road leading to a town’, names in *portway* are often connected to Roman roads (see PNC: 28, PNGI 1Ψ18); Gelling suggests that “Port Way may have been regarded as a generic term for an ancient track” (PNSa 3Ψ230). In Nth, there is a reference to *the Portwey* in Easton Neston, which is located next to Watling Street (PNNth: 5). This road apparently refers to the Buckingham – Old Stratford Road [SP 762 386], which crosses Watling Street at Old Stratford (once part of Passenham) and leads out of Deanshanger (also in Passenham) towards Buckingham (Jones & Page 2006: 176, Figure 65). Cf. Port Way (PNC: 28), Portway (PNDb 1Ψ22, PNGI 1Ψ18, PNWo: 3).

psones furl 1566 (TNA: PRO, DL43/8/6A) (**persone, furlang**) Probably ‘furlong belonging to the parson or a person with the surname *Parson*’.

The Quene far Lyncheholde, *The Quenes fall of Lynche* 1566 (TNA: PRO, DL43/8/6A) (**cwēn, hlinc, [elements uncertain]**) Perhaps ‘ridge or ledge of ploughland owned by a woman’, though the additional elements are uncertain. In this name, due to the palatal *-ch* form, we have an example of **hlinc** in the nom.sg. It seems more likely that this piece of land was owned by ‘a woman’ (**cwene**), though **cwēn** ‘queen’ cannot be discounted.

Rewehedge furlong 1566 (TNA: PRO, DL43/8/6A) (**rBw, hecg, furlang**) Perhaps ‘land at or near the row of hedges’; although not found as a specific, **rBw** is still the most likely element here. Presumably it has a similar meaning to the more natural compound *hedge-rewe*.

(*Half the*) *Riding between Wakefield & Hanger Walks* 1787 (TNA: PRO, MR1/315)

Ringfurrowe furlong 1566 (TNA: PRO, DL43/8/6A) (**hring, furh, furlang**) ‘land where the furrows are in a (near) circular pattern’, cf. *Ringedyke* 1562 (Westm.), a circular diked enclosure, also known as *King Arthur’s Round Table* (Field 1993: 214).

The Road between the Closes 1787 (TNA: PRO, MR1/315)

Robin’s Leys c.1840 (Tithe)

Rouleye 1316 (TNA: PRO, DL25/2282), *Rowleyes furlong* 1566 (TNA: PRO, DL43/8/6A), *Rawley balke* 1591 (TNA: PRO, DL42/115) (**rūh, lēah** (with **furlang, balca**)) ‘rough clearing’; weak form *rūga(n)* becomes *Row(n)*- (EPNE II: 88), which is preserved in this name.

Round Close c.1840 (Tithe)

Salewere 1299 (TNA: PRO, E32/120), *Sallwere* 1566 (TNA: PRO, DL43/8/6A), *Saleweare* 1591 (TNA: PRO, DL42/115) (**salh, wer**) Probably ‘weir where willows grow’; the dial. word *sale* is also a possibility, though the context here seems to point more to the element **salh**. The dat.sg. and gen.pl. of **salh**, *sale* and *sala* respectively, give the mod. *Sale*-.

Sallow Coppice 1763 (NRO, M1), *Sallow Copse and Riding* 1787 (TNA: PRO, MR1/315)

Sheep Pen Close c.1840 (Tithe)

shoulder of mutton c.1840 (Tithe) (**shoulder of mutton**) ‘piece of land shaped like a shoulder (of mutton)’; the Tithe map provides evidence for this etymology (see Image 5), cf. *Shoulder of Mutton* 1842 (PNDb 1Ψ94), 1839 (PNGI 2Ψ232), 1839 (PNLei 2Ψ192), c.1840 (PNOxf 1Ψ168).

le Sike 1403 (TNA: PRO, DL25/3486) (**sīc**) ‘small stream’ or perhaps ‘piece of meadow along a stream’.

Six Acre Close c.1840 (Tithe)

A Small Close 1787 (TNA: PRO, MR1/315)

smarte closse 1588 (TNA: PRO, E310/20/100) (*pers.n.*, **close**) ‘*Smart*’s enclosure’, *pers.n.* *Smart* attested from c.1180 < OE *smeart* ‘quick, active, prompt’ (DES: 415). Cf. *Smartes* (Silverstone)

Th Smythe 1566 (TNA: PRO, DL43/8/6A) (**smiððe**) Probably ‘(land belonging to) the smithy’, though the derived surname *Smithe* cannot be discounted (DES: 415).

Softbuttbrok 1379-80 (TNA: PRO, DL29/324/5303) (**sōfte, butte, brōc**) ‘brook near a yielding strip of arable land’.

Sootfield Green Lodge 1787 (TNA: PRO, MR1/315) Cf. *A Close called Sootfield the South East Shrob Lond, the South West Shrob walks* 1708 (Glebe)

Sowthefelde 1566 (TNA: PRO, DL43/8/6A) (**suð, feld**) ‘south field’

***Spigurnelstockyng* 1324-5 (Ipm), *Poukeslogstockyng* 1365 (NRO, ZA438) (*pers.n.*, ***stoccing** (with *place-name*)) ‘*Spickernell*’s clearing of stumps’, surname *Spickernell* is attested from 1192 < ME *spigurnel* ‘sealer of writs’ (DES: 420); this piece of land was held by Henry Spigurnel. Apparently it was known as ‘*Pokisle Stokkyng*’ in 1328 and was renamed ‘*Spigurnelstockyng*’ 14 years later (Brown & Roberts 1973: 46), though the forms above do not support this chronology.

The Spinney (part of Kings Riding) 1787 (TNA: PRO, MR1/315)

Splinge 1566 (TNA: PRO, DL43/8/6A) ([**element(s) uncertain**]) Obscure in origin.

Square Close c.1840 (Tithe)

Steer Copse and Riding 1787 (TNA: PRO, MR1/315)

Stone Pit Close c.1840 (Tithe)

***Stonforlong*’ 1312 (TNA: PRO, DL25/836) (**stān, furlang**) ‘stony furlong’.

stonie stratforde Bridge 1591 (TNA: PRO, DL42/115) (*place-name*, **brycg**) Probably ‘bridge to Stony Stratford’; presumably it is on the border between Old- and Stony Stratford.

Stonymodr 1379-80 (TNA: PRO, DL29/324/5303), *Stonymoder* 1402 (TNA: PRO, DL41/431), 1403 (TNA: PRO, DL25/3486), *?Stonymoore furlong* 1566 (TNA: PRO, DL43/8/6A) (**stānig, modor** (with **mōr**)) ‘stony mud, bog’; if the 1566 form belongs here, it must be a reinterpretation of the name, as the element **modor** is fairly uncommon and perhaps not as familiar or popular as **mōr**.

Streteley 1566 (TNA: PRO, DL43/8/6A) (**strBt, lēah**) ‘woodland clearing by a Roman road’; the Roman road in question is most probably Watling Street (Margary 1973: 1e), of which part falls within the boundaries of Passenham. Cf. *Streteley*, referring to a Roman road in the north of the parish (Wotton under Edge, PNGI 2Ψ262).

The Stripe c.1840 (Tithe)

Sumpton Quarter Copse and Riding 1787 (TNA: PRO, MR1/315)

The Swamp c.1840 (Tithe)

Symkine stockinge (corn’) 1591 (TNA: PRO, DL42/115), *Simkens Stockens* 1633 (17th cent.) (BRO, D104/73-74) (*pers.n.*, ***stoccing, corner**) ‘*Simkin*’s clearing of stumps (in the corner)’, *pers.n. Simkin* attested from 1378 (DES: 410).

Syndelynges 1402 (TNA: PRO, DL41/431), *Sydlynges* 1403 (TNA: PRO, DL25/3486), *Sedelynges* 1566 (TNA: PRO, DL43/8/6A) (*pers.n.*, **eng/hlinc/-ing²**) Either ‘*Side*’s meadow’ or ‘*Side*’s ridge(s) of ploughland’, or ‘*Side*’s (’s land)’; *pers.n.s. Side/Sydes* attested from 1221 (DES: 408). Although the first spelling has *-n-* in the *pers.n.*, this could be a transcription error as the other two forms are without *-n-*. The generic looks like **hlinc**, cf. *Sydling* (Do), though there are no parallels of this element with an *-es* suffix. The OE place-name forming suffix **-ing²** and the ON element **eng** are also possibilities, cf. *Duddelyngges*, above, for a fuller discussion.

Ten Acres north, Ten Acres south c.1840 (Tithe)

The Three Cornerd Close 1787 (TNA: PRO, MR1/315) It is noteworthy that according to the map (TNA: PRO, MR1/315), this piece of land is shaped like a triangle.

Tirling 1566 (TNA: PRO, DL43/8/6A) (**pyrel, -ing²**) Possibly ‘place with a hole’; even though **pyrel** usually produces names in *Thirl-* or *Thurl-* (Thirlmere, PNCu 1Ψ35-6), *Thurlestone* (PND 1Ψ312), *Tirl* is another possible variant, cf. *Turl* Street (PNOxf 1Ψ44).

the Townehowse 1566 (TNA: PRO, DL43/8/6A) (**town-house**) ‘town-house’ (see **town-house**) – the document reads “house with a barn called *the Townehowse*” (TNA: PRO, DL43/8/6A).

?Ustilve 1763 (NRO, M1), *Eustilus Copse and Riding, Eustilus Stripe* 1787 (TNA: PRO, MR1/315)

Wallesworth furlong 1566 (TNA: PRO, DL43/8/6A) (**walh/pers.n., word, furlang**) ‘enclosure owned by a foreigner or serf’, alternatively the specifier may be the derived *pers.n. W(e)alh* (Redin 1919: 473). Another (less likely) possibility

is a folk-name with **walh**, cf. Walworth ((lost) PNC: 218, PNSr: 27). The gen.sg. *wales* is evidence for the former etymology (**walh** or *W(e)alh*), cf. *Walys* (Akeley).

Waswelhull 1316 (TNA: PRO, DL25/2282) ([**element uncertain**], **wella**, **hyll**) ‘hill near the spring’; the first element is obscure, cf. *Waswelmore* (PNL 5Ψ36).

le wateryelond 1403 (TNA: PRO, DL25/3486) (**wæter**, **land/ĕa-land**) Either ‘wet land, marshland’, or ‘wet land or island by a river’, cf. *Waterilond* (PNOxf 1Ψ190).

Westelbrok 1402 (TNA: PRO, DL41/431) (**west**, **feld/hyll**, **brōc**) ‘stream near the west field’, or ‘stream near the west hill’, the middle element is uncertain as it has been contracted to just *-el-*; elements such as **feld** or **hyll** would be possible here.

Westfelde, *Westffelde* 1566 (TNA: PRO, DL43/8/6A) (**west**, **feld**) ‘west field’.

the weye 1566 (TNA: PRO, DL43/8/6A) (**weg**) ‘the way or path’.

le wilneholme 1588 (TNA: PRO, E310/20/100) (***wilign**, **holmr**) ‘small island or water-meadow where willows grow’.

winterbrooke mere 1591 (TNA: PRO, DL42/115) (**winter**, **brōc**, (**ge**)**mBre/mere**) This names alludes to ‘a stream which flows only in winter’, cf. Winter Beck (PNNt: 9). The final element is uncertain, as both **gemBre** and **mere** are possible, i.e. ‘boundary or balk of ploughland near a brook’ and ‘pool near a brook’.

Woodside Close, *Woodside Close west* c.1840 (Tithe)

Wyndemille furl 1566 (TNA: PRO, DL43/8/6A), *Great Windmill Field*, *Little Windmill Field*, *Windmill Field* c.1840 (Tithe) (**wind-milne**, **furlang** (with *grĕat*, *lEtel*, *feld*)) ‘furlong near a windmill’.

Yedfurylonge (or *Jedfurylonge*) 1379-80 (TNA: PRO, DL29/324/5303) (*pers.n.*, **furlang**) Perhaps ‘*Geda*’s furlong’, OE *pers.n. Geda* is attested < OE *giedd*, *gedd* ‘song, poem’ (Redin 1919: 96).

Potterspury

Names marked with two asterisks (**) belong to an area of land undivided between the parishes of Potterspury and Yardley Gobion (see 1888 6" map). From the late 17th cent. this parish was divided into two hamlets, Potterspury and Yardley Gobion (VCH Nth V•289).

Allot Gardens [SP 771 443] (OS Explorer 207)

Assart Farm [SP 748 436] (OS Explorer 207 and 1892 6" map): *the greene assart* 1650 (*ParlSurv*, see PNNth: 106), *Assarts* 1717 (Estate)

**Bear's Copse [SP 732 438] (OS Explorer 207 and 1888 6" map): *Bears Coppice* 1763 (NRO, M1), *Bears Copse and Riding* 1787 (TNA: PRO, MR1/315)

Beech House Farm [SP 767 434] (OS Explorer 207), Beech House (1892 6" map)

Blackwell End [SP 756 434] (1892 6" map): *Blakewellende* 1324 (*AD D* 8610, see PNNth: 105), 1400-1 (*AD*), *Blakewellende* 1416-17 (TNA: PRO, SC6/949/2), *Blackwell End Close*, *Blackwell end Hall* 1596-1667 (NRO, Furtho XIII/4) (**blæc, wella, ende** (with **clos, hall**)) 'settlement end at the dark spring'; this was the home of Roger de *Blacwell* (1330) and John de *Blackewelle* (1312-1377) (PNNth: 105). Blackwell End is on the north-west edge of the mod. habitative area of Potterspury, suggesting that it may once have been a settlement that was part of a dispersed network, cf. *Berewell lane end*, below. The VCH also reports a Church End (formerly Lower End) in the 18th cent., although this has not been located (VCH Nth VΨ291).

**Bradlem Pond [SP 735 443] (OS Explorer 207 and 1888-92 6" map): *Bradlem Pond* 1787 (TNA: PRO, MR1/315)

Brownswood Cottage [SP 756 425] (1892 6" map): *Brownswood Green* 1649 (Depositions, see PNNth: 105), *Browneswood gre(e)ne* 1650 (*ParlSurv*, see PNNth: 105), 1672 (*LRMB*, see PNNth: 105) (*pers.n.*, **worð, grēne**² (with *wudu, cot*)) '(green near) *Brown's* enclosure', *pers.n. Brown* attested from 1066; usually from a nickname, OE *brūn* or OFr *brun* 'brown', of hair or complexion (DES: 68). An early form *branteswyrð* (BCS 712, see PNNth: 105) has previously been associated with this name. However, this seems unlikely, since *Brant-* normally survives in names, cf. Braunston (PNNth: 14-15). A ME form showing the transition from *Brant-* to *Brown-* would support the hypothesis but since we do not have such evidence, we cannot prove the connection and this form must be disregarded.

Chapel (United Brethren) [SP 756 434] (1892 6" map)

Cheley Well [SP 772 437] (OS Explorer 207), Cheley Well 1892 (6" map): *Cleylewell*' 1431 (TNA: PRO, E210/5144), *Clayliewel feild*, *Cleylyfeld* 1558-1603 (*LRMB*, see PNNth: 105), *Chelewell ffeild*, *Chelewell furlong* 1650 (TNA: PRO, E317/Northants/40) (*hd.n.*, **wella** (with **feld, furlang**)) 'well or spring of Cleyley', this is the supposed site of the Hd. meeting-place (PNNth: 105); it is

also applied to the name to the Hd. (**clBg** + **lēah**). Cf. *cleylegrene* and *cleylend* (Furtho). The spelling in *Ch-* is an error (OS Explorer 207).

Corn Mill [SP 761 433] (1892 6” map)

Dairy Farm [SP 757 423] (OS Explorer 207)

**Dairy Quarter [SP 742 429] (OS Explorer 207 and 1888-92 6” map)

Dove Cot [SP 755 430] (1892 6” map): *the Doue house Close, Douehouse Close* 1650 (TNA: PRO, E317/Northants/40)

East- and West Waterslade Copse [SP 744 436, SP 739 434] (OS Explorer 207 and 1888-92 6” map): *Waterslade* 1287-89 (LPC), *Old Waterslade* 1763 (NRO, M1), *East Waterslade Copse and Riding, West Waterslade Copse and Riding* 1787 (TNA: PRO, MR1/315), *Far Water Slade, First Water Slade, Middle Water Slade* c.1840 (Tithe) (wæter**, **slæd** (with *ald, ēast, west, copis, *ryding, feor, first, middel*)) Probably ‘low lying marshy ground’, cf. *Waterslade* c.1470-80, an area liable to floods due to its close proximity to the R. Thame (PNOxf 1Ψ154). Kitson (forthcoming) suggests that **slæd** denotes ‘flat-bottomed, especially wet-bottomed valleys’; Gelling & Cole note that this element frequently combines with ‘watery’ elements, i.e. with **mōr**, **risc** and **wæter**. We would expect the meaning of this name to reflect the gently rolling landscape, i.e. ‘low lying’ rather than ‘valley’. There was a reservoir at the bottom of East Waterslade Copse [SP 745 433] (marked on OS Explorer 207) but apparently it has since been drained and covered. Nevertheless, according to the owners of Wakefield Farm, the land here has long been ‘marshy’ or ‘boggy’. There are two instances of *waterslæd* in Brk and ten in C field-names (LPN: 141), which suggest that this compound is prevalent beyond the WP area. Cf. *Lower* (and *Over-*) *Water Slade* (Wicken).

Grafton Way [SP 763 440] (OS Explorer 207)

Greystone Lodge [SP 754 432] (OS Explorer 207)

Independent Chapel [SP 763 434] (1892 6” map)

**The Kennels [SP 731 434] (OS Explorer 207 and 1888 6” map)

**King’s Copse [SP 732 441] (OS Explorer 207 and 1888-89 6” map): *Kings Coppice* 1763 (NRO, M1), *Kings Copse and Riding, Part of Kings Riding* 1787 (TNA: PRO, MR1/315)

**Lady Copse [SP 739 439] (OS Explorer 207 and 1888-92 6” map): *Lady Coppice* 1763 (NRO, M1), *Lady Copse and Riding* 1787 (TNA: PRO, MR1/315), *Lady Coppice* 1790 (Woods Rept, see PNNth: 106), c.1840 (Tithe)

Limekiln Quarry [SP 750 436] (OS Explorer 207 and 1892 6” map)

Lodge [SP 752 429] (1892 6” map)

Main Drive Cottages [SP 745 427] (OS Explorer 207)

Nursery [SP 745 432] (OS Explorer 207)

Old Quarry [SP 760 434] (1892 6" map)

Old Talbot (P.H.) [SP 754 433] (OS Explorer 207 and 1892 6" map)

**The Pheasantry [SP 734 424] (OS Explorer 207 and 1887-92 6" map): *Pleasure Grounds called The Pheasantry 1787* (TNA: PRO, MR1/315), *The Pheasantry* c.1840 (Tithe)

Potterspurpy [SP 75 43]:

Perie 1086 (DB), *Pyria* 1100-89 (WBP), *Pirie*, *Pery* 1229 (Cl, see PNNth: 105),

Estpirie 1229 (Cl, see PNNth: 105), *Estpirye* c.1301 (TNA: PRO, E179/155/31), *Estpyrie* 1302 (FF), *Estpur'* 1341 (TNA: PRO, E179/155/12), *Estpirie cum Membr'* 1358 (TNA: PRO, E179/238/120), *Estpyrie cum membr'* 1388 (TNA: PRO, E179/155/43), *Estpirry* 1524 (TNA: PRO, E179/155/130), *Estpurpy* 1552 (Pat, see PNNth: 105),

Potterispirye 1287 (Ass, see PNNth: 105), *Pott'espyrie* 1301 (TNA: PRO, C133/100 (1)), *Pottere Pyrye* 1305 (Ass, see PNNth: 105), *Pott'espirie* 1327 (TNA: PRO, SC6/1123/4), *Potterespurye* 1333 (LPC), *Potterspyrie* 1411 (BL, Add Ch 17383), *Pottespyrie* 1416-17 (TNA: PRO, SC6/949/2), *Pottersperrye* 1591, *Pottesperrye* 1595, *Pottersperrie* 1596, *Pottersperry*, *Pottersperye* 1601, *Pottersperry*, *Pottersperye towne* 1612, *Pottersperry* 1613, 1621, 1623 (MBS/N), *Potters Perry*, *Potters Peer* 1675 (Ogilby, see PNNth: 105),

Potteresburi 1315 (Ipm, PNNth: 105), *Potterespurpy* 1326 (Fine, see PNNth: 105), *Potter Pury* 1326 (Cl), *Potterspurpy* 1493 (MBS/N), 1498 (AD iii, see PNNth: 105), *Potterspurpy* 1552 (Pat, see PNNth: 105), *Potterspurpy*, *Pottspury* 1580-1614 (NLP), *potterspurpy* 1659 (MBS/N)

(**pirige** (with **ēast**, **pottere**)) '(place at the) pear-tree', with *East* and *Potters* to distinguish from the nearby parish of Paulerspury. See Chapter 3 for discussion. Potterspurpy acquired a detached portion of Cosgrove in 1883 and the western half of the deserted Furtho in 1951 (VCH Nth VΨ127). Potterspurpy was enclosed in 1776 (VCH Nth V•290).

Potterspurpy Church [SP 762 433], St. Nicholas's Church (1892 6" map): *Ecclesia de Estpirie* 1291 (WBP) (*place-name* (with **cirice**, *church dedication*)) 'the church at Potterspurpy' – dates back to c.1150 (VCH Nth VΨ330).

Potterspurpy House [SP 763 428] (OS Explorer 207 and 1892 6" map)

Red Lion Inn [SP 751 435] (OS Explorer 207 and 1892 6" map)

Reindeer Inn [SP 754 433] OS Explorer 207, from 1892 6” map): *Rein Deer House and premises* c.1840 (Tithe)

Sch [SP 759 431] (OS Explorer 207), Smithy School (1892 6” map)

Smithy [SP 743 429] (1892 6” map)

**Wakefield Farm [SP 741 432] (OS Explorer 207), Dairy Farm (1888-92 6” map)

Wakefield Gardens [SP 747 433] (OS Explorer 207)

**Wakefield Lawn [SP 732 429] (OS Explorer 207 and 1888 6” map) (continues over the border into Lillingstone Lovell): *Wacafeld* 1086 (DB), *Wachefeld* 1158, *Wakefeld* 1170 (P, see PNNth: 105) *et freq.* to 1281 (CI, see PNNth: 105), *Wackefeld* 1154-89 (1383) (Pat, see PNNth:105), 1252 (Misc., see PNNth: 105), 1287, 1327-77 (*For*, see PNNth: 105), *landia de Wakefeld* c.1220 (*For*, see PNNth: 105), (*bailliva de*) 1337 (*For*, see PNNth: 105), *Launde* 1416-17 (TNA: PRO, SC6/949/2), *the lawnd of Wakefield* 1598 (Depositions, see PNNth: 105), *Wakefield Lawn* 1787 (TNA: PRO, MR1/315), *Great Lawn* (part of) c.1840 (Tithe) (*pers.n./wacu, feld, launde* (with *grēat*)) Either ‘*Waca’s open country’, cf. Wakeham (PND 1Ψ266, PNSx 1Ψ43), Wakeley (PNHrt: 210) or ‘open country where festivites took place’ (supported by Gelling & Cole, LPN: 276). See Chapter 3 for discussion. Wakefield Lawn (and Potterspurpy Park) were common to both Potterspurpy and Yardley Gobion; by the 1880s these areas of land were known as the “Undivided Land” (VCH Nth V•289).

**Wakefield Lodge [SP 735 426] (OS Explorer 207 and 1887-92 6” map): *Wakefield Great Lodge Offices Yards & Gardens, Wakefield Little Lodge* 1787 (TNA: PRO, MR1/315)

Watling Street [SP 757 430] (OS Explorer 207): *Walingestret’* [sic] 1286 (TNA: PRO, E32/76), *Watlyngstrete* 1299 (TNA: PRO, E32/120), *Watelyngstrete* 1346 (TNA: PRO, E32/305A) (*pers.n., -ingas, strBt*) ‘The road of the *Wæclingas*, the people called after *Wæcel*’, apparently referring to the Anglian settlers of St. Albans (CDEPN: 656). This is the St. Albans – Towcester stretch of Watling Street (Margary 1973: 1e). In the WP area, it runs alongside the eastern boundary of Whittlebury, through the middle of Potterspurpy (see location co-ordinates, above) and into Old Stratford (see Margary 1973: 173-5 for a fuller description of its path). Cf. additional spellings: PNBdHu: 5-7, PNHrt: 7, PNMx: 9.

Whittlewood Forest: *Whitlewuda* 1100-1135 (Dugd iv, 348, see PNNth: 2), *Wytlewod* 1133-1189 (1383) (Pat, see PNNth: 2), *Witlewude* 1196 (P, see PNNth: 2), *With(e)lewode, -wude* 1203-18 (BM, see PNNth: 2), c.1220 (*For*, see PNNth: 2), *Whittlewood* 1244 (Miss Cart), *Wytlewode* 1248, *Witlewode* 1248-1251 (LPC) *foresta de Whitlewode, For’ de Whittlewode* 1272-1307 (TNA: PRO, E32/93), *Wittlewod’* 1286 (TNA: PRO, E32/76), *Whytlewod’* 1299 (TNA: PRO, E32/120), *forestam de Whitelwod* 1316 (TNA: PRO, C47/12/11), *Wittilwode* 1331 (LPC), *Whitelwode* 1451 (Fine) (*pers.n., wudu* (with **forest)) ‘*Witela’s wood’ or ‘wood next to Whittlebury’ – see Chapter 3 for further discussion.

Windmill (corn) [SP 762 439] (1892 6" map)

Yardley Road [SP 765 438] (OS Explorer 207)

Unidentified minor names:

acra Simonis Scot' 1361 (TNA: PRO, E210/8247) (*pers.n.s.*, **æcer**) 'Simon Scott's strip of cultivated land', *pers.n.* *Simon* is attested from 1134-40 < Hebrew *Shimeon*. The *pers.n.* *Scott* is attested from c.1124 < OE *Scott*, originally 'an Irishman', later 'a Gael from Scotland', or from OE *pers.n.* *Scott* (DES: 410, 395).

Astefeld' 1416-17 (TNA: PRO, SC6/949/2), *Ast feild* 1650 (TNA: PRO, E317/Northants/40) (**ēast, feld**) 'east field'.

Astwell'feld' 1431 (TNA: PRO, E210/5144) (**ēast, wella, feld**) Either 'field near the east spring' or 'east field near the spring'.

Bannaft furlong 1650 (TNA: PRO, E317/Northants/40)

Bares Watering 1650 (TNA: PRO, E317/Northants/40), *Bears Watering* 1763 (NRO, M1), *Bears Watering Copse and Riding*, *Bears Watering Stripe* 1787 (TNA: PRO, MR1/315)

barne feild 1650 (TNA: PRO, E317/Northants/40)

Bartelote 1477 (TNA: PRO, E210/2741) (*pers.n.*, **hlot**) 'Bartholomew's lot or share of land', *pers.n.* *Bartholomew*, *Berthelemy* attested from 12th cent. < Hebrew 'son of Talmai'. This is a common medieval name with many derivatives; here it seems to appear as a nick-name *Barte* (DES: 30).

Bathurst's land 1717 (Estate)

Bayard' 1492 (TNA: PRO, E210/5909) (**baiard**) '(land) where horses were kept'; Parsons *et al.* note that the use of **baiard** as a simplex may be inferred by the field-name *both the bayards* (PNSx 1Ψ236), seemingly referring to two fields with the same name (VEPN I: 39). Cf. *Byard Watering Close* (Furtho), to which this spelling may belong.

Berewell lane end 1558-1603 (TNA: PRO, SC12/13/39) (**bere, wella, lane, ende**) Perhaps 'settlement end near the barley spring', i.e. where barley grows, cf. Barwell Court, *Berewell(e)* c.1242, 1375 (PNSr: 58), *Berewelle* c.1300 (PNW: 462). This looks like another 'end' name, indicative of a dispersed network.

Berfeld' 1492 (TNA: PRO, E210/5909) (**bere, feld**) 'field where barley was grown', perhaps in reference to a field near the spring, cf. *Berewell lane end*, above.

berry peece 1650 (TNA: PRO, E317/Northants/40)

Beryefeld 1544 (TNA: PRO, E210/10176) (**berige/burh, feld**) Probably 'field where berries grew'; alternatively we may have the element **burh**, since the gen.sg. *burge* (found as first element only), *byrh*, ME *bir-*, *bur-* (SE *beri-*) appears as *Bur-* and sometimes *Bir-*, *Bear-* (EPNE I: 58). Cf. *Borough'well'feld'*, below.

Biryebussh 1431 (TNA: PRO, E210/5144) (**berige, busc**) ‘berry bush’; again, we may have the element **burh** instead, though this seems less likely in a combination with **busc**.

Blackland 1650 (TNA: PRO, E317/Northants/40)

Boroughwellfeld 1431 (TNA: PRO, E210/5144) (**burh, wella, feld**) ‘spring below the fortification’: as a first element, **burh** indicates proximity to a fortified place (EPNE I: 60); this may be in reference to the iron age hill-fort of adjacent parish, Whittlebury, cf. *buregwelle* 709 (PNGl 1Ψ264) and also *Burows hedge*, below.

bracke furlong 1650 (TNA: PRO, E317/Northants/40)

Brewhouse ground c.1840 (Tithe)

Brokefurlong 1416-17 (TNA: PRO, SC6/949/2), *brooke furlong* 1650 (TNA: PRO, E317/Northants/40) (**brōc, furlang**) ‘furlong beside a stream’.

Burows hedge 1650 (TNA: PRO, E317/Northants/40) (**burh, hecg**) ‘hedge near, or surrounding, the fortification’.

Burwish Close 1650 (TNA: PRO, E320/N53)

Butlers Copices 18th cent. (TNA: PRO, SC12/26/52)

Butt hay 1650 (TNA: PRO, E317/Northants/41)

Butt leys 1650 (TNA: PRO, E317/Northants/40)

byper Ffeild 1650 (TNA: PRO, E317/Northants/41)

Cadwell path 1650 (TNA: PRO, E317/Northants/40)

neather Canes Craft 1650 (TNA: PRO, E317/Northants/40) (**nearer/neoðera, pers.n., croft**) ‘nearer or lower part of *Cane*’s small enclosure’, pers.n. *Cane* attested from 1066; either from OE pers.n. *Cana* or OFr, ME *cane* ‘cane, reed’, used for ‘a man tall and slender as a reed’ (DES: 82). This name contains the dial. form of the element **croft, craft**, found in southern and western dialects of English (see **croft**), cf. *Crafse ffurlong*, below.

Cattysbrayn 1416-17 (TNA: PRO, SC6/949/2), *Catts braine* 1650 (TNA: PRO, E317/Northants/40) (***cattes-brain**) ‘land with soil in which clay is mixed with pebbles, perhaps resembling the brain or the markings of a wild cat’ (see ***cattes-brain**).

Caudwell 1650 (TNA: PRO, E317/Northants/40)

Caves’s land 1717 (Estate)

(*homestead and*) *Cherry Orchard* c.1840 (Tithe)

Chilwell ffeild 1650 (TNA: PRO, E320/N53)

Chyrcheweye 1369 (TNA: PRO, E210/8256), *Chircheweye* 1431 (TNA: PRO, E210/5144), *Chirchwey* 1504-5 (AD) (**cirice-weg**) ‘path to the (parish) church’.

Cleese ffeilds 1650 (TNA: PRO, E317/Northants/41)

the Cleke yarde 1558-1603 (TNA: PRO, SC12/13/39), *Clakke* 1575-1576 (Ipm) (***clæcc, geard**) Probably ‘yard attached to the mill’ (see ***clæcc**). The sense ‘hill top’ seems unlikely here with **geard**, which may point towards the sense

describing noise, perhaps from the mill here (see EDD I: 608). ‘Clakke’ was the name of the watermill at Potterspurpy, located on the same site close to the church from 11th – 20th century (VCH Nth V•314-6). In addition, a watercourse from ‘Pury Clack’ to Furtho mill is mentioned in 1605-6 (VCH Nth V•135). The later form is a better example of the word ***clæcc** than the earlier; the medial <e> in *Cleke* is difficult to explain, cf. *Cleke lane* 1610 (PNYW 2Ψ159), for which the interpretation is uncertain.

Cleyhous 1416-17 (TNA: PRO, SC6/949/2) (**clBg, hūs**) ‘clay house’; this name probably alludes to a building used for special purposes, i.e. storage for clay pots, and is undoubtedly linked to the pottery industry in Potterspurpy, cf. *Cleihuse* 1224 (PNSt: 1Ψ84) and also *Culn’housorchard*, below.

close late Harbies 1596-1667 (NRO, Furtho XIII/4) (*pers.n.*, **clos**) ‘enclosure formerly owned by a person named *Harby*’, surname *Harby* is attested from 1170; from *Harby* (Lei, Nt) or *Hareby* (L) (DES: 216).

long close furlong 1650 (TNA: PRO, E317/Northants/40)

Commonffeild 1650 (TNA: PRO, E317/Northants/41), *the Comon feild* 1650 (TNA: PRO, E317/Northants/40), *Comon field* 1717 (Estate) (**commune, field**) ‘land held in common’.

Conyes Close 1650 (TNA: PRO, E317/Northants/40)

Coopers close 1558-1603 (TNA: PRO, SC12/13/39) (*pers.n.*, **clos**) ‘*Cooper*’s enclosure’, surname *Cooper* is attested from 1176-77 < ME *couper* ‘maker or repairer of wooden casks, buckets or tubs’ (DES: 108). Cf. *Couperescroft* (Furtho).

Coppedemor 13th cent. (BL, Add MS 28024) (**copped, mōr**) One of the senses of OE *cop* is ‘mound, ridge of earth, embankment’, so ‘moor or marshland with a mound or embankment’ may be the meaning here. Alternatively, perhaps we have the pa.part. ***coppod** ‘having had the head removed, polled, cut down somewhat’, alluding to ‘marshland where the reed thickets have been cut’, cf. *Copy More*, *Coppedemor* c.1320 (PNNth: 281) and also *Coppedmorfeld* (Akeley), *Copped Moores* (Stowe).

Cosgrave feild 1558-1603 (TNA: PRO, SC12/13/39) (*place-name*, **feld**) ‘field near or belonging to *Cosgrove*’, cf. *Gerdeleyfeld*, below.

Cottagers land 1717 (Estate)

Lower Course, Upper Course c.1840 (Tithe)

Crabtree furlong 1650 (TNA: PRO, E317/Northants/40) (**crab-tre, furlang**) ‘furlong where crab-apple trees grow’.

Crafse ffurlong 1650 (TNA: PRO, E317/Northants/41), *the Craft, the Crafts* 1650 (TNA: PRO, E317/Northants/40), *?Town Crafts* 1717 (Estate) (**croft, furlang**) ‘small enclosed field’.

Culn’housorchard 1416-17 (TNA: PRO, SC6/949/2) (**kiln-house, orceard**) ‘garden adjacent to a kiln house’, cf. *Kiln Ho* (PNC: 295). This name is probably in reference to a kiln used in the making of pots.

Culvers Close 1596-1667 (NRO, Furtho XIII/4), c.1840 (Tithe) (**culfre/pers.n.**, **clos**) ‘enclosure where a dovehouse stands’ or ‘*Culver*’s enclosure’; *pers.n. Culver*

attested from 1215-19 < OE *culfre* ‘dove’, used as a term of endearment (DES: 120).

Dansted 1558-1603 (TNA: PRO, SC12/13/39) (*pers.n.*, **stede**) Possibly ‘*Dann*’s place or site’, *pers.n.* *Dann* attested from 1327 < OE *denu* ‘dweller in the valley’ (DES: 125).

Deadman’s Coppice c.1840 (Tithe)

Long Deane 1650 (TNA: PRO, E317/Northants/40)

Deborne hill 1650 (TNA: PRO, E317/Northants/40)

Dogwood Land 18th cent. (TNA: PRO, SC12/26/52)

the Dole Mead 1650 (TNA: PRO, E317/Northants/40)

Dunslead furlong, Dunsload furlong, middle Dunslead 1650 (TNA: PRO, E317/Northants/40)

East Cotton 1650 (TNA: PRO, E317/Northants/41)

Edward Woodward North 1650 (TNA: PRO, E317/Northants/40)

Erooe peece 1650 (TNA: PRO, E320/N53)

farme peece 1650 (TNA: PRO, E317/Northants/40)

ffearne Bush 1650 (TNA: PRO, E317/Northants/40)

little ffold yard and Orchard 1650 (TNA: PRO, E317/Northants/41)

ffooffarme 1627 (TNA: PRO, E147/3/27)

ffoulslon, ffoulslon Closes 1650 (TNA: PRO, E317/Northants/40), *ffoulslowe* 1650 (TNA: PRO, E320/N53)

fiers hill 1650 (TNA: PRO, E317/Northants/40)

Fourteen Acres c.1840 (Tithe)

Frithstokkyng’ 1416-17 (TNA: PRO, SC6/949/2), *?ffrith* 1650 (TNA: PRO, E317/Northants/41) ((**ge**)**fyrhð**, ***stoccing**) ‘(wooded) clearing of stumps or piece of ground cleared of stumps’; two senses of the OE element (**ge**)**fyrhð**, ‘woodland’ and ‘clearing’ are possible in this name.

Fortho way 1431 (TNA: PRO, E210/5144), *Furtho Way* 1571 (NRO, Furtho IV/5), *forthoo way* 1650 (TNA: PRO, E317/Northants/40) (*place-name*, **weg**) ‘path or way leading to the neighbouring parish of Furtho’.

Lang furlong 1650 (TNA: PRO, E317/Northants/40)

Gerdeleyfeld 1544 (TNA: PRO, E210/10176), *Yardley field* 1558-1603 (TNA: PRO, SC12/13/39), *Yardly ground* c.1840 (Tithe) (*place-name*, **feld**) Probably ‘field belonging to Yardley Gobion’; perhaps this refers back to the time when Yardley Gobion and Potterspurry ‘shared’ some land (see names marked with two asterisks). Cf. *Cosgrave feild*, above.

Gill Tonke 1650 (TNA: PRO, E317/Northants/40)

Goft 1650 (TNA: PRO, E317/Northants/40)

Gorbrood 1650 (TNA: PRO, E317/Northants/40)

Goselondys 1431 (TNA: PRO, E210/5144) (**gōs, land**) ‘land frequented by geese’.

Grensert 1577 (TNA: PRO, E178/2958) (**grēne¹, assart**) Probably ‘clearing in woodland with fresh growth’, **assart** appears here as the shortened *-sert*, a form of *-sart* (EPNE I: 13).

Grindill 1431 (TNA: PRO, E210/5144) (**grindel**) Possibly ‘(land enclosed by) a bar or bolt’, though it is perplexing to find this element as a simplex.

Gullet ground c.1840 (Tithe) (**goulet, grund**) ‘land near a water-channel’, cf. *The Gullet* (Whittlebury), which is on the boundary between the parishes of Whittlebury and Potterspury; *Gullet Ground* is therefore probably in the north-west corner of Potterspury.

hanging Galls 1650 (TNA: PRO, E317/Northants/40)

Hardeleefeld 1400-1 (AD), *Hardly, Hardlyfeld* 1431 (TNA: PRO, E210/5144), *Hardley field, Hardly field, hardly feild* 1596-1667 (NRO, Furtho XIII/4), *Hardly* 1717 (Estate) (**heard, lēah, feld**) ‘land near the hard clearing’, i.e. ‘hard to till’, cf. *Hardeleye* (Silverstone).

hartwell Craft 1650 (TNA: PRO, E317/Northants/40)

the harye 1650 (TNA: PRO, E317/Northants/40)

hay peece 1650 (TNA: PRO, E317/Northants/40)

Heyberne 1358 (TNA: PRO, E210/6772) (**hēg, bere-ærn**) ‘hay barn’.

hisworth 1650 (TNA: PRO, E317/Northants/40) Cf. *Huseworthe* (Furtho).

Hoars ground c.1840 (Tithe)

hoary Storken Gappe 1650 (TNA: PRO, E317/Northants/40)

hoke leyes 1650 (TNA: PRO, E317/Northants/40)

Holes 1431 (TNA: PRO, E210/5144) (**hol¹**) ‘holes, hollows’, occurring here in the pl. form, *holes*.

holland 1650 (TNA: PRO, E317/Northants/40)

hollowbrooke 1650 (TNA: PRO, E317/Northants/40)

the home Closse 1650 (TNA: PRO, E317/Northants/40), *Home Close* c.1840 (Tithe)

Home Pit ground c.1840 (Tithe)

Ingrams Close 1650 (TNA: PRO, E317/Northants/40, TNA: PRO, E320/N53)

John Bearham South 1650 (TNA: PRO, E317/Northants/40)

John Windmill South 1650 (TNA: PRO, E317/Northants/40)

Kempsons field 1596-1667 (NRO, Furtho XIII/4) (*pers.n.*, **feld**) ‘*Kempston*’s field’, surname *Kempston* attested from 1190; probably from Kempston (Bd) (DES: 262).

kinge holme 1544 (TNA: PRO, E210/10176), *the kings holme* 1650 (TNA: PRO, E320/N53, TNA: PRO, E317/Northants/40) (**cyning, holmr**) ‘water-meadow belonging to the King or a person with the surname *King*’.

Lady Stocking 1558-1603 (TNA: PRO, SC12/13/39), *long lady Storken*, *Short Lady Storken* 1650 (TNA: PRO, E317/Northants/40) (**hIBfdige**, ***stoccing** (with *lang*, *sc(e)ort*)) ‘clearing of stumps or piece of ground cleared of stumps dedicated to a lady or perhaps Our Lady’; it seems that this piece of land was split into two (unequal) parts sometime after 1603. The development of the OE element ***stoccing** is noticeable in these forms: from *stocking* (1558-1603) to *storken* (1650), cf. *stocken* (Akeley) and also *hoary Storken Gappe*, above.

Lamcoteforlong 1400-1 (AD) (**lōmb-cote**, **furlang**) ‘furlong where a lamb shed stands’ (see **lōmb-cote**), cf. *Lamcote Ho* (PNNt: 240) and also *Shepecotestokkyng*, below.

Langcroft 1361 (TNA: PRO, E210/8247), *Lankcroft* [sic] 1504-5 (AD), *Langcraft* 1650 (TNA: PRO, E317/Northants/40) (**lang**, **croft**) ‘long enclosed field’: it looks like there was confusion in 1504-5 between OE elements **lang** ‘long’ and **hlanc** ‘lank, lean, gaunt’ (BT: 541), though it may not have altered the meaning of this name as **hlanc** also implies the sense ‘long, narrow’, cf. *Lank Combe* (PND 1Ψ59).

Lansers 1431 (TNA: PRO, E210/5144), *Lanyers* 1650 (TNA: PRO, E317/Northants/40) (*pers.n.*) ‘*Lanyer*’s (land)’, surname *Lanyer* attested from c.1195 < OFr *lanier*, ‘dealer in wool’ (DES: 271). The <s> in the first spelling is probably a transcription error.

Leyes Close, *Leyes furlong*, *Leyes Slade*, *Lyes Slade*, *the wood Leyes* 1650 (TNA: PRO, E317/Northants/40)

Littlehale 1369 (TNA: PRO, E210/8256), *little hall* 1650 (TNA: PRO, E317/Northants/40) (**lEtel**, **halh**) ‘little nook of land’

long loe, *Short loe* 1650 (TNA: PRO, E317/Northants/40)

Lousiplot 13th cent. (BL, Add MS 28024), 1337 (TNA: PRO, E210/8175) (**lousī**, **plot**) Either ‘land infested with lice’ or ‘small or insignificant piece of land’ (see **lousī**), cf. *Lowsyebusshebalke* (Passenham)

le Malmes 13th (BL, Add MS 28024), *Malums* 1431 (TNA: PRO, E210/5144) (**malm**) Probably ‘(land with) sandy or chalky soil’.

mead 1650 (TNA: PRO, E317/Northants/41)

meeting house and premises c.1840 (Tithe)

Mengeweye 1445-50 (TC) (**(ge)mBne/menigu**, **weg**) Either ‘common road, ?public road’, i.e. used by more than one parish, cf. *Meaninge waye*, *Menigweye* 1268-81 (PNOxf 1Ψ2), or ‘road used by a multitude’, i.e. a popular road, perhaps found in *Menihincwey* c.1220 (PNCh 2Ψ250) and *Grene Mening Wei* c.1220 (PNCh 4Ψ19). It seems that this is not a reference to Watling Street, as that is mentioned in the preceding entry in the TC. This may refer to the same road as *Mengerweye* 1320 (PNNth: 271), though its location is also uncertain.

middle furlong 1650 (TNA: PRO, E317/Northants/40)

the millholme 1650 (TNA: PRO, E317/Northants/40) (**myln**, **holmr**) ‘small island or water-meadow where a mill stands’, cf. *mill holme meadow* (Silverstone).

moreendweye, *le moreendweye* 1431 (TNA: PRO, E210/5144) (*place-name*, **weg**) ‘road leading to Moor End (in the neighbouring parish of Yardley Gobion)’.

Moynes Slade, Myne Slade 1650 (TNA: PRO, E317/Northants/40), *Mymslade* 1650 (TNA: PRO, E320/N53) Cf. *Sladfurlong*, below.

Nether 1431 (TNA: PRO, E210/5144) (**neod̥era**) ‘(land) further away from or lower than the village’: it is unusual to find *nether* as a simplex; perhaps the generic was accidentally omitted in the transcription of this document.

Old Pond c.1840 (Tithe)

Oules moor and meadow c.1840 (Tithe)

paretree peece 1650 (TNA: PRO, E317/Northants/40) (**pirige, pece**) ‘plot of land where pear-tree(e) grow’; this name may be linked to the parish name of Potterspurpy (**pottere + pirige**), cf. also *Perry feild*, *Pollardsperry*, *Pyrre*, below.

Pastures Peece 1650 (TNA: PRO, E317/Northants/40)

pease moore hedge 1650 (TNA: PRO, E317/Northants/40)

Pendorchard 1416-17 (TNA: PRO, SC6/949/2) (**pend, orceard**) ‘enclosed orchard’.

Pennyland 1558-1603 (TNA: PRO, SC12/13/39) (**pening, land**) ‘land for which a penny rent was payable’, cf. *penneyarde* (Passenham).

Perry feild, Perry Meare 1650 (TNA: PRO, E317/Northants/40)

pibble leyes 1650 (TNA: PRO, E317/Northants/40)

the pinfold Close 1650 (TNA: PRO, E317/Northants/40)

Pollardsperry 1558-1603 (TNA: PRO, SC12/13/39) (*pers.n.*, **pirige**) ‘Pollard’s pear-tree’, surname *Pollard* attested from 1201; thought to be a derivative of *Paul* which seems to have been pronounced *Poll* by the end of the 12th cent. Alternatively, this surname may be from a nickname *pollard* < ME *poll* ‘to clip’, *poll* ‘the head’ + suffix *-ard*, i.e. one with a close-cropped head or a big head (DES: 357). The use of **pirige** as a generic here may suggest that this was once a subdivision of the parish of Potterspurpy, perhaps similar to one of the functions of the OE element **ende**.

Pollins Close 1577 (NRO, Furtho XIII/3) (*pers.n.*, **clos**) ‘Pollins’s enclosure’, *pers.n.* *Pollins* attested from 1066; a diminutive of *Paul* (DES: 341).

Pond Banks, Pond Mead 1650 (TNA: PRO, E317/Northants/40), *Pondmead* 1717 (Estate)

Pondeforlong 1400-1 (AD) (**ponde, furlang**) ‘furlong containing or near a pond’.

Pooling 1558-1603 (TNA: PRO, SC12/13/39) (**pōl, -ing²**) Probably ‘place at the pool’.

Potersridyng 1317, *Potters Ridyng, Potters Rydyng* 1318 (Fine), *pottares Rudyng* 1346 (TNA: PRO, E32/305A), *Potteres ruydyng* 1346 (TNA: PRO, E32/108), *Poteresrydyng* 1365 (NRO, ZA438) (**pottere, *rydyng**) Probably ‘pot-maker’s assart’, used for the provision of clay for pottery (Field 1972: 173). Given the genitival ending, the derived surname *Potter* cannot be discounted; attested from 1172 (DES: 359). See discussion on Potterspurpy in Chapter 3.

Pyrre 1416-17 (TNA: PRO, SC6/949/2) (**pirige**) ‘(land at) the pear-tree’.

Quinton fford 1650 (TNA: PRO, E317/Northants/41)

Richard Browne North 1650 (TNA: PRO, E317/Northants/40)

Richardson's land 1717 (Estate)

Roe feild 1650 (TNA: PRO, E317/Northants/40)

Roger Browne South 1650 (TNA: PRO, E317/Northants/40)

long Roues 1650 (TNA: PRO, E317/Northants/40)

Roundabout Close and homestead c.1840 (Tithe)

Rouwestockyng 13th cent. (BL, Add MS 28024) (**rūh**, ***stoccing**) Probably 'rough piece of land cleared of stumps'.

Santpittes 1299 (TNA: PRO, E32/120) (**sand**, **pytt**) 'sand pits', i.e. a pit or hole where sand is found.

Scratchers Harne field, Scratchers Hearne field 1596-1667 (NRO, Furtho XIII/4) ([**elements uncertain**], **feld**) The dial. word *scratch* is a name for the devil, and the dial. word *scratcher* (Wo, Gl) denotes 'a roller with iron teeth for tearing open apples for cider; a machine for pulping turnips, potatoes, etc.' (EDD V: 274). The first word in this name looks like a gen.; perhaps we have an occupational pers.n. or nickname **Scratcher*, referring to a person who is involved in cider-making. These suggestions are, however, highly speculative and the second element is obscure in origin.

Seawolls ffurlong 1650 (TNA: PRO, E317/Northants/40)

Segge Crest' 1416-17 (TNA: PRO, SC6/949/2) (**secg**¹, **crest**) Probably 'summit of a hill where sedge grows'.

Shepecotestokkyng' 1416-17 (TNA: PRO, SC6/949/2) (**scēap-cote**, ***stoccing**) 'land adjacent to a shelter for sheep' (see **scēp-cote**), cf. *Lamcoteforlong*, above.

high Shilton, low Shilton 1650 (TNA: PRO, E317/Northants/40)

Short Church Way 1650 (TNA: PRO, E317/Northants/40)

Sinall Close 1650 (TNA: PRO, E317/Northants/41)

Sladfurlong 1369 (TNA: PRO, E210/8256), *Sladfurlong'* 1431 (TNA: PRO, E210/5144), *Slade furlong* 1650 (TNA: PRO, E317/Northants/40) (**slæd**, **furlang**) 'land in a valley': in the first two forms, **slæd** (as the initial element in the compound) loses the final *-e*; in the last form it is functioning more like a generic, i.e. we would perhaps expect (the) *Slade* to be a place known to those living in the surrounding area. Cf. *Leyes Slade* (*Leyes Close*), *Moynes Slade*, above.

Small Close 1650 (TNA: PRO, E320/N53)

Smalley piece 1717 (Estate)

Smith's house 1596-1667 (NRO, Furtho XIII/4) (**smið**, **hūs**) Either 'building used by the smith', or 'house owned by a person named *Smith*'.

Sroarth Ground 1596-1667 (NRO, Furtho XIII/4) ([**element uncertain**], **grund**) Obscure in origin.

Sschortedolus 1361 (TNA: PRO, E210/8247), *Smaledoles* 1431 (TNA: PRO, E210/5144) (**sc(e)ort**, **dāl** (with **smæl**) 'short piece of common land', cf. *le Smaledoles* (Leckhampstead).

Stokkyng 1325 (TNA: PRO, C134/90(16)), *le Stokkyng* 1416-17 (TNA: PRO, SC6/949/2), *Stokkyng* 1575-76 (Ipm) (***stoccing**) ‘clearing of tree stumps, land cleared of tree stumps’.

Stonycrosse 1400-1, *Stonycros* 1492-3 (AD), *Stony Crosse feild*, *Stony Crosse ffeild* 1650 (TNA: PRO, E317/Northants/40), *Storny Crosse ffeild* 1650 (TNA: PRO, E320/N53) (**stānig, cros** (with *feld*)) ‘stone cross’, or ‘stony crossroads’, perhaps marking the site of a meeting-place.

Stony Croft field 1596-1667 (NRO, Furtho XIII/4) (**stānig, croft, feld**) Probably ‘field containing a stony croft’.

Stubwellhill 1400-1 (AD), *Stubble hill*, *Stubble hill furlong* 1650 (TNA: PRO, E317/Northants/40) (**stubb, wella, hyll**, (with *furlang*)) ‘hill near a well or spring marked by tree-stumps’.

Style ffurlong 1650 (TNA: PRO, E317/Northants/40)

Taylursmor 1301 (TNA: PRO, C133/100 (1)) (**tailleor, mōr**) Either ‘moor or marshland belonging to the local tailor’ or ‘Taylor’s moor or marshland’ with the derived pers.n. (DES: 440).

Theath holme 1650 (TNA: PRO, E317/Northants/40)

Thickepornfurlong 1361 (TNA: PRO, E210/8247), *thick thorne* 1650 (TNA: PRO, E317/Northants/40) (**picce, porn, furlang**) ‘furlong where a thick thorn-tree grows’.

Thirty Acres c.1840 (Tithe)

Tincers Close c.1840 (Tithe)

Tocheholes 13th cent. (BL, Add MS 28024) (*pers.n.*, **hol¹**) Probably ‘*T /ki*’s holes or hollows’, with ON *pers.n.* *T /ki* (ODan *Toki*, OSw *Toke*) (Feilitzen 1937: 385), cf. *Tochesgate* (PNNf 3Ψ25), *Toche Medowe* (PNDb 2Ψ289), *Tochebedd* (PNGI 3Ψ262). Cf. also discussion about Tuxford (PNNt: 63).

Twenty Acres c.1840 (Tithe)

Vernesmor 1361 (TNA: PRO, E210/8247) (*pers.n.*, **mōr**) ‘Vernon’s moor or marshland’, *pers.n.* *Vernon* attested from 1086; from Vernon (Eure) (DES: 466).

Welkend ground 1558-1603 (TNA: PRO, SC12/13/39) (**welk, grund**) Possibly ‘dry ground’; a fossilised present participle in *-end* of the v. *welk*.

Whatley 1558-1603 (TNA: PRO, SC12/13/39) (**hwBte, lēah**) ‘woodland clearing where wheat was grown’; the spelling *What-* here is due to a shortening of this element in compounds, cf. *Whatley* (So), *Whatcombe* (Do).

Will Blacks North 1650 (TNA: PRO, E317/Northants/40)

Will Kingston West 1650 (TNA: PRO, E317/Northants/40)

William Browne East 1650 (TNA: PRO, E317/Northants/40)

William Browne South 1650 (TNA: PRO, E317/Northants/40)

William Burillblake East 1650 (TNA: PRO, E317/Northants/40)

William Canes East 1650 (TNA: PRO, E317/Northants/40)

Wynmyliefeld 1400-1 (AD), *Wynmyllfeld'* 1431 (TNA: PRO, E210/5144), *Windmill hill ffeild* 1650 (TNA: PRO, E317/Northants/41) (**wind-milne, feld** (with *hyll*)) 'field where a windmill stands'.

Windmillway 1650 (TNA: PRO, E317/Northants/40)

Woodcroft Close c.1840 (Tithe)

Wrotecoft 13th cent. (BL, Add MS 28024), *Wrotecroft* 1431 (TNA: PRO, E210/5144) (**wrōt, croft**) 'small enclosure projecting forward like a snout'.

Wyndolfueshegg 13th cent. (BL, Add MS 28024) (*pers.n.*, **hecg**) 'Windwulf's hedge'; OE *pers.n.* *Windwulf* is attested, along with other compounds with *wind* as the theme, cf. *Windcild*, *Windhere* (Searle: 499).

Yetting 1558-1603 (TNA: PRO, SC12/13/39) (**geat, -ing²**) This is a difficult name to analyse: it looks like it belongs with the names in **-ing²**, cf. *Pooling* (above), *Stenyng* (Furtho) and *Tirling* (Passenham) (cf. further parallels in Coates 1997: 33-7). The specific here is not obvious; it could be the element **geat**, which becomes ME *yhatt* (from OE nom. *geat*, *gæt*). The meaning, therefore, might be 'place with a hole or a gap', perhaps applied in a more topographical sense, i.e. 'opening in the wooded area'.

Silverstone

Names with two asterisks (**) could either belong to Silverstone or Whittlebury; the document describes the location as Silverstone *and* Whittlebury (LPC).

Blackmire's Farm [SP 647 437] (OS Explorer 207)

Bleak Hall Farm [SP 664 431] (OS Explorer 207), Bleak Hall (1891-2 6" map)

Brick Field [SP 664 443] (1891-2 6" map)

Catch Yard Farm [SP 674 437] (OS Explorer 207), Cat's Yard (1892 6" map): *Kattisyerde* 14th cent. (LPC), *Cattharde* 1588 (NRO, LB50), *Catchyard* c.1827 (NRO, Map 2948) (**catt**, **geard** (with **catch**, *ferme*)) Probably 'enclosure frequented by cats'; though the element **catt** appears to interchange with **catch**, which denotes 'an enclosure in which the main crop is intersown with a fast-growing one'. Names in *catch* tend to appear later, so perhaps *catch* is merely a later rationalisation of the name, cf. similar minor names Catch Hall, *Catch Hall farm* 1895 (PNC: 178), Catch Cow, *the Catch Cowe* 1652 (PNDb 3Ψ668).

Cattle End [SP 664 435] (OS Explorer 207): *Kettle End Green* 1787 (TNA: PRO, MR1/315), 1790 (Woods Rept., see PNNth: 44) – this is another name in **ende**.

Chapel Copse [SP 681 425] (OS Explorer 207 and 1892 6" map): *Chapel Copse and Riding* 1787 (TNA: PRO, MR1/315), *Chappell Coppice*, *Chapple Coppice* 1800 (NRO, G4040/4, NRO, G4044/29)

Cheese Copse [SP 683 428] (OS Explorer 207 and 1892 6" map): *Cheese Copse and Riding* 1787 (TNA: PRO, MR1/315), *Cheese Coppice* 1800 (NRO, G4040/4, NRO, G4044/29)

Fish Ponds [SP 668 444] (OS Explorer 207): *Fiswerewal* 1288-9 (LPC), *Fysshwere* 1415 (NRO, Misc Ph 1682), *Fysserwalles*, *Fyssherwallsfurlonge* 1588 (NRO, LB50) (**fisc**, **wer**, **wella** (with **fiscere**, **furlang**, *ponde*)) 'fish weir' or perhaps 'fishing enclosure'; the precise meaning of *fish-weir* is similar to that of *fish garth* 'a garth or inclosure on a river or the seashore for preserving fishes or taking them easily' (OED). The word *wall* is a dial. form of **wella**, found in the Midl (EDD: 368), cf. *Windy walles* 1617 (PNDb 1Ψ165), *Caldwell forlonge*: *Caldewallesike* 1272-1307 (PNLei 2Ψ27).

Foxhole Copse [SP 681 435] (OS Explorer 207 and 1892 6" map): *ffoxholes* 1327 (TNA: PRO, C135/6), *le Foxholes* 1365 (For, see PNNth: 44), *Foxehall* (also *Monckes*) 1612 (BM, see PNNth: 44), *Foxhole Copse and Riding* 1787 (TNA: PRO, MR1/315), *Foxhole Coppice* 1800 (NRO, G4044/29, G4040/4), *Foxholes* c.1840 (Tithe) (**fox-hol** (with *copis*, **ryding*)) 'coppice with fox-holes'; this land was held by the monks of St. Andrew's Priory, Northampton (PNNth: 44).

Hick's Copse [SP 679 432] (OS Explorer 207 and 1892 6" map): *Hicks's Copse and Riding* 1787 (TNA: PRO, MR1/315), *Hicks Coppice* 1800 (NRO, G4040/4, NRO, G4044/29)

Little London [SP 668 444] (1891-2 6" map)

Maggot Moor [SP 680 424] (1891-2 6" map): *Magote croftum*, *Mattecrofte* 14th cent. (LPC), *Maggots Moor Lodge* 1787 (TNA: PRO, MR1/315) (*pers.n./maggot, croft* (with *mōr, loge*)) ‘*Mag(g)ot*’s small enclosure’, *pers.n. Mag(g)ot* is a hypocoristic form of *Margaret* or *Margery*, cf. St. Margaret’s Mount (PNC: 85), *Maggot Croft* (PNDb 2Ψ 332). Reaney *et al.* suggest that diminutives such as *Mag(g)ot* are “allocated exclusively to *Margaret*” (DES: 293), however, McClure proposes that “*Margery* is three or four times as common as *Margaret* and that it frequently corresponds to *Magot*”. This is supported by the possible velar pronunciation of *Margery*, which would produce short forms identical to that of *Margaret* (McClure 1998: 121). Alternatively, the name may denote simply, ‘small enclosure infested with maggots (worms or grubs)’, cf. Grub Hill (Passenham), or may even preserve the dial. **maggot** ‘magpie’, cf. Maggot Clump, Blanford St. Mary (Do), which apparently alludes to the magpie, under its dial. name (Field 1972: 58).

Monk’s Wood [SP 653 437] (OS Explorer 207 and 1891-2 6" map): *Monks Wood Riding* 1787 (MR1/315) (**munuc, wudu, *ryding**) ‘clearing in monks’ wood’; a small wood on the western boundary of Silverstone, probably ‘cleared’ for farming. The Priory ‘acquired’ land through grants and also ‘gifts’ from landowners; Prior Roger of Luffield acquired 80 acres of assarted land by the grant of corrody⁹ to William de Clairvaux. The monks were expected to plough and sow the land, giving William one-third of the crop (LPC: 169). The Priory also obtained land through gifts from John Marshal, lord of Norton, and from Henry de Perry (LPC: 166, 224, 174). It seems that the land was often given to the Priory to ‘hold’, i.e. the grantor ‘owned’ the land and granted ‘right of use’ to the Priory (see LPC: 175).

Old Clay Pit [SP 662 442] (1891-2 6" map)

Olney [SP 667 434] (1891-2 6" map): *Anelegh, boscus de Aneleg*’ c.1220 (For., see PNNth: 44) (**ān, lēah**) If this identification is correct, the name probably denotes ‘lonely clearing or wood’. Names with ME spellings *Ane-* are from the weak form *āna* (EPNE I: 10). For metathesis of *-nl-* to *-ln-*, cf. Onley (PNNth: 14).

Pit [SP 672 449] (OS Explorer 207), Old Sand Pit (1891-2 6" map)

Pits Farm [SP 673 454] (OS Explorer 207)

Rookery Farm [SP 666 444] (OS Explorer 207 and 1891-2 6" map)

Shacks Barn Farm [SP 683 455] (OS Explorer 207)

Silverstone [SP 66 44]:

⁹ Corrody: (a grant of) provision or allowance for maintenance (OED).

Silvestone, -y- 1086 (DB), c.1167-1200 (LPC), *Siluestona*, *Silueston(e)* 1197-8 (LPC), 1207 (CIR, see PNNth: 43-44), 1216 (FineR, see PNNth: 43-44), c.1220-5 (LPC), 1252 (CI, see PNNth: 43-44), c.1250-1300, 1324, 1347-9 (LPC), *Sylueston*, *Syluestone* 1402, *Sylueston*, *Sylueston'* 1450, *Sylueston*, *Sylueston'* 1477 (LPC), 1591-6 (MBS/N), *Sylueston* 1613, *Silvestone*, -y- 1823 (B, see PNNth: 43-44),

Selveston(e) 1086 (DB), *Selveston'* 1100-89 (WBP), *Seluestuna*, -tona, *Seluestun'*, -ton' c.1140-c.1250, 1298-1300 (LPC), 1314 (Ch, see PNNth: 43-44), 1324, 1347-9, 1355, 1364 (LPC),

Selueleia, *Seluelie*, *Silueleie* c.1160-75, c.1200-10, c.1215-25 (LPC),

Sulueston' 1174-98 (LPC), *Sulvestun* 1221 (CIR, see PNNth: 43-44), *Sulueston'*, *Suluestone* 1231-c.1250, c.1270-4, 1287-9, *Suluestun* 14th cent. (LPC) *Sulueston(e)* 1300, 1316, 1325, 1331 (LPC), *Sulveston*, (NSR), 1360 (Ipm, see PNNth: 43-44), *Suluestun'* 1348-9 (LPC),

Selulistun' 1197-c.1205, 1294 (LPC),

Shelveston 1237, *Shulveston* 1243 (CI, see PNNth: 43-44), 1371 (*For*, see PNNth: 43-44), *Sculveston'* 1650 (TNA: PRO, E320/XX12),

Silvereston 1253 (*Ass*, see PNNth: 43-44), *Silverstone* 1260-90 (Ch, see PNNth: 43-44), *Solverston* 1305 (Ipm, see PNNth: 43-44), *Sulverston* 1339 (CI, see PNNth: 43-44),

Solueston' 1314-16 (NSR),

Sylson 1484 (AD iii, see PNNth: 43-44), *Silleston* 1495 (AD iv, see PNNth: 43-44),

Sillueston, *Syllueston* 1493, 1601, 1613 (MBS/N),

Silveston, *Silston* 1533-1603 (ChancP, see PNNth: 43-44), 1657 (NRS i, see PNNth: 43-44), 1675 (Moulton, see PNNth: 43-44),

Sliveston [sic] 1580 (NLP)

(*pers.n.*, **tūn**) ‘*Sigewulf* or *STwulf*’s farmstead’, attested OE *pers.ns.* *Sigewulf* and *STwulf* – see Chapter 3 for discussion.

Silverstone Chapel [SP 667 442] (OS Explorer 207), St. Michael’s Church (1891-92 6” map): *Chappell of Sylson* 1706 (TNA: PRO, E134/5Anne/Trin2)

Silverstone Fields Farm [SP 682 461] (OS Explorer 207 and 1891-2 6” map)

Stanbury Hill [SP 676 453] (NRO, Map 2948): *Stanbury* 1288-9, *Stanbourhul* 1399 (LPC), *Stanbury Hill*, *Stanbury Hill Furlong* c.1827 (NRO, Map 2948) (**stān**, **burh** (with **hyll**, *furlang*) ‘fortification made of stone’, cf. Stanbury

(PNYW 3Ψ269), Stanbury Hill (PNYW 4Ψ168). The element **burh** appears here in the dat.sg. form, *byrig*. The name may refer to the fortification at Whittlebury (adjacent parish); Stanbury Hill is situated on a slightly raised piece of ground, from which the edge of the Whittlebury settlement would be visible (see Image 6).

Watergate [SP 666 445] (1891-2 6" map) – Watergate is the renamed *Tonebrigge* (below): *Tonebridge* is ‘now [known as] the watergates at Silveston’ (TNA: PRO, E32/120); probably with the sense ‘sluice or floodgate’ (OED). *Watergate* perhaps acted as a toll bridge for those approaching Silverstone from the north-west, i.e. travellers from Abthorpe, Wappenham or further afield (see *Tonebrigge* for location).

Tonebrigge 1299 (TNA: PRO, E32/120), *Touebruyg*’ 1347, *Thouebrugg*’ 1355, *Thouebrugge* 1374 (LPC)

(*river-name*, **brycg**) ‘bridge over the R. Tove’, cf. Axbridge (So), Doveridge (PNDb 3Ψ549-50). The 1299 spelling of this name probably contains a transcription error. We expect that this bridge is on the boundary with Abthorpe, since LPC document 141 states that Tove Bridge is in Silverstone and documents 150 and 150A suggest that it is located in Challock (in Abthorpe). A tributary of the R. Tove runs along the north-west boundary of Silverstone: although there is no evidence of a bridge along this stretch of the river, it is possible that one may have existed at some point, especially as the road which crosses the R. Tove at ‘Ox Bridge’ (in Abthorpe) continues south and also crosses the river tributary on the north-west boundary of Silverstone [SP 663 444].

West End [SP 663 437] (OS Explorer 207 and 1891-2 6" map): ?*Westendestr* 1427-50 (NRO, XYZ 1390) (**west**, **ende**, [**element uncertain**]) ‘west(ern) end’; probably another reference to a dispersed settlement pattern. The final element is obscure, though if the ME form does fit here, the element is likely to be a contracted form of **strBt**, especially since West End is marked as a street (of some description) on the mod. map.

Wild Wood [SP 673 429] (OS Explorer 207 and 1892 6" map): *Wylde* 1519 (CAB), *Wildwood Copse and Riding* 1787 (TNA: PRO, MR1/315), *Wildwood Coppice* 1790 (Woods Rept., see PNNth: 44), 1800 (NRO, G4040/4) (**wilde** (with *-wudu*, *copis*, **ryding*)) ‘uncultivated land’; the compound *wildwood*¹⁰ is first recorded a.1121 (OED, MED), cf. Great Wildwood Fm: *La Wylwode* 1294, *Wildewode* 1391 (PNSr: 224). For **wilde** as a simplex, cf. *The Wilde* 1760 (PNDb 2Ψ209).

Windmill Farm [SP 675 444] (OS Explorer 207), Windmill (1891-2 6" map)

Windmill Hill [SP 674 452] (NRO, Map 2948): *Windmulhull*’, *Wyndemulhull*’ 1288-9, *Wynmulnehull*’ 1349, *Wyndmulhul*’, *Wyndmyllehull*’ 1391, *Wyndemullehulle* 1399 (LPC) *Windmill hill (furlong)* 1588 (NRO, LB50), *Windmill Hill* c.1827 (NRO, Map 2948) (**wind-milne**, **hyll** (with **furlang**)) ‘hill with a windmill’; the windmill is marked on the mod. maps (see entry above).

¹⁰ *wildwood* = ‘a forest of natural growth, or allowed to grow naturally; an uncultivated or unfrequented wood’ (OED, MED).

Winterhills [SP 673 434] (1891-2 6" map): *Winter Hill* 1787 (TNA: PRO, MR1/315), 1790 (Woods Rept, see PNNth: 61), *Winter Hills Coppice* 1800 (NRO, G4044/29) (**winter, hyll**) Perhaps 'hill used or frequented (only) in winter', cf. *Winter Hill* (PNYW 2Ψ304), *Winter Hill* 1788 (PNLei 2Ψ57).

Unidentified minor names:

Abthroppefeald 1588 (NRO, LB50) (*place-name, feld*) 'field belonging to the adjacent parish of Abthorpe'.

Adkyns Brygge, Atkyns Brugge 1427-50 (NRO, XYZ/1390) (*pers.n., brycg*) 'Adkin or Atkyn's bridge', surname *Adkin/Atkyns* attested from 1191 < *Ade-kin*, a pet-form of *Adam* (DES: 3). Compounds with *pers.n.s.* usually refer to the owners or builders of the bridge (VEPN II: 53).

Alchisthorpe 1399 (LPC) ([**element uncertain**], **þorp**) 'outlying farmstead or hamlet'; the first element is obscure.

Alesaundresmede 1410 (LPC), *Alesannder meadow* 1588 (NRO, LB50) (*pers.n., mēd*) 'Alexander's meadow', *pers.n. Alexander* attested from c.1150-60 < Greek *Ἀλέξανδρος* (DES: 6).

Ansercrofte 1200-5 (LPC) ([**element uncertain**], **croft**) Possibly 'croft marked by a heap'; ON *Γmstr*, 'heap (of dung, corn, etc.)' (EPNE II: 55). The *-ms-* has become *-ns-* by dissimilation, cf. *Anserdale Lane* (PNYN: 61). This is not certain, however, as I can find no evidence to suggest that this element was borrowed into ME.

Ansexus croft 1231-c.1250 (LPC) ([**element uncertain**], **croft**) Possibly '*Ansexus' small enclosure'; but as the *pers.n.* is not on record, this name must be considered obscure.

Apes Piece c.1827 (NRO, Map 2948)

Baggenho 13th cent. (TNA: PRO, E32/249), *Netherbagenho* 1415 (NRO, Misc Ph 1682), *Long Bagnalls* c.1827 (NRO, Map 2948) (***bagga, hōh** (with **neōðera, lang**)) 'heel or spur of land frequented by a wild animal, perhaps badgers', cf. *Bagley toft* (Leckhampstead), *Bagnell Middle feilde* (Wicken).

Barkereslane 1415 (NRO, Misc Ph 1682) (**barkere, lane**) 'tanner's lane', cf. *Barker Gate*, *Barker Lane* 1610 (PNNt: 14). Alternatively the specific in this name may be the derived surname *Barker* (DES: 27).

Barn Close c.1840 (Tithe)

Barn Yard Copse and Riding 1787 (TNA: PRO, MR1/315), *Barn yard Coppice*, *Barnyard Coppice* 1800 (NRO, G4040/4, NRO, G4044/29)

Great Bauthmore 1787 (TNA: PRO, MR1/315)

Bernehul 1288-9, *Bernehul* 1399 (LPC), *Barnehill* 1588 (NRO, LB50), *Barnhill furlong* c.1827 (NRO, Map 2948) (**bere-ærn, hyll** (with *furlang*)) 'hill where a barn stands'.

Beggars Piece c.1827 (NRO, Map 2948)

Bengil c.1250-70 (LPC) (**bēan, hyll**) Possibly ‘hill where beans were grown’, though it is difficult to be certain about the etymology when there is just one spelling; the <g> in this name casts doubt on the interpretation ‘bean hill’. There are no feasible alternatives to the elements already suggested; OWScand *gil* ‘ravine’ is unlikely to make an appearance in this area.

Bernyerd 1378-79 (Ipm) (**bern-yerd**) ‘barn yard’.

Lower Blacklands, Upper Blacklands c.1827 (NRO, Map 2948)

blad mundand 1280 (TNA: PRO, SC6/1089/17) (**blōd, [element(s) uncertain]**) This name may contain the element **blōd**; though the overall interpretation is obscure.

Blakeputt 1427-50 (NRO, XYZ 1390), *Blackepittslade* 1588 (NRO, LB50), *Blackpitt field* 1720 (Glebe), *Black Pit Piece* c.1827 (NRO, Map 2948) (**blæc, pytt** (with **slæd, feld, pece**)) ‘black pit’; in this name, *black* probably refers to soil ‘blackened by fire or coal’ (Field 1972: 22).

Blodhanger 13th cent. (TNA: PRO, E32/249), 1288-9 (LPC) *Bladehangre* 1364-77 (TNA: PRO, E32/305A), *Bladhangerstokkyng* 1378-9 (Ipm), *Bludhang’ meade* 1588 (NRO, LB50), *Blood hanger meadow* c.1827 (NRO, Map 2948) (**blōd, hangra** (with ***stoccing, mēd**)) Probably ‘wooded slope where the soil is red or where red-leaved trees grow’ (approx. location [SP 682 457] (Jones & Page 2006: 120, Figure 44)), though the etymology ‘wooded slope where pigs were slaughtered’ is tempting here; perhaps a rare example of **blōd** with the sense ‘physical presence of blood’. We know that *Bloodhanger* was in close proximity to *Swynhey* ‘pig enclosure’ ([SP 682 465]), cf. also *Lyttle Swynney hedge* (below), which suggests that *Bloodhanger* would perhaps have been an area where the pigs were slaughtered. Silverstone Fields Farm (see above) is located within the bounds of *Swynhey*, which although a mod. name, indicates that there may have been agricultural activity at the site much earlier. Gover *et al.* tentatively suggest that *Bloodhanger* was “once the scene of some bloody fray” (PNNth: 267).

Bondes 1427-50 (NRO, XYZ 1390) (*pers.n.*) ‘Bond (’s land)’, *pers.n.* *Bond* attested from 1086 < OE *bōnda*, ON *b fndi* ‘husbandman, peasant, churl’, later ‘unfree tenant, serf’ (DES: 53).

Brackelewey, Brackeleweye 1349 (LPC) (*place-name, weg*) ‘road or way leading to Brackley’, cf. Brackley (PNNth: 49).

Brawnehill 1588 (NRO, LB50) ([**element uncertain**], **hyll**) This name looks like ‘brown hill’, but *brawn(e)* is not a recorded form of **brūn**. However, it is still a possibility since there are other examples of <a> for <o> in this parish (in various documents), cf. *Blodhanger*, above.

Brodhaker 1288-9 (LPC) (**brād, æcer**) ‘broad acre’; in this name, the vowel in **brād** has remained long, giving the ME spelling *Brod-*. The generic, **æcer**, is preceded by <h> in this name, cf. *seghaker* (PNLei 2Ψ40), *Wonhaker* (PNOxf 2Ψ256).

Brodeheg c.1225-c.1250, *Brode hege* 1231-c.1250, *Brodehegth’* 1391 (LPC) (**brād, hecg/hege**) ‘broad hedge’, cf. *Brodhaker*, above.

Brook 1415 (NRO, Misc Ph 1682) (**brōc**) ‘brook, stream’.

Brownslade furlong c.1827 (NRO, Map 2948) (**brūn¹, slæd, furlang**) ‘furlong at the brown valley’, perhaps ‘brown’ due to certain plants or arable land frequently turned over by the plough.

Bustowne 1588 (NRO, LB50) (**busc, tūn**) Probably ‘enclosure with a substantial bush or thicket’; the sense ‘farmstead’ for **tūn** does not seem to appear in Nth in late ME/eMnE and by this point the meaning has developed further. The form *towne* here is also noteworthy, suggesting late coinage, cf. *Busshetownes* c.1453 (Kt, Cullen 1997: 124).

Cadeslan 1427-50 (NRO, XYZ 1390) (*pers.n.*, **land/lane**) ‘Cade’s land’ or ‘Cade’s lane’, *pers.n.* *Cade* attested from c.1155 < OE *Cada*, probably derived from a G root meaning ‘something lumpy or protruding’, hence ‘a stout lumpish person’. *Cade* may be identical with *cade* ‘a young animal cast or left by its mother and brought up by hand as a domestic pet’, or it may be from ME (OFr) *cade* ‘cask, barrel’, either a nickname for a rotund person or a metonymic for a maker of casks (DES: 79). Gilbert Cade is a recorded landowner in Silverstone in 1399 (LPC: 146B), cf. Cattleford Bridge (Leckhampstead).

Churches 1427-50 (NRO, XYZ 1390) (**cirice**) ‘(land belonging to) the church’.

le Churcheweye 1288-9 (LPC) (**cirice-weg**) ‘path leading to the (parish) church’.

Churchscot 1279-82 (TNA: PRO, SC6/759/31) (**ciric-sceat**) Perhaps ‘land set aside to pay the ecclesiastical due’ (see **ciric-sceat**).

Clarell’ forde, Clarell’ fourde 1588 (NRO, LB50) (*pers.n.*, **ford**) ‘Clarell’s ford’, surname *Clarell* attested from 1219 < OFr *Clarel*, perhaps a diminutive of *Claire* (DES: 98).

Clobooke 1588 (NRO, LB50) ([**elements uncertain**]) Obscure in origin.

Coclers, Cokelers 1427-50 (NRO, XYZ 1390) (*pers.n.*) Probably ‘Cockell (’s land)’, surname *Cockell* attested from 1198; OE *coccul, coccel* ‘cockle’, a weed particularly common in cornfields, or ME (OFr) *cockille* ‘shell’ (DES: 102-3).

Cokcroft, Cokescroft 1317-83, *Cokiscroft* 1468 (LPC), *Cokes croofte* 1588 (NRO, LB50) (*pers.n.*, **croft**) ‘Coke’s small enclosure’, *pers.n.* *Coke* is attested from 1279 < OE *cōc* ‘cook’ (DES: 108). It is noteworthy that the document provides evidence for the *pers.n.*: “croft owned by Rogerus Cokus” (LPC).

Conyesasart 1427-50 (NRO, XYZ 1390) (**coni, assart**) ‘woodland clearing frequented by rabbits’.

Copeslad’ 1349 (LPC) ([**element uncertain**], **slæd**) This name certainly contains **slæd**; the first element is obscure.

Cowpen Close c.1827 (NRO, Map 2948)

Craneforlong 1288-9, *Cranesfurlong* 1391 (LPC) (**cran, furlang**) ‘furlong frequented by cranes’.

croftum Ficok 1288-9 (LPC) (*pers.n.*, **croft**) ‘Ficok’s small enclosure’, surname *Ficok* is presumably a ME diminutive in *-cok* (*Peacock, Grewcock*).

Crowne hill furlong, Crowne hill waye, Crowneth waye, Crownhill waye 1588 (NRO, LB50) (**coroune, hyll, furlang, weg**) ‘furlong or path at the crest or peak of a hill’, the word *crown* is attested in a topographical sense from c.1325 (MED).

Crundel 1288-9 (LPC) (**crundel**) ‘chalk-pit, quarry’.

Cuttharne 1588 (NRO, LB50) ([**element uncertain**]) The specific may be ***cut** ‘cut, water-channel’ (EPNE I: 120) or perhaps a species of thorn-tree, i.e. *cut-thorn* (with <a> for <o>), though none has been identified. This name is probably best considered obscure in origin.

Deadwells c.1827 (NRO, Map 2948) (**dēad, wella**) ‘disused or dry spring’.

Dedenhul 1294-98 (LPC) (**dēad, hyll**) ‘dead hill’, perhaps because a dead body was found there, cf. Deedle Hill (PNYE: 116). The element **dēad** appears here in the dat. form.

Docwelhay 1288-9 (LPC), *Docwellehay* 1299 (TNA: PRO, E32/120), *Dokwellehay* 1316 (TNA: PRO, C47/12/11) (**docce, wella, (ge)hæg/hege**) ‘fence or enclosure near the stream where docks or water-lillies grow’.

doole meadows 1588 (NRO, LB50) (**dāl, mēd**) ‘share(s) of common meadow-land’.

Dupeslade 1299-89, *Depslade* 1391 (LPC), 1588 (NRO, LB50) (**dēop, slæd**) Possibly ‘deep valley’.

Dynnesdych 1415 (NRO, Misc Ph 1682) (*pers.n.*, **dīc**) ‘Dynne’s ditch’, attested *pers.n. Dynne* (Redin 1919: 122). It is possible that this is the same landowner as recorded in the place-name Deanshanger (Passenham); alternatively, this name may refer to the (boundary) ditch of Deanshanger.

Ehatehyrde 1588 (NRO, LB50) ([**elements uncertain**]) Obscure in origin.

Eldernestub 1288-9 (LPC) (**ellern, stubb**) ‘elder-tree stump’, cf. Elderstubbs Fm (PNNth: 29).

Elm Close c.1840 (Tithe)

Emmehegg 1427-50 (NRO, XYZ 1390) (*pers.n.*, **hecg**) ‘Emm’s hedge’, *pers.n. Emm* attested from c.1160; an English form of the popular Norman *Emma* (OG *Emma, Imma*) (DES: 155).

Erane furlong, Erawne furlong busshes 1588 (NRO, LB50) ([**element uncertain**], **furlang, busc**) It is clear that this name contains **furlang** and **busc**, but the first element is obscure so a full etymology cannot be offered.

Feliwell 1391 (LPC), *Fenwell furlong, Fenwell Sawke* 1588 (NRO, LB50), *Fennill furlong* c.1827 (NRO, Map 2948) (**fenn, wella** (with **furlang, ?balca**)) ‘spring or stream near marshland’, The first spelling with *Feli-* must be in error and the form with *-Sawke* may be an error for *-Bawke* from **balca**.

Fetes 1427-50 (NRO, XYZ 1390) (*pers.n.*) ‘*Fett* (’s land)’, *pers.n. Fett* is attested from 1227 < OFr *fait*, ME *fet* ‘suitable, becoming, comely’ (DES: 167).

Nither field 1720 (Glebe)

Flitenaker c.1235-45, *Flytenacr* 1349, *Fletenacur* 1399 (LPC) ((**ge**)**flit, æcer**) ‘disputed acre of arable land’; the word (**ge**)**flit** appears here in the OE pa.part. form, *fliten*. Cf. *Flytenhil*’, below.

le Flodgate 1288-9 (LPC) (**flōd-geat**) ‘the flood gate’ – the north-west boundary of Silverstone follows the path of a tributary of the R. Tove; this seems like the

most likely area in which to have a ‘flood gate’. Cf. Watergate, above, which is probably connected.

Flytenhil, *Flytenhul* 1288-9 (LPC) ((**ge**)**flit**, **hyll**) ‘disputed hill’, cf. *Flitenaker*, above.

Frankleyneslane 1427-50 (NRO, XYZ 1390) (**frankelein**, **lane**) Either ‘freeman’s lane’ or ‘*Franklyn*’s lane’.

Fristhe 1288-9 (LPC) ((**ge**)**fyrhð**) Possibly ‘wood’; the presence of <s> in this spelling can be explained as a reflex of <h>.

Fryars Assart c.1827 (NRO, Map 2948)

Neither furlong 1588 (NRO, LB50) (**neodĕra**, **furlang**) ‘lower furlong’.

Further meadow c.1840 (Tithe)

Myddle gappe 1588 (NRO, LB50) (**middel**, **gap**) ‘gap or opening in the middle (?of the fence/hedge)’.

Gasenhall 1349 (LPC) (***gærsen**, **halh**) Possibly ‘grassy nook of land’; we would have to assume a long vowel [a:] in this name in order for the element ***gærsen** to be present, since place-names that contain this element are usually found in the form *gars*- (excluding metathesised forms).

Gernhull 1349 (LPC) (**grĕne**¹, **hyll**) Probably ‘green hill’; if so, the first element displays metathesis (-er- for -re-).

Gidiaker 1288-9 (LPC) (*pers.n./***gydig**, **æcer**) Probably ‘*Gidi*’s strip of arable land’, surname *Gidi* is a ME byname < OE *gydig*, *gidig* ‘possessed of an evil spirit; mad, insane’ (DES: 189). Alternatively, perhaps we have a transferred sense of the OE adj. **gydig** ‘land which only a madman would cultivate’, referring to land of poor quality, cf. *Gediacre* 1224 (PNW: 114), Gidea Park, (*la*) *Gidi(e)hall* 1258, and *la Gidiland* 1507, *Gydiebernes* 1248 (PNEss: 117-18). Cf. also *Bedlam Copse* (Wicken).

Gosland 1349 (LPC), *Golsland furlong* 1588 (NRO, LB50) (**gōs**, **land** (with **furlang**)) ‘land frequented by geese’.

Gorstiemor 1231-c.1250 (LPC) (***gorstig**, **mōr**) ‘moor or marshland overgrown with gorse’.

Grascroft 1279-82 (TNA: PRO, SC6/759/31), *Garscroft* 1281 (TNA: PRO, SC6/1089/18), *Grascroft*, *Garschcrof* 1427-50 (NRO, XYZ 1390), *grascroftes* 1588 (NRO, LB50), *Grass Croft* c.1827 (NRO, Map 2948) (**gærs**, **croft**) ‘grass croft’.

the gravill pittes furlonge 1588 (NRO, LB50) (**gravel-pit**, **furlang**) ‘furlong containing gravel pits’.

Grenelane 1415 (NRO, Misc Ph 1682), *Grene lane* 1427-50 (NRO, XYZ/1390), *Grenelane* 1427-50 (NRO, XYZ 1390) (**grĕne**¹, **lane**) ‘green lane’.

hadewaye 1588 (NRO, LB50) (**hĕafod**, **weg**) Possibly ‘the upper end of a path or way’, cf. *Hade Lane End* (PNDb 1Ψ54). In mining, a *headway* is ‘a narrow passage or ‘gallery’ connecting the broad parallel passages or ‘boards’ in a coal mine’; this is not recorded until 1708 (OED), though we may have an antedating.

It is possible that this term had a more general application before 1708, which might be applied here.

Halimede, Hallimede 1297 (LPC) (**hālig, mēd**) ‘holy meadow’, presumably a piece of land belonging to the church.

le Hallehul 1288-9, *Overhalhull* 1349 (LPC), *Hallhill* 1588 (NRO, LB50), *Hall Hills Furlong* c.1827 (NRO, Map 2948) (**hall, hyll** (with **ofer**³, *furlang*)) ‘hill where a hall stands’, cf. *Hallhill Plantation, Hall-hill* 1794 (PNCu 1Ψ177), *Hallhill* (PNDb 1Ψ65).

Hanel c.1190-c.1200, *Hanlescroft* c.1231, *Hanle, Hanlebroc* 1288-9, *Hanelefurlong* 1399 (LPC), *Hanleybrooke, Hanley bawke, Hanley brooke* 1588 (NRO, LB50), *Handly Hill (& Brand)* 1763 (NRO, M1), *Handly Hill* 1733 (NRO, M219) (**hān/hana, lēah** (with **croft, furlang, balca, brōc, hyll**) ‘woodland clearing marked by a stone, or where cocks frequented’.

Hangindland 1288-9, *Hangynglond* 1399 (LPC), *Hanging Lands* c.1827 (NRO, Map 2948) (**hangende, land**) ‘hanging land’, i.e. land on a hill-side.

Hardeleye 1288-9 (LPC), *Hardley, Hardley furlong* 1588 (NRO, LB50) (**heard, lēah** (with **furlang**)) ‘hard clearing’ (i.e. hard to till), cf. *Hardeleefeld* (Potterspury).

Hastiwell furlong, Hastwell furlong 1588 (NRO, LB50), *Hastywell furlong* c.1827 (NRO, Map 2948) (***hBst, wella, furlang**) ‘furlong near a stream covered with brushwood’; it is noteworthy that the first and last forms of this name seem to point to an unrecorded derivative of ***hBst, *hBstig**, which presumably means ‘covered with brushwood’ (cf. **bircen, *gorstig, *twigen*).

tenemento Hawis 1197-98 (*pers.n.*, **tenement**) ‘*Hawis*’s tenement’; *pers.n.* is derived from OG *Hadewidis*, a compound of *hathu* ‘battle’ and *vid* ‘wide’ (Withycombe 1950: 140). *Hawis* was the daughter of Roger (the engineer) and wife of William son of Wibert (LPC).

(*Half the Riding between*) *Hazleburrow & Sholbrook Walks* 1787 (TNA: PRO, MR1/315)

le Hech 1324, *le Hech* 1391 (LPC) (**hæcc**) ‘hatch or gate’.

hedgemoore furlong 1588 (NRO, LB50), *Hedgemoor Leys* c.1827 (NRO, Map 2948) (**hecg, mōr** (with **furlang, lBs**)) Perhaps ‘hedged in marshland’.

Heggesmulne 1299 (TNA: PRO, E32/120), *Heggenmylne* 1349, *Hegthullemull* 1391 (LPC) (*pers.n.*, **myln**) Probably ‘*Hedge*’s mill’, surname *Hedge* attested from 1227 < OE *hecg* ‘dweller by the hedge(s) or enclosure(s)’ (DES: 225). If this etymology is correct, the later forms (especially that of 1391) have been corrupted. For **myln** as a generic, cf. *Cotton Mills, Mervylesmylne* 1404 (PNNth: 8). Apparently this name alludes to “a mill in the Fisher’s meadow not now standing” (TNA: PRO, E32/120).

Heggyl 1399 (LPC) ([**element(s) uncertain**]) Obscure in origin.

le Heth 1288-9 (LPC) (**hBð**) ‘heath or tract of uncultivated ground’.

Heynes 1415 (NRO, Misc Ph 1682) (*pers.n.*) ‘*Heynes* (’s land)’, *pers.n.* *Heynes* attested from 1066 < ODa *Haghni*, OSw *Hagne*, or OG *Hagano, Hageno* (DES: 211).

Hinwode, Hynewode c.1240-50 (LPC), *Hynewod* 1299 (TNA: PRO, E32/120), *Hynewod'*, *hynewode* 1316 (TNA: PRO, C47/12/11) (**hīwan, wudu**) Perhaps 'wood belonging to a religious community (such as Luffield Priory)'.

Hither meadow c.1840 (Tithe)

Hoggecroft, Hogges 1427-50 (NRO, XYZ 1390) (***hogg/pers.n., croft**) Either 'small enclosure where pigs were kept' or 'Hogg's small enclosure'.

holme 1468 (LPC) (**holmr**) 'water-meadow'.

Honey Lane 1787 (TNA: PRO, MR1/315)

hovels c.1840 (Tithe)

Hurilande c.1200-5, *Hurilond* c.1225-31, *Hurilonde* 1231-c.1250, *Hurylond* 1288-9 (LPC) (**hErian/hE-rēd, land**) Either 'hired land' or 'land belonging to a household, family, or group of people'.

Hygonnes 1427-50 (NRO, XYZ 1390) (*pers.n.*) '*Higgons* ('s land)', surname *Higgons* attested from 1379; a diminutive of *Higg*, a voiced form of *Hick* (DES: 231).

Hykemans 1427-50 (NRO, XYZ 1390) (*pers.n.*) '*Hickman* ('s land)', see *Hikemanslane* (Akeley) for surname (DES: 230). Cf. *Hicmans Rydinge* (Stowe).

Kinggeswode (bosco de) 1280 (TNA: PRO, SC6/1089/17) (**cyning, wudu**) 'wood belonging to the King'.

****Kingis herepece, Kingsherepece** 14th cent. (LPC) (**cyning, [element(s) uncertain]**) The origin of this name is unclear; the generic looks like a compound with OE *here* 'army' and ME **pece** 'piece of land', cf. similar compound *here-pæð* 'military road, a highway' (EPNE I: 244-5). Brown & Roberts report that King Edward stationed his army at Passenham in 921 whilst his fortress at Towcester was being reinforced after an attack by the Danes; a number of possible locations are proposed (Brown & Roberts 1973: 19-20). Unfortunately **here-pece* is not on record so this etymology is not supported by parallels. Alternatively, we may have an indirect reference to a plant called 'king's crown'; the wild guelder-rose, *Viburnum Opulus* (EDD III: 445).

Kingshill Copse and Riding 1787 (TNA: PRO, MR1/315)

Kings moor furlong c.1827 (NRO, Map 2948)

Kyllyn Breke, Kyllyn Brekke 1427-50 (NRO, XYZ/1390) (**cyln, brēc**) 'breach land where a kiln stands'; the final consonant *-k* in *brek(k)e* is the expected form of the element **brēc** (*-ch* in ME and mod. forms is surprising) (VEPN II: 11). Cf. *the breche* (Furtho).

Kynggesayssh' 1415 (NRO, Misc Ph 1682), *Kingesasshe* 1588 (NRO, LB50), *Kings Ash Furlong* c.1827 (NRO, Map 2948) (**cyning, æsc** (with **furlang**)) '(land near) the King's ash-tree', perhaps marking a boundary with royal land.

Ledinhul c.1250-70, *Ledenhul* 1288-9 (LPC) (**hlēda/ledden, hyll**) This name perhaps contains the element **hlēda** 'seat' with a transferred topographical sense describing a 'seat-shape' at the summit of the hill. Alternatively, we may have the dial. element **ledden** 'noisy', but 'noisy hill' does not seem like a feasible etymology.

Leverychstokkyng 1378-9 (Ipm) (*pers.n.*, ***stoccing**) ‘*Lēofrīc*’s piece of ground cleared of stumps, or clearing of stumps’, cf. *Levericheshanger* 1281 (PNBk: 260).

Lusshlasshmor’ 1349 (LPC) ([**element(s) uncertain**], **mōr**) The first part(s) of this name are obscure; a seemingly rhythmic repetition of unknown origin. Perhaps we have something like the dial. word **lush-and-lavey**, **lush-ma-lavey** ‘wasteful extravagance, wastefully, lavishly’ (EDD III: 696), though a compound with **mōr** seems unlikely.

Lymekill 1588 (NRO, LB50) (**līm-kilne**) ‘lime-kiln’.

le Maleweleland 1288-9 (LPC) (***malu**, **lēah**, **land**) Probably ‘land near the woodland clearing with a gravel ridge’, though we cannot be certain of the order in which the elements combined. The element ***malu** appears here in the dat.sg. form, **malwe*.

Masons 1427-50 (NRO, XYZ 1390) (**masson**) ‘*Mason* (’s land)’ or ‘mason (’s land)’.

Mawiney land 1588 (NRO, LB50) (*pers.n.*, **land**) Possibly ‘*Mawhinney*’s land’, Scot. *pers.n.* *Mawhinney* is a variant of McKenzie, an anglicised form of Gael *Mac Coinnich*; patronymic from the byname *Coinneach* ‘Comely’ (a derivative of *cann* ‘fair, bright’) (ONC: 418).

milking house c.1840 (Tithe)

mill holme meadow 1588 (NRO, LB50) (**myln**, **holmr**, **mēd**) ‘water-meadow where a mill stands’; it is noteworthy that the elements **holmr** and **mēd** occur here in succession. It may perhaps represent a **mēd** with characteristics more like a **holmr**, or perhaps **mēd** was added when **holmr** had become obscure. Cf. *the millholme* (Potterspury).

Moris 1281 (TNA: PRO, SC6/1089/18) (*pers.n.*) ‘*Morris* (’s land)’, *pers.n.* *Morris* attested from c.1176 < Lat *Mauritius* ‘moorish, dark, swarthy’, from *Maurus* ‘a Moor’; *Morris* may be a nickname (DES: 303).

Mouslane 1415 (NRO, Misc Ph 1682), *Mouslane*, *Muslane* 1427-50 (NRO, XYZ 1390), *Muslane* 1588 (NRO, LB50) (**mūs**, **lane**) ‘lane infested with mice’.

Musewelleheued’ 1288-9 (LPC) (**mūs**, **wella**, **hēafod**) Perhaps ‘mouse-infested stream’; this name probably contains **hēafod** in the sense ‘source (of a stream)’, cf. Well Head (PNYW 3Ψ108, 3Ψ155, 6Ψ259). Similar compounds occur with river-names, e.g. Coverhead (R. Cover) – see EPNE I: 237 for further examples. Cf. *Chaldewellehed*’ (Akeley).

Newecroft 1427-50 (NRO, XYZ 1390) (**nīwe**, **croft**) ‘new small enclosure’.

noc’ 1427-50 (NRO, XYZ 1390) (**nōk**) ‘nook of land, triangular plot of ground’.

Nulepart 1288-9 (LPC) (**nule part**) ‘nowhere’, perhaps with the sense ‘boundary land, or land owned by more than one parish or owner’, functioning in a similar way to names such as *No Man’s Land*, cf. PNC: 303, PNSx 1Ψ77, PNWo: 191. There are very few place-names containing Fr elements in Whittlewood, which makes this a noteworthy minor name.

nursery garden c.1840 (Tithe)

Oakefurlong 1349 (LPC) (**āc**, **furlang**) ‘furlong where an oak-tree grows’.

Odho c.1235-45, 1288-9, *Nitherodho*, *Ouerodho* 1288-9, *Othoo* 1349, *Nettherehotho*, *Ouerehottho* 1399 (LPC) ([**element uncertain**], **hōh**, (with **neod̥era**, **ofer**³) The first element is obscure, but could possibly be OE **ord** ‘point, corner or spit of land, projecting ridge of land’ (EPNE II: 56), giving ‘projecting heel or spur of land’ as the overall meaning, which seems feasible.

Open Riding 1787 (TNA: PRO, MR1/315)

Orundel 1324 (LPC) ([**element(s) uncertain**]) Obscure in origin.

P house and garden c.1840 (Tithe)

Peakeshoke 1588 (NRO, LB50) (***pēac**, **hōc**) ‘spit of land with a peak’; the element ***pēac** appears in this name in the gen. form.

Pekhaus lond 1427-50 (NRO, XYZ 1390) (***peac**, **hals/hūs**, **land**) Either ‘narrow neck of land with a peak’ or ‘house with a peak’, cf. Peke’s House (PNSx 1Ψ399).

Pen Closes c.1827 (NRO, Map 2948)

Perettestrethegge 1415 (NRO, Misc Ph 1682) (*pers.n.*, **strBt**, **hecg**) ‘hedge along Perrett’s street’, *pers.n.* *Perrett* attested from 1066; a diminutive of *Perre* (Peter) with the suffix *-et* (DES: 339).

****Pereyerd**, *Pereyerde* 14th cent. (LPC) (**pirige**, **geard**) ‘enclosure where pear-trees grow’.

Perhamlonde 1399 (LPC) (*pers.n.*, **land**) ‘Perham’s land’, surname *Perham* attested from 1066 (DES: 338); probably from a local place-name, as we have many references to pear-trees in the WP area, cf. Potterspurty, *Perrie field* (Furtho), *paretree peece*, *Pyrre* (Potterspurty). Cf. also *Pereyerd* (above), *Perrys closse* (below).

Perrys closse 1588 (NRO, LB50) (*pers.n.*, **clos**) ‘Perry’s enclosure’, surname *Perry* attested from 1176 (DES: 347); probably also from a local place-name, cf. *Perhamlonde*, above.

Pightlesthorn 1328 (Fine) (**pightel**, **porn**) ‘thorn-tree in a small enclosure’.

Pit Piece c.1827 (NRO, Map 2948)

Publick Road called Camomile Green 1787 (TNA: PRO, MR1/315)

Pukeforlong 1288-9, *Powkefurlong* 1399 (LPC) (**pūca**, **furlang**) ‘furlong haunted by goblins’, cf. *Powk Field*, in Ditton Priors (So).

Putle furlonge waye, *Putt furlonge waye* 1588 (NRO, LB50) (***putta**/*pers.n.*, **furlang**, **weg**) Either ‘way or path near a furlong frequented by hawks or kites’, cf. Pitshanger Park (PNMx: 92), or ‘way or path near *Putta*’s furlong’; OE *pers.n.* *Put(t)a* is attested (Redin 1919: 107), cf. Putloe (PNGI 2Ψ191). We cannot be certain of the order in which these elements were combined, which means that we must also consider the etymology ‘hawks or kites/*Put(t)a*’s way near a furlong’. Alternatively, it is possible that these are later forms of the name above, *Pukeforlong*.

the pyttes, *Pyttes furlong* 1588 (NRO, LB50) (**pytt**, **furlang**) ‘(furlong containing) pits’.

quicke mownde rownde 1588 (NRO, LB50) (**cwic, mund, round**) ‘quickset hedge’: the adj. **round** is rarely found in the generic position, cf. Acton Round (PNSa 1Ψ5-6); perhaps its function here is simply rhythmic repetition.

Little Ridge Close c.1827 (NRO, Map 2948)

Ridge Knoll furlong c.1827 (NRO, Map 2948)

Road swinney c.1840 (Tithe)

rudeheg fulcand 1281 (TNA: PRO, SC6/1089/18), *Rutheg, Rutheg*’ 1288-9 (LPC) (**rūde, hecg/hege, folc-land**) Possibly ‘rue hedge folk-land’, i.e. ‘land from which the King drew food-rents and customary services’; if this is correct, the presence of **folc-land** is noteworthy since it is a rare compound in place-names.

Rugh’ 1324 (LPC) (**rūh**) ‘rough (land)’, the element **rūh** is not recorded as a simplex; the apostrophe in this form perhaps signifies a missing generic, such as *hām, hurst* or *lēah*, cf. Roffey, *le Rugheye* 1342 (PNSx 1Ψ228), *Rughlee* (PNDb 3Ψ594).

Rushy Close c.1827 (NRO, Map 2948)

Russh, Russhecroft 1427-50 (NRO, XYZ 1390) (**risc, croft**) ‘small enclosure where rushes grow’

Rycotesstyle 1427-50 (NRO, XYZ 1390) (**rEge, cot, stigel**) Probably ‘stile near a cottage where rye is grown’, cf. *Rycote* (PNO 1Ψ129). *Ryecroft* (below) may refer to the same rye enclosure.

Ryecroft 1347 (LPC) (**rEge, croft**) ‘small enclosure where rye is grown’.

Rytloslade, Rytrosladgeshade 1588 (NRO, LB50) ([**element(s) uncertain**], **slæd**, [**element uncertain**]) This name is obscure in origin; the only clearly defined element is **slæd**.

Saltershalfaker 1288-9 (LPC) (*pers.n.*, **half, æcer**) ‘*Salter*’s half-acre’, surname *Salter* attested from 1243 < OE *sealtere* ‘maker or seller of salt’ (DES: 390).

sancte Thome martiris 1174 (LPC) (*church dedication*) ‘the chapel of St. Thomas the Martyr’.

le Sandputtes 1288-9 (LPC), *le Sandpytte* 1427-50 (NRO, XYZ/1390) (**sand-pit**) ‘sand-pits, pits from which sand is excavated’.

Sandy Piece c.1827 (NRO, Map 2948)

Seliwell’ 1288-9 (LPC) (**salh, wella**) ‘spring or stream where willows grow’; the form in *Sel-* may represent the WSax variant (EPNE II: 96).

7 tenements yard and gardens c.1840 (Tithe)

Seventeen Leys c.1827 (NRO, Map 2948)

Sheproode 1588 (NRO, LB50) (**scēap, rōd**) Probably ‘rood of land where sheep grazed’.

Smalebroc c.1225-31, 1288-9 (LPC), *Smalbrok, Smalbrook*’ 1415 (NRO, Misc Ph 1682), *Smalbrok* 1427-50 (NRO, XYZ 1390), *Smalbrooke, Smalbrowke, Smalebrooke, Smawlbrowke hill* 1588 (NRO, LB50) (**smæl, brōc** (with **hyll**)) ‘narrow brook or stream’.

Smartes 1427-50 (NRO, XYZ 1390) (*pers.n.*) ‘*Smart* (’s land)’, *pers.n.* *Smart* attested from c.1180 < OE *smear* ‘quick, active, prompt’ (DES: 415). This virgate of land was held by John Smart in 1403 (Jones & Page 2006: 210), cf. *smarte crosse* (Passenham).

Suethemed 1281 (TNA: PRO, SC6/1089/18), *Smethemed* 1288-9, 1399 (LPC), *Smeth’mede* 1427-50 (NRO, XYZ 1390), *Smythe meade furlong*, *Smythesmed furlong* 1588 (NRO, LB50), *Smiths Mead*, *Smiths Mead furlong* c.1827 (NRO, Map 2948) (**smēðe**, **mēð** (with **furlang**)) Probably ‘smooth meadow’, cf. Smith Meadow, *Smethemed* 1409 (PNNth: 276), *smethemedwe* a.1280 (1449), *Smythe Medowe* 1561 (17) (PNLei 2Ψ75). The first spelling probably contains a transcription error.

Snaylesmede 1288-9, *Snaylismede* 1391, *Snaylesmede* 1468 (LPC), *Snayles meade* 1588 (NRO, LB50) (*pers.n./snægl*, **mēð**) Probably ‘*Snail*’s meadow’, *pers.n.* *Snail* is attested from 1221 < OE *snegel*, *snægel* ‘snail’, of persons ‘slow, indolent’ (DES: 416). The meaning ‘meadow where snails abounded’ is also a possibility.

Soallyard c.1660 (NRO, ZA1115) (**sol**, **geard**) ‘mud enclosure or yard’.

Spannes ground, *Sponnes ground* 1588 (NRO, LB50) (**spang/pers.n.**, **grund**) Possibly ‘long narrow strip(s) of land’ (see **spang**). The derived surname *Spong* is another possibility, attested from 1275 (DES: 421).

Sprenthm 1415 (NRO, Misc Ph 1682) (**sprent**, **hamm**) Possibly ‘plot of ground made damp by the nearby river’, which presumably rushes like a torrent and sprays its banks. There are tributaries from the R. Tove in Silverstone along the north-west boundary of the parish.

Stanidel, *Stanidelf* 1288-9 (LPC) (**stān**, **(ge)delf**) ‘stone quarry’; Gover *et al.* suggest that this compound “is very common in Nth as was to be expected in a county so rich in quarries”; OE *stan(ge)delf* gives ME *stanidelf*, *stonidelf* (PNNth: 262), which is the form we find in this name. Cf. Standhill (PNOxf 1Ψ90), Stonydelph (PNWar: 26).

Sticking 1328 (Fine) ([**element uncertain**]) This looks like a badly transcribed ***stoccing**, though as we cannot be certain, this name should be considered obscure in origin.

Stocwell’ c.1231, *Stocwelle* 1231-c.1250, *Stocwell’* 1288-9 (LPC) (**stocc**, **wella**) ‘structure surrounding a well’, cf. *Stokwell* (Stowe), *Stocwell* (PNDb 3Ψ667), *Stocwelle* (PNOxf 1Ψ36).

Stocwellesiche 1287-89 (LPC) (**stocc**, **wella**, **sīc**) This is most probably the ‘stream’ connected to the *Stocwell’* (see above). Alternatively, perhaps this denotes an irrigation channel, draining water away from the land, cf. *Ludewellesiche* (PNNth: 269), *Caldewellesiche* (PNLei 2Ψ197).

Stone Pit furlong c.1827 (NRO, Map 2948)

Stonforlong 1231-c.1250 (LPC) (**stān**, **furlang**) ‘stony furlong’.

Stonilond’ 1231-c.1250 (LPC) (**stānig**, **land**) ‘stony land’.

The Stripe c.1840 (Tithe)

Sutesroll 1427-50 (NRO, XYZ/1390) ([**elements uncertain**]) Obscure in origin

Swelewe 1349 (LPC) (***swalwe**²) Probably ‘whirlpool’, though the first <e> is difficult to explain.

Swenedic 1288-9 (LPC) ([**element uncertain**], **dīc**) Perhaps a transcription error for **swīn**, though the element **dīc** is not found in compounds with animal names.

Swinewell 1288-9 (LPC) (**swīn**, **wella**) ‘spring or stream from which pigs drank’

Lyttle Swynney hedge, *Lyttle Swyne hedge*, *Neither Swynne*, *Swyne furlong*, *Swynny furlong* 1588 (NRO, LB50), *Lower Swinney furlong*, *Upper Swinney furlong*, *Swinney Close* c.1827 (NRO, Map 2948), *Great swinney*, *Little swinney* c.1840 (Tithe) (**lEtel**, **swīn**, (**ge**)**hæg/ēg**, **hecg**, **neōðera**, **furlang** (with *lower*, *upp*, *clos*, *grēat*)) ‘enclosure or island where pigs are kept’.

Sywyers 1427-50 (NRO, XYZ 1390) (*pers.n.*) ‘Sawyer (’s land)’, surname *Sawyer* attested from c.1248; a derivative of ME *saghe*, *sawe* ‘to saw’, ‘a sawer of timber, especially in a saw-pit’ (DES: 393-4). The first <y> in this name is probably a transcription error.

Tenne hedges furlong, *Tennue hedges furlong* 1588 (NRO, LB50) (**ten**, **hecg**, **furlang**) Probably literally ‘furlong with ten hedges’.

timber yard c.1840 (Tithe)

Tonfurlong 1288-9 (LPC) (**tūn**, **furlang**) ‘furlong owned by a nearby settlement’ (presumably Silverstone), cf. *le Tunwell*’ (below).

Trillescroftes 1427-50 (NRO, XYZ 1390) (*pers.n.*, **croft**) ‘Trille’s small enclosures’, attested Fr *pers.n. Trille* (Dauzat 1951: 578).

Tryllonnesdich’, *Tryllonnesdych*’ 1415 (NRO, Misc Ph 1682) (*pers.n.*, **dīc**) Perhaps ‘*Trillonne’s ditch’; although not attested, this *pers.n.* is probably a derivative of the one in the name above.

le Tunwell’ 1288-9 (LPC) (**tūn**, **wella**) ‘the spring that served the settlement’, cf. *Tonwell*’ (Akeley) and also *Tonfurlong*, above.

Twisterod 1288-9 (LPC) (**twist**, ***rod**) Perhaps simply ‘twisted clearing’, or ‘clearing covered by twigs or branches’, cf. *Twisly Wood* (PNSx 1Ψ486), *Twist Mire* (PNWe: 294).

the Tythe hooke 1588 (NRO, LB50) (**tēoða**, **hōc**) Perhaps ‘hook (of land) reserved for the payment of tithe’, cf. *Tythe Hookes*, *the Tythe hoke* 1550 (PNLei 2Ψ184).

Walway furlong c.1827 (NRO, Map 2948)

Waste 1787 (TNA: PRO, MR1/315)

Watto, *Wattofurlonge*, *Wattomeade* 1588 (NRO, LB50), *Wheathill Close & furlong* c.1827 (NRO, Map 2948) (**hwBte**, **furlang**, **mēd** (with *hyll*, *clos*)) Probably ‘land where wheat was grown’; the early forms in *Watt-* are due to an early shortening of *hwBt-* in compounds (EPNE I: 271), cf. *Whaddon Hill* (PNBk: 166), *Whatton*, *Watton(e)* 1154-89 (PNNt: 230). The *-o* ending in the first three forms may hide the OE element **hōh**, cf. *Cambo* (Nb), *Cranoe* (PNLei 2Ψ263).

Westfelde 1288-9, *Westfeld*’ 1297, 1355, 1374 (LPC) (**west**, **feld**) ‘west field’.

Whittlebury Hill 1588 (NRO, LB50) (*place-name*, **hyll**) Possibly ‘hill overlooking the settlement of Whittlebury’; the location for the hill could be around [SP 678

425] as the surrounding contours suggest a gentle incline, from which Whittlebury may have been visible.

Whittle feylde furlong 1588 (NRO, LB50) (*place-name*, **feld**, **furlang**) Probably ‘furlong belonging to Whittlebury’.

Whyttesokefurlonge 1588 (NRO, LB50) (*pers.n.*, **āc**, **furlang**) ‘furlong near *White*’s oak-tree’, *pers.n.* *White* attested from 1066; perhaps from OE *pers.n.* *Hwīta* (Redin 1919: 50), or a nickname from OE *hwīt* ‘white’, with reference to fair hair or complexion (DES: 486).

Wodecroft 1427-50 (NRO, XYZ 1390) (**wudu**, **croft**) ‘small enclosure in, or on the edge of, a wood’.

Wodefurlong 1347 (LPC) (**wudu**, **furlang**) ‘furlong in, or on the edge of, a wood’.

Woluisteyl 1331 (LPC) ([**elements uncertain**]) Obscure in origin; this looks like ‘wolf’s tail’, though the sense when applied to place-names is unclear, cf. *Wolsty*, ?*Wolusty* 1348 (PNCu 2Ψ294).

Wydhocfurlong 1399 (LPC) (**wīd**, **hoc**, **furlang**) ‘furlong at the wide hook (of land)’.

Stowe

In the middle ages Stowe contained four separate settlements: Stowe, Boycott, Dadford and Lamport. Names with two asterisks (**) are located in Dadford (BRO, D104/73-74); names with three asterisks (***) are located in Lamport (NRO, T(S) 1/2/3).

Acres [SP 669 378] (1900 6" map)

Bell Gate [SP 678 369] (1900 6" map): *Bellgate Lodge* c.1840 (Tithe)

Blackpit [SP 677 400] (1886 6" map): *Blackpit* 1589 (HRO, 15M50/1396), *Blacpitt Cops* 1633 (17th cent.) (BRO, D104/73-74), *Black Pit Copse*, *Black Pit pond* c.1840 (Tithe) (**blæc**, **pytt** (with *copis*, *ponde*)) 'black pit'.

Bourbon Tower [SP 685 379] (OS Explorer 192), (Saluting Battery) Bourbon Tower (1900 6" map) One of the landmarks of Stowe Landscape Gardens; created around the grounds of Stowe House in the 18th century by the Temple and Grenville families. The Gardens were transferred over to the National Trust in 1989 – other landmarks there include: Boycott Pavilions, Corinthian Arch, Dido's Cave, Gothic Temple, and Octagon Lake.¹¹

Boycott [SP 662 360] (1900 6" map): *Boicote* 1086 (DB), 1226 (FF), 1255 (*For*, see PNBk: 48), *Boichot* 1199 (*HarlCh* 85 C 25, see PNBk: 48) *Boikote* 13th cent. (BL, Harl MS 4714), *Boycote* 1241 (FF), 1255 (*For*, see PNBk: 48), 1268 (*Ass*, see PNBk: 48), 1288-9 (LPC), *Boycott (in Parish Stow)* c.1630 (Ship) (***boia/pers.n.**, **cot**) 'cottage belonging to the boy(s) or servant(s)' or 'Boia's cottage' with the derived OE pers.n. *Boia*, cf. Boycott c.1189 (PNWo: 304), 1291-2 (PNSa 2Ψ31). See Chapter 3 for discussion. The detached township of Boycott was transferred from Oxf to Bk in 1844 (VCH Bk IVΨ232).

Boycott Farm [SP 667 361] (OS Explorer 192 and 1900 6" map): *Boycott farm buildings* c.1840 (Tithe)

Boycott Manor [SP 660 372] (OS Explorer 192 and 1900 6" map): *manor house of Heugh* 1226 (FF), *The Mannor Howse* 1633 (17th cent.) (BRO, D104/73-74) (*pers.n.*, **maner-hūs** (with *place-name*, *maner*)) 'manor house', held by the *Heugh* family in the 13th cent. The surname *Heugh* is attested from 1121-48 < OE *hōh* 'heel', 'projecting ridge of land'. It is especially common in Nth, fairly so in Bk. The nom.sg. gives *Hough*, which becomes *Heugh* in Scot. and in Northern counties, perhaps from *Heugh* (Dur, Nb) (DES: 240).

Boycott Manor Farm [SP 658 377] (OS Explorer 192), *Sheep Shear* (1900 6" map)

Boycott Manor Lodge [SP 663 366] (OS Explorer 192 and 1900 6" map): *Boycott Lodge and garden* c.1840 (Tithe)

¹¹ Cf. <http://www.follytowers.com/stowemain.html>.

Boycott Pavilions [SP 668 370] (1900 6” map)

Brick Works [SP 666 373] (1900 6” map)

Bycell Road [SP 699 365] (OS Explorer 192 and 1889 6” map): *Bysale* 1439 (BL Harl Ch 86A44), *Bycell farm homestead* c.1840 (Tithe) ([**element uncertain**], **sale** (with *ferme*, *hām-stede*, *rād/*rodu*)) The generic in *Bysale* is probably **sale** ‘division or ‘quarter’ of a wood’, cf. Britain Sale (PNNth: 156); the specific is, however, obscure. Although the earliest form *Bysale* is phonologically similar to *Bycell*, a connection is not certain.

Corinthian Arch [SP 679 363] (OS Explorer 192 and 1900 6” map): *Corinthian Arch* c.1840 (Tithe)

Dadford [SP 669 383] (OS Explorer 192 and 1900 6” map):

Dodeforde 1086 (DB), c.1200 (*HarlCh* 85 C 24, see PNBk: 48), 1255 (*For*, see PNBk: 48), 1284 (FA, see PNBk: 48), 1320 (Ch, see PNBk: 48), 1379 (Cl, see PNBk: 48), *Dodefod*’ 1174 (BL, Harl Ch 84D31), 1221-c.1225 (LPC), *Dodefod* 13th cent (BL, Harl Ch 84D31), 1241 (FF), *Doddeforde* 1227, 1241 (*Ass*, see PNBk: 48), 1242 (Fees 870, see PNBk: 48), 1247 (*Ass*, see PNBk: 48), *Dodefod*’ 1314-16 (NSR),

Dudefort c.1150-1158 (LPC), *Dudeford* c.1200 (*HarlCh* 85 C 24, see PNBk: 48), 1291 (Tax, see PNBk: 48), *Doodford* 1303 (BL, Harl Ch 84E31),

Dadef’ 1237 (Fees 1446, see PNBk: 48),

Dodford 1540 (LP, see PNBk: 48)

(*pers.n.*, **ford**) ‘*Dod(d)a*’s ford’, attested OE *pers.n. Dod(d)a*. The mod. form shows dialectal unrounding of *o* to *a* (PNBk: 48), cf. Dadbrook, Tattenhoe (PNBk: 158, 73). See Chapter 3 for discussion.

Deer Barn [SP 681 386] (1886 6” map)

Deer Park [SP 669 369] (1900 6” map)

Diamond Cottage [SP 653 374] (1900 6” map)

Dido’s Cave [SP 675 372] (1900 6” map)

Ford [SP 667 355] (OS Explorer 192)

Gothic Temple [SP 679 375] (1900 6” map)

Grecian Valley [SP 678 380] (OS Explorer 192 and 1900 6” map)

Haymanger Land [SP 669 388] (1886 6” map): *Hemangar* 1633 (17th cent.) (BRO, D104/73-74), *Halfmanger pond* c.1840 (Tithe)

Hill Gate Spinney [SP 653 377] (OS Explorer 192), Hill Gate (1900 6" map)

Home Farm [SP 671 377] (OS Explorer 192 and 1900 6" map)

Kiln Spinney [SP 662 373] (OS Explorer 192 and 1900 6" map): *Brick Kiln spinney* c.1840 (Tithe)

The Lake [SP 674 369] (OS Explorer 192 and 1900 6" map): *The Lake* c.1840 (Tithe)

Lampport [SP 682 374] (OS Explorer 192 and 1900 6" map):

Landport, Lanport 1086 (DB),

Lampport 1152-8, 1155, 1160-5 (NLC, see PNBk: 48), 1332-1446 (ETR), 1493 (Ipm, see PNBk: 48),

Langeport 1174, 1197-98 (LPC), 13th cent (BL, Harl Ch 52I23), 1226 (FF), 1227 (*Ass*, see PNBk: 48), 1237 (Fees 1446, see PNBk: 48), 1262 (*Ass*, see PNBk: 48), 1267 (FF), 1280 (Ipm, see PNBk: 48), 1288-9, 1301 (LPC), 1350 (Cl, see PNBk: 48), 1372 (Pat, see PNBk: 48), *Langeport'* c.1200-5 (LPC), 1233-47 (LPC), *Langport* c.1250-60 (LPC), *Lancport, Langport* 1255 (*For*, see PNBk: 48),

Long(e)port 1325 (Cl, see PNBk: 48), 1420 (IpmR, see PNBk: 48)

(**lang, port**²) ‘the long port or town’, perhaps once an area for market activity – see Chapter 3 for discussion. The mod. form *Lampport* is due to an assimilation (which began in the 12th cent.), cf. Langport (So), Lampport (PNNth: 127).

Mon [SP 680 377] (OS Explorer 192), Cobham’s Monument (1900 6" map)

Monkey Island [SP 680 371] (OS Explorer 192)

New Inn Farm [SP 682 365] (OS Explorer 192 and 1900 6" map): *New Inn (and buildings)* c.1840 (Tithe)

North Hill [SP 667 387] (OS Explorer 192)

Octagon Lake [SP 678 371] (1900 6" map): *Octagon Lake* c.1840 (Tithe)

Old Gravel Pit [SP 688 374] (1900 6" map)

Old Sand Pit [SP 666 374] (1900 6" map)

Oxford Lodge [SP 666 367] (1900 6" map): *Oxford Lodge* c.1840 (Tithe)

Oxford Water [SP 667 368] (OS Explorer 192 and 1900 6" map): *Oxford Water* c.1840 (Tithe)

Palladian Bridge [SP 681 372] (OS Explorer 192 and 1900 6” map)

Paper Mill Spinney [SP 669 362] (1900 6” map): *Paper Mill spinney* c.1840 (Tithe)

Park Farm [SP 674 359] (OS Explorer 192)

Pit (disused) [SP 671 375] (OS Explorer 192)

Queen Caroline’s Monument [SP 672 369] (1900 6” map)

Queen’s Building [SP 678 377] (1900 6” map)

Sand Pit [SP 678 379] and [SP 682 374] (1900 6” map)

St. Mary’s Church [SP 677 374] (1900 6” map): *ecclesiam sancte Marie de Dodeford*’ 1174 (LPC), *Ecclesia de Stowe* 1291 (WBP), *Stowe church* 1320 (CI) (*place-name* (with **cirice**, *church dedication*)) ‘the church at Stowe’; as there is only one church recorded, it seems that St. Mary’s Church (at Dadford) later became known as Stowe Church. This presumably coincided with Dadford’s decreasing importance. Although first thought to be a late 13th cent. church, through documentation an earlier date (c.1130) has been proposed (VCH Oxf IIΨ160).

Sheepfold [SP 672 397] (1886 6” map)

Shell Bridge [SP 679 373] (OS Explorer 192)

Shepherds’ Cove [SP 677 368] (1900 6” map)

Smithy (2): [SP 658 366] (1900 6” map); Smy. [SP 665 373] (1900 6” map)

Sports Ground [SP 682 382] (OS Explorer 192)

Stone [SP 688 377] (1900 6” map)

Stonepit Hill Spinney [SP 644 357] (OS Explorer 192 and 1900 6” map): *Stone Pit spinney* c.1840 (Tithe)

Stowe [SP 67 37]:

Stou 1086 (DB),

Stowa 1255 (*For*, see PNBk: 48),

Stowe 1226 (FF), 1227 (Eyre Roll), 1241 (FF), 1267 (FF), 1330 (LPC), 1332-1346 (ETR), *Stow*, *Stowe* 1490, *Stow* 1520, *Stowe* 1521 (CAB), *Stow cum membris*, *Stowe*, *Stowe cum membris* c.1630, *Stowe* 1635, *Stow* 1636 (Ship), *Stow* 1639 (Glebe)

(**stōw**) ‘place’; Stowe may have been the assembly point for the local district, a natural meeting-place next to a Roman road junction and the market at Lamport (Clarke 1967: 214) – see Chapter 3 for discussion.

Stowe Burial Ground [SP 667 377] (1900 6” map)

Stowe Castle [SP 688 373] (OS Explorer 192 and 1900 6” map)

Stowe Castle Farm [SP 689 372] (OS Explorer 192)

Stowe Gardens [SP 677 373] (1900 6” map)

Stowe Park [SP 675 372] (OS Explorer 192 and 1900 6” map)

Stowe School [SP 675 374] (OS Explorer 192), Stowe House (1900 6” map)

Stowe Woods [SP 675 397] (OS Explorer 192 and 1900 6” map)

Temple [SP 676 377] (OS Explorer 192), Temple of Concord & Victory 1900 (6” map)

Temple [SP 675 367] (OS Explorer 192), Temple of Venus 1900 (6” map)

Temple of Ancient Virtue [SP 676 373] (1900 6” map)

Temple of Bacchus [SP 672 373] (1900 6” map)

Temple of British Worthies [SP 678 374]

Temple of Friendship [SP 681 370] (1900 6” map)

Vancouver Lodge [SP 670 382] (OS Explorer 192 and 1900 6” map)

Weir [SP 668 366] (OS Explorer 192 and 1900 6” map)

Welsh Lane [SP 660 363] (OS Explorer 192): *Welsh Lane* c.1840 (Tithe)

Welsh Lane Farm [SP 655 366] (OS Explorer 192)

Wolfe’s Obelisk [SP 676 386] (OS Explorer 192)

Woodlands Farm [SP 669 397] (OS Explorer 192 and 1886 6” map)

Worthy River [SP 677 374] (1900 6” map)

Unidentified minor names:

Alysberyell 1439 (BL Harl Ch 86A44) ([**elements uncertain**]) Obscure in origin.

***Anlowe Close* 1633 (17th cent.) (BRO, D104/73-74), *Anlow Hades, Little Anlow meadow, Middle Anlow* c.1840 (Tithe)

apple slade 1639 (Glebe)

Argushall 1639 (Glebe)

Artichoke Copse, Artichoke riding c.1840 (Tithe)

Asheclosse 1639 (Glebe)

Balland furlong 1639 (Glebe)

Banland, Banland Meade (17th cent.) (BRO, D104/73-74), *Bannerlands* c.1840 (Tithe)

Barn meadow c.1840 (Tithe)

Barn piece c.1840 (Tithe)

Blackwater 1639 (Glebe)

Boicote slade, Boicoteslade, Boicoteslede, Boicotesslede 13th cent. (BL, Harl MS 4714) (*place-name, slæd*) ‘short valley in Boycott’; this is perhaps represented by the valley-like contours between Boycott Manor [SP 660 372] and Boycott Farm [SP 667 361].

Boicotebroch’, Boicotebrocke, Boicotesiche 13th cent. (BL, Harl MS 4714) (*place-name, brōc, sic*) ‘Boycott stream’.

The Bowling Greene 1633 (17th cent.) (BRO, D104/73-74)

Boycott Lane 1837 (BRO, PR201/3/1/6)

Boycott spinney c.1840 (Tithe)

Bradimore 1639 (Glebe)

Brick Kiln cottage c.1840 (Tithe)

Brick Kiln riding c.1840 (Tithe)

Brick Kiln sheds and yard c.1840 (Tithe)

British Worthies Water c.1840 (Tithe)

Brockly Waye 1639 (Glebe)

***Broocke ffoorlonge* 1633 (17th cent.) (BRO, D104/73-74)

Boggerode, Bugerode, Buggerod, Buggerod’, Buggerode, also Buggeway 13th cent. (BL, Harl MS 4714), *Bugerode* 13th cent. (BL, Harl Ch 52I23), *Buggerode* 1299-1300 (TNA: PRO, C67/6A) and *Buggilderode* 1226 (FF) (*pers.ns., rād/*rodu*) Perhaps ‘*Bucge*’s road’ and ‘*Burghild*’s road’; *Bucge* and *Burghild* may have been prominent landowners somewhere along this road. Although the two road-names appear similar, there is evidence to suggest that these are two distinct roads: the 1226 Agreement (FF) stipulates that *Buggilderode* runs from the southern tail of *Kingestrete* towards Boycott Bridge, which is east to west; *Boggerode* was apparently used as the division between Dadford and Stowe fields which means that it takes a north-eastern course. If this is the case, then *Boggerode* applies to the Towcester – Alchester Roman road (Margary 1973: 160a) and *Buggilderode* to the Bletchley – Buckingham Roman road (Margary 1973: 166). However, there is a possibility that we have two forms of the same

name. A similar pattern of forms occurs with Buckle Street (part of Icknield Street, Margary 1973: 18a): *Buggildestret* 709 [12th] (S: 80), *Buggan stret* c.860-7 [12th] (S: 226), *bucgan stræt* 967 [11th] (S: 1313) (PNWa: 7, PNWo: 2). The first element is probably OE fem. pers.n. *Burghild*, becoming *Buggild* by assimilation, of which *Bucge* (Redin 1919: 115) is a pet-form, cf. Bucklebury (PNBrk: 154). Kitson suggests that “the compound *Burghild* was probably felt close to [the] supernatural [person] *Burghild* who gave her name to Buckle Street” (Kitson 1993: 51).

Burnons towne land 1639 (Glebe)

***Bushey Coppice* 1633 (17th cent.) (BRO, D104/73-74)

Byglowefurlong 1439 (BL, Harl Ch 86A44) ([**element(s) uncertain**], **furlang**)
Obscure in origin; the specific may be a pers.n., though none are on record.

Caldewelle 13th cent. (BL, Harl Ch 52I23) (**cald**, **wella**) ‘cold spring’.

Castle ground c.1840 (Tithe)

Castle homestead c.1840 (Tithe)

(part) *castle riding* c.1840 (Tithe)

***Catsby Cops* 1633 (17th cent.) (BRO, D104/73-74)

Chackmoor ground, (part) *Chalkmoor spinney* c.1840 (Tithe)

Chepcheear* 1633 (17th cent.) (BRO, D104/73-74) (**cēap**, ?cearr**) Possibly ‘market bend’, i.e. perhaps a bend of land where trading takes place; not a recorded combination elsewhere, however.

Chinalles close 1607 (Glebe)

***Chitt-wood Cops* 1633 (17th cent.) (BRO, D104/73-74)

(part of) *Clarke’s ground* c.1840 (Tithe)

Claypit ground, *Claypits* c.1840 (Tithe)

Little Close c.1840 (Tithe)

The Common c.1840 (Tithe)

**(*Pte of*) *Condit ffeylde* 1633 (17th cent.) (BRO, D104/73-74)

Coopers meadow c.1840 (Tithe)

***Copped Moores* 1633 (17th cent.) (BRO, D104/73-74) Cf. *Coppedmorfeld* (Akeley), *Coppedemor* (Potterspur).

The Cops 1633 (17th cent.) (BRO, D104/73-74)

***The Cowcomon* 1633 (17th cent.) (BRO, D104/73-74)

Cowhouse ground c.1840 (Tithe)

the Cowpasture 1639 (Glebe)

Crabrefurlong 1439 (BL Harl Ch 86A44) (**crab-tre**, **furlang**) ‘furlong where crab-apple trees grow’.

The Lowa Crooft 1633 (17th cent.) (BRO, D104/73-74)

Dadford Close c.1840 (Tithe)

Dadford farm buildings c.1840 (Tithe)

Dadford Hewings, The Hewings 1633 (17th cent.) (BRO, D104/73-74), *Hewings Copse* c.1840 (Tithe)

Dadford meadow c.1840 (Tithe)

Dadford spinney c.1840 (Tithe)

Dairy ground c.1840 (Tithe)

Dayrells c.1840 (Tithe)

Ditching Waye 1639 (Glebe)

the Downes 1639 (Glebe)

***Dudly Meade* 1633 (17th cent.) (BRO, D104/73-74)

***Durbige Meade* 1633 (17th cent.) (BRO, D104/73-74)

Eight points riding c.1840 (Tithe)

***Elldar Hill, Elldar Meade* 1633 (17th cent.) (BRO, D104/73-74)

Elme Peece 1639 (Glebe)

engine house and garden c.1840 (Tithe)

(part of) *Farfield* c.1840 (Tithe)

Folly meadow c.1840 (Tithe)

Forcing grounds c.1840 (Tithe)

Furze ground c.1840 (Tithe)

Gaugefurlong 1439 (BL, Harl Ch 86A44) (*pers.n./gauge, furlang*) Perhaps ‘furlong belonging to a person called *Gauge*’, surname *Gauge* attested from 1310 < ONFr *gauge* ‘fixed measure’, used as a metonym for a measurer or tester (DES: 181). Alternatively, perhaps this was a measured piece of land, used as a guide with which to compare nearby pieces of land: ‘furlong used as a ‘gauge’.

Goldwell furlong 1639 (Glebe)

***The furthar Gorrell, Gorrall Coppice, Gorrall demesnes, The Midll Gorrell* 1633 (17th cent.) (BRO, D104/73-74)

Gozith 1539-40 (BRO, D169/37/1-2) ([**element uncertain**]) Obscure in origin.

***Grange* 1633 (17th cent.) (BRO, D104/73-74)

Gravel piece c.1840 (Tithe)

The Green c.1840 (Tithe)

Grotto Lake c.1840 (Tithe)

The midll ground, The Midll Grownde 1633 (17th cent.) (BRO, D104/73-74), *Far ground, Long ground* c.1840 (Tithe)

East Hare Hook, West Hare Hook c.1840 (Tithe)

***Hasell Cops* 1633 (17th cent.) (BRO, D104/73-74)

Hasseley 1589 (HRO, 15M50/1396) (**hæsel, lēah**) ‘hazel clearing or wood’.

- Hatched hedge furlong* 1639 (Glebe)
- haw haw* c.1840 (Tithe)
- Hawckwell* 1633 (17th cent.), *Great Hawckwell* c.1840 (Tithe)
- Hayfurlong* 1639 (Glebe)
- Great Hazle Wood, Little Hazle Wood* c.1840 (Tithe)
- Hedgway furlong* 1639 (Glebe)
- Hen House Corner* c.1840 (Tithe)
- ***Herringe-hatche, Herring hath Cops* 1633 (17th cent.) (BRO, D104/73-74)
- ***Hicmans Rydinge* 1633 (17th cent.) (BRO, D104/73-74) Cf. *Hikemaneslane* (Akeley), *Hykemans* (Silverstone).
- Highmeadow* 1639 (Glebe)
- Hill ground* c.1840 (Tithe)
- Hither ground* c.1840 (Tithe)
- ***Hoggards hole* 1633 (17th cent.) (BRO, D104/73-74)
- Holt field* c.1840 (Tithe)
- Home Close* c.1840 (Tithe)
- Home ground* c.1840 (Tithe)
- Home meadow* c.1840 (Tithe)
- Home paddock, Little Paddock* c.1840 (Tithe)
- Horse Close, Further Horse Close* c.1840 (Tithe)
- ***The Horse Moore* 1633 (17th cent.) (BRO, D104/73-74), *Horsemoor Close* c.1840 (Tithe)
- ***Howeffurlonge* 1633 (17th cent.) (BRO, D104/73-74)
- Huntehide* 1226 (FF) (***hunte, hīd**) Probably ‘hide of land used for hunting’; ***hunte** is not recorded as a specific but found once as a simplex, cf. *le Hunte* 1235 (PNEss: 545). Apparently this is “the hide in the manor of Heugh” (FF).
- Jelly’s ground, road in Jelly’s ground, Jelley’s meadow* c.1840 (Tithe)
- Jersey, Middle Jersey, New Jersey* c.1840 (Tithe)
- Job’s ground* c.1840 (Tithe)
- keepers garden* c.1840 (Tithe)
- Keepers stripe, Keepers Stripe Copse* c.1840 (Tithe)
- (*pte of*) *Kennell-ffurlong* 1633 (17th cent.) (BRO, D104/73-74), *kennel riding* c.1840 (Tithe)
- (*part*) *Kiln meadow* c.1840 (Tithe)
- Kingestrete* 1226 (FF) (**cyning, strBt**) ‘king’s street’, alluding to the King’s highway which ran from “the vill of Lamport to the King’s highway called *Buggilderode*” (FF). The King on the throne at this time was Henry III. The village of Lamport has long been deserted but it seems more than likely that this

street ran through the centre of the village, and was perhaps lined with market stalls at one time or another, cf. Langport (So) and also *the Kings highe way* (Furtho).

Lady Mead c.1840 (Tithe)

Lampport Close c.1840 (Tithe)

Lampport Common c.1840 (Tithe)

***great Lampport Coppes* 1633 (17th cent.) (BRO, D104/73-74)

Lampport side c.1840 (Tithe)

Lands End c.1840 (Tithe)

Lime Croft Meadow c.1840 (Tithe)

Longland furlong 1639 (Glebe)

Lott Meades 1633 (17th cent.) (BRO, D104/73-74)

Lynchefurlong 1439 (BL, Harl Ch 86A44) (**hlinc, furlang**) Probably ‘unploughed strip between fields’.

***Masons Moore* 1633 (17th cent.) (BRO, D104/73-74)

further meadow, (part) great meadow, Little meadow, lower meadow, Second meadow c.1840 (Tithe)

Medaker 13th cent. (BL, Harl Ch 52I23), *Medeacre* 1439 (BL Harl Ch 86A44) (**mēd, æcer**) ‘acre of meadow’.

Michcroft Cleeve South 1639 (Glebe)

the Millholmes 1639 (Glebe)

Moory crosse 1639 (Glebe)

moory meadow c.1840 (Tithe)

la more 13th cent. (BL, Harl Ch 84D31) (**mōr**) ‘moor or marshland’.

Muncke Feyldes 1633 (17th cent.) (BRO, D104/73-74)

New waters c.1840 (Tithe)

***Newe Coppes* 1633 (17th cent.) (BRO, D104/73-74), *New Copse* c.1840 (Tithe)

Newewood 1589 (HRO, 15M50/1396) (**nīwe, wudu**) ‘new wood’.

North feild 1639 (Glebe)

Nowman furlong 1639 (Glebe)

Old Avenue ground c.1840 (Tithe)

old lane c.1840 (Tithe)

Old Ploughing, Old Plowing c.1840 (Tithe)

Ostlers Close c.1840 (Tithe)

The Owlde Parcke 1633 (17th cent.) (BRO, D104/73-74)

park keepers house c.1840 (Tithe)

the Parsons sidelong 1639 (Glebe)

The pasture c.1840 (Tithe)

Peaked Close c.1840 (Tithe)

peaseland moor furlong 1639 (Glebe)

Pittams riding c.1840 (Tithe)

Pittfurlong 1639 (Glebe)

plowethornfurlong 1439 (BL, Harl Ch 86A44) ([**element uncertain**], **þorn, furlang**) ‘furlong where a thorn-tree grows’, the first element is obscure; perhaps it is a type of thorn-tree, though no matches have been found. Cf. *Welyonthorn*, below.

Ploughed gravel c.1840 (Tithe)

Ploughed ground c.1840 (Tithe)

Pond Close c.1840 (Tithe)

Preistslade 1639 (Glebe)

pynnokysleye 1439 (BL, Harl Ch 86A44) (**pinnock, lēah**) Probably ‘woodland clearing frequented by hedge-sparrows’, cf. *Pinnock Hill* (Akeley).

***Quarpitt meade* 1633 (17th cent.) (BRO, D104/73-74)

eighth quarter, (part of) fifth quarter, first quarter, (part of) fourth quarter, second quarter, seventh quarter, sixth quarter, third quarter c.1840 (Tithe)

Ram Close, Ram Close spinney c.1840 (Tithe)

Reddittch 1639 (Glebe)

The Redoubt c.1840 (Tithe)

Ridgway c.1840 (Tithe)

Rinell field c.1840 (Tithe)

Great Rooksmoor, Higher Rooksmoor, Lower Rooksmoor, Rooksmoore ffeylde 1633 (17th cent.) (BRO, D104/73-74), *Rooksmoor* c.1840 (Tithe)

Roothouse river c.1840 (Tithe)

Great rough ground, Little rough ground c.1840 (Tithe)

Rowslade 1639 (Glebe)

***Rueworth* 1589 (HRO, 15M50/1396), *Rowworth Cops* 1633 (17th cent.) (BRO, D104/73-74) (**rūh, worð**) ‘rough enclosure’.

Rushmoore meade, Rushmore furlong 1639 (Glebe)

Ruth c.1840 (Tithe)

Ryelands c.1840 (Tithe)

St Johns Wood 1633 (BRO, D104/28/1)

sancte Frideswide 1330 (LPC) (*church dedication*) ‘the conventual church of St. Frideswide’, an important saint in the county of Oxfordshire (see PNOxf 1Ψxxvi). The precise location of this church is not stated in the document.

Long Sands 1639 (Glebe)

upper Sands furlong 1639 (Glebe)

****Middli Sandys* 1566 (NRO, T(S) 1/2/3) (**middel, sandig/pers.n.**) ‘middle (piece of land) with sandy soil, or belonging to a person called *Sandi*’; attested ON pers.n. *Sandi* (Feilitzen 1937: 351). The final *-i* in *Middli* is probably a transcription error.

Great Sanfoin, Little Sanfoin c.1840 (Tithe)

Shacklam c.1840 (Tithe)

(road in) *Shears ground* c.1840 (Tithe)

Sheens meadow, Sheens plowing c.1840 (Tithe)

Little Sheepshaw meadow c.1840 (Tithe)

Shepherds Close c.1840 (Tithe)

***Shorte Woode* 1539-40 (BRO, D169/37/1-2), *Shortwood* 1589 (HRO, 15M50/1396), *Shortwood Cops* 1633 (17th cent.) (BRO, D104/73-74) (**sc(e)ort, wudu** (with *copis*)) ‘short wood’.

upper slipe c.1840 (Tithe)

Small brooke 1639 (Glebe)

Smythhill 1439 (BL, Harl Ch 86A44) (**smið, hyll**) ‘hill where the smith works’; the element **smið** is impossible to separate in place-names from the derived pers.n. *Smith/Smyth*, which is also possible here.

Sowecroft 13th cent. (BL, Harl Ch 52I23) (**sugu/sogh, croft**) Either ‘small enclosure for sows’, cf. *Sow Croft*, *Sowe croft* 1551 (PNHrt: 275), or ‘small enclosure with a bog or marsh’, cf. *Sowe croft* 1630 (Nf, see PNYW 1Ψ239).

Spinney Close c.1840 (Tithe)

The Spiny Cops 1633 (17th cent.) (BRO, D104/73-74)

Sstean-well meade 1633 (17th cent.) (BRO, D104/73-74), *Steanswell* c.1840 (Tithe)

****Stockeholefield* 1566 (NRO, T(S) 1/2/3) (**stocc, holt, feld**) ‘field near stump wood’, alluding perhaps to land near Stockholt (Farm) in Akeley. This is supported by the location of this land on the east side of Stowe (in Lamport), which borders Akeley. The spelling of this name provides further evidence for the dial. feature where <d> and <t> are omitted after a consonant (see entry for Stockholt Farm, Akeley).

****Stokwell* 1439 (BL, Harl Ch 86A44), *Stockwellfyelde* 1566 (NRO, T(S) 1/2/3), *Stockwell feild* 1639 (*Terr*, see PNBk: 41) (**stocc, wella, feld**) ‘structure surrounding a well’; this 1639 spelling form is listed under Stockholt Farm (Akeley) in PNBk but it is unlikely to be the same name. Cf. *Stocwell* (Silverstone).

Stonwell furlong 1639 (Glebe)

Stow feild 1639 (Glebe)

Stow Weye Hills 1639 (Glebe)

Sworne Leas Hill West 1639 (Glebe)

(part) three parks c.1840 (Tithe)

Upleymore 1439 (BL Harl Ch 86A44) (**upp, lēah, mōr**) ‘moor or marshland of the higher woodland clearing’ or ‘upper moor or marshland with a woodland clearing’.

Vicarage Close c.1840 (Tithe)

Warden hill 1633 (17th cent.) (BRO, D104/73-74)

The Warren 1633 (17th cent.) (BRO, D104/73-74)

Wayting Hill 1639 (Glebe)

Welyonthorn 1439 (BL Harl Ch 86A44) ([**element(s) uncertain**], **þorn**) The generic in this name is surely **þorn**; the first element(s) are, however, obscure. Perhaps a reference to a type of thorn-tree, though no matches have been found.

West feilde 1639 (Glebe)

Westleg’ 1226 (FF) (**west, lēah**) ‘west woodland clearing’; **lēah** appears either in the nom.sg. *lēah* or dat.sg. *lēage*.

***Wheelers Leaze* 1633 (17th cent.) (BRO, D104/73-74)

(part) Windmill riding c.1840 (Tithe)

(part of) Great Wood c.1840 (Tithe)

Wood ground c.1840 (Tithe)

***Woodiron Coppic* 1633 (17th cent.) (BRO, D104/73-74)

Whittlebury

Birch Copse [SP 701 425] (OS Explorer 207 and 1888-92 6" map): *Birch Coppice* 1763 (NRO, M1), *Birch Copse and Riding* 1787 (TNA: PRO, MR1/315)

Black Pits [SP 695 445] (OS Explorer 207): *Black Pitts* 1763 (NRO, M1), *Black Pit Copse and Riding* 1787 (TNA: PRO, MR1/315)

Black Planting [SP 685 437] (1888-92 6" map)

Buckingham Thick Copse [SP 707 432] (OS Explorer 207 and 1888-92 6" map): *Bukyngham Thyk* 1538 (*CtAugm*, see PNNth: 46), *Buckingham Thick Copse and Riding* 1787 (TNA: PRO MR1/315) (*place-name*, **picce** (with *copis*, **ryding*)) 'Buckingham thicket' (see Image 7); the later form, with the addition of **copis** and ***ryding**, gives the second element an adj. sense (see **picce**).

Cattlehill Wood [SP 716 432] (1888-92 6" map) (continues over the border into Lillingstone Lovell): *Cattwell Hill* 1672 (LRMB, see PNNth: 46), *Cattle Hill* 1763 (NRO M1), *Cattle hill Copse and Riding* 1787 (TNA: PRO MR1/315) (**catt**, **wella**, **hyll** (with *copis*, **ryding*, *wudu*)) 'wild cat spring'; OE element **wella** is often found in combination with animals. It alludes to 'living creatures haunting the well' (EPNE II: 252). The forms in *Cattle-* are probably a later rationalisation of this name.

Chamber's Sale Copse [SP 712 433] (1888-92 6" map): *Chambers Sale* 1650 (TNA: PRO, E320/XX12), *Chambezvale* [sic] 1763 (NRO, M1), *Chambersale Copse and Riding* 1787 (TNA: PRO MR1/315), *Chambersale Coppice* 1790 (Woods Rept, see PNNth: 46) (*pers.n.*, **sale** (with *copis*, **ryding*)) 'Chamber's division of the wood'; this name is associated with the family of Adam *de la Chaumbre* (1275 Fine, see PNNth: 46). The surname *Chamber* is attested from 1219 < OFr *chambre* 'room (in a house)', 'reception room in a palace' (DES: 89). *Sale* is found as a place-name element in various early minor names in Nth, e.g. *Fremansale* (1401) in Higham Ferrers (PNNth: 157). It seems to be derived not from OE **salh** 'willow', but rather from the dial. word *sale* (see **sale**). Cf. Wicken Wood, *Old Sale* 1717 (Wicken).

Claydon's Barn [SP 694 444] (OS Explorer 207 and 1888-92 6" map) (*pers.n.*, **bere-ærn**) '*Cleydon's barn*'; associated with the family of William *Cleydon* (1570-77 Wills, see PNNth: 46). The surname *Cleydon* is attested from 1275; probably from Claydon (Bk, Oxf) (DES: 99).

The Clumps [SP 692 427] (OS Explorer 207)

Coldthorn [SP 698 428] (OS Explorer 207 and 1888-92 6" map): *cold thorn (a broad plot)* 1787 (TNA: PRO MR1/315), 1790 (Woods Rept., see PNNth: 46) (**cald**, **þorn**) 'exposed, isolated thorn-tree', cf. *Caldthorn* 12th cent. (PNYW: 7Ψ167), Cawthorne (PNYN: 78).

Deer Park [SP 691 424] and [SP 698 436] (OS Explorer 207): *Deresmete* 1427-50 (NRO, XYZ 1390) (**dēor, park, mēd/mΛte**) ‘meadow where deer frequented’ or ‘deer enclosure’, *mete* could be a variant spelling of OE **mēd**, with long <e> and unvoiced dental plosive. Alternatively, we may have the ME element **mΛte** (see **mΛte**), perhaps referring to the fence(s) enclosing the deer.

Farthing Copse [SP 712 429] (1888-92 6” map): *Ferthing* 1272-1307 (PeterbB, see PNNth: 46), *Ferthynger* 1299 (TNA: PRO, E32/120), *Farthing* 1763 (NRO, M1), *Farthing Copse* 1787 (TNA: PRO MR1/315) (**feorðung** (with *copis*)) ‘fourth part, quarter (of land)’, cf. *le Ferthing* 13th (PNWar: 325), *le Ferthingges* 1312 (PNC: 324). The *-er* suffix is probably due to the addition of the word *corner* (in document TNA: PRO, E32/120, this name is identified as “Farthing Corner”).

Grafton Way [SP 704 454] and [SP 732 444] (OS Explorer 207)

The Gullet [SP 739 446] (OS Explorer 207 and 1888-92 6” map): *le Golet* 1314-16 (NSR), *Golet (in Estpirie)* 1330, *le Golet* 1337 (Ass), *le Gullett* 1631 (NRS i, see PNNth: 46), *Gullet Hollows*, *The Gullet Lodge* 1787 (TNA: PRO, MR1/315), *The Gullett Close* 1797 (NRO, Map 6100) (**goulet** (with *hol^l*, *loge*, *clos*)) ‘gullet or water-channel’: Gover *et al.* report that “it refers to a shallow depression with a stream running through it” (PNNth: 46); this is an accurate description of *The Gullet* (see Image 8). Cf. *Gullet Ground* (Potterspurty).

Home Farm [SP 687 443] (OS Explorer 207), Church Farm (1888-92 6” map)

Ladywell Spinney [SP 683 446] (OS Explorer 207 and 1891-92 6” map): *Lady Well* 1733 (NRO, M219)

Linshire Copse [SP 707 425] (OS Explorer 207 and 1888 6” map) and Linshire Farm [SP 698 421]: *Both Linshires* 1763 (NRO, M1), *Linshire Lodge & Homestall*, *Linshire Plain*, *North Linshire Copse and Riding*, *Southlinshire Copse* 1787 (TNA: PRO, MR1/315) Cf. *Paul Woodward's Linsyere* (Leckhampstead), *Linsyere* (Lillingstone Lovell).

Longhedge Wood [SP 696 448] (OS Explorer 207): *Longe Hegge* c.1200-5 (LPC), *Longaheg* c.1225-31 (LPC), *Longeheg* c.1231 (LPC), *Longe hege* 1231-c.1250 (LPC), *Longehege* 1288-9 (LPC), *Longeheghe* 1327 (TNA: PRO, C135/6), *Longhegge* 1383 (Cl), *Longhegg* 1388-9 (Ipm), *Long Hedge* 1763 (NRO, M1), 1797 (NRO, Map 6100), *Long Hedges Copse* 1787 (TNA: PRO, MR1/315) (**lang, hecg** (with *copis*, *wudu*)) ‘long hedge’.

Lordsfields Farm [SP 688 451] (OS Explorer 207 and 1891-92 6” map): *Lord Feilds* 1663 (Lumley, see PNNth: 46), *Lords Field Farm* 1797 (NRO, Map 6100), *Lords field* c.1840 (Tithe)

Oakley Spinney [SP 742 442] (OS Explorer 207 and 1888-92 6” map)

Old Kennels [SP 690 433] (1888-92 6” map)

Old Tun Copse [SP 716 435] (OS Explorer 207 and 1888-92 6" map): *Ould Tunn coppice* 1650 (TNA: PRO, E320/XX12), *Old Tuns* 1763 (NRO, M1), *Old Tun Copse and Riding* 1787 (TNA: PRO, MR1/315) (**ald, tūn, copis**, (with **ryding*) 'coppice marking the site of a deserted settlement': it seems that a large pottery find covering around 50 acres bears witness to an iron age settlement. Jones & Page suggest that the "several discrete concentrations" found in this area "may represent a form of more nucleated or 'agglomerated' settlement, occupied by several households" (Jones and Page 2006: 45); in fact, several iron age (and Roman) villa sites have been reported in Whittlebury (RCHME IV: 167-71). Similar observations have been made at Crick, and Wilby Way in Wellingborough (Nth).

Pit [SP 734 444] (OS Explorer 207)

Porterswood Farm [SP 695 455] (OS Explorer 207 and 1888-92 6" map): *Porters wood* 1650 (ParlSurv, see PNNth: 46), *coppice called Porters Wood* 1672 (LRMB, see PNNth: 46), *Porters Wood* 1763 (NRO, M1), 1797 (NRO, Map 6100), *Porters Wood Copse and Riding* 1787 (TNA: PRO, MR1/315) (*pers.n.*, **wudu** (with *copis*, **ryding*, *ferme*) 'Porter's wood'; associated with the family of John *le Porter* de Burcote (1297 For, see PNNth: 46). The surname *Porter* is attested from 1183 < AN *porter*, OFr *portier* 'door-keeper, gate-keeper' (DES: 358).

Quarries [SP 697 438] (OS Explorer 207 and 1888-92 6" map)

Quarry [SP 709 429] (OS Explorer 207 and 1888-92 6" map)

Reservoir [SP 708 442] (OS Explorer 207)

St. Mary's Church [SP 689 443] (1888-92 6" map)

Say's Copse [SP 724 437] (OS Explorer 207), Says Copse (1888 6" map): *Sayes Close* 1650 (TNA: PRO, E317/Northants/40), *Says Copse and Riding* 1787 (TNA: PRO, MR1/315)

Sheepfold (2) [SP 699 448] and [SP 706 440] (1888-92 6" map)

Sholebroke Lodge [SP 699 443] (OS Explorer 207 and 1888-92 6" map) and Sholebroke Farm [SP 697 441]: *Shoulbrooke Land* 1650 (ParlSurv, see PNNth: 46), *Sholbrook* 1790 (Woods Rept., see PNNth: 46), *Sholbrook Hollows* 1787 (TNA: PRO, MR1/315), *Sholbrook Lawn* 1787 (TNA: PRO, MR1/315), *Sholbrook Lodge Offices and Gardens* 1787 (TNA: PRO, MR1/315), *Sholebrook Meadow* c.1840 (Tithe) (***sc(e)alu, brōc, land** (with *hol^l*, *launde*, *loge*, *office*, *gardin*, *mēd*, *ferme*)) 'shallow brook'.

Smalladine Copse [SP 723 433] (OS Explorer 207 and 1888 6" map): *Smallydene* 1287 (For, see PNNth: 46), *Smallie Deane coppice* 1650 (TNA: PRO, E320/XX12), *Great Smalendine* 1699 (BRO, PR130/28/1), *Smalladine* 1763 (NRO, M1), *Smallidine Copse and Riding* 1787 (TNA: PRO, MR1/315), *Smalladine Copse and ridings* c.1840 (Tithe) (**smæl, denu** (with *copis*, *grēat*,

ryding*) ‘narrow valley’: the medial variants are noteworthy here, i.e. [i], [a] and *-en-*; for examples of other minor names that contain these variants and also the variant of **denu, *-dine*, cf. Whissendine, Essendine (PNRt: 55, 147). There is indeed a ‘narrow valley’ that runs through the middle of *Smalladine Copse* (see Image 9).

Stollage Farm [SP 725 444] (OS Explorer 207) Cf. Stollage Lodge (Passenham)

West Park Farm [SP 687 432] (OS Explorer 207)

Whittlebury [SP 69 43]:

Witlanbyrig c.930-40 (c.1120) (Laws: VI Æthelstan),

Wylebyr 1100-89 (WBP), *Witlebir* c.1190 –c.1205 (LPC), 1202 (Ass), c.1220-50 (LPC),

Witleberia, *-y-* 1185 (RotDom, see PNNth: 45),

Witlebury c.1190-c.1205, *Witlebur*’, *Witleburi*, *Witlebury*, *Wittleb*’ c.1220-31, *Witlebury*, *Witlebur*’, *Witleburi*, *Witlesbir*’ [sic], *Wylebury* 1231-c.1260, *Wytlibur*’ c.1250-70, *Witlebury*, *Witlebur*’, *Wylebury* c.1270-80, 1288-9, 1294, c.1300 (LPC), *Wyleber*’ c.1301 (LPC, TNA: PRO, E179/155/31), *Witlebury*, *Wittlebury*, *Wylebury* 1309, 1316 (LPC), *Wyttlesbury* 1327 (CI), *Wyttelbury* 1347, *Wyttulbury* 1370-77 (LPC), *Witlebury*, *Wyttlebury* 1399, 1401 (LPC), 1427-50 (NRO, XYZ 1390), *Witlebury* 1468 (LPC), *Wittilbury* 1521 (CAB),

Whitlebury c.1190-1205, c.1220-31, 1309, 1478, *Whytilbury* c.1231-c.1250 (LPC), *Whitlbury*, *Whitleburye*, *Whitleburrye*, *Whitlebury*, *Whittlebury* 1580-1614 (NLP),

Wytylby, *Wyttelby* 1427-50 (NRO, XYZ 1390),

Whittleberry 1493 (MBS/N), *Whitleberey*, *Whitleberrye*, *Whyttellberry* 1580-1614 (NLP, MBS/N), *Whyttellberry* 1623 (MBS/N), *Whittleberry* 1675 (Ogilby, see PNNth: 45)

(*pers.n.*, **burh**) ‘**Witela*’s stronghold’, with unattested OE *pers.n.* **Witela* – see Chapter 3 for discussion.

Whittlebury Lodge [SP 694 435] (1888-92 6” map)

Works [SP 766 398] (OS Explorer 207), Iron Works (1888-92 6” map): *Iron Yard* 1763 (NRO, M1)

Unidentified minor names:

Abels Orchard 1797 (NRO, Map 6100)

(*Part of*) *Ash Riding* 1787 (TNA: PRO, MR1/315)

- Aveys Orchard* 1797 (NRO, Map 6100), *Avis Orch* 1733 (NRO, M219)
- berrywell Hill* 1720 (Glebe)
- Black Pit Ground, Black Pit Stripe* 1797 (NRO, Map 6100)
- Long Bourn Close* 1800 (NRO, G4040/6)
- Brand Copse and Riding* 1787 (TNA: PRO, MR1/315)
- Brand Stile furlong* 1733 (NRO, M219)
- Breach Field* 1797 (NRO, Map 6100)
- Brickiln* 1733 (NRO, M219)
- Broad Meadow Field* 1797 (NRO, Map 6100)
- Broadmead field* 1733 (NRO, M219)
- Bryan Pc.* 1733 (NRO, M219)
- (Part of) Buckingham Riding* 1787 (TNA: PRO, MR1/315)
- Bulls Coppice* 1763 (NRO, M1), *Bulls Copse* 1787 (TNA: PRO, MR1/315)
- Burton's Assart* 1797 (NRO, Map 6100)
- Burywell Hill furlong* 1733 (NRO, M219)
- Bushy Hill furlong* 1733 (NRO, M219)
- Church Hill* 1733 (NRO, M219)
- Colewe, Colewei, Collewei* c.1231 (LPC), *Colewy* 1231-c.1250 (LPC), (**col¹**, **weg**) 'coal way or path'; **col¹** is probably used in reference to a 'way' or 'path' along which the coal was carried.
- Coney Close* 1733 (NRO, M219) (**coni**, **clos**) 'rabbit enclosure'.
- Cooks Copse* 1787 (TNA: PRO, MR1/315)
- Cowpasture* 1797 (NRO, Map 6100)
- Cowpasture Lane* 1800 (NRO, G4040/4)
- Dedequenemore* 1231-c.1250 (LPC) (**dēad**, **cwēn**, **mōr**) Probably 'moor or marshland where a woman died, or where her dead body was found'; OE elements **cwene** and **cwēn** (gen.sg. *cwēne*) are difficult to separate (EPNE I: 121-22). It seems more likely that this minor name contains OE **cwene** 'woman', though we cannot be certain. Cf. Dead Womans Field (PNHrt: 280, PNSr: 378), also Deadman and Dead Charl (Field 1972: 60-1).
- Dog Leys* 1733 (NRO, M219)
- Dry Leys* 1733 (NRO, M219)
- Dry Pasture furlong* 1733 (NRO, M219)
- The Evees hedges Ditches* 1697 (NRO, S(G)251A)
- Foxen Hill Field* 1797 (NRO, Map 6100)
- Foxthurne* c.1220-30 (LPC) (**fox**, **pyrne**) 'thorn-bush frequented by foxes, or near fox-holes'; other examples of **pyrne** combined with animals include Chawston (with OE *calf*) (PNBdHu: 65), Henthorn (with OE *henn*) (PNLa 1Ψ243).

Foxton field 1733 (NRO, M219)

Gadeshil c.1196-c.1205, *Gadishil* c.1200-5, *Gateshul'* c.1231 (LPC) (*pers.n./gad, hyll*) Either 'Gadd's hill' or 'hill infested with the gadfly'; unattested OE *pers.n.* **Gadd* probably belongs to the same stem as OE (*ge*)*gada* 'comrade, companion' (Redin 1919: 16).

Grass Ground 1706 (TNA: PRO, E134/5Anne/Trin2)

Greenesward Close 1697 (NRO, S(G)251A)

Grunewei 1231-c.1250 (LPC) ([**element uncertain**], **weg**) Obscure in origin.

Gusset 1733 (NRO, M219) (**gusset**) 'pocket or corner of land'.

Hails Slade, Hail's Slade 1733 (NRO, M219)

Half Acres 1797 (NRO, Map 6100)

Hanley Hill Copse and Riding 1787 (TNA: PRO, MR1/315)

Hawks Path 1763 (NRO, M1), *Hawks Path Copse and Ridings* 1787 (TNA: PRO, MR1/315)

Hayricks 1763 (NRO, M1), *Hayricks Copse and Riding* 1787 (TNA: PRO, MR1/315), *Hay-wicks Close* 1800 (NRO, G4040/6)

(*Half the Riding between*) *Hazleburrow & Sholbrook Walks* 1787 (TNA: PRO, MR1/315)

Hemericroft c.1220-30 (LPC) (*pers.n., croft*) Probably 'Hemery's small enclosed field', *pers.n.* *Hemery* is attested from 1086 < OFr *Amauri*, *Emaurri* from OG *Amalric* 'work-rule' (DES: 10).

heywards Lane South 1697 (NRO, S(G)251A)

Hollybrock Plain 1787 (TNA: PRO, MR1/315)

Holly Oak 1763 (NRO, M1), *Holly Oak Copse and Riding* 1787 (TNA: PRO, MR1/315)

Holtons Copse & Spinney 1787 (TNA: PRO, MR1/315)

Hoxton field 1720 (Glebe)

Hubertrinxin c.1196-c.1205 (LPC) (*pers.n., [element uncertain]*) The *pers.n.* *Hubert* is attested from 1086 < OG *Hugibert*, *Hubert* (DES: 241). The second element is, however, obscure. Cf. *Huberdisbrigg* (Miscellaneous).

Hulcuttle Hill 1763 (NRO, M1), *Hulcutwell hill Copse and Riding* 1787 (TNA: PRO, MR1/315)

Iron Yard Copse and Riding 1787 (TNA: PRO, MR1/315)

Joheman's pc. 1733 (NRO, M219)

King's Riding 1787 (TNA: PRO, MR1/315)

Kingsale Coppice 1800 (NRO, G4040/4)

Kitlake Copse and Riding 1787 (TNA: PRO, MR1/315)

the Ladyes Netherende 1697 (NRO, S(G)251A)

Langebreche c.1200-5 (LPC) (**lang**, **brēc**) ‘long piece of breach’, cf. *the breche* (Furtho)

The Lawn Head 1787 (TNA: PRO, MR1/315)

Ley Field 1797 (NRO, Map 6100)

Short leys 1733 (NRO, M219)

longemeud 13th cent. (TNA: PRO, E210/3018) (**lang**, **mēd**) ‘long piece of meadow’

Louebreg c.1231 (LPC) (**low**, **brycg**) ‘low bridge’

Luffelde Rode (*in campo del west*) 1231-c.1250 (LPC) (*place-name*, **rōd/rād**) Either ‘rood of land belonging to Luffield (Abbey)’ or ‘road leading to Luffield (Abbey)’

The Farther Meadow, The Hither Meadow 1787 (TNA: PRO, MR1/315)

Meanfal & Houghton 1763 (NRO, M1), *Mean Fallows Copse* 1787 (TNA: PRO, MR1/315)

(*ground called*) *Monks ffeilds* 1706 (TNA: PRO, E134/5Anne/Trin2), *Monk’s Field Farm* 1797 (NRO, Map 6100)

Mundly hill 1733 (NRO, M219)

Netherends furlong 1733 (NRO, M219), *Netherends* 1797 (NRO, Map 6100), *Netherends Closes* (*in one*) c.1840 (Tithe)

Nicholas Wood 1797 (NRO, Map 6100), *Nichols wood* c.1840 (Tithe)

No man’s piece 1733 (NRO, M219)

Norwelle c.1231, *Norwelle hegges* 1231-c.1250 (LPC) (**norð**, **wella** (with *hecg*)) ‘north spring or stream’.

Odewell 1299 (TNA: PRO, E32/120) (*pers.n.*, **wella**) Probably ‘*Od(d)a*’s spring’, attested OE *pers.n.* *Od(d)a* (Redin 1919: 68), cf. *Odewell Fm* (PNEss: 431). The document reports that this is “now Grimsdick’s farm in Whittlebury” (TNA: PRO, E32/120), though this has not been located.

Out Wood 1797 (NRO, Map 6100)

Great Ox Pasture, Little Ox Pasture 1800 (NRO, G4040/6)

paunchbrook piece 1733 (NRO, M219)

Riding called Paulerspury Stollage 1787 (TNA: PRO, MR1/315)

Pitfield M~ 1733 (NRO, M219)

Plot (*between Smalladine & Briary Copse*) 1787 (TNA: PRO, MR1/315)

Poney Close 1733 (NRO, M219)

Poundhill 1733 (NRO, M219)

Ram Close 1733 (NRO, M219)

Redebrok 1299 (TNA: PRO, E32/120) (**hrēod/rēad**, **brōc**) Either ‘red stream’, perhaps ‘peat-stained’, or ‘stream where reeds grow’; both **hrēod** and **rēad** are frequently found in combination with elements denoting ‘water’, and both

produce forms in *red-* (EPNE I: 264, II: 81). This name has not been located, though we know that it is, or was, “a small brook near the Gullet” (TNA: PRO, E32/120).

Ridges Close 1797 (NRO, Map 6100)

Round Bourn 1800 (NRO, G4040/6)

Rulalcis 1349 (LPC) ([**elements uncertain**]) Obscure in origin.

Rye Slade 1733 (NRO, M219)

Sease Coppice 1763 (NRO, M1), *Seaze Coppice* 1800 (NRO, G4040/6)

Seggy Bourn 1800 (NRO, G4040/6) (**secg, burna**) Probably ‘stream where sedge grows’.

Shoot Grounds 1733 (NRO, M219)

Shotsmoor Hill furlong 1733 (NRO, M219)

The Slip 1787 (TNA: PRO, MR1/315)

Spring furlong 1733 (NRO, M219)

Stocking 1797 (NRO, Map 6100)

Stocking House furlong 1733 (NRO, M219)

The Stockings and homestead c.1840 (Tithe)

Stockings Closes, Stockings Field 1797 (NRO, Map 6100)

Stockt up Bourn 1800 (NRO, G4040/6)

Stony Hills 1797 (NRO, Map 6100)

Suidhuil c.1196-c.1205 (LPC) (**suð, hyll**) ‘south hill’.

Suthfelde c.1196-c.1205, *Sutfeld*’ c.1200-5 (LPC) (**suð, feld**) ‘south field’.

Tapton Hill 1733 (NRO, M219)

Tenkers 1733 (NRO, M219)

Touilor Hills Coppice 1800 (NRO, G4040/4)

The twelve acres (part of Monks Field Farm) c.1840 (Tithe)

Welyland, Westerewileland 1349 (LPC), *area Welilondhegge* 1364-77 (TNA: PRO, E32/305A) (***wilig, land, westerne** (with *area, hecg*)) Perhaps ‘(more westerly) land where willows grow’, cf. Willybrook Hd., *Welybrok* 1294 (PNNth: 198). The comp.adj. of OE **westerne**, *westerra*, seems to be used in this name.

Weteleham 1299 (TNA: PRO, E32/120) (*pers.n.*, **hamm/hām**) A noteworthy minor name with the possible meaning ‘*Witela’s enclosed plot of ground’: the *pers.n.* is more than likely identical to that found in Whittlebury and Whittlewood (Forest); a weak form of the attested OE *pers.n.* *Witel*, **Witela* (Redin 1919: 139). The document states that this is “Whittlehem, near the Gullet in Whittlebury lordship” (TNA: PRO, E32/120), which suggests that the generic could be **hamm** rather than **hām**. If this assumption is correct, the name would evidence a proposed ‘original meaning’ for the element **hamm** ‘enclosure’; from OE *hemm*, ME *hemmen* (see EPNE I: 230). However, with just one form, we cannot be certain.

Wheathill field 1733 (NRO, M219), *Wheaten Hill Field* 1797 (NRO, Map 6100)

Whittlebury Green 1787 (TNA: PRO, MR1/315)

Willage 1763 (NRO, M1)

Willo piece 1733 (NRO, M219)

Wimargstrt, Wimargthort c.1231, *Wimargeford* 1231-c.1250 (LPC) (*pers.n.*, **ford**)
Perhaps ‘*WinemBr’s ford’, with unattested OE *pers.n.* *WinemBr (DES: 494);
though it would not explain the final -g. It looks like there was some confusion
with **ford** and possibly **þorn** which could be due to the late ME development of -
rd- to *-rth-* (EPNE I: 180).

Wittage Copse and Riding 1787 (TNA: PRO, MR1/315)

The Wood Green 1797 (NRO, Map 6100)

Wood Leys furlong 1733 (NRO, M219)

Wicken

Akeley Wood (School) [SP 744 382] (OS Explorer 192)

Beachen Copse [SP 741 379] (1888-89 6" map): *Beachen Coppice* c.1840 (Tithe)

Bedlam Copse [SP 751 379] (OS Explorer 192 and 1888 6" map): *Bedlam Copps, Bedlam Green, Bedlam Lane* 1717 (Estate), *Bedlam Coppice, Bedlam Green, Bedlam Green Hovel* c.1840 (Tithe) (**bedlam, copis, grēne², lane** (with *hovel*)) 'coppice where the land is unproductive'.

Briary Lodge [SP 727 415] (OS Explorer 207 and 1887-88 6" map)

Dagnall Farm [SP 757 391] (OS Explorer 192 and 1892 6" map) and Dagnall Cottages [SP 759 393]: *Daggenhale* 1319 (Orig, see PNNth: 108), 1328 (Fine), *Dagnall* (in *Wycken*) 1568 (Spencer, see PNNth: 108), *Dagnel Close, Great and Little Dagnel Fields* 1717 (Estate), *Dagnall House Field* c.1840 (Tithe) (pers.n./**dagge/dag, halh** (with *clos, grēat, lEtel, feld, hūs, ferme, cot*)) Possibly '*Dagga or *Dægga's nook of land': OE pers.n. *Dagga/*Dægga (gen. -n) is a plausible hypocoristic form of the numerous OE pers.n.s. in *Dæg-* 'day' (*Dægbeald, -beorht, -burh*, etc.), cf. OSax *Dago*, OHG *Taggo*. Pers.n.s. are the most common qualifiers with **halh**, although many of these, it could be argued, belong in the category for ambiguous or obscure qualifiers. Dagnall (in Wicken) is a prime example of this: although first thought to contain the pers.n. *Dæcca or *Dægga, there are clearly too many occurrences of *Dagnall* in England to accept a pers.n. in the qualifying position (Bk, Db, Hrt, K, etc.). Alternatively, the specifier may be ME *dagge* (see **dagge**) or a weakly inflected *dag* (see **dag**). The 'nook of land' (**halh**) is visible from the ground (see Image 12); it is suspected that Dagnall Farm occupies the site of the original settlement. Dagnall may have been a medieval hamlet with its own fields (VCH Nth V•416).

Elm Green [SP 753 381] (Tithe): *Elm Green, Elm Green Close, Elm Green Copps, Elm Green Lane, Parsonage Elm-Green Close* 1717 (Estate), *Elm Green, Elm Green Close, Elm Green Coppice, Elm Green Lane, Elm Green Stocking* c.1840 (Tithe) Elm Green was a dispersed hamlet in Wick Hamon; pottery scatters (1250-1400) provide evidence for occupation (Jones & Page 2006: 176, Figure 65).

Gospel Elm [SP 744 394] (1892 6" map) (**godspel, elm**) 'elm-tree where passage(s) from the gospel were read', perhaps before the beating of the parish bounds. Usually names like this are located on the periphery of a parish (cf. Gospel Elen Ground, *Gospel Elm* PNWa: 371-2); it may have been a tradition in this parish to meet in the centre (by the elm-tree) and read a passage from the Gospel before walking to the perimeter of the parish and 'beating the bounds'. Alternatively, the position of this landmark may preserve the earliest known form for blessing a cemetery. In this case, the cemetery to which it refers is presumably one adjoining St. John's Church. The blessing would start at the centre and then move to each of the four corners of the cemetery to form a cross. It is said that crosses were later planted in the ground at each of these sites (New Advent:

04533a; Stevens 1977: 61). The elm-tree could have stood in place of a cross, as the cross of the crucifixion is often referred to as the ‘tree of Christ’, and stone crosses were places where people gathered to hear preaching (see Stevens 1977: 62-3), which may explain the qualifier ‘gospel’. St. Boniface was said to have been preaching to a discontented crowd (unwilling to give up their Viking ‘gods’) under a sacred oak-tree (dedicated to Thor, god of thunder) when, in an attempt to display the power of Christianity, he attacked the sacred tree with an axe. It is said to have split into four parts which fell onto the ground in the shape of a cross (Kuiper 1988: 56; Hucke and Bielski 1999: 35). Unfortunately, there is no record of Gospel Elm before its appearance on the 1892 map so we are unable to prove the link with the consecration of the cemetery there. It is, however, conceivable that it functioned as a meeting-place, in which inhabitants would read passages from the gospel. Whether or not this elm-tree was later used as a landmark in the process of beating the parish bounds in Wicken is unknown.

Home Farm [SP 742 393]: *Home Close, The Home Field, Home meadow* c.1840 (Tithe)

Little Hill Farm [SP 754 373] (OS Explorer 192), Littlehill Farm (1888 6” map)

Hurst Cottage [SP 742 404] and Hurst Farm [SP 741 406] (OS Explorer 207), Wickenhurst (1887-92 6” map): *The Hurst, The Hurst Copps, Hurst Leys* 1717 (Estate), *The Hurst (and freeboard), Hurst Leys, Lower Hurst Leys* c.1840 (Tithe). Wicken Hurst is located on the southern end of Wicken Wood; it probably originated as a roadside assart on the edge of Whittlewood (VCH Nth VΨ416).

Jack’s Copse [SP 754 383] (OS Explorer 192 and 1888 6” map): *Jacks Coppice* c.1840 (Tithe) (**jack/pers.n., copis**) Probably ‘coppice where land is infertile or unused’ (see **jack**). The pers.n. *Jack* (a pet-form of *John*) is also possible here (ONC: 788).

Kings Street [SP 746 394] (Estate)

Manor Farm [SP 744 397] (1892 6” map)

Mount Mill [SP 764 376] (Estate): *Wikemulne* 1272 (LPC), *Wykemulne* 1312 (Ass), *Wykemill’* 1383 (NRO, Furtho III/50), *Mount feild* 1631 (Glebe), *Mount Field, Mount Meadow* 1717 (Estate), *Mount Field, Mount meadow and watercourse* c.1840 (Tithe) (*place-name, myln* (with *mnt, feld, mēd*)) ‘mill at Wicken’: excavation to the north-west of Mount Mill Farm (in and around [SP 761 377]) recovered pottery sherds dating back to the iron age. Activity is believed to have continued through the Roman and medieval periods, until it became arable land (c. 1000) (Jones & Page 2006: 45). There is also what we might call a ‘mill leat’ between [SP 768 374] and [SP 772 376] (see 6” map for a more detailed view); which corroborates the idea of a nearby mill. It is documented that Wicken mill was home to Robert de *molendino* 1312-1377 (SR, see PNNth: 108). In the early 14th cent. Mount Mill probably only comprised the mill and a few pieces of land (VCH Nth V•416). Cf. Mount Mill Farm, below.

Mount Mill Cottages [SP 762 384] (OS Explorer 192)

Mount Mill Farm [SP 766 377] (OS Explorer 192; Mountmill Farm 1888 6” map): *Mill Farm* 1791 (Bridges, see PNNth: 108)

Great Oaken Copse [SP 747 375] (OS Explorer 192 and 1888 6” map), Little Oaken Copse [SP 744 374] (OS Explorer 192 and 1887-92 6” map): *Great Oaken Copps*, *Little Oaken Copps* 1717 (Estate), *Great Oaken Coppice*, *Little Oaken Coppice* c.1840 (Tithe)

Old Quarry [SP 755 394] (OS Explorer 192)

Park Copse [SP 738 385] (OS Explorer 192 and 1887-92 6” map): *Park Copps*, *Park Corner Field*, *Park Meadow* 1717 (Estate), *Park Coppice*, *Park Corner*, *Park meadow* c.1840 (Tithe)

Pightle Farm [SP 746 385] (OS Explorer 192)

Pit (dis.) [SP 754 389] (OS Explorer 192), Gravel Pit(s) (1892 6” map): *Gravel Pit Field* c.1840 (Tithe)

Rabbit Wood [SP 748 378] (OS Explorer 192 and 1888 6” map)

St. James’s Church [SP 742 393] (Estate): *Ecclesia de Wikehamund* 1291 (WBP), *The old Church Yard* 1717 (Estate) (*place-name* (with *ald*, *chirchegeard*)) ‘the church at Wick Hamon’: archaeological excavation in this area has revealed the remains of a late 12th cent. church, connected to the settlement of Wick Hamon. There is no doubt that the 1291 spelling refers to this very church. It was abandoned after the union of Wick Hamon and Wick Dive (1587) and demolished in 1619 (VCH Nth V•435). See Images 10 and 11.

St. John’s Church (Rectory) [SP 745 395] (1892 6” map): *Ecclesia de Wykedyve* 1291 (WBP), *Church Lane*, *Church Yard* 1717 (Estate) (*place-name* (with *cirice*, *lane*, *chirchegeard*, *church dedication*)) ‘the church at Wick Dive’; a 12th cent. church which, according to Jones *et al.*, was previously dedicated to the Anglo-Saxon saint, St. Kenelm (2006: 19/5).

Silver Spinney Farm [SP 755 395] (OS Explorer 192)

Smithy [SP 747 393] (1892 6” map): *Smith’s Close* 1717 (Estate), *Smiths Close* c.1840 (Tithe)

Sparrow Lodge [SP 752 388] (OS Explorer 192 and 1892 6” map) (**spearwa, loge**) Probably ‘small lodge’ (see **spearwa**).

Thornton End [SP 747 378] (Tithe): *Thornton End*, *Thornton End Spinny* 1717 (Estate), *Thornton End* c.1840 (Tithe) This name may be indicative of a dispersed settlement; the parish of Thornton borders Wicken in the south-western corner.

Wicken [SP 74 39]:

Wicha, *Wiche* 1086 (DB), *Wykes* 1209-18 (WellsR, see PNNth: 107), *boscus de Wyke* c.1220 (For., see PNNth: 108), *Wicne* 1235 (Fees, see PNNth: 107), (*wood in*) *Wike* 1250 (TNA: PRO, E32/64), (*meadows of*) *la Wike* c.1250 (SPC), *Wike* c.1260-74 (LPC), *Wika* (with variants *Wyke*, *Wike*) 1267 (Ch, see PNNth: 107) *et freq.* to 1284 (FA, see PNNth: 107),

Wyca Mainfein 1100-89 (WBP), *Wyca Mainfein* 12th (Survey, see PNNth: 107), *Wykhamund* 1275 (RH, see PNNth: 107), *Wykehamond* 1286 (TNA: PRO, E32/76), *Wyke Hamund* 1314-16 (NSR), *Wykhamond* 1365 (Fine), *Wickhammon (Meadoe)* 1639 (Glebe),

Wykedyve 1293 (*FF*, see PNNth: 107), *Wyke Dyue*, *Wykedyue* 1314-16 (NSR), *Wykedyve* 1358 (TNA: PRO, E179/238/120), *Wykedyve* 1545 (*FF*, see PNNth: 107), *Wykedyue* 1613, *Wyeke Dyeue* 1623 (MBS/N),

Wykedive c.1301 (TNA: PRO, E179/155/31), *Wykedive* 1341 (TNA: PRO, E179/155/12), *Wikedive* 1383 (Fine), *Wykedife* 1491-1547 (*MinAcct*, see PNNth: 107), *Wickedyne* 1621 (MBS/N),

Wykne 1349 (*For*, see PNNth: 107), *Wyken* 1457 (Ch, see PNNth: 107), *Wykyn* 1468 (Fine), *Wicken* 1493 (MBS/N), *Wyken* 1541 (Statutes, see PNNth: 107), *Wickens* 1580-1614 (NLP), *Wickenn'* 1595, *Wyken* 1613, *Wicken* 1621 (MBS/N),

Wykedive & Wyk 1388 (TNA: PRO, E179/155/43), *Wykehamud & Wykedyve* 1524 (TNA: PRO, E179/155/130), *Wickins ambo* 1601 (MBS/N), *Wicken*, *Wickhamond*, *Wickdive* 1639 (*Recov*, see PNNth: 107), *Wickens Ambo* 1629 (*SR*, see PNNth: 108), *Wickins Ambae* 1702 (Poll, see PNNth: 108), *Wickens Ambee* 1730 (Poll, see PNNth: 108)

(**wīc** (with *pers.ns.*)) ‘settlement with a specific purpose, whether agricultural or industrial; likely to be dependent on larger nearby settlement for trade and resources’ (see **wīc** and also discussion in Chapter 3). One manor took its name from the family of *Hamon filius Mainfelin* (1166 P, see PNNth: 108), the other from that of William de *Dyve* (1261 Ipm, see PNNth: 108), cf. *Dyveswood*, below. The boundary between Wick Dive and Wick Hamon is said to be marked by the stream which runs from the west to the east of Wicken. The two settlements had their own open fields in the middle ages (VCH Nth V•424). In 1449 the manors were joined and the parishes unified in 1587 (VCH Nth V•413). Parts of Wicken were enclosed around the turn of the 16th cent.; the remainder was enclosed in 1757 (VCH Nth V•425).

Wicken Park [SP 745 382] (1888 6” map)

Wicken Wood [SP 732 407] (OS Explorer 207 and 1887 6” map) (continues over the border into Lillingstone Lovell). Part of Wicken Wood was called *Old Sale: Old Sale, Old Sale Cops* 1717 (Estate), *Lower Old Sale, Old Sale, Old Sale Coppice* c.1840 (Tithe). Cf. *Wikebarwe* (Miscellaneous).

Unidentified minor names:

Alford Close, Alford Field c.1840 (Tithe)

Anthony Clarks 1717 (Estate) Anthony Clark was a landowner in Wicken.

Bagnell Middle feilde 1631 (Glebe) (***bagga, halh, middel, feld**) Possibly ‘nook of land frequented by badgers’, cf. *Baggenho* (Silverstone).

Barkers Homstead, Barkers out Wicken Close 1717 (Estate) Joseph Barker was a landowner in Wicken.

Barly Croft 1717 (Estate), *Barley croft* c.1840 (Tithe)

Barnes’s Piece c.1840 (Tithe)

Barrow Slade Lane, Barrow’s Slade 1717 (Estate)

Batchellours Peece 1717 (Estate)

Lower Baznell, Upper Baznell c.1840 (Tithe)

Blind Robin c.1840 (Tithe)

Borton’s 1717 (Estate)

Bowling Alley, Bowling Leys c.1840 (Tithe) (**bowling-alley**) ‘land used for the game of bowls’, cf. *The Bowling Greene* (Stowe).

The Brick Kiln Spinny 1717 (Estate)

Broad Lane 1717 (Estate)

Brown’s Close 1717 (Estate), *Brown’s Close* c.1840 (Tithe)

Bush Field 1717 (Estate)

Bushy Close 1717 (Estate), *Lower Bushy Close, Upper Bushy Close* c.1840 (Tithe)

Bygge 1383-84 (Ipm) (***big**) ‘building’: although ***big** is not found as a simplex, its parallel **bigging** (ME, ‘building’) is, cf. *Biggin, Byggyghe* 1280 (PNBk: 134).

Calves Close 1717 (Estate), *Calves Close* c.1840 (Tithe)

Cave Cops 1717 (Estate), *Cave Coppice, Cave Coppice field* c.1840 (Tithe)

Chadwell Closse 1629 (NRO, Spencer 1855), *Chadwell Brook, Chadwell Close* 1717 (Estate), *Chadwell field, Chadwell meadow* c.1840 (Tithe)

Cherry Close 1717 (Estate), *Cherry Close (or dairy ground)* c.1840 (Tithe)

Cinque Foil Field c.1840 (Tithe) (**cinquefoil, feld**) Either ‘land on which *potentilla* grows’ or ‘land on which sainfoin was grown’; it is said that to the English speaker, the two terms sound very similar (Field 1972: 45). Cf. *Great Sanfoin, Little Sanfoin* (Stowe).

Clock-Close 1717 (Estate)

Long Close 1717 (Estate)

the great Closse (next Denshanger) 1629 (NRO, Spencer 1855)

Great Clouts, Little Clouts 1717 (Estate), *Great Clouts Coppice, Little Clouts* c.1840 (Tithe)

The Clover 1717 (Estate)

Cock Close c.1840 (Tithe)

Cock shoot c.1840 (Tithe)

Cowhouse Close, Cowhouse Field c.1840 (Tithe)

Culls Close c.1840 (Tithe)

Culver Field, Culver Highway, Culver Lane 1717 (Estate)

Dews Close (Waddup's) 1717 (Estate), *Daws Close* c.1840 (Tithe)

Dial Close, Dial Ground 1717 (Estate), *Dial ground* c.1840 (Tithe) (**dial, clos, grund**) 'land near or containing a sun-dial' or 'land with a sun-dial carved into the turf'.

The Dr's Meadow, Dr Waddington's Close, Dr Waddington's Homstead, Dr Waddington's Spinny 1717 (Estate), *Doctor Waddingtons Spiny, Doctors Spinny Close* c.1840 (Tithe) Doctor Waddington was a landowner in Wicken (Estate).

Dove House Close 1717 (Estate), *Dovehouse Close* c.1840 (Tithe)

dry meadow c.1840 (Tithe)

Dyveswood 1299 (TNA: PRO, E32/120) (*pers.n.*, **wudu**) Probably 'Dyve's wood', the surname *Dive(s)* is attested from 1086 (DES: 136); presumably *Dyve* is a variant. This name surely refers to the family who held Wick Dyve in the late 13th cent. (before it joined with Wick Hamon to become Wicken). Cf. *Dansyeswode* (Lillingstone Lovell).

Eaton's Piece 1717 (Estate)

Fary's Cops Riding 1717 (Estate)

The Great Field 1717 (Estate)

Little Field c.1840 (Tithe)

Middle field c.1840 (Tithe)

Upper East Field c.1840 (Tithe)

Finals orchard c.1840 (Tithe)

Fox-hole Close 1717 (Estate), *Foxholes* c.1840 (Tithe)

Gaytons Close c.1840 (Tithe)

Goodinches Lane, Goodinch's Close, Goodinch's Home Close 1717 (Estate) John Goodinch was a landowner in Wicken (Estate).

Green Lane c.1840 (Tithe)

First Green c.1840 (Tithe)

Greens Close c.1840 (Tithe)

Far ground c.1840 (Tithe)

Groves Close 1717 (Estate)

Hale Hole 1717 (Estate)

the Hogge yards 1639 (Glebe)

The Holm Meadow 1717 (Estate)

Holtons orchard c.1840 (Tithe)

Home Close c.1840 (Tithe)

Isaac Gurneys Homestead 1717 (Estate) Isaac Gurney was a landowner in Wicken (Estate).

John's Coppice 1717 (Estate)

Judith Greens Pightle 1717 (Estate) Judith Green was a landowner in Wicken (Estate).

Kiln Field c.1840 (Tithe)

Kingdom Field 1717 (Estate), *Kingdom Hill* c.1840 (Tithe)

The Kings Riding 1717 (Estate)

Lamas Plat 1717 (Estate)

Lamburns 1717 (Estate)

Lamley's Meadow 1717 (Estate)

Land Close 1717 (Estate)

Larks Close, Larks Lane 1717 (Estate), *Larks Close* c.1840 (Tithe)

The Lawn 1717 (Estate), *East Lawn, The Lawn, West Lawn* c.1840 (Tithe)

The Great Leys, The Little Leys 1717 (Estate), *Great Leys, Little Leys* c.1840 (Tithe)

Leys Pightle c.1840 (Tithe)

Lilliput c.1840 (Tithe) Possibly *Lilliput*, in reference to a tiny piece of land (the Tithe map corroborates this).

Maple Furlong c.1840 (Tithe)

the Longe Meadoe 1639 (Glebe)

East Meddowe 1631 (Glebe), *The West Meadow* 1717 (Estate), *East meadow, west meadow* c.1840 (Tithe)

Midsummer Meadow 1717 (Estate), *Midsummer meadow* c.1840 (Tithe) (**midsumor, mēd**) 'meadow where mid-summer games took place', cf. *midsommer meadowe* (Passenham).

The Mill and yard 1717 (Estate)

Mr Sutton's Acre, Mr Suttons Close, Mr Sutton's Peece 1717 (Estate) Major Sutton was a landowner in Wicken (Estate).

Newmans Culver Close, Newman's Pightle 1717 (Estate) Thomas Newman was a landowner in Wicken (Estate).

New Closes 1717 (Estate), *New Close* c.1840 (Tithe)

New Piece c.1840 (Tithe)

no name c.1840 (Tithe)
old farm yard c.1840 (Tithe)
Old Home Close c.1840 (Tithe)
Old Lucerne Close c.1840 (Tithe)
Old Orchard 1717 (Estate)
The Out Fields 1717 (Estate)
The Parsonage, Parsonage Close, The Parsonage Stocken Close 1717 (Estate)
The Pasture 1717 (Estate)
Penbash, Penbush c.1840 (Tithe)
Plough'd pasture c.1840 (Tithe)
Pond Close, Pond Close Peece 1717 (Estate), *Pond Close* c.1840 (Tithe)
Potamore c.1840 (Tithe)
Potatoe plot c.1840 (Tithe)
The Pound c.1840 (Tithe)
Pump meadow c.1840 (Tithe)
Radgreene, Radgreene furlonge 1631 (Glebe), *Rod Green Field* c.1840 (Tithe)
Romford Leys c.1840 (Tithe)
Rye furlonge 1631 (Glebe), *Rye Field* c.1840 (Tithe)
The Great Shaw, The Little Shaw, Great Shaw Lane 1717 (Estate), *The Great Shaw, Little Shaw Lane* c.1840 (Tithe)
Sheep Pens c.1840 (Tithe)
The Slipe c.1840 (Tithe)
Lower Smiths Close, Middle Smiths Close, Upper Smiths Close c.1840 (Tithe)
Snelsoes Land 1629 (NRO, Spencer 1855)
South Sea Coppice c.1840 (Tithe)
Sowers 1631 (Glebe), *?Long Sours* c.1840 (Tithe)
Spinny Bank c.1840 (Tithe)
Spring Close c.1840 (Tithe)
Spring meadow c.1840 (Tithe)
Stable Close 1717 (Estate)
Stocking 1717 (Estate), *Lower East Stocking, Lower West Stocking, Middle Stocking, Upper East Stocking, Upper West Stocking* c.1840 (Tithe)
Stone Bridge field c.1840 (Tithe)
(part of) Stone Field c.1840 (Tithe)
Stone-hil high-way 1717 (Estate)

Stretforlong 13th cent. (SPC) (**strBt, furlang**) ‘furlong by a Roman road’ – there are four possible Roman roads to which this name refers. Roman roads from Fleet Marston – Lillingstone Dayrell (Margary 1973: 162) and a section of Watling Street (Margart: 1e) are south-west and north-east, respectively, of Wicken. Cf. Street Acre (Dunham Massey), Street Field (Sale) and Street Hey (High Legh, Cheshire), which all allude to Watling Street (Field 1993: 218-9). Margary 169A runs from Pitstone (Bk) into the WP area and follows a north-westerly course along the Leckhampstead-Wicken border. Lastly, we have the Roman road which ran from Water Stratford (through Deanshanger) – Olney (Margary 1973: 171). Its route passes through the centre of Wicken in a north-easterly direction. It crossed Little Oaken Copse and Wicken Park before following a trail through the fields of Wicken and over the boundary into Deanhanger (the route is further explained and evidenced in Viatores 1964: 316-23). This road is probably the strongest candidate, location-wise; unfortunately the evidence presented in Viatores (1964) does not prove beyond doubt that the Roman road existed. Cf. *Street furlong* (Leckhampstead), *Stretefurlong* (Furtho).

Swallow Coppice c.1840 (Tithe)

The farther Ten Acres, The home Ten Acres 1717 (Estate), *Ten Acres* c.1840 (Tithe)

Three Bush Field c.1840 (Tithe)

Three Cross Ridin. 1717 (Estate)

Three Leyes 1717 (Estate)

The Town's Gate 1717 (Estate)

Turners Close 1717 (Estate), *Turners Close* c.1840 (Tithe)

Twenty Lands c.1840 (Tithe)

Two Edged Furlongs c.1840 (Tithe)

The Valley c.1840 (Tithe)

Waddops Close, Waddup's Homstead, Waddups Long Close 1717 (Estate) John Waddup was a landowner in Wicken (Estate).

The Warren 1717 (Estate), *The Warren* c.1840 (Tithe)

Warwicks 1717 (Estate), *Warwick Close* c.1840 (Tithe)

Washwell c.1840 (Tithe)

Lower Water Slade, Over Water-Slade, Lower Water Slade Lane, Over Water-Slade Lane 1717 (Estate) Cf. East- and West Waterslade Copse (Potterspury).

Watts Close, Watts Lane 1717 (Estate)

Wid. Green's Close 1717 (Estate) Judith and Elizabeth Green were both landowners in Wicken (Estate).

Wodeforlong 13th cent. (SPC), *Wood Furlong Field* 1717 (Estate), *Wood Furlong* c.1840 (Tithe) (**wudu, furlang** (with *feld*)) ‘furlong in or near a tract of woodland’.

Middle Wood 1717 (Estate)

Short Wood 1717 (Estate), c.1840 (Tithe)

Wood field c.1840 (Tithe)

Wood Paddock c.1840 (Tithe)

Miscellaneous

The majority of these unidentified names are found in Whittlewood Forest. However, since the boundaries contracted in the middle ages, the location of these names cannot be certain. It is likely that many (if not all) of the later names fall within the boundaries of Potterspur. However, earlier names are difficult to label; in the late 12th and 13th centuries, all parishes in the WP area lay within the bounds of Whittlewood Forest (Jones & Page 2006: 111, Figure 41).

Apeltrowerode 1346 (TNA: PRO, E32/305A), *Appeltrowrode* 1370-4 (Pat) (**æppel-trēow, rād/*rod**) ‘riding or clearing where apple-trees grow’; apparently, a deer was caught along “a riding called *Appeltrowrode*” (Pat).

Le Baggede 1277 (TNA: PRO, C47/11/2) ([**element(s) uncertain**]) Obscure in origin.

Balaker 1272-1307 (TNA: PRO, E32/92) (**ball/pers.n. æcer**) ‘acre of rounded land’ or ‘*Ball*’s acre of land’, cf. *Balacker* (PNGI 2Ψ107). The derived pers.n. *Ball* is attested from 1137 (DES: 25), cf. *Ballisclose* (Leckhampstead).

area Bateresleghstokkyng 1364-77 (TNA: PRO, E32/305A) (*pers.n., lēah, *stoccing, area*) Possibly ‘*Beaduhere*’s clearing of stumps’; OE pers.n. **Beaduhere* (OE *b(e)adu* ‘war, battle’ + *here* ‘troop, army’) seems likely, since similar pers.n.s. are on record: *Beaduheard, Beaduhild* (Searle: 81, 83).

Bernevylleshacce 1299 (TNA: PRO, E32/120) (*pers.n., hæcc*) ‘*Banneville*’s gate or gated enclosure’, cf. *Barnevill* (Passenham) for Fr pers.n. *Banneville*.

wood of Bokenehul 1253 (TNA: PRO, E32/66) (***bōcen, hyll, wudu**) ‘wood near the hill growing with beech-trees’, cf. *Buckenhill* (He), *Bucknall* (PNCh 4Ψ260).

Bownwell 1299 (TNA: PRO, E32/120), *Bournewelle* 1346 (TNA: PRO, E32/108) (**burna, wella**) ‘spring, stream’; **burna** does not occur freely as a specifier (whereas as a generic, it is much more widespread) and the compound **burna + wella** is not found elsewhere. This makes analysis of this name more difficult, particularly where the overall sense is concerned. The reversed compound is recorded, cf. *Welburn* (2) (PNYN: 40, 66), but no sense is offered. Perhaps it is used here to describe the feature more specifically, i.e. ‘spring’ or more likely ‘stream’ showing similarities to a **burna**; possibly emphasizing the ‘stream’ sense. The name may allude to one of the senses of **wella**: ‘spring which is the source of a river’. The element **wella** is often found in combination with descriptive terms (see LPN: 31-2). Alternatively, **wella** may have been added after the element **burna** was rendered obscure. Cf. *Burne*, below.

le Brede 1250 (TNA: PRO, E32/64) (**brBdu**) ‘broad (piece of land)’; OE **brBdu** regularly develops to ME *brede*. It has been suggested that “*Brode* is the only form noted in Nth” (VEPN II: 9), however, it seems that these two variants co-existed in Nth, cf. *le Brode* c.1200 (PNNth: 278). For **brBdu** as a simplex, cf. also *the Brede* (PNSr: 356).

Bridges & Slump 1763 (NRO, M1)

Buckingham Shicks 1763 (NRO, M1)

Buggenb~h 1277 (TNA: PRO, C47/11/2) (**bugge**, [element uncertain]) The first element clearly denotes a place ‘haunted by ghosts or goblins’; the second element could be ME **bush** but we cannot be sure.

Burne 1253 (TNA: PRO, E32/66) (**burna**) ‘spring, stream’.

Burtonwode 1272-1307 (TNA: PRO, E32/92) (**burh-tūn**, **wudu**) Probably ‘wood of the settlement near a **burh**’, in close proximity to a **burh** (perhaps Whittlebury). Cf. *Burtonewe* 1246 (PNC: 314).

Buthenho 1316 (TNA: PRO, C47/12/11) (**boðen**, **hōh**) ‘heel of land where rosemary grows’, cf. Bothenwood 1323 (PNDo 2Ψ150).

Bydemor 1299 (TNA: PRO, E32/120) (**byden**, **mōr**) Possibly ‘hollow moor or marshland’. For the absence of the final *-n* (of **byden**), cf. *Bydewell* (Furtho).

Byrchesweye 1346 (TNA: PRO, E32/108) (**birce/pers.n.**, **weg**) Probably ‘way or path where birch-trees grow’, cf. *the byrches medowe* (PNDb 2Ψ199). However, the derived surname *Byrch* (attested from c.1182, DES: 45) cannot be ruled out given the genitival ending in this name.

Caldecote 1316 (TNA: PRO, C47/12/11) (**cald**, **cot**) This compound has been interpreted in many ways. Previously ‘shelter for travellers’ (EPNE I: 109) was given as the meaning, but more recent research suggests that other, more specialised senses, are more likely. Often close to Roman roads, these names tend to be located far away from the centre of the settlement. This offers meanings such as ‘inhospitable, cheerless **cot**’ (EPNE I: 77) or possibly ‘**cot** used for legal banishment’, if the link with Æthelstan’s legislation is correct (Tallon 1999: 36). Names in *caldecot* date back to the Anglo-Saxon period, e.g. *Caldecote* 1086 (PNBk: 147), *Caldecott*, *Caldecote* 1086 (PNNth: 190) (VEPN II: 128).

Caperonymore 1346 (TNA: PRO, E32/108), *Caperons* 1365 (NRO, ZA438) (*pers.n.*, **mōr**) ‘*Capron*’s moor or marshland’, surname *Capron* attested from 1130-32 < ONFr *capron*, OFr *chaperon* ‘hood or cap worn by nobles’. The chief meaning of this surname is most probably ‘maker of hoods’ (DES: 83).

Chapelhacce 1299 (TNA: PRO, E32/120) (**chapele**, **hæcc**) ‘gate or gated enclosure near a chapel’.

cobefeld 13th cent. (TNA: PRO, E32/248) (***cobbe/pers.n.**, **feld**) Possibly ‘open land with a round lump’ (see ***cobbe** for other senses), cf. Cob Hill (PNYW 4Ψ254), *Cobbescroftes* 1413 (PNLei 2Ψ9). The byname *Cobbe* (Tengvik 1938: 305) cannot be ruled out here, cf. Cobbe Place (PNSx 1Ψ359). The dial. word *cob(b)* ‘a game at marbles’ is a term specific to Nth (EDD I: 676), though a combination with **feld** seems unlikely.

(*bosco de*) *Cothinges* 13th cent. (TNA: PRO, E32/248) (*folk-name/pers.n./eng*) Possibly ‘(wood of) the *Cothinges*’; this name certainly looks like a name in **-ingas**, with the monothematic *pers.n.* *Cot(t)a* (Tengvik 1938: 307), though with just one form it is hard to be certain. If this etymology is correct, it may contain the same folk-name as Cottingham (PNNth: 163). Alternatively, we may have ‘*Cot(t)a*’s meadow or pasture’ (**eng**), cf. *Duddelynges* and *Syndelynges* (Passenham).

Cuggenho 1316 (TNA: PRO, C47/12/11) (*pers.n.*, **hōh**) ‘*Cuga*’s spur of land’, attested OE *pers.n.* *Cuga*; connected to OWScand. *k lgi* ‘oppressor’ (Redin 1919: 90).

Detene c.1303 (NRO, E(B)3) (*river-name*) The document states that this is indeed a river-name, though the etymology cannot be identified.

Everifford 1286 (TNA: PRO, E32/77) ([**element uncertain**], **ford**) The generic is clearly OE **ford**; the first element is, however, obscure.

Fassislescrofteshum 1299 (TNA: PRO, E32/120) (*pers.n.*, **croft**, [**element uncertain**]) Perhaps ‘*Fassell*’s small enclosure’, surname *Fassell* is attested from 1258 (DES: 164). The final element looks like either OE **hamm** or ON **holmr**, but with just one form, and a spelling such as *hum*, it is difficult to be certain. Cf. *Fasseles* (Furtho).

Flexle 1364-77 (TNA: PRO, E32/305A) (**fleax**, **lēah**) ‘woodland clearing where flax was grown’.

le Fouleslou, *Foulesslonstockyng*’ 1346 (TNA: PRO, E32/108), *Fouleslonstockyng*’ 1349 (TNA: PRO, E32/114) (**fūl**, **slōh**, ***stoccing**) ‘piece of ground cleared of stumps near a dirty slough’, cf. *Foweleslowe* 14th cent. (PNHrt: 287).

Foulmere 1299-1300 (TNA: PRO, C67/6A) (**fūl**, **mere**) ‘dirty pool’.

Godelyncote 1316 (TNA: PRO, C47/12/11) (*pers.n.*, **cot**) ‘*Godelin*’s cottage or hut’, *Godelin* is attested from 1148 < OG *Godelin* (DES: 194).

Harlotts pathe c.1303 (NRO, E(B)3) (**herlot/pers.n.**, **pæð**) Either ‘beggar’s or entertainer’s path’ or ‘*Herlot*’s path’, with the derived *pers.n.* (DES: 14).

Heen Green 1763 (NRO, M1)

He~mwod’ 1316 (TNA: PRO, C47/12/11) ([**element uncertain**], **wudu**) This name obviously describes a ‘wood’ somewhere, though the first element is obscure.

Heygodwynesleg 1286 (TNA: PRO, E32/76), *Heygodwyvesleg*’ 1286 (TNA: PRO, E32/77) (**hēah**, *pers.n.*, **lēah**) ‘*Godwin*’s woodland clearing’, OE *pers.n.* *Godwine* (Feilitzen 1937: 269), from OE *god* ‘god’ or *gōd* ‘good’ and OE *wine* ‘friend, protector, lord’, which survived the Conquest (DES: 195). The ME form of **hēah**, *he*] is preserved in this name. It seems likely that it has been added as a comparative to an already existing name, *godwynesleg*, to describe the ‘high(er)’ section.

holebrok 1277 (TNA: PRO, C47/11/2) (**hol²**, **brōc**) ‘hollow brook or stream’.

Holeweye 1299-1300 (TNA: PRO, C67/6A) (**hol²**, **weg**) ‘hollow way or track’.

Homewood c.1303 (NRO, E(B)3) (**hām**, **wudu**) ‘wood near the settlement centre’, with MnE *home* meaning ‘(something) near the farmstead or residence’ (EPNE I: 227).

Huberdisbrigg 1639 (TNA: PRO, C99/98) (*pers.n.*, **brycg**) ‘*Hubbard*’s bridge or causeway’, *pers.n.* *Hubbard* attested from 1086 onwards < OG *Hugibert*, *Hubert* (DES: 241). The combination with a *pers.n.* is usually in reference to the owners or builders of the bridge. Cf. *Hubertrinxin* (Whittlebury).

Killake 1763 (NRO, M1)

Kingesbarwe, Kyngesbarwe 1299 (TNA: PRO, E32/120) (**cyning, bearu/beorg**) Either ‘King’s hill or mound’ or ‘King’s wood’, referring either to the King or a person with the surname *King*, cf. *Kingeshame, Kyngesthorn, Kyngsbrook*, below.

Kingeshame, Kyngham Mere 1299 (TNA: PRO, E32/120) (**cyning, hām/hamm, mere**) ‘King’s homestead (and pool)’; it is unclear whether the generic is **hām** or **hamm**, though **hām** is uninflected in the dative (LPN: 47), which points towards the element **hamm** in the first form.

Kyngesthorn 1346 (TNA: PRO, E32/108) (**cyning, þorn**) ‘King’s thorn-tree’.

Kyngsbrook 1299 (TNA: PRO, E32/120), *Kyngesbrok* 1346 (TNA: PRO, E32/108) (**cyning, brōc**) ‘King’s brook or stream’.

The Lawn Hollows 1787 (TNA: PRO, MR1/315)

The Lodge Yard & The Canals 1787 (TNA: PRO, MR1/315)

Luclehey 1253 (TNA: PRO, E32/66) (**lEtel, (ge)hæg**) Probably ‘small fenced-in piece of ground’; <c> is a transcription error for <t> and <u> for /y/ in the element **lEtel** is a ME dial. feature (see Chapter 4 for discussion), cf. *littlehul* (Furtho). The second part of this name, *-hey* ‘fence, enclosure’ is likely to have a more specific meaning in woodland areas, perhaps alluding to ‘part of a forest fenced off for hunting’ (found in ME for the latinized *haia*). It seems likely that for this name and *Southhey* and *Tripenny* (below), the sense would certainly have been ‘fenced-in piece of ground’ as in OE charter names like *horsa gehæg* (BCS 550, see EPNE I: 214).

Lutrynton 1364-77 (TNA: PRO, E32/305A) ([**element(s) uncertain**], **tūn**) This name refers to an ‘enclosure’ or a ‘farmstead’; the first element(s) are, however, obscure.

mapeles 1346 (TNA: PRO, E32/305A) (***mapel, IBs**) Probably ‘meadowland where maple-trees grow’: the existence of the element **IBs** in this name is not certain; it may refer just to ‘maple-trees’.

Maunteles wode 1346 (TNA: PRO, E32/108) (*pers.n.*, **wudu**) ‘*Mantel*’s wood’, surname attested from 1086 < OFr *mantel* ‘cloak, mantle’, a nickname or trade-name (DES: 297), cf. *Mantle’s Farm* (PNBk: 155).

Mellesbrok 1317, *Mollesbrok* 1318 (Fine), *Molesbroke* 1365 (NRO, ZA438) (*pers.n.*, **brōc**) ‘*Moll*’s brook or stream’, OE *pers.n.* attested (Redin 1919: 32). The *pers.n.* *Mūl* (Redin 1919: 21) is also a possibility even though there is no form in <u>, since similar spelling forms are found for *Molesworth* (Hu): *Mollesw(o)rth* 1253, *Mullesw(o)rth* 1260, *Mellesworth* 1353, ‘*Mūl*’s enclosure’ (PNBdHu: 246-7).

Milbomeoke 1364-77 (TNA: PRO, E32/305A) ([**element uncertain**], **āc**) This looks like a species of oak-tree, though a suitable match has not been found. The first element may be a transcription error for *Milborne*; from the place-name (**myln + burna**). The derived surname is also attested (ONC: 430).

Moreslade hedges c.1303 (NRO, E(B)3) (**mōr, slæd, hecg**) ‘hedges near the marshy valley’; see *Morladefeld* (Leckhampstead) for a more detailed description of the compound *morslæd*.

Newebrigge 1299 (TNA: PRO, E32/120) (**nīwe, brycg**) ‘new bridge’.

Northon 1255 (TNA: PRO, E32/69) (**norð, tūn**) Probably ‘north farmstead’, cf. Norton Ho, *Northon*’ 1242 (PND 2Ψ410), Norton, *Northon(a)* 1138 (PNGI 2Ψ150).

Okesbutt c.1303 (NRO, E(B)3) (*pers.n./āc, butte*) Probably ‘*Oc(c)a*’s strip of land’, indicative of open-field farming (see **butte**). OE *pers.n. Oc(c)a* is attested (Redin 1919: 103). However, **āc** ‘oak-tree’ cannot be ruled out as the qualifier in this name.

Okesstobbes 1316 (TNA: PRO, C47/12/11) (**āc, stubb**) ‘oak-tree stumps’, cf. *Okestubbe* 1543 (PNSr: 366).

The Open Ridges 1787 (TNA: PRO, MR1/315)

Oxenfordwey 1639 (TNA: PRO, C99/98) (*place-name, weg*) This name probably refers to the ‘track or way ultimately leading to Oxford’, cf. Oxford (PNOxf 1Ψ19). The track may not now be locatable, but presumably it would have led out of Whittlewood Forest in a southerly direction.

The Large Paddock 1787 (TNA: PRO, MR1/315)

Pavelyes wode 1346 (TNA: PRO, E32/108) (*pers.n., wudu*) ‘*Pavely*’s wood’, attested from 1190; from Pavilly (Seine-Inférieure) (DES: 342). There is little doubt that this wood was in possession of the *Pavely* family who also held the manor at Paulerspury (north of Whittlebury) in the late 13th cent..

Pirypark’ 1364-77 (TNA: PRO, E32/305A) (**pirige/place-name, park**) Either simply ‘park where pear-trees grow’, or perhaps ‘enclosed tract of land belonging to the manor’, referring to the manor of Potterspury or Paulerspury.

Plot between the Holtons Copse & Kings Copse 1787 (TNA: PRO, MR1/315)

Plot between the Pond & Holtons Copse 1787 (TNA: PRO, MR1/315)

Plumwell’ 1272-1307 (TNA: PRO, E32/92) (**plūme, wella**) ‘spring where plum-trees grow’.

le Rede Weye 1299 (TNA: PRO, E32/120) (***rBde, weg**) ‘track or way suitable for riding on’; in the document, a note beside this name says “the Ride Way” (TNA: PRO, E32/120), which is somewhat unexpected, since forms in *rede* usually originate from either **hrēod** ‘reed’, **rēad** ‘red’, or ***rēod** ‘clearing’ (EPNE I: 264, II: 81-2).

Road across the head of the canal 1787 (TNA: PRO, MR1/315)

Roberdeswode 1272-1307 (*pers.n., wudu*) ‘*Robberd(s)*’s wood’, *pers.n. Robberd(s)* attested from 1066 < OFr *Rodbert, Robert*, OG *Rod(b)ert* (DES: 380).

Roule 1299 (TNA: PRO, E32/120) ([**element uncertain**]) The origin of this name is obscure, though it looks similar to the OFr element *ruelle* ‘small road, path’ (EPNE II: 88). In the document, a note beside this name says “now [called] Coule” (TNA: PRO, E32/120); in which case one or other of these forms is presumably in error. *Coule* could perhaps be from OE ***cūle** ‘hollow, a hole’ (EPNE I: 118), cf. *Coule dike* 1688 (PNL 6Ψ36).

Rushmoor Close 1787 (TNA: PRO, MR1/315)

(*Plot called*) *Rushmoor Gutter* 1787 (TNA: PRO, MR1/315)

Shrynton 1364-77 (TNA: PRO, E32/305A) (**scrīn, tūn**) Presumably ‘enclosure or farmstead with a shrine’, perhaps alluding to a tomb decorated in honour of a saint, though no such ‘shrine’ has been located. Cf. Shrine’s Wood (Lillingstone Dayrell).

Smalthorn 1286 (TNA: PRO, E32/77) (**smæl, þorn**) ‘small or thin thorn-tree’: the context of this name is “*spinet’ quod vocat’ Smalthorn*” (TNA: PRO, E32/77), which is noteworthy, since a ‘spinney’ is commonly associated with thorn-hedges (OED).

Snakemor’, Snakemore 1286 (TNA: PRO, E32/77), *Snakemor* 1639 (TNA: PRO, C99/98) (**snaca, mōr**) ‘moor or marshland frequented by snakes’, the word **snaca** often refers simply to snake-like amphibians, perhaps a generic term for a legless reptile; recorded from c.1000 (OED, MED).

Southhey 1346 (TNA: PRO, E32/108) (**suð, (ge)hæg**) ‘south fenced-in piece of ground’; see *Luclehey* (above) for a more detailed explanation of the generic, *hey*.

Spitelwod 1316 (TNA: PRO, C47/12/11) (**spitel, wudu**) ‘wood where a hospital or religious house stands’.

Stivle 1639 (TNA: PRO, C99/98) Possibly Scand **stīvla* ‘dam’ (ON *stífla*), cf. Coates 2007: 94.

Stonifordhacche 1299 (TNA: PRO, E32/120) (**stānig, ford, hæcc**) ‘sluice or floodgate at the stony ford’; we assume that the river-bed contained stones, perhaps to elivate the floor and ease crossing of the **ford**, cf. Stony Stratford (Chapter 3).

Stonybrokhegh’ 1364-77 (TNA: PRO, E32/305A) (**stānig, brōc, (ge)hæg/hege**) ‘enclosure or hedge at the stony brook’.

Stowehacch, Stowehach’ 1299-1300 (TNA: PRO, C67/6A) (**stōw, hæcc**) ‘gate leading to the place’; perhaps **stōw** is used in a more specific sense, such as ‘place of assembly’ or ‘holy place’. A gate might have been useful for monitoring entry to the **stōw**. This is a noteworthy name as **stōw** is not commonly recorded in minor names; we can only assume that it bears a connection with Stowe parish.

The Straits 1787 (TNA: PRO, MR1/315)

Sunde foreste 1639 (TNA: PRO, C99/98)

Swetleye 1250 (TNA: PRO, E32/64), *Swetelye* 1253 (TNA: PRO, E32/66) (**swēte, lēah**) ‘pleasant woodland clearing’.

Sywardeshegges 1346 (TNA: PRO, E32/108) (*pers.n.*, **hecg**) ‘*Sigeward*’s hedges’; attested OE *pers.n. Sigeward* (Feilitzen 1937: 361).

le Trenche 1272-1307 (TNA: PRO, E32/92) (**trenche**) Probably ‘path cut through a wood’, cf. *Middletrenche* 1375 in Whittlewood Forest (PNNth: 270).

Tripenhey 1299 (TNA: PRO, E32/120) (**trip, (ge)hæg**) Probably ‘piece of ground where a small flock (of sheep) are fenced-in’; the element **(ge)hæg** frequently occurs with animal-names (EPNE I: 215). See *Luclehey* (above) for a more detailed explanation of the generic, *hey*.

Wakefield Hollows 1787 (TNA: PRO, MR1/315)

Wikebarwe, Wykebarwe 1299 (TNA: PRO, E32/120) (*place-name*, **bearu/beorg**) Probably ‘grove belonging to Wicken’; as a first element **wīc** is rare (except in compounds such as **wīc-hām**) (EPNE II: 261), so it is likely that this name is connected to the parish of Wicken. The forms *Wike-* and *Wyke-* in 1299 coincide with similar spellings for Wicken at that time (see PNNth: 107). The generic in this name displays the development of the dat.sg. of **bearu**, *bearwe*; in the Midl this gave *bar(e)we* (*ber(e)we* in Southern counties). The element **beorg** also developed *ber(e)we* from its oblique cases, which could make identification more difficult, except for the fact that, until c.1300, *bar(e)we* and *ber(e)we* are distinct in the Midl (VEPN I: 65-6). There is a possibility that this name refers to part of Wicken Wood (Wicken).

la Wode de Pyrie 1272 (TNA: PRO, E32/71) (**pirige, wudu**) ‘wood containing pear-trees’; presumably connected to the nearby parishes of Potterspury and/or Paulerspury.

Wodekespat c.1240 (LPC), *Wodekespata* 1299 (TNA: PRO, E32/120), *Wodekespath* 1346 (TNA: PRO, E32/108) (**wudu-cocc, pæð**) Possibly ‘path frequented by woodcocks’; containing a contracted form of **wudu-cocc**. However, this etymology is not certain.

Wolmerestyl 1299 (TNA: PRO, E32/120) (*pers.n./wulf, mere¹, stigel*) Probably ‘*WulfmBr*’s stile’; attested OE *pers.n. WulfmBr* (Feilitzen 1937: 421). However, since the generic **stigel** begins with <s>, a genitival ending on the specific cannot be assumed, which means that the etymology ‘stile near a pool frequented by wolves’ could be an alternative, although perhaps less likely, etymology. Cf. *Woluisteyl* (Silverstone).

Woodbrocke c.1303 (NRO, E(B)3) (**wudu, brōc**) ‘stream near a wood’.

(*Coppices of*) *Wood Ground* 1800 (NRO, G4040/4)

Woods Springs 1800 (NRO, G4040/4)

Wycheway 1317-18 (Fine), *Wyccheweye, Wykeway* 1346 (TNA: PRO, E32/108), *Wyccheweye, Wykeweye* 1349 (TNA: PRO, E32/114), *le Wychewey* 1365 (NRO, ZA438) (*place-name, weg*) Probably ‘road leading to Wicken’.

Wytrrhewey 1299 (TNA: PRO, E32/120) ([**element uncertain**], **weg**) Possibly ‘*Witton*’s way or path’, surname *Witton* is attested from 12th cent. (DES: 498). However, as the first element is corrupted, this etymology is not certain.

Chapter 3 – Major names of Whittlewood and the surrounding area

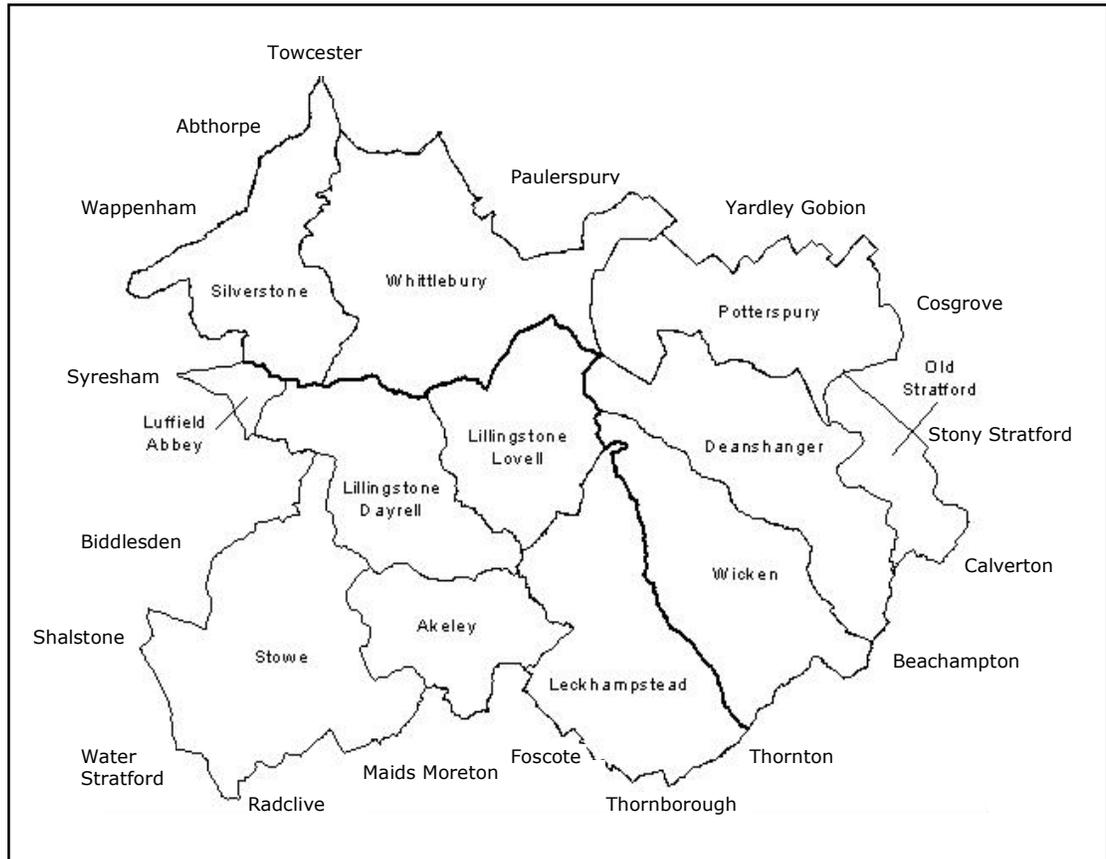


Figure 3.1: The Whittlewood Project area with the band of parishes around the perimeter (adapted from Jones & Page 2006: 17, Figure 4).

We have so far seen that Whittlewood was occupied and exploited during the iron age and Roman period. Following the departure of the Romans c.400 AD, the woodland at Whittlewood regenerated and farmsteads began to form in a dispersed pattern. During the medieval period, a hybrid pattern developed: Whittlewood became a mix of champion and woodland, and nucleated and dispersed settlements. This chapter will survey the major names (towns, villages and Domesday vills) of the area, which comprises the parishes of the Project with the addition of a band of parishes around

the perimeter; these have been added to aid comparisons and to increase the amount of data for a true representation of the landscape in and around Whittlewood (see Figure 3.1). The majority of the major names are first recorded by 1086 and will undoubtedly add something to our knowledge of the Anglo-Saxon and earlier periods. Chapter 4 will consider minor names in detail and their function in a historical and archaeological context.

Languages in place-names

We should first consider the language evidence offered by the names in the area. There is much evidence of the prevalence of Old English (hereafter OE), an inflected language. Despite the fact that its grammatical endings have often disappeared from modern English usage, they are evident in some of the place-names in this area. The <n> of the OE gen.sg. ending of weak nouns is preserved in Passenham (*Passa*+gen. -n + **hamm**) and Wappenham (*Wæppa*+gen. -n + **hām** or **hamm**). Although there is evidence of pre-English languages (see below), the vast majority of place-names in this area originate from OE.

River-names can be particularly useful when trying to find evidence of older, pre-English languages. The River Great Ouse might be derived from the root *ved-*, *ud-* meaning ‘water’ and is likely to be British, if not pre-British in origin; the earliest recorded form is (*on*) *Usan* in 880 (c.1125) (Laws, see ERN: 313). Although the River Tove is technically outside the area in question, it warrants a mention here in connection with the place-name Towcester (which subsequently lent its name to the surrounding hundred). Unlike the British or pre-British Ouse, Tove is of Germanic origin and is cognate with MDu *toeven*, MLG *toven* ‘to linger’. It is intriguing that a major river-name would not be British in origin since Jackson’s map of British river-names suggests that a great percentage of major river-names are indeed British (Gelling 2000: 89). The etymology of Tove may lie in the lost adjective OE **tof* ‘slow, dilatory’ and is said to refer to its winding course; *Toue* is the first recorded spelling in 1219 (*FF*, see PNNth: 4), although it is on record much earlier in the name Towcester – *Tofeceaster* c.921 (ASC, see PNNth: 94).

Roman occupation

We find clear evidence of Roman activity in this area, unsurprisingly given its close proximity to the Roman road Watling Street. In the north of the area is Towcester, ‘Roman fort on the River Tove’. The element *caester* refers to ‘city, walled town, or fortification’ and is a borrowing into OE from the Latin *castrum* meaning ‘camp, fort, town’: the Roman fort here was *Lactodurum*, perhaps ‘walled town of the milk-producers, dairymen’ (from British **lacto-* ‘milk’, later Welsh *llaeth*). However, *durum* names are generally attached to early forts, not later walled towns; Rivet and Smith observe that it is unlikely that any area “was so uniquely well-populated by dairymen that a fort would be named after them” (1981: 383). Unfortunately *Lactodurum* is the only place in Britain with *durum* as a second element so we have no parallels; the term does appear as a first element in names such as *Duroliponte* and *Durolevum* (in both cases the second element is a river-name). There is a possibility that the first element in *Lactodurum* could be a pre-existing figurative water-name such as ‘milky water’; Rivet and Smith further this with the suggestion that it could possibly have been an old name for the River Tove (which, as we have seen, appears to date back only to the Anglo-Saxon period).

In the east at the crossing of the Ouse by Watling Street are Old- and Stony Stratford, which refer to a ‘ford by which a Roman road crossed a river’ (DEPN: 449) and contain the element **strBt**, a Latin loan word in English. As we might expect, nearly all *stræt-ford* names are found on Roman roads (Cole 1994: 16). Stratford was originally one place and was later sub-divided into Old Stratford and Stony Stratford; the earliest evidence for this sub-division is recorded in 1278 in the spelling of Old Stratford (see Chapter 2: 65 for additional spelling forms): *Westratford* (Seld 13, see PNNth: 97). This is the part of town that lies west of Stony Stratford.¹ The prefix *For-* is presumably in reference to its position on Watling Street (Margary 1973: 1e) *in front of* Stony Stratford (PNNth: 98). It is common for qualifiers to occur with the element *ford*, describing the material in the track of the ford; in the case of Stony Stratford, the qualifier is *stræt* (discussed above). However, it is the addition of the

medieval affix ‘stony’, recorded from 1202: *Stani Stratford* (Fines, see PNBk: 18), which refers to the condition of the crossing. Harman in PNBk comments,

To become passable there must have been incredible material put down to afford a firm foundation [...] most probably the bed of the river was filled with stones, the depth at crossing now being some ten or a dozen feet

(PNBk: 18).

Alternatively, as *Stony-* is a medieval affix, we may consider the possibility that it does not necessarily refer to the ford itself, i.e. perhaps there was an abundance of stones in the nearby farmland. However, the geology in Stony Stratford is predominantly clay, which speaks in favour of the former explanation.²

Scandinavian influence

Many place-names in the north and east of England bear witness to the Viking invasions of the 9th – 11th centuries. The boundary of the Danelaw ran along Watling Street, which meant that Cosgrove and Yardley Gobion, and parts of Furtho, Passenham, Potterspury and Stony Stratford on the east side of Watling Street were presumably under Danish jurisdiction. In 921, the boundary of the Danelaw shifted eastward (following the submission of the Viking army at Northampton), which placed the entire WP area within an English kingdom once more. Mawer *et al.* tell us that, in Buckinghamshire, the Scandinavian element was strong in the 10th century but that these new settlers “left the earlier English local nomenclature [...] unchanged” (PNBk: xvi-xvii). The area under investigation was on the periphery of the Danelaw and consequently was unlikely to have evidenced very many Scandinavian names (see Figure 3.2): “it was at Towcester,³ on Watling Street, that Edward the Elder established one of the burhs which were to give him bases for his advance against the Danelaw” (PNNth: xxi). Mawer reports that traces of Scandinavian settlement were discovered in two Northamptonshire hundreds west of Watling Street; Green’s Norton was one of the affected hundreds (noted in place-names Canon’s Ashby and Kirby) (1932: 121).⁴ It is unclear whether Abthorpe is derived from Old Norse (hereafter ON) **þorp** or OE *þrop*: it is tempting to assume the latter due to the lack of Scandinavian interest elsewhere in this area, but we cannot be certain as Watling

Street and the Danelaw boundary are close enough to the edge of the area that Scandinavian influence is a possibility, i.e. through local dialects. Whether it has an OE or an ON root, it does not affect the meaning of the place-name itself: ‘Abba’s outlying settlement’. I shall return to the notion of this settlement being ‘outlying’, in the section on habitative names.

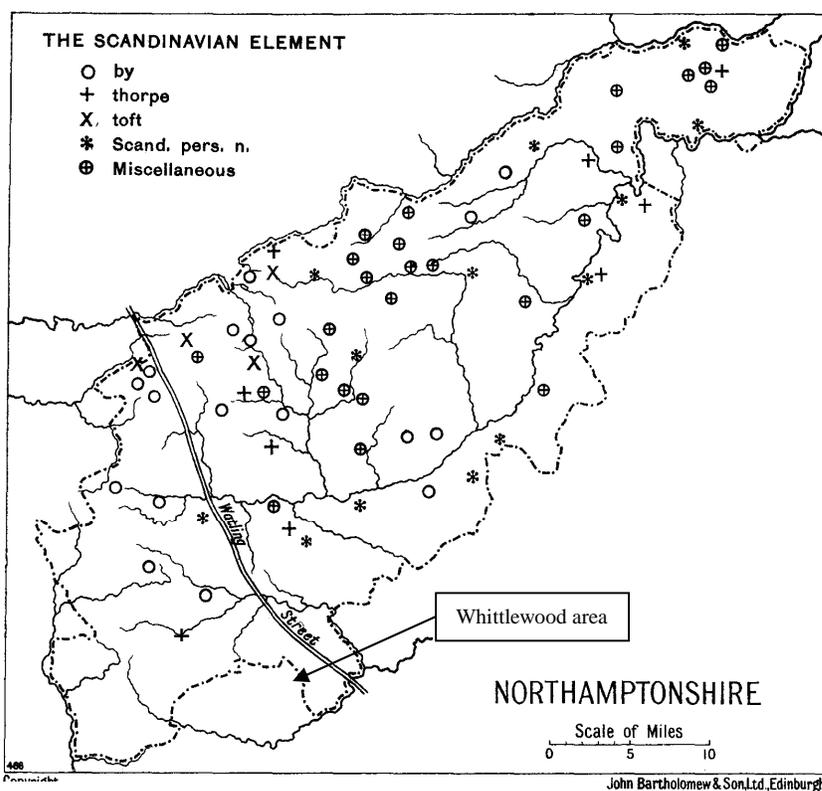


Figure 3.2: Elements of Scandinavian origin in Northamptonshire (adapted from map in PNNth).

The Norman Conquest

The Norman Conquest of 1066 had a large impact on the English language in general, but in contrast it barely affected place-names. This is not surprising, as most place-names had already been established by the time of the Norman Conquest. In addition to this, French did not cross into farming vocabulary, which left minor names untouched.⁵ French influence in this area is confined to the hundred-name Lamua (which contains the Old French (hereafter OFr) definite article *le*) and manorial affixes, added to original OE names during the medieval period for administrative purposes to distinguish between places of similar names; Yardley Gobion was simply known as *Gerdeslai* in 1086 (DB). The first part of the name is from OE *gerd* + *lēah* meaning ‘wood or clearing where rods or spars are obtained’. The manorial affix appears in 1353 in connection with the *Gubyun* family (Henry Gubyun held the manor in 1228 - Cl, see PNNth: 108) and was probably attached due to its close proximity to Yardley Hastings, also in Northamptonshire. This place-name also contains a manorial affix, referring to the *Hasting(es)* family who held the manor in 1250 (Cl, see PNNth: 153).

Similarly, Lillingstone Dayrell and Lillingstone Lovell (see Chapter 2: 44-5, 51-2) were originally known simply as *Lillingestan* (1086, DB). The name means ‘stone (possibly boundary stone) of the family or followers of a man called **LEtel* or **LEtla*’ (OE personal name + **-ingas** (gen.pl. **-inga-**) + **stān**).⁶ The unattested personal names **LEtel* or **LEtla*⁷ are presumably of the nickname type denoting a ‘small person’. This is plausible since similar personal names such as *Lang* and *Lange* are on record (Redin 1919: 14, 123). A parallel exists in the form of a hundred-name (*folk-name* + **stān**): Hurstingstone (Hu), meaning ‘stone of the people at Hurst’. The name refers to a stone situated on Hurstingstone Hill in Woodhurst, at the highest point in the road from St Ives to Old Hurst. It is presumed that the element **stān** in Lillingstone denotes a prehistoric standing stone that became associated with **LEtel* or **LEtla* and his people (Jones & Page 2006: 57). The manorial affix is taken from the *Dayrell* family (family name derived from Airelle in Normandy, between Bayeux and Caen) (DES: 128) and was added by 1166, *Litlingestan Daireli* (P, see PNBk:

44); *Lovell* is also a French family name (and byname), derived from OFr *lovel* ‘wolf cub’.⁸ The Lovells held the manor of Lillingstone in the 14th century (after the Dansy family in the 13th century) (PNBk: 44).

Place-names

Mills suggests that “all English place-names, whether of Celtic, Old English, or Scandinavian origin, can be divided into three main groups: folk names, habitative names and topographical names” (1998: xix). As far as folk-names are concerned we do not have any examples of simplex folk-names but one possible example of a place-name containing a folk-name, Lillingstone (-Dayrell and -Lovell); see explanation above. Folk-names offer us an insight into Anglo-Saxon territorial information and social groupings.

Habitative Names

Habitative names form a larger group than folk-names; Mills says “they denoted inhabited places from the start, whether homesteads, farms or enclosures, villages or hamlets, strongholds, cottages, or other kinds of building or settlement” (1998: xix). Habitative terms can be divided into three sections: i) terms which refer to primary settlements, ii) terms which refer to dependent or secondary settlements, and iii) terms which refer to small-scale habitation, including meeting-places.

Habitative names can also be divided into simplex names and compounds, the latter being in the majority. When reporting on the (compound) habitative names in this area, we shall first deal with the generic, which is the habitative term, before examining the specific with which it is combined (i.e. a noun, adjective or personal name). There are only two simplex place-names in the area, Stowe and Wicken, which will be given attention later in this section.

i) primary settlements

The element **tūn** is the most common habitative term in place-names; an early meaning was ‘enclosure’. In Primitive Germanic, **tūn** seems to denote ‘fence, hedge’

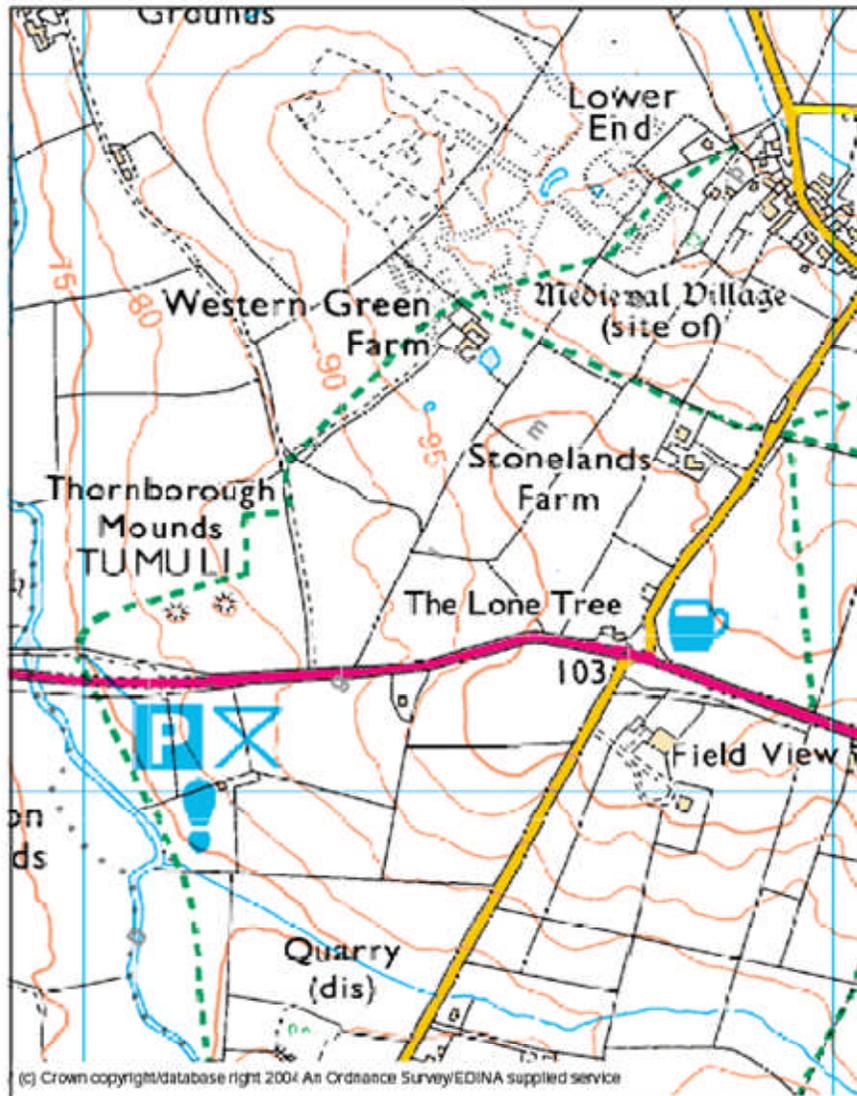
and is also well attested in early OE (in Latin it glosses *cors*, *cohors* ‘yard, enclosed space, courtyard, pen’). Over time, the word *tūn* has expanded in meaning: it came to refer also to farmsteads, villages, manors or estates, and eventually developed into *town*.

Silverstone (etymology discussed below) contains the combination OE personal name + **tūn**, whereas Calverton, meaning ‘farm where calves are reared’ has the OE element *calf* (gen.pl. *calfra*) as a first element. It is clear that Calverton was not a subsistence farm; rather it was a specialist farm, perhaps part of a larger estate or network of farms. There are other examples of names which preserve this function, e.g. Barton (‘barley farm’). Lewis *et al.* propose that the components of estates can be seen as “creations in the course of management [...] specifically by the imposition of manorial organisation during the later part of the pre-Conquest period” (2001: 94). Therefore, prior to this time the estate would perhaps have been undivided; although it is possible that Calverton may have had a ‘separate existence’.⁹ To the south of the area is Maids Moreton which contains a common combination (**mōr** + **tūn**) with the meaning ‘farmstead in moorland or marshy ground’. The 15th century church (St Edmund’s) was allegedly built by two maiden ladies of the *Pever* family (VCH Bk IV•198),¹⁰ which explains the affix *Maids-*: *Maidenes Morton* (1480-96, *Linc*, see PNBk: 45). This sounds fanciful: it seems more likely that the tradition may have emerged after the adoption of the affix; the etymology surely refers to a tenure by maiden ladies or nuns, which has parallels in place-names such as Maiden Bradley where there was a monastery and hospital from the 12th or 13th century (DEPN: 58).¹¹

Thornton, like Moreton, is a common place-name in England. Its first element is **þorn** ‘thorn-tree’. Immediately to the west of Thornton lies the parish of Thornborough, meaning ‘hill where thorn-trees grow’: *Torneberge* 1086 (DB). It is probably no coincidence that these two place-names share a specific; they are surely connected in some way, perhaps one named from the other. Thornton and Thornborough were presumably coined at a time when the landscape in and around these two settlements was “thickly overgrown with thorn scrub” (PNBk: 57). The

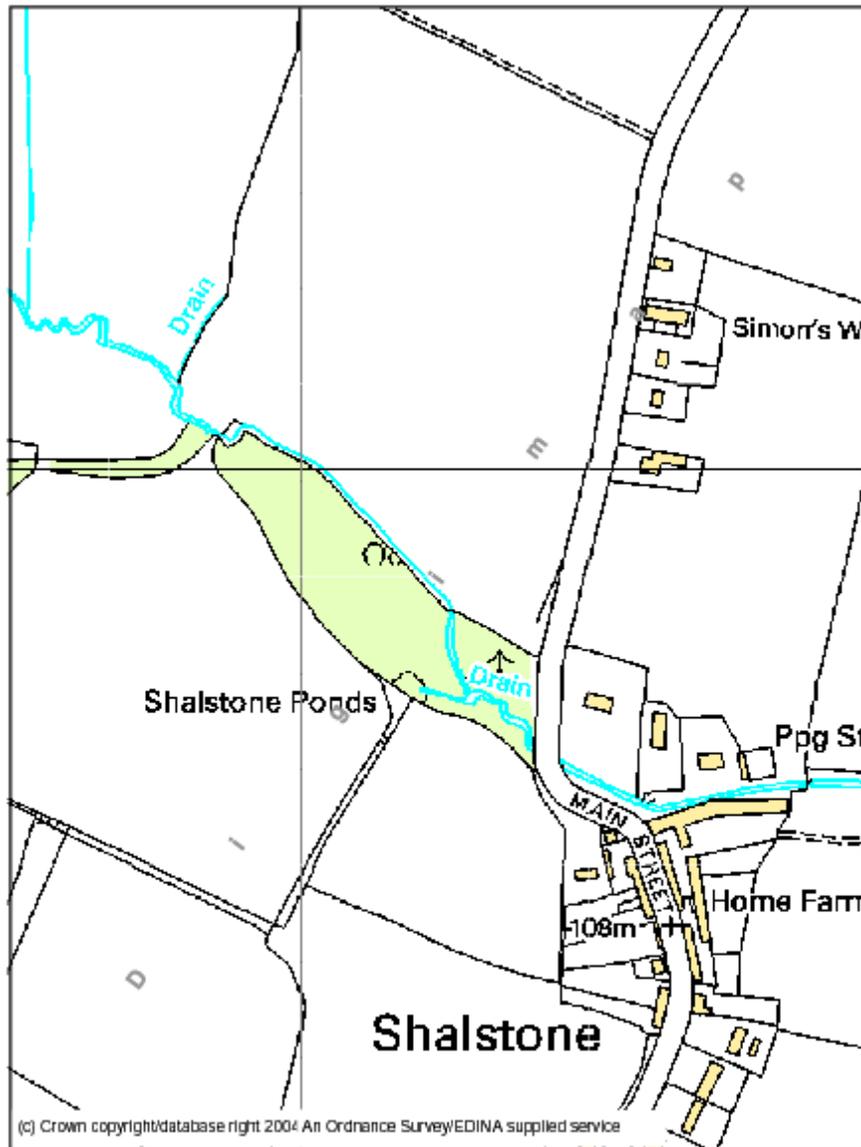
village centre of Thornborough is fairly low-lying; however, the Roman burial mounds known as *Thornborough Mounds* ([SP 73 33], Figure 3.3) exhibit the **beorg**-like contours found to the south-west of the village centre.¹²

Figure 3.3: Thornborough Mounds



The place-name Shalstone (*Celdestane*, *Celdestone* 1086, DB) causes problems in that the origin of the first element is unclear. Mills and Ekwall translate it as ‘farmstead at the shallow place or stream’, with OE **sceald* (used as a noun) but Mawer in PNBk prefers the personal name **Sceald*,¹³ suggesting that it is more reasonable to assume the personal name; commenting that “such genitival compounds [as **sceald*] are very rare” (48). On the contrary, research since has shown that genitival compounds are not uncommon at all; another possible example is Chesham (Bk): (*æt*) *Cæstæleshammæ* (966-75, ASWills VIII, see Tengstrand 1940: xxxiv). Shalstone is close to Water Stratford and a tributary of the River Great Ouse runs through the centre of Shalstone (see Figure 3.4), which may favour the presence of OE **sceald*.

Figure 3.4: Shalstone



Scale 1:5000



In addition to these major names, there are two hundred-names containing the element **tūn**: Green's Norton (*Hundred de Norton* 12th century (Survey, see PNNth: 47)) and King's Sutton (*Suttunes* a.1076 (Geld Roll, see PNNth: 47)). Hundred-names will be given more attention later in this chapter.

Place-name evidence displays a distinct lack of names in **tūn**, in contrast to the surrounding area, which may be a result of the imposed restrictions in woodland areas (Jones & Page 2006: 67, Figure 26). Parallels to this theory may be noted in the nearby forests of Rockingham, Salcey and, to a lesser extent, Cliffe (Figure 3.5), also medieval hunting forests.¹⁴ This would seem to suggest that areas of woodland inhibited the formation and development of settlements of the **tūn** type. Gelling's study of the Birmingham region concludes that **tūn** and **lēah** are mutually exclusive to a certain extent: **lēah** is used in woodland contexts and **tūn** where there is open country, long cleared of woodland (Gelling 2000: 126-9, LPN: 237).

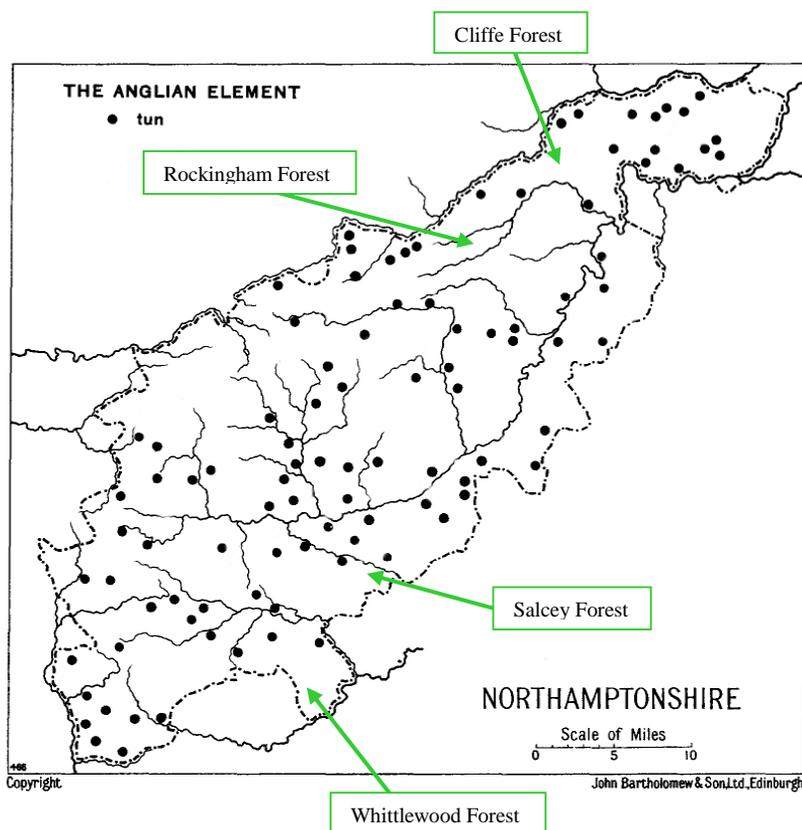


Figure 3.5: Locations of areas with dense woodland in relation to names in **tūn** (adapted from map in PNNth).

Another common OE habitative term is **hām**, meaning ‘homestead, village, manor or estate’. To clarify, the element **tūn** precedes **hām** in this section merely because it is more commonly found in place-names, i.e. this is not making a chronological statement; on the contrary, there is much evidence to suggest that **hām** is earlier than **tūn**. Gelling remarks that **tūn** (and **lēah**) were “probably in very common use for a long period which excluded both the earliest and the latest periods of formation of major place-names” (2000: 126). Cox suggests that there are valid reasons for considering names in **hām** to be earlier than many of the other types. In two studies of English place-name chronology in the East Midlands (Cox 1973, Kuurman 1974), it became apparent that the likely chronological sequence is “*hām*, *-ingahām*, *-ingas*” (Gelling 2000: 112). However, there are problems with this assertion: there is a difficulty in distinguishing **hām** from **hamm**, which has an entirely different meaning (see topographical section below). We find forms with the double consonant *-mm-*, usually indicative of the element **hamm** (rather than **hām**) (EPNE I: 229), e.g. *Buccingahamme* 918 (c.925, ASC (A)), which records only **hām** forms in all other documents relating to Buckingham (PNBk: 60). Early spellings with *-e* are another indicator of **hamm** names, since **hām** is uninflected in the dative (LPN: 47). As Cox points out, we might hope to resolve this by studying topographical evidence for each area where there is ambiguity (1973: 19). Another notable pattern of place-names containing the element **hām** is that they are “closely related in their distribution to the system of Roman roads and ancient trackways in the Midlands and East Anglia” (Cox 1973: 15).

There are six *hām* sites in Northamptonshire and the Soke of Peterborough: three of these are in the south-west in the area of Lactodurum (see etymology above) – Cold Higham, Syresham and Wappenham (Cox 1973: 31). Gelling observes that there is a lack of names in **hām** “in some areas where the archaeological evidence demonstrates a very early English presence” (2000: 112). Cox challenges this, suggesting that this “does not invalidate the hypothesis that place-names in *-hām* are very early [...] our knowledge of burial sites is a matter of chance” (1973: 19).

Cox maintains that *hām* is early for four main reasons:

- i) *hām* is commonly compounded with OE monothematic personal names which are considered to be older than dithematic (and hypocoristic) personal names.
- ii) *hām* is found in compounds of which the other elements seem to be old, e.g. *beorg*, *burna* and *dūn* (but not *hyll*).
- iii) *hām* never enters post-Conquest place-names combined with OFr personal names as do *by* and *tūn*.
- iv) Perhaps most importantly, *hām* is found compounded with group-names of the *-ingas* type (1973: 15).

There are two place-names containing **hām**, found on the western side of the area. Syresham and Wappenham are similar in the fact that they both have a personal name specific (*Sigehere* and **Wæppa*).¹⁵ The personal name **Wæppa* is unattested, however since similar names are on record and the west side of the area under investigation (in this chapter) provides many examples of personal names in place-names, the etymology is not unfounded.

In contrast, the first elements in Beachampton and Leckhampstead on the east side are purely topographical; the names translate as ‘home farm by a stream’ (OE **bæce** + *hām-tūn*) and ‘homestead where herbs or vegetables were grown’ (with OE **lēac** + **hām-stede**), respectively (see Chapter 2: 33-4 for spelling forms). The name river Leck on which Leckhampstead stands is probably a back formation (PNBk: 43). Smith suggests that the first element in Beachampton is in fact OE **bēce** ‘beech-tree’ (EPNE I: 24), which is also possible given that “beech-trees are numerous here” (PNBk: 59). Early spellings do not favour one element over the other (*Bec(h)entone* 1086, DB, *Bechamton* 1152-8, NLC), although the short vowel is clear in *Betchampton* (1654, Hillesdon) and the long vowel in the modern name Beachampton, recorded from 1558-1603 onwards (ChancP, see PNBk: 59). The association with beech-trees is probably a result of popular etymology and since “Beachampton has a brook which runs between the houses” (GEN UKI: Beachampton), OE **bæce** is perhaps more likely in this place-name.

Whittlebury is an important place-name in this area: Mills defines its meaning as “stronghold of a man called **Witela*” (1998: 377). OE personal name **Witela* is a weak form of *Witel*, which is attested (Redin 1919: 139). **Witela* may have been a legendary or mythological figure, preserved in stories told by the Anglo-Saxons. The combination **pers.n.** (extended monothematic) + **burh** is noteworthy, occurring also in the place-name Wandlebury (C): ‘*Wændel*’s fort’ (PNC: 89).

The earliest recorded spelling of Whittlebury is *Witlanbyrig* (c.930 (c.1100), Laws: VI Æthelstan) (see Chapter 2: 128 for spelling forms), although recent archaeological excavations uncovered an iron age fort, which tells us that the settlement is much older than first thought (Jones & Page 2006: 46-7).¹⁶ There are other examples of **burh** names which can be linked to prehistoric sites, for example: Badbury (Do, W), Borough Hill (Nth) and Salisbury (W) – the Roman settlement *Sorviodunum* which originally referred to the iron age hill-fort (PNW: 18, VEPN II: 75). The combination of OE personal name **Witela* + **burh** is a feasible one since “OE pers.n.s can be attached to prehistoric *burhs* (Cholesbury Bk is an instance)” (VEPN II: 76).

An interesting and informative name in this area is Lamport which stems from the base *langport* and probably from an OE common noun **langport* (see Chapter 2: 114 for spelling forms). In PNBk, Lamport is translated as ‘the long port or town’, but the place “would seem early to have lost its status as such, to judge by its documentary record” (PNBk: 49). There are other sites across England with this name (two in Sussex, two in Kent, one in Somerset and one in Northamptonshire). In Ekwall’s *Studies on English Place-Names*, he observes that most of the places are (or were) near important centres, and our Lamport is north-west of Buckingham. In addition to this, Ekwall proposes a more specific sense of OE **port** ‘market-town’, with the associated meaning ‘market-place’ (Ekwall 1936: 181). I would then like to question the function of the road named *Kingestrete*, which led into the centre of Lamport from Buckingham. It has been suggested that it might have been used as a market street, similar to the ‘long market-place’ to which Ekwall refers, although due to lack of documentary evidence, this cannot be proven.¹⁷ It is possible, however, that a

langport was an important centre at a much earlier time than first thought and as such was not clearly and frequently documented. These towns appear to have ‘peaked’ early and subsequently fallen into a state of unimportance or, as in a few cases, become lost. Alternatively, we have the possibility of an illegal market. In Anglo-Saxon times, certain towns were granted market rights: Lamport appears not to have been one of these towns; if the market existed at that time, there is a distinct possibility it may have done so illegally. The lack of documentary evidence may alternatively indicate that Lamport was neither a well established nor a significant settlement; hence an illegal market could have existed, unnoticed.

ii) dependent or secondary settlements

Abthorpe, as suggested above, denotes ‘*Abba*’s outlying farmstead or hamlet’. We might assume that it is ‘outlying’ from a nearby important (perhaps economic) settlement such as Silverstone. We would also expect Abthorpe to have been dependent on Silverstone, perhaps functioning as a secondary settlement. Wicken and its connection with dependency is, however, more complex: Ekwall remarks that “the wisest course will frequently be to leave the question of the exact meaning open” (1964: 5). More recently, Coates (1999) has re-examined OE **wīc** and offers some useful insights into its use in place-names.

It is widely accepted that OE **wīc** derives from Latin *vicus* meaning ‘city quarter, street, country village, estate’, although at the time of borrowing into Germanic it is contrasted with *urbs* ‘town’ and has the more general application “a group of dwellings smaller than a town” (Coates 1999: 75-6). As an English place-name element **wīc** developed many senses, such as ‘saltworks’, e.g. Droitwich (Wo) (Mills 1998: 117) and ‘dairy farm’, e.g. Butterwick (L, Yk) (1998: 66).¹⁸ However, we cannot necessarily attach these particular meanings to every example of **wīc**: there are many which do not suit either meaning.

In a technical sense, a *wīc* possessed some administrative organisation of its own and had a commercial or economic function; Coates proposes the meaning ‘dependent

place with a specialised commercial function’, which he suggests “could be applied to a trading station [...] or to a salt works” (1999: 96).¹⁹ The idea of dependence is disputed by Rumble, who claims that the element **wīc** “had a life of its own [...] applied to economic centres of the first order” (1980: 11). However, through studying the function of places in **wīc**, we can conclude that the general meaning is primarily concerned with trade: a *wīc* was a place where goods (such as salt and cheese) were made and/or sold. In its specialised function, it then follows that a *wīc* was not a subsistence farm, relying solely on its own resources; it was more likely a dependent or linked settlement, or a secondary settlement (Coates 1999: 76).²⁰ Ekwall notes that this is evident when *wīc* is combined with the name of the mother village, e.g. Eton Wick (Bk) (1964: 43). Thus, the sense ‘dependent or secondary settlement’ is plausible, emerging as a by-product of the trading function of *wīc*. If we were to take the realisation ‘trade’ as the true meaning for **wīc**, i.e. ‘place where goods were made and/or sold’, the plural *wicken* may have represented ‘a collection of buildings or stalls’; perhaps even ‘a market place’.²¹

The earliest forms of Wicken (see Chapter 2: 137) may possibly derive from OE pl. **wīcum*; *-ch-* represents /k/ in OE and therefore *-wicum* (*-wican*) corresponds to a Domesday form *-wiche*, i.e. *-wīke* is a reduced form of *-wīcum*. Ekwall adds that “many names in *-wick* are first recorded in DB, and if the form there is *-wiche* we may conclude that the name was pl. in Old English, since sg. *wīc* was *wīc* in the dat.” Only two known instances of preserved *-um* have been noted (Wykeham (YN) and Wycomb (Lei)). However, in the East Midlands, *wīcum* was preserved with a weakened Middle English or Modern English (hereafter ME and MnE) *-en* ending (Ekwall 1964: 39, EPNE II: 261). We know that at one time, there were two separate manors both containing the element **wīc**: Wick Dive and Wick Hamon.²² However, in Wicken the use of the plural *wīcum* is probably unrelated to the concept of two manors; there is a distinct possibility that the settlement had the name Wicken before the two manors arose. This is corroborated by the VCH:

The regular outer boundary of the modern parish [...] suggests that at some date before the Norman Conquest the whole area had formed a single estate that was later partitioned (VCH Nth V•413).

Wyken (War), Wicken (C) and Wicken Bonhunt (Ess) are further examples in which the plural form *wīcum* appears without any suggestion of a double settlement.

iii) small-scale habitation

Boycott (see Chapter 2: 112) and Foscothe both contain the OE element **cot** ‘cottage, hut, shelter, den’. The first place-name is perhaps qualified by the personal name *Boia*, hence ‘*Boia*’s cottage(s)’ (Feilitzen 1937: 205). When discussing important name-forms omitted from Searle’s *Onomasticon Anglo-Saxonicum* (1897), Insley refers to Bishop Ælfwold’s will: *boian* (dat.) is included in this list; OE *Boia* belongs to an unrecorded **boia*, the ancestor of MnE *boy* (2002: 151). However, although *Boia* is plausible, it is a rare occurrence for a personal name to appear with the element **cot**, which is more frequently qualified by words denoting the material or location of the *cot*, or referring to nearby plants or animals which may frequent it, such as Foscothe ‘fox cottage(s)’ (EPNE I: 109-110). Moreover, there are too many places called Boycott for them all to contain a personal name as the first element; OE ***boia** ‘boy, servant, knave’ is more likely. It is suggested that a name such as Boydale might denote a share of land suitable for a boy, i.e. a smaller piece of land than that of a man (VEPN I: 122). Parallels are found with OE *cild* (‘child, young nobleman, young monk’), e.g. Chilcote ‘cottage of the ‘children’’; OE *cnapa* (‘boy, youth’), possibly used in reference to an ‘assembly-place’, and OE *cniht* (‘youth, servant, soldier’), which, in the recurring compound place-name Knightsbridge, suggests “a place of assembly for groups of young people” (VEPN III: 130). Hence, an alternative translation for Boycott might be ‘cottage of the boy(s)’.

The element **stōw** means ‘place, place of assembly, holy place’. Latin evidence supports the further definition, ‘place where people gathered for religious purposes’; Smith states that in OE it is once used to translate Latin *tabernaculum* (Numbers xii.5) and *to halgum stowum* (BCS 478) corresponds to the Latin *sanctis ecclesiis*

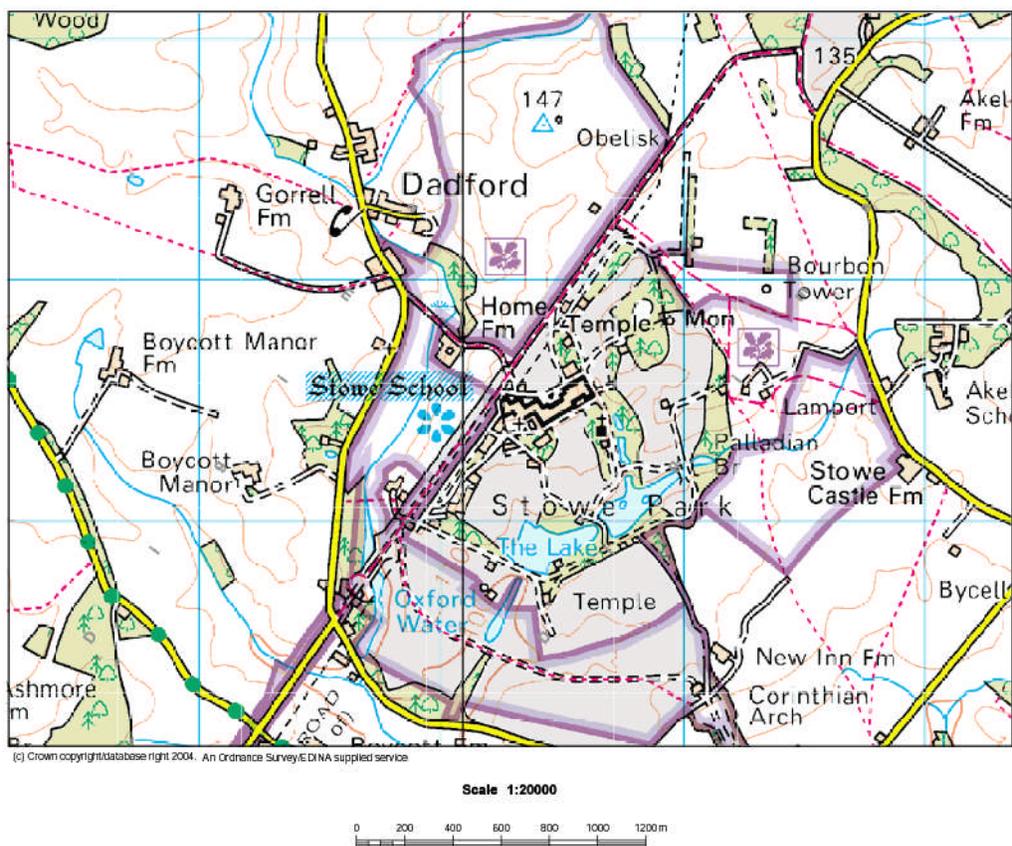
(BCS 477) (EPNE II: 159). Gelling's impression of the earliest sense is 'venue for a specific activity, meeting-place' with the later development 'Christian holy place' (1982: 188). Gelling argues that "the recorded compounds show a bias towards the idea of people going to, or of people or objects being brought to, the *stōw*", e.g. *frēolsstōw* 'festival place' (1982: 187). The numerous names of hundreds or wapentakes containing **stōw** are further evidence for the sense 'meeting-place', for example: the named section of King's Sutton Hundred, *Eadboldestowe*. Stowe may also have been a meeting-place; "according to later tradition, it was the moot-place for the hundred of Stodfold" (Jones & Page 2006: 64). Fairly uncommon in English place-names it displays a strong bias, geographically, towards the east especially where simplex names are concerned. Another notable characteristic of names from **stōw** is that they are widely spaced: aside from Stowe Nine Churches (Nth) 16 miles to the north, from our Stowe (Bk) we do not find another simplex name until we reach Essex (Stow Maries) and Gloucestershire (Stow on the Wold) to the east and west, respectively.²³

In the Buckinghamshire hundred of Stodfold, the other parishes are arranged around Stowe in a manner which suggests that it may have been a central (focal) point. Gelling cites this example and another, north-east of Stafford, Pirehill Hundred (1982: 194); both are encircled by three Domesday manors of less than parish status (Young I: 41, II: 424). These are Boycott, Dadford and Lamport in Buckinghamshire (see Figure 3.6.1) and in Staffordshire: Amerton, Chartley and Drointon (see Figure 3.6.2).²⁴ Since we have only two examples of this arrangement around simplex place-names with **stōw**, the proposed pattern is inconclusive. Nevertheless it is an interesting coincidence at the very least, and one which may be connected to the idea of a polyfocal village, i.e. hamlet(s) dependent on a (central) parochial village. The evidence presented here would seem to point to the idea that there is something special about a settlement called *stōw*: a large proportion of the names are simplex and spaced fairly wide apart, and a *stōw* could be interpreted as the focal point, centrally located in a group of settlements. Gelling summarises this, "a place designated *stōw* had some rare characteristic and was performing a special function in

the life of a wide area” (1982: 189). Mawer *et al.* suggest that Stowe may have been named after a saint, whose name was later dropped (PNBk: 48). Although this was the case for Stowe Nine Churches in adjoining Northamptonshire (connection with St Werburgh - Gelling 1982: 190), the early spellings of Stowe (Bk) – *Stou* (1086, DB), *Stowa* (1255, For, see PNBk: 48) – display no evidence for this theory, in which case it would perhaps be better to assume the more general meaning ‘place of assembly’ or ‘holy place’ (see Chapter 2: 115 for additional spelling forms).

Lastly, in the category of ‘terms that refer to small-scale habitation’, we have the hundred-name Stodfold (OE **stōd-fald**) meaning ‘stud-fold, a horse enclosure’ (see later section on hundred-names).

Figure 3.6.1: Stowe (Bk), with Domesday manors Boycott, Dadford and Lampport.



Topographical Names

Mills suggests that these names began as “a description of some topographical or physical feature, either natural or man-made, which was then transferred to the settlement near the feature named” (1998: xx). Gelling remarks that Mills’ definition implies, for example, that “all the ‘clearings’ denoted by *lēah* were uninhabited when the Anglo-Saxons came”; it is more likely that there were already settlements at many of these sites and hence “the Anglo-Saxons were naming both site and settlement” (LPN: xvii). The name probably described the general character of a territory, although, as Gelling points out, some names may have been applied directly to the settlements, i.e. the surrounding features did not necessarily influence the settlement-name.

On the east side of this area, close to the River Great Ouse, a number of place-names refer to water, and to marsh- and moor-land (discussed later in this section). Topographical names that refer to woodland are the most prominent group in the area as a result of the area being previously, and for a long time, heavily wooded.

The element **lēah** is the most common OE topographical term in English place-names; it has a frequency similar to that of **tūn** among habitative terms. *Lēah* is probably related to Latin *lēoht*, modern *light*, which suggests ‘(woodland) clearing’ or ‘glade’ could be the original meaning (see discussion in Chapter 4, cf. also PNLand: 198). The land changed over time and the meaning of *lēah* with it, widening the sense of the term to ‘woodland’ and ‘pasture, meadow’. **Lēah** is found in districts that were once heavily forested (such as the area surrounding Whittlewood Forest) and is generally considered a reliable indicator of Anglo-Saxon woodland (PNLand: 198). However, these senses may have been used simultaneously; OE speakers probably had more than one meaning for *lēah*, i.e. applied to different geographical contexts. There is clear evidence for both ‘wood’ (the large forest district of *Andredeslēage* (Kent and Sussex)) and for ‘glade’, ‘clearing’: “Aclea, id est ‘in campulo quercus’”.²⁵ Gelling and Cole note that Elmley (Wo) probably has **lēah** in the ‘woodland’ sense, whereas ‘clearing’ is deemed a more appropriate sense for

Stoneleigh (War), “since the geographical contexts were so clearly distinct” (LPN: 239). Isolated names containing **lēah** (e.g. Elmley Castle (Wo)) presumably denote woods in open country, whereas clusters of names containing **lēah** such as those found in North Warwickshire, may contain the word in a partially habitative sense (PNLand: 198-207, with reference to Gelling 1974).

There is not much evidence to show how long *lēah* continued in living use. Compounds with group-names in **-inga-** date the element back to the earlier centuries of English settlement; although it seldom appears in documents before AD 730, it is more frequently recorded afterwards (Cox 1976: 50). In compounds, **lēah** is combined with categories of elements such as: tree-names (ash, oak, willow, hawthorn), vegetation and crops; descriptive elements referring to location, shape, or size (broad, long); stakes; animals; and personal names (EPNE II: 20-2).

In the area under investigation in this chapter, there are three place-names containing the element **lēah**: Yardley (Gobion), Akeley and Puxley. Yardley probably refers to ‘wood or clearing where rods or spars are obtained’. As for the second place-name, Akeley, the meaning may be ‘oak wood or clearing’ using the OE element *ācen* ‘of oak’. However, Mawer *et al.* maintain that the early forms (*Achelei* (1086, DB); *Akileia* (1152-8, NLC, see PNBk: 40)) are conflicting with the derivation from **āc**; if the forms were consistent, the modern name would have been Ackley or Oakley – cf. Oakley (PNBk: 126). The authors prefer the personal name *Aca*, which is attested (PNBk: 41; Redin 1919: 81, see also Chapter 2: 12 for spelling forms). Insley treats the similar personal name *Acca* as a short form of an OE dithematic name, i.e. a hypocoristic form of names in *Alh-* or *Āc-* (2002: 166). Puxley (see Chapter 2: 66) is easier to identify, referring to ‘woodland haunted by goblins’ (OE **pūcel**). It is situated near to Whittlewood Forest and was perhaps perceived as the darker part of the Forest (covered by trees), encouraging local folk-tales of the presence of goblins or sprites.

There are also two hundred-names which contain **lēah**: Cleyley and *Voxle* (previous name for Green's Norton Hundred). Cleyley (*Klegele* a.1076, Geld Roll (see PNNth: 96)) translates as 'clearing where the soil is clayey' and *Voxle* (a.1076, Geld Roll (see PNNth: 38)) 'wood or clearing frequented by foxes' is named from Foxley (in Blakesley, also in Green's Norton Hundred - see later section on hundred-names).

The element **feld** suggests 'open country, free from wood'. It is particularly common in the great forest areas where there were stretches of land free from wood: Smith cites Northamptonshire as an example of this, presumably referring to the probable "stretch of more or less continuous woodland [that] extended south of Newton Bromswold to join Yardley Chase and the forests of Salcey and Whittlewood" (PNNth: xvi). The site of Wakefield is a stone's throw away from the centre of Whittlewood Forest. The settlement at Wakefield was deserted at an early date, perhaps due to its location in the forest. It then became known as Wakefield Lawn, and its primary focus was on hunting (the King's hunting lodge was built there; first recorded c.1170 (VCH Nth V•302, Jones & Page 2006: 20, 112). Personal names are found fairly frequently with the element **feld** and this could be the case here, with the interpretation '**Waca*'s open country' (see Chapter 2: 84).²⁶ An alternative, and perhaps more likely etymology for consideration, is 'open country where festivities took place' (supported by Gelling & Cole – LPN: 276). The word *wake* describes 'the local annual festival of an English parish', from c.1225. It was so important in the life of the English village that it is very likely to have left its mark on nomenclature (Ekwall 1936: 189). The element **wacu** developed multiple meanings, which combine with different generics. The overall sense depends, therefore, on the combination, i.e. with generics such as **hyll** and **beorg** the meaning is 'look out hill', cf. Wake Hill (Yk), Wakebarrow (West). On the other hand, with generics that denote 'open land' or 'woodland', the sense is more like 'wake, place where festivities are held', cf. Wakefield (Yk), "the traditional capital of the West Riding"; a place which stood within 10 miles of the meeting-places of five wapentakes, and where plays were held in medieval times (PNYW 2Ψ163). A similar etymology is suggested for Wakegreave (Db). Apparently, Wakefield is traditionally associated with the ancient

oak called *Wake's Oak*, now perished (VCH Nth I•62), a prominent landmark which perhaps guided those to the festivities here. Ekwall suggests that “it might have been the place where the wakes of Whittlebury were held” (1936: 190). Luffield (Abbey) is another example of a place-name with the combination OE personal name + **feld**, meaning ‘*Lufa*’s open country’ (PNBk: 45, see also Chapter 2: 60).

There are other place-names in this area which refer to woodland, namely Cosgrove ‘**Cōf*’s grove’,²⁷ Evershaw ‘boar-wood’ (OE *eofor* + *sceaga*), Paulerspury and Potterspury. The last two places were presumably originally one single unit and referred to the ‘(place at) the pear-tree’: the earliest spelling *Perie* (1086, DB) supports this theory (see Chapter 2: 83 for additional spelling forms). Gover *et al.* tell us that locally the two places are known simply as *Pury* preserving the joint settlement (PNNth: 103); however, unsurprisingly there is no evidence of a pear-tree in either place. Gelling suggests that names that refer to particular trees are indicative of “a stretch of landscape which was predominantly free from trees” (1993: 45). Paulerspury takes its manorial affix from the *de Pavelli* family who held the manor here in 1086 (PNNth: 103). The affix *Potters-* is first recorded in the 13th century (*Potterispirye* 1287, Ass, see PNNth: 105), which, according to Dyer, is paralleled with *potter* affixes elsewhere in England. He proposes that these affixes “were simply observing that a significant proportion of the population were devoting a share of their time to the industry” (Dyer forthcoming: 2, 5); we shall return to the pottery industry at Potterspury in Chapter 4.

Let us now consider topographical names that refer to water, and to marsh- and moorland. Old Stratford and Stony Stratford sit either side of the River Great Ouse, crossed by the Roman road Watling Street. Passenham refers to the meadow called *le Hamme* (on the bank of the Ouse, see Image 4), hence, ‘*Passa*’s water-meadow’,²⁸ perhaps ‘enclosed in some way’ (since it is in a river-bend) relating to ME *hemmen* (OE *hemm*) ‘to hem, to confine, to enclose’ (EPNE I: 230). As stated before in the earlier section on habitative elements, the OE element **hamm** is very difficult to distinguish from OE **hām** in ME; the presence of the OE spelling *Passanhamme* s.a.

917 (c.925, ASC (A)) suggests in favour of **hamm** rather than **hām** (see Chapter 2: 65 for additional spelling forms). Gelling and Cole note that there are further examples referring to “places in unmistakable *hamm* situations”: Buckingham (like Passenham) in a bend of the River Ouse; Ham (near Petersham), Fulham and Twickenham in bends of the River Thames; and Birlingham, Pensham and Evesham in bends of the Worcestershire Avon (LPN: 48). Similarly on the west side of the area, we find another patch of water names, in the form of Water Stratford, Shalstone and Dadford. The story here is near identical to that of the east side of the area: the River Great Ouse runs through Water Stratford, where it is crossed by the Roman road from Towcester to Alchester (Margary 1973: 160a). The etymology is the same, ‘ford on a Roman road’ with the affix *Water-* (**wæter**) meaning ‘water, stream, river’. This is also the earliest recorded Stratford in this area with the 1086 spelling *Stradford* (DB).

Another place-name referring to a river-crossing is Dadford. The first element is believed to be the personal name *Dodda* (Redin 1919: 62); the earliest spelling *Dodeforde* (1086, DB) does not disprove this (see Chapter 2: 113 for additional spelling forms). Whilst it is true that monothematic names are often uncertainly identified, von Feilitzen suggests that personal names such as *Dodda* “belong to a group that is abundantly evidenced in OE from the earliest period (*Duduc* 704, *Dudd* 735)” (1937: 224); he associates it with ME *dod* ‘rounded summit’ and suggests that when used as a personal name, it may have meant something like ‘fat, clumsy person’ or ‘silly, gullible one’. Insley comments on the productivity of the personal name: “the lall-word **dod-*/**dud-* gives rise to a variety of hypocoristic names”; as a further development, it was used as the first element of dithematic compounds, e.g. *Dudwine* (2003: 381). A personal name is more than likely in the place-name Dadford: it seems that in compounds with **ford** “personal names are very well represented” (LPN: 72).

Furtho is a problematic name referring to land: it is said to mean ‘heel or promontory by the ford’ (**ford** + **hōh**) but there is no evidence of a ford in Furtho. To this end we must also consider the OE element **forð** ‘in front, before’: the early 12th century

spelling *Fortho* (WBP) seems to favour **forð**, which continues until 1600 (*Furthoo*, AD iv, see PNNth: 99) when the forms begin to resemble the modern parish-name (see Chapter 2: 23 for additional spelling forms). It appears that **ford** and **forð** were confused at some point, as noted in the spelling *Fordho* (1220, Fees, see PNNth: 99).²⁹ If this form preceded the 12th century *Fortho*, we might interpret the subsequent replacement of *-rd-* by *-rth-* as a late ME/early MnE development (EPNE I: 180). However, it is perhaps more likely that <d> was the Anglo-Norman equivalent of [ð]. The evidence is certainly weighted in favour of the presence of OE **forð** rather than **ford**, giving ‘the projecting heel or promontory’; this is strengthened by the landscape features at Furtho. The element **hōh** in this name probably denotes ‘the end of a ridge where the ground begins to fall sharply’ (EPNE I: 256), though the interpretation of ‘sharply’ here is relative to the surrounding (fairly flat) landscape. Near the boundary with Potterspury is the “spur of high ground from which the parish derives its name” (VCH Nth VΨ127). The church and manor house stand on this spur of land which projects into a reasonably large, flat plain ([SP 77 42 – SP 77 43], see Figure 3.7).

Figure 3.7: Furtho



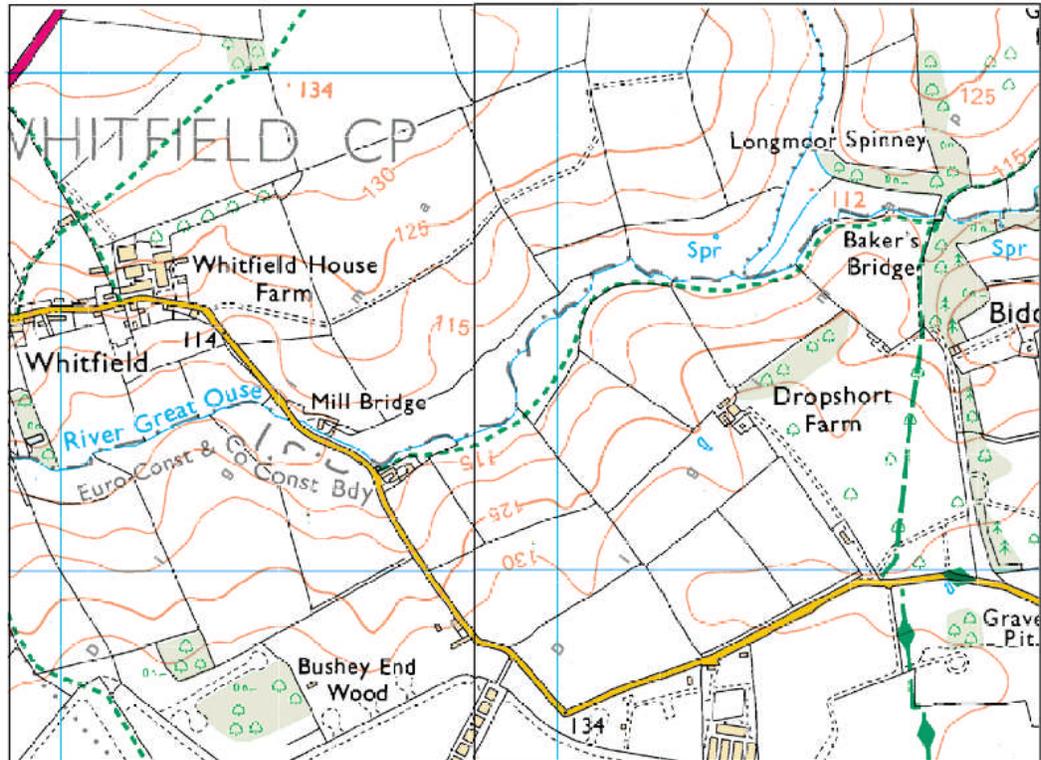
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Finally, we focus on the place-names that describe the land's shape and soil. In addition to the element **hōh** 'heel, spur of land' (discussed under Furtho), there are several other generics that depict landscape features in the Whittlewood area. The hundred-names Ploughley, Rowley and Seckloe all contain the OE element *hlāw*, meaning 'mound, hill'. The combining element in Ploughley is probably *pohhede* 'baggy'; in Rowley it is the OE adjective **rūh** 'rough' (weak form *rūga(n)*); and in Seckloe the first element is either the personal name *Secgg(a)* or the OE element *secga* (gen.pl.), meaning 'of (the) warriors'.³⁰

Biddlesden denotes either a 'valley with a house or building' (with OE *bytle*), or '**Byttel*'s valley'.³¹ Cole defines the OE element **denu** as "mostly used of long, narrow valleys with two moderately steep sides and a gentle gradient along most of their length" (1982: 86). The landscape in Buckinghamshire is unremarkable; the contours do not show any particularly steep faces, although on the west side the contours at SP 61 39 – SP 62 39 (see Figure 3.8.1) show an incline either side of the River Great Ouse. This is known as the Ouse Valley Way, which passes through the countryside of Biddlesden along the river's valley (Buckscc: Ouse Valley Way); Cole remarks that because of the easy gradients *denu* valleys frequently have through-roads running along them. However, since this is only partly in the parish, we must also consider the valley which runs east from the church and then heads north-east; it is more clearly within the parish boundaries ([SP 63 39 – SP 64 39 – SP 64 40], see Figure 3.8.2).

Figure 3.8.1: Biddlesden – Ouse Valley Way

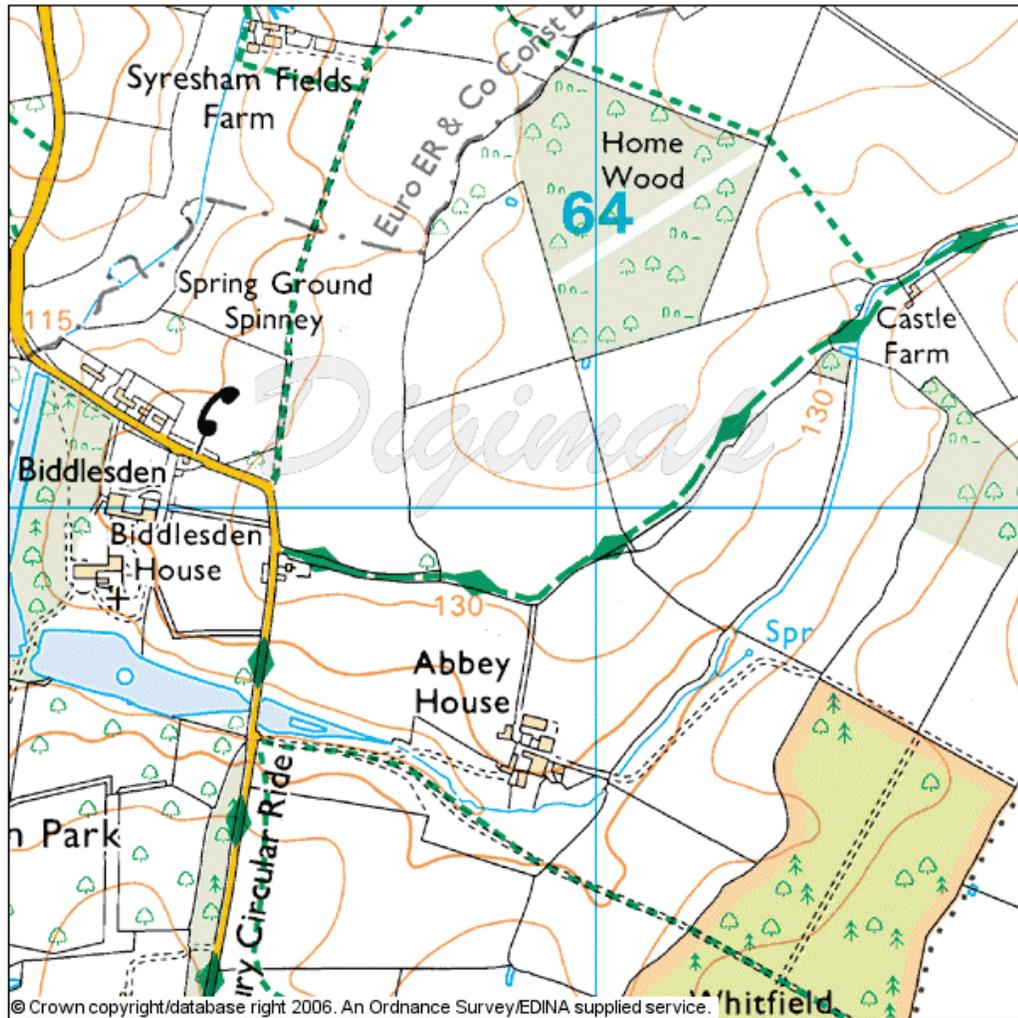


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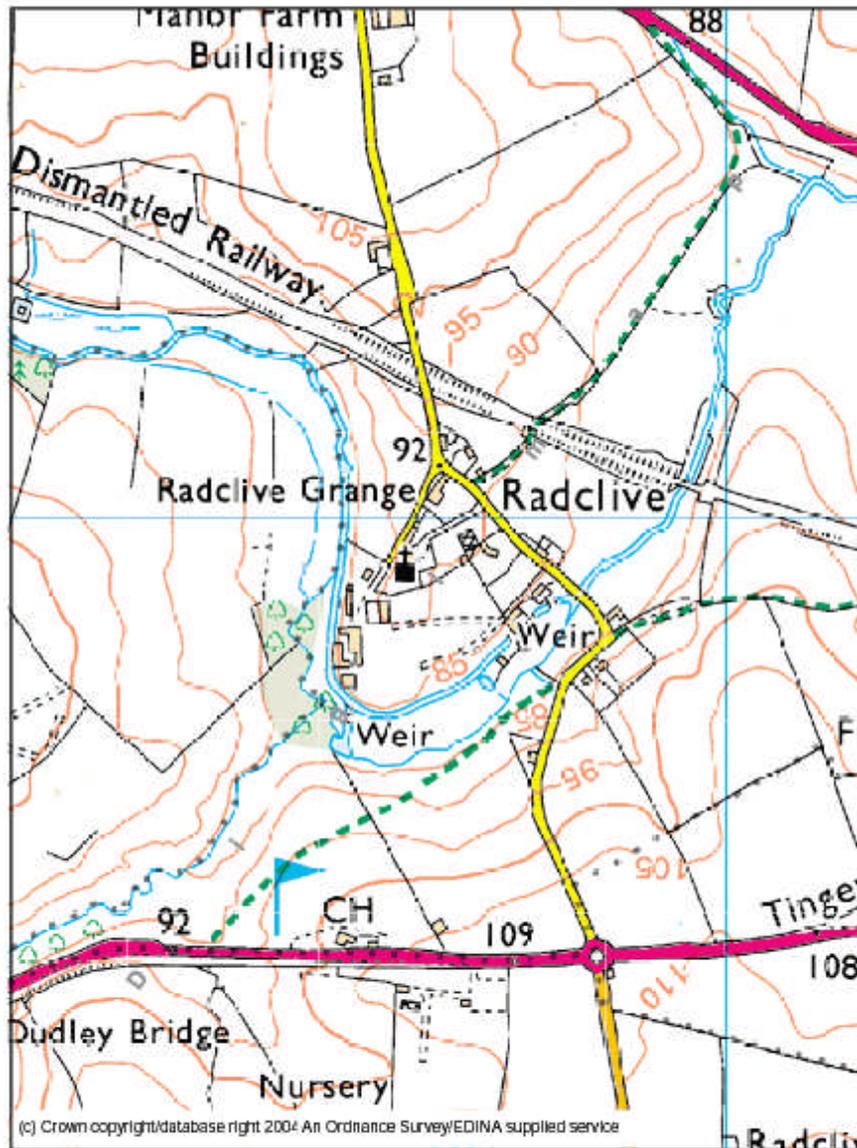
Figure 3.8.2: Biddlesden valley



Radclive, which contains the element *clif*, has impressive contours at SP 67 33 - SP 67 34 (see Figure 3.9). These display (in all directions) an incline away from the centre of Radclive. The place-name means ‘red cliff or bank’, an etymology supported by Harman in PNBk, “the soil all round the village has under certain aspects a distinctly reddish hue” (46).

The etymology of Deanshanger is also very convincing, in the sense that the *hangra* ‘wood on a steep hill-side’ is arguably still visible today ([SP 75 39 – SP 75 40], see Figure 3.10). Gelling notes that most of the settlement-names containing **hangra** refer to ‘sites in relatively low areas’ (PNLand: 194-5); Deanshanger is on the banks of the River Ouse. It is an element most commonly combined with words denoting trees and plants, although that may not be the case here. The personal name *Dynne* is a possibility (see Chapter 2: 62-3 for spelling forms):³² Insley proposes that *Dynne* is a derivative of OE *Dun(n)*, an original byname belonging to the adjective *dunn* ‘dingy brown, dark coloured’ (2003: 378).

Figure 3.9: Radclive



Scale 1:10000

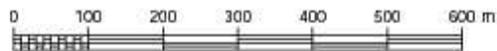
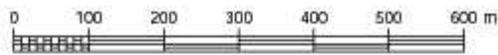


Figure 3.10: Deanshanger



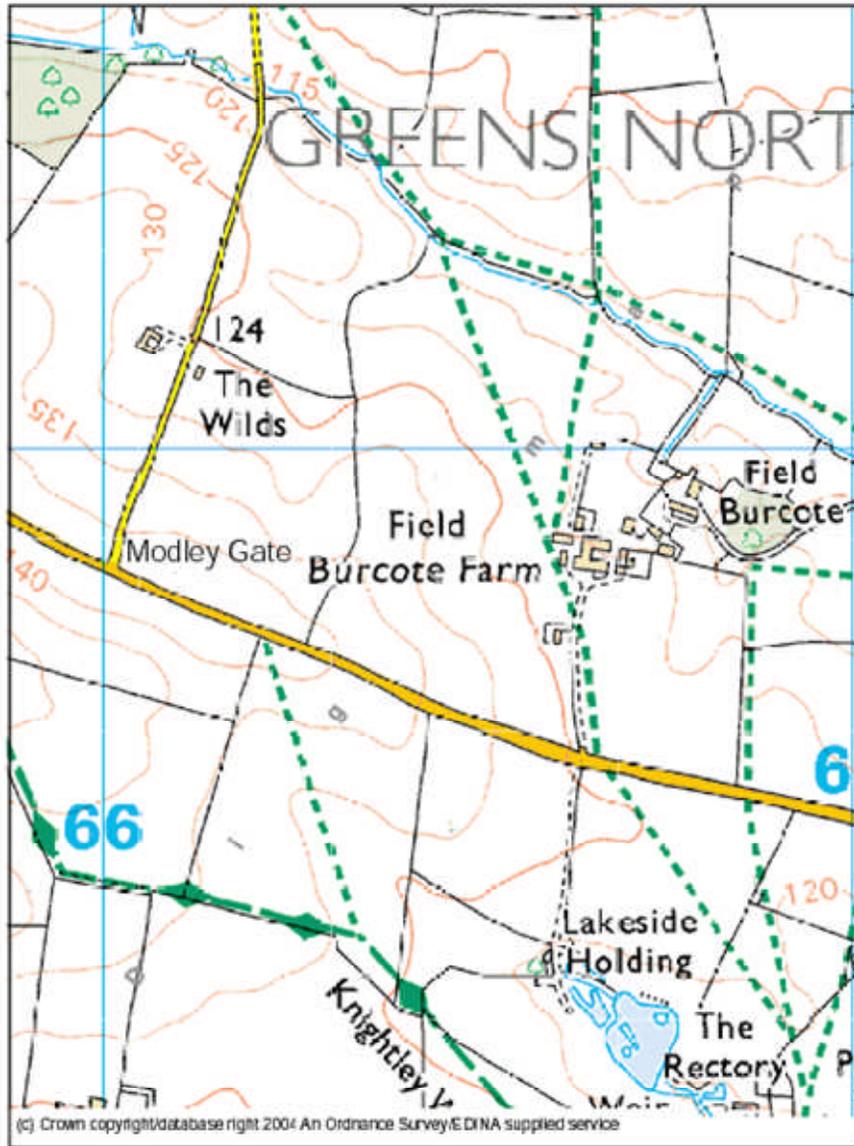
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Hundred Names

In this last section the hundred-names of the area will be examined, starting with Green's Norton and King's Sutton. Green's Norton (*Hundred de Norton* 12th century, Survey, see PNNth: 38) was earlier known as *Voxle* (a. 1076, Geld Roll, see PNNth: 38) from Foxley in the north-east corner of Blakesley parish (also in Green's Norton Hundred). The name is derived from the manor of Green's Norton (Anderson I: 126). Gover *et al.* suggest that the meeting-place may have been near the fields now called *Modley Gate*, from an OE **gemōt-lēah* 'moot clearing'. It is said to be located "on the Towcester-Litchborough road, to the west of Field Burcote [...] these fields are on the highest ground in the neighbourhood" (PNNth: 38) – [SP 660 508], see Figure 3.11. In King's Sutton (*Suttunes* a.1076, Geld Roll, see PNNth: 47), the north-eastern part was originally an independent hundred called *Eadboldestowe* 'Eadbeald's place'. Anderson clarifies this, "[*Eadboldestowe* hundred] seems to have been always closely connected with Sutton hundred [and became] combined with it in the 13th century" (I: 127). We learn that Sutton Hundred sometimes appears as a double hundred, which Anderson attributes to the combined origin (Anderson I: 127). The more recent affix *King's-* (*Suttun Regis* 1252, Ch) is self-explanatory – the manor was held by King William in 1086 (PNNth: 58); it is this manor from which the name is derived. These two hundred names are concerned with elements of direction **norð** 'north' and **suð** 'south', commonly found in place-names. Green's Norton lies north-west of Towcester and the 'south' in King's Sutton is said to be in reference to Purston (priests' farm) (PNNth: 58). There may be a direct link between the two hundreds and their names, though this has not yet been confirmed and warrants further investigation.

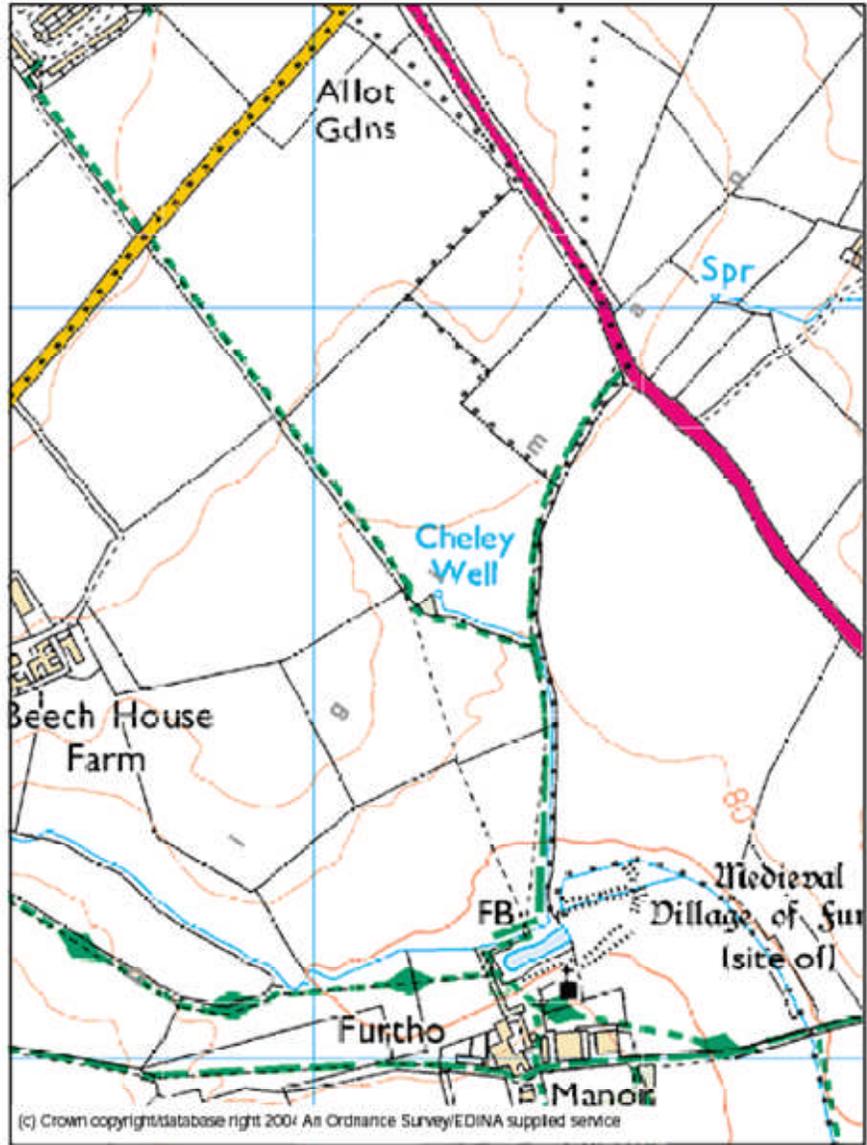
Figure 3.11: Modley Gate (Green's Norton Hundred meeting-place)



Towcester Hundred refers to and is preserved in the major name of Towcester (etymology explained above). The Buckinghamshire hundred of Stodfold is easily explained as OE **stōd-fald** meaning ‘stud-fold, a horse enclosure’. Whilst it seems a little odd for a hundred-name to refer to horses, the word is often applied to ancient enclosures (which the Anglo-Saxons used for horse-folds); this would have been a suitable meeting-place because of its local importance. In fact, the meeting-place is reported to have been “in Lamport in a ground anciently known by the name of Stock or Stofield” (PNBk: 40). However, as mentioned earlier, tradition pinpoints Stowe as the meeting-place; perhaps in confusion with ‘Stofield’. We find a parallel in Northamptonshire: the west part of the hundred of Rothwell was formerly known as the hundred of *Stofalde* (a.1076, Geld Roll, see PNNth: 109); similarly, it is suggested that the hundred was named from the locality called Stodfold in Clipston [SP 71 81] (Anderson I: 119). It is perhaps noteworthy that both of these hundreds are located on the north-western boundary of the respective counties.³³

Cleyley Hundred is recorded a.1076 as *Klegele* (Geld Roll, see PNNth: 96) ‘clearing where the soil is clayey’ (**clBg** + **lēah**). The reference to clay is probably due to the general abundance of clay in the hundred and surrounding area, particularly in the valley between Shutlanger and Yardley Gobion: the River Tove has eroded away the Oadby Till (glacial boulder clay) exposing Whitby Mudstone (Upper Lias) in the valley. This process has occurred over much of Cleyley Hundred.³⁴ Furthermore, the hundred meeting-place seems to have been at *Cleyley Well*³⁵ ([SP 772 437], see Figure 3.12) half a mile north-east of Potterspury: Gover *et al.* report that there are several footpaths leading to this meeting-place and the soil is clay here (PNNth: 96). Bridges adds, “the clay which is used by the potters [...] lies so near the surface that it is sometimes turned up by the plough”.³⁶

Figure 3.12: Cheley Well (Cleyley Hundred meeting-place)



Scale 1:10000



As stated above, the hundreds of Ploughley, Rowley and Seckloe share the same second element OE *hlāw*, meaning ‘mound, hill, barrow’. Smith says that certain compounds “suggest that it could be an artificial mound which formed the centre of a place of assembly”, which suits the idea of a hundred and its meeting-place (EPNE I: 249). In Ploughley, a possible meeting-place was ‘speech hill’, which recurs in the field-names of Bletchington: *spelburghe* c.1139 (c.1450) (Godstow, see PNOxf IΨ196). The element *hlāw* is frequently combined with words descriptive of situation and character; the specifier in Ploughley (*Pokedelawa* 1169, P (see PNOxf IΨ196)) is probably *pohhede* ‘baggy’, a derivative of OE *pohha*, *pocca* ‘bag’ (Anderson II: 225), which gives ‘baggy barrow’. The personal name **Poddehe* (derived from *Pohha* (Redin: 77)) is also a possibility, although the lack of genitival forms suggests in favour of the former interpretation. Rowley (*Rovelai hvnd’* 1086, DB) contains a weakly inflected form of **rūh**, *rūgan*, meaning ‘rough’. This element is not uncommon in hundred-names, as it can also be found, for example, in the hundreds of Roborough (D - Anderson I: 91) and Rowbarrow (Do - Anderson I: 123). Mawer *et al.* place the exact site of Rowley “just north of Stocking Wood” (PNBk: 58). There is a hill (401 ft.) half a mile north, just out of Hillesden parish [SP 68 30, 69 30 – SP 68 31, 69 31] marked *Rowley Hill* (see Figure 3.13).

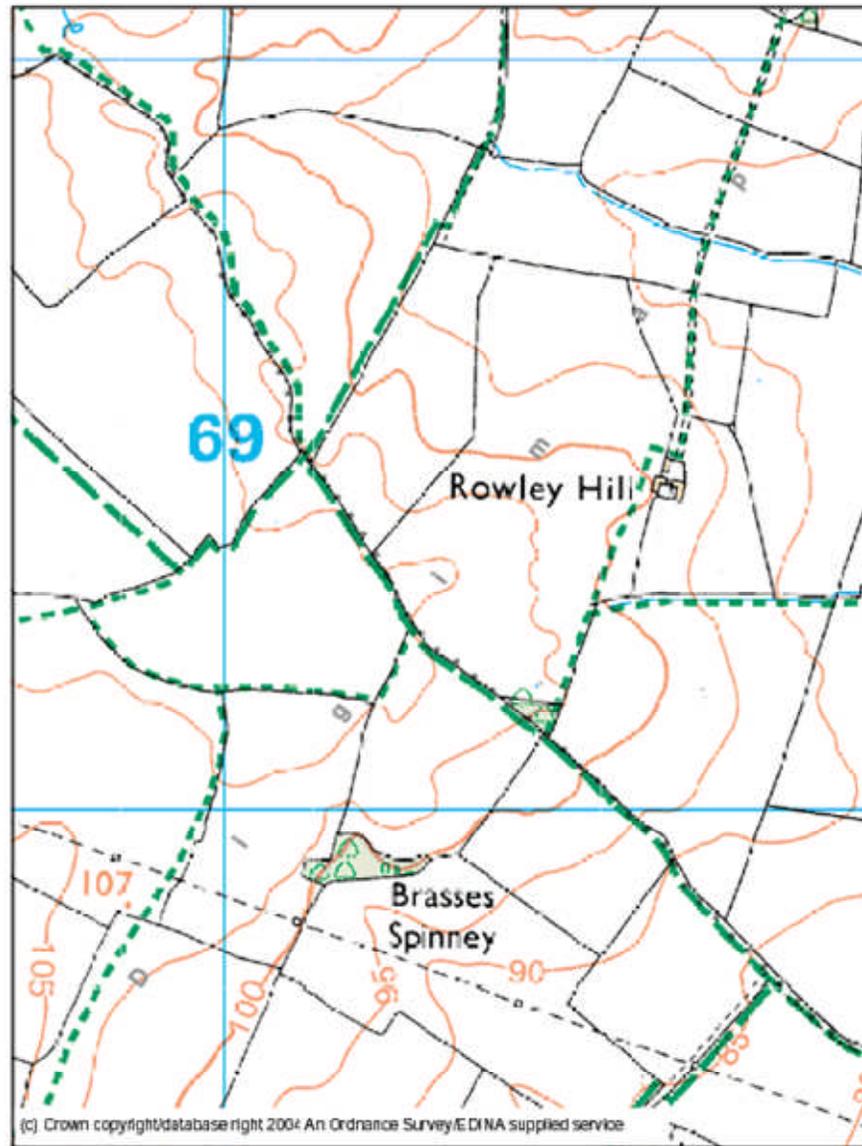
The specific in Seckloe, on the other hand, is more difficult to identify. Mawer *et al.* favour OE *secg* ‘warrior’ (in the gen.pl. *secga*) (PNBk: 16-7). ‘Warriors’ hill’ sounds like a very suitable name for a hundred meeting-place; which begs the question, are hundred-names containing words for ‘warrior’ frequently found in England? There is another instance of a hundred-name with an element meaning ‘warrior’: Brentry (Gl) contains the elements *beorn* + *trēo*, which translates as ‘tree of the warriors’ (PNGl 3Ψ131, Anderson II: 34). Anderson acknowledges these translations: “in Brentry and Seckloe we have possible instances of meetings of warriors” (III: 161). However, for OE *secg* to be a convincing element of Seckloe, we would expect a modern form in [Û], i.e. Sedgelow, or the like. The personal name **Segga*³⁷ with the voiced velar plosive [g] would, as Anderson observes, suit “some earlier forms better” (e.g. *Seggelawa* 1189, P; *Seggelawe* 1232, Fees 135, see PNBk: 16). The replacement of

[g] by its voiceless counterpart [k] in the modern form, Seckloe, was perhaps a “late, secondary change” (Anderson III: 15), although the precise details of the shift cannot be attained since there is a gap of three hundred years in the forms (PNBk: 17). Similarly the hundred-name Brentry (Gl) may alternatively contain the personal name *Beorn* with an identical origin (to OE *beorn*) ‘man, warrior’ (Redin 1919: 4).

The meeting-place of Seckloe Hundred was probably on Bradwell Common [SP 83 38, 83 39 – 84 38, 84 39]; indeed there are 17th century references to fields called *Secloe* (1639), *Seclo* (1693) and *Seckley* (1700) in Bradwell and Loughton. Anderson also notes that “the site was central for the hundred, it is high up, and is crossed by many roads and tracks” (Anderson III: 15).

Similar to *hlāw* is the element *mūga*, meaning ‘stack, heap. Found in the Buckinghamshire hundred-name Lamua (OFr *le* (definite article) + OE **mūga**), it translates as “mound where the hundred met” (EPNE II: 44). The site of the hundred meeting-place is traditionally in Park Meadow, in Steeple Claydon. Park Meadow is located “on the north side of the road from Winslow and Middle Claydon” (Mawer & Stenton citing G. Lipscomb (L. iii. 81, see PNBk: 51)), which may refer to the well-marked hill near the eastern boundary of Steeple Claydon parish [SP 71 27 – SP 72 27] (see Figure 3.14). The presence of the French definite article (*le*) here is noteworthy, as French elements are scarcely found in hundred-names across England.³⁸

Figure 3.13: Rowley Hill (Rowley Hundred meeting-place)



Scale 1:10000

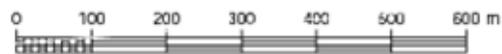
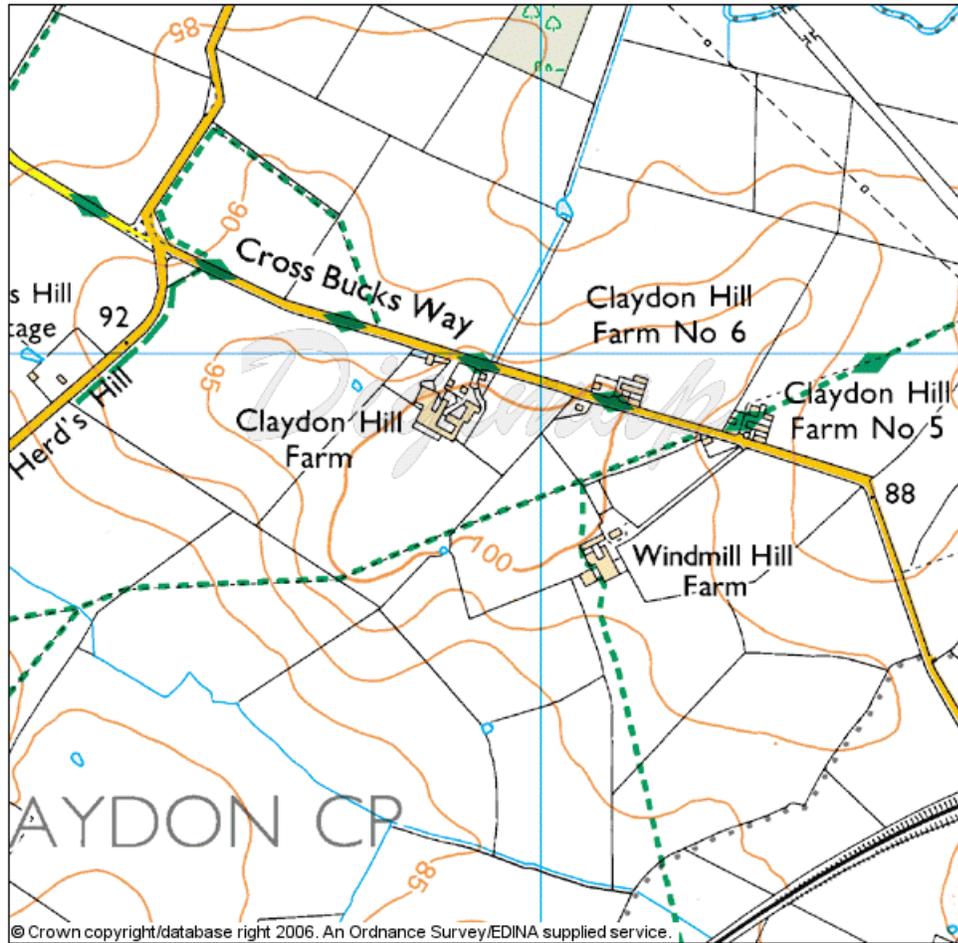


Figure 3.14: Lamua Hundred meeting-place



Personal Names

The majority of personal names identified in place-names are monothematic (composed of one element). These are difficult to positively identify and even in the minority of cases in which they are attested, there is still the possibility that they could be hiding an older personal name or element, e.g. Boycott (Stowe); with this in mind, we cannot be entirely sure of their validity. Extended monothematic personal names “mainly belong to the heroic centuries before 700” (Kitson 2002: 96). They are similar to monothematic names, in that they contain one element; the difference is affixation, e.g. *Beorht-el*, *Dudd-uc*. These names are easier to identify in place-name evidence, although the most easily identifiable personal names, unsurprisingly, are dithematic (composed of two elements). The first elements (protothemes) are, in general, common between the sexes; the second elements (deuterothemes) express the difference between men and women. There are almost twice as many possible first elements as second elements in dithematic personal names and “the semantic areas involved are relatively limited” (Insley 2003: 376), e.g. religion, battle, etc. Kitson reports that “the individual elements repeat much more than whole names do” (2002: 97).³⁹ Nevertheless, if we find more than one possible occurrence of a personal name (especially monothematic) within a place-name, we can begin to question its etymology; cf. the dubious monothematic personal name **Dagga/*Dægga* in Dagnall Farm (Wicken).

There are two dithematic personal names in the area: *Sigehere* and *Sigewulf* or *STwulf*. The forms for the place-name Silverstone (e.g. *Silvestone*, *Sylvestone*, *Selveston(e)* 1086, DB) seem more representative of the personal name *STwulf*, although the personal name *Sigewulf* is a viable alternative (Feilitzen 1937: 355, 363). If we assume the latter, Silverstone and Syresham would share the prototheme *Sige-* (OE *sige* ‘victory’), which is noteworthy (Insley 2003: 376). Closer examination of the earliest spellings of these two place-names shows that they are indeed referring to two separate individuals: Syresham (*Sigehere*’s **hām**) was *Sigresham* in 1086 (DB), whilst the Domesday forms above are the earliest recorded spellings for Silverstone (*Sigewulf*’s **tūn**). It is of added interest that the two places are geographically close to

one another, separated only by the parish of Luffield (Abbey): this could be an indicator that the land around Luffield was originally owned by one man or group and that a proportion of this land was inherited by a descendant, i.e. *Sigewulf* and *Sigehere* may have been connected to one another (perhaps as father and son). Repetition with variation in Anglo-Saxon times worked in the same way as our modern equivalent, surnames; for example, five of *Æthelwulf*'s children repeated his prototheme (e.g. *Æthelstan*, *Æthelbald*). Kitson suggests that people with dithematic names were higher in the social scale (2002: 101).

Other possible personal names found within major names in this area are monothematic (nearly half of which are unattested): *Abba*, *Aca*, **Byttel* (extended monothematic), *Boia*, **Cōf*, *Dodda*, *Dynne*, *Lufa*, **LEtel*, *Passa*, **Sceald*, *Secgg(a)*, **Waca* and **Wæppa*. It is difficult to decide whether these are nicknames, shortened compound names, or simply given names. Alternatively, as suggested above, a personal name may be mistaken for an element which displays similar forms.

In addition, we have an extended monothematic personal name, **Witela*, a weak form of the name *Witel* which is on record (Redin 1919: 139). This personal name is linked with two place-names in the area: Whittlebury and Whittlewood. It would not be unreasonable to assume that Whittlewood stems from Whittlebury, i.e. the wood or forest near **Witela*'s **burh**. An alternative suggestion is that **Witela* had equal connections with the *burh* and the *wudu*, laying claim to both sites simultaneously. Documentary records suggest that Whittlebury probably emerged first ((*æt*) *Witlanbyrig* c.930-40 (c.1120), Laws: VI *Æthelstan*), followed by Whittlewood (*Whitlewuda* 1100-1135, Dugd iv. (348), see PNNth: 2).⁴⁰ This could be evidence for the former theory, although it does not necessarily disprove the latter.

Conclusion

An in-depth study of the place-names of this area gives us an insight into its medieval layout and provides us with evidence of distinct settlement-types (i.e. primary, secondary/dependent, hundred meeting-places, etc.) in varying landscapes. We are also alerted to the prevalence and importance of the woodland in and around Whittlewood Forest by place-names containing **hangra**, **grāf** and **lēah**. As we uncover the elements contained in these place-names, more general patterns emerge: it would appear that, on the simplest level, there are more personal names and habitative elements on the west side than on the east, which in turn is populated by topographical terms, especially those referring to woodland. This may be reflective of the preservation of the Forest and the subsequent restrictions on areas of habitation; we shall return to this in Chapter 4.

In addition, we have discovered that due to its geographical position, the area was influenced by the Romans and Normans, but less so by the Vikings. In Chapter 4, many of the themes covered in this chapter will be revisited and viewed in the context of minor names, and historical and archaeological findings.

¹ There are other parishes which have either changed their name or changed their boundaries: the parish we now know as Deanshanger, was once called Passenham and spanned across into part of what is now Old Stratford; the parish of Furtho previously covered the rest of Old Stratford.

² Pers.comm. Anthony Morigi, Principal Geologist of the British Geological Survey.

³ Towcester is on the northern boundary of the area examined in this chapter.

⁴ We return to Mawer's findings in Chapter 4.

⁵ An exception to this rule in Whittlewood is *Nulepart* (Silverstone).

⁶ Although this personal name is unattested, the similar *Lutting* (from the stem OE *lEtel* 'little') is documented (Redin 1919: 174).

⁷ Watts cites this as an attested personal name, though it must be in error as it is not found on record elsewhere (CDEPN: 373).

⁸ Cf. Minster Lovell (PNO 2Ψ364).

⁹ The 'multiple estate' hypothesis proposes that many of the components of multiple estates had a separate existence before the estate fragmented (Lewis *et al.* 2001: 94).

¹⁰ It is purported that a slab in the nave of the church may mark their grave.

¹¹ Maiden Bradley is referred to as *Deverell Puellarum* in 1178 (BM, see PNW: 172).

¹² See also LPN: 147, Figure 28b.

¹³ Cf. the recorded *Sceald(h)wa*, *Scealwa* (Redin 1919: 78).

¹⁴ Cliffe Forest was originally part of Rockingham Forest.

¹⁵ Cf. the recorded *Wipha*, *Wippa* (Redin 1919: 108).

¹⁶ Parsons *et al.* suggest that 'stronghold' refers to defended sites such as iron age hill-forts (VEPN II: 74).

- ¹⁷ Langport (So) is structured much like this: the long, straight main-road (Bow Street) was used as a market-place (along with Cheapside), evidenced from 1344 (VCH So III•16-7). See Figures 1.1 & 1.2 in Appendix 4.
- ¹⁸ The sense ‘saltworks’ is a developed sense only in certain areas (1999: 93).
- ¹⁹ See also senses offered by Coates (1999: 86), adapted from those in Ekwall 1964.
- ²⁰ The sense of dependence is supported by the connection with Latin *vicus*. Rivet and Smith argue that the technical meaning of *vicus* is a ‘town which, though possessing some administrative organisation of its own, is yet subordinate to a higher authority’ (Rivet & Smith 1981: xviii). This sense is also found in Latin glosses such as Du Cange VI: 819.
- ²¹ This would constitute a semantic development of ‘place where non-agricultural commercial activity is carried out’ (Coates 1999: 86 (RC-2)), i.e. ‘market town’ (Ekwall 1964: 14).
- ²² The manorial affixes are derived from *Hamon filius Mainfelin* 1166 (P) and *William de Dyve* 1261 (Ipm) (see PNBk: 108).
- ²³ Due south of Stowe (Bk), there are no simplex place-names with **stōw**.
- ²⁴ Chartley Holme is mentioned as a civil parish but is distinct from the Domesday manor of Chartley (Horovitz 2005: 184).
- ²⁵ This translates as ‘oak field’ (Keynes & Lapidge 1983: 68).
- ²⁶ Cf. the recorded *Wacer* (Redin 1919: 15), or *Wacar* (Searle: 581).
- ²⁷ Cf. the recorded *Cuffa* (Redin 1919: 90).
- ²⁸ The OE personal name *Passa* is attested (Redin 1919: 106).
- ²⁹ There are no other instances of spellings in *Ford-* for *Furtho*.
- ³⁰ See later section on hundred-names for a detailed explanation.
- ³¹ Cf. the recorded *Byttic* (Redin 1919: 151).
- ³² For similar compounds (**pers.n. + hangra**), cf. Tyttenhanger (PNHrt: 85) and possibly Binegar (So).
- ³³ An additional example in Wiltshire does not follow this pattern, however (cf. PNW: 311).
- ³⁴ Pers.comm. Anthony Morigi (Principal Geologist of the British Geological Survey).
- ³⁵ *Cheley Well* is surely a transcription error (OS Explorer 207).
- ³⁶ Bridges is a local contact, mentioned in Anderson I: 125.
- ³⁷ Cf. the recorded *Secgga* (Redin 1919: 53).
- ³⁸ Aside from *le* in Lamua, French elements are absent from Anderson’s list of elements found in hundred-names (Anderson III: 192-208).
- ³⁹ Bede’s *Historia* provides a collection of 215 names; almost 90 themes.
- ⁴⁰ It is suspected that royal forests were introduced by the Normans after 1066 (Jones & Page 2006: 110); however, the wood was clearly in existence before this point.

Chapter 4 – Minor names in a historical and archaeological context

Brown and Foard highlight Whittlewood as an area unlike other places in Northamptonshire; marked out from the surrounding landscape by its pockets of dispersion and often complicated field-systems (1998: 90, cf. also RCHME IV: 171). In this chapter this observation will be investigated, with reference to the creation and development of Whittlewood Forest, and its subsequent impact on settlements and farming in the WP parishes. This is the culmination of an interdisciplinary project, from which the monograph *Medieval Villages in an English Landscape – Beginnings and Ends* has emerged. The collaborative nature of this chapter requires connections to be drawn from minor name evidence to the patterns and observations noted there by Jones and Page.

History of Whittlewood Forest

Although the Anglo-Saxon kings were known to hunt, it is likely that the Normans introduced the idea of a royal forest. Whittlewood Forest may have been established during the reign of William the Conqueror, although the first record of Whittlewood Forest does not occur until the time of Henry I (PNNth: 2).

The woods and forests of medieval England had their recognised advantages: economically, they were a profitable asset for the nearby inhabitants and for the monarch. Forests were also useful as powerful political tools; it is argued that “William the Conqueror [created the forest] to enhance his regality” (Jones & Page 2006: 105). He held the rights to hunt in designated areas of the countryside and also permitted favoured individuals to hunt in the royal forest; “an invitation to hunt in the royal forest was thus a useful form of political patronage, and provided the King with an opportunity to display his authority and largesse” (Jones & Page 2006: 106). Furthermore, Whittlewood Forest lay on soils which, in the main, were agriculturally useful – *clearance* terms used in early medieval naming suggest settlement creation; the inhabitants would probably have exploited the land through cultivation.

In the Roman period, Whittlewood comprised arable and pasture fields with some restricted areas of woodland. Following Roman withdrawal, the areas of arable and pasture were abandoned, which allowed the woodland to regenerate (pollen samples reveal a date of 400-600 AD) (Jones & Page 2006: 9). It is likely, however, that in the middle ages wood and pasture regrowth would have occurred alongside the clearance of trees and the conversion of land to settlement and farming. Between the 5th and 9th centuries, the inhabitants of Whittlewood probably practised mixed arable and livestock farming (Jones & Page 2006: 60).

It is important to realise that “the creation of Whittlewood Forest was not simply a mechanical response to post-Roman woodland regeneration” (Jones & Page 2006: 108). There is ample evidence to suggest that the Forest was actively encouraged and maintained, and that it had a specific part to play in the development of landscape and settlement at Whittlewood. Although royal forests were not awarded their legal status until after the Norman Conquest, their significance was recognised before this point. The importance of Whittlewood before the Conquest manifests in events such as Æthelstan’s assembly in the early 10th century (held at Whittlebury) and the inference that the surrounding forest was fiercely protected (Lewis *et al.* 2001: 48).

Whittlewood was wooded at the time of the Domesday survey in 1086 (see Figure 4.1): even though a considerable proportion was retained by the King, e.g. in Passenham and Whittlebury, some of the woods were held by lords. In the early 10th century, Whittlewood seems to have been largely under royal control: Silverstone and Whittlebury were dependent on Greens Norton, Cosgrove on Passenham, and Boycott and Lillingstone Lovell on Kirtlington, Oxfordshire (Jones & Page 2006: 63, Figure 24). Greens Norton, Passenham and Kirtlington were all royal estates. As the multiple estates fragmented, the King exerted his control over many areas of woodland. In areas such as Silverstone, Whittlebury and Wakefield, clearance opportunities were restricted, which limited areas for settlement. Woodland was obviously recognized by the King as a valuable resource, which encouraged him to retain around three-quarters in Whittlewood (Jones & Page 2006: 68). Aside from the economic value of woodland, it is clear that hunting was also a valuable political asset. Whittlewood Forest was a hunting

resort favoured by the early (Norman) and later kings alike;¹ this may be implied by names such as King's Standing Oak (Passenham), alluding to a platform erected in the wood from which the King and his associates would shoot (see **standing**).

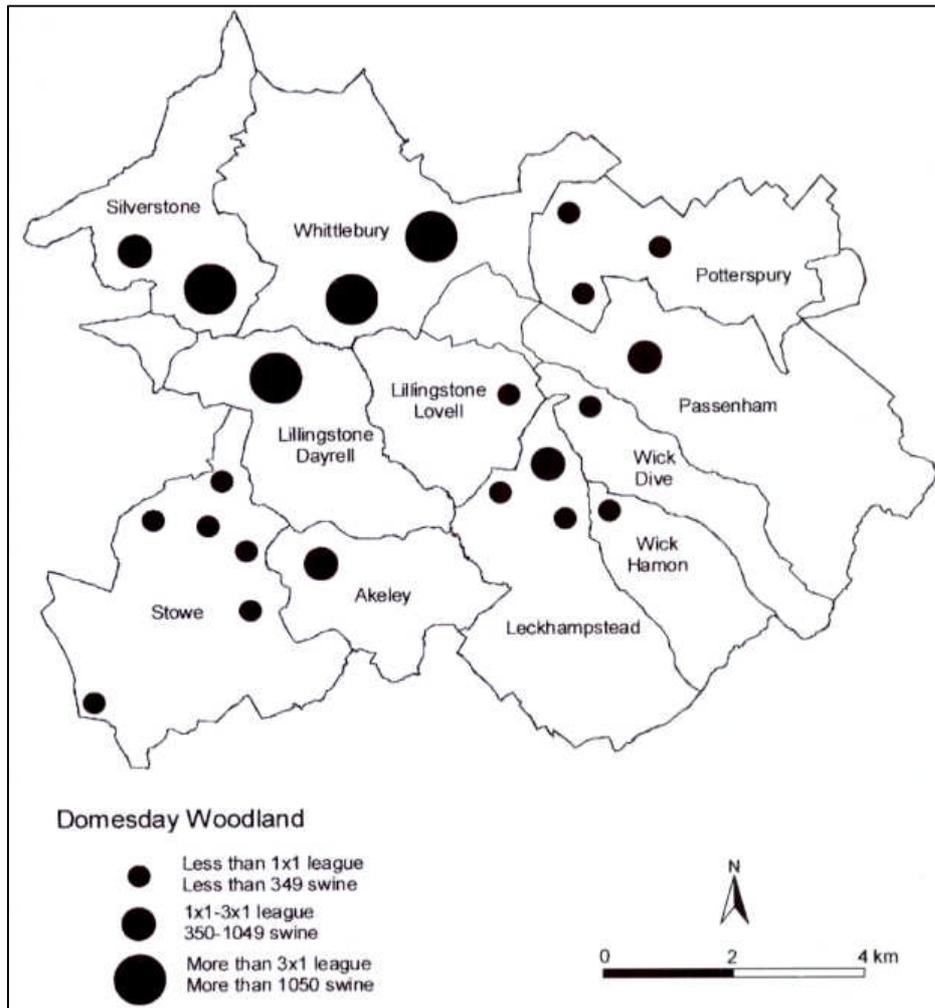


Figure 4.1: Density of woodland at Whittlewood in the Domesday period (image courtesy of Jones & Page 2006: 109, Figure 39).

Documentary evidence is thin on the ground for the early medieval period but the fact that Whittlewood was heavily wooded in the 12th and early 13th centuries is reflected in a comparatively high frequency of woodland terms such as **wudu** and **lēah** (Figure 4.2).²

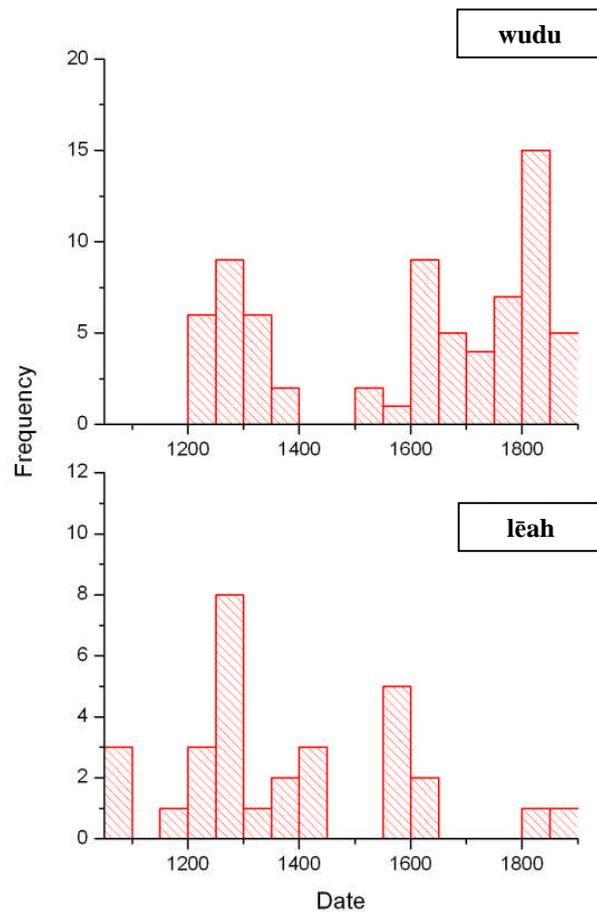


Figure 4.2: frequency distribution of names containing OE elements **wudu** and **lēah**. Place-names containing these elements were highlighted and their dates of first record noted. Data between 1050-1900 was then plotted as a histogram.

Incidentally, Figure 4.3 (from PNNth) illustrates a high frequency of **lēah** names in southern Northamptonshire; a pattern we might expect in a heavily-wooded area.

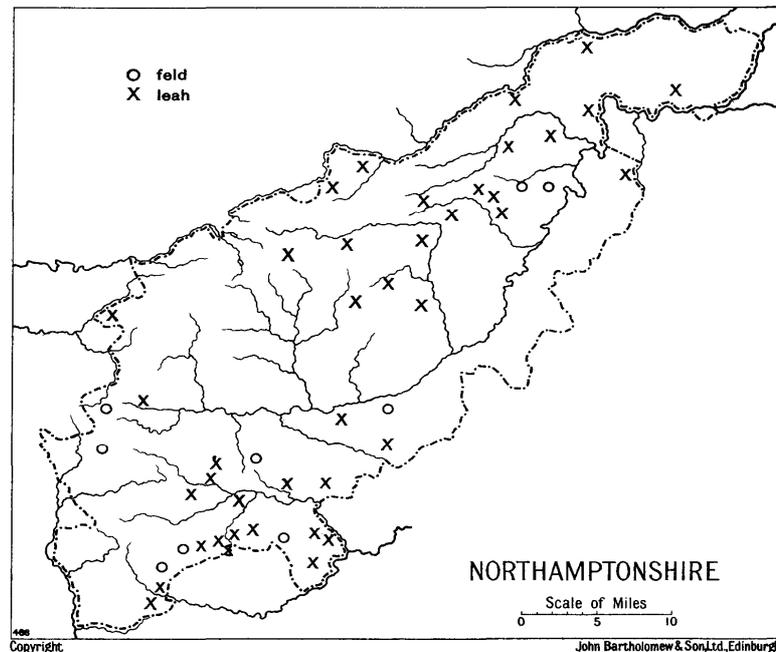


Figure 4.3: distribution of major names in **lēah** (and **feld**) in Nth (PNNth)

The element **lēah** corresponds closely with the distribution of Domesday woodland areas, although as stated in Chapter 3 it has various meanings (‘wood’, ‘clearing’, etc.) (PNLand: 198). However, names such as *Brendeleg* 1233-47 (LPC) (Lillingstone Dayrell) alluding to ‘a clearing in a wood caused by fire’ lead us to the conclusion that the principal meaning of **lēah** may be ‘clearing in woodland’. This is corroborated by *Hardeleefeld* 1400-1 (AD) (Potterspury) and *Hardeleye* 1288-9 (LPC) (Silverstone), which imply a ‘hard (to till) clearing’; perhaps indicative of woodland which was cleared for the purpose of farming but deemed unsuitable. Gelling (using Cox 1976) suggests that the element **lēah** was used from the mid-8th century onwards and is applied to settlements in “heavily wooded country” (LPN: 237). This is supported by Roberts and Wrathmell: “the presence of the element by 1086 is indicative of either a current or a former

association with woodland” (2002: 21). It is important to note, however, that the element **lēah** was not used in reference to ‘new’ woodland clearings (unlike the element ***stoccing**). As Gelling remarks, “lēah is an indicator of woodland which was in existence and recognized as ancient when English speakers arrived” (PNLand: 199).

Forest Law

Forest law imposed restrictions on the exploitation of land (woodland, villages and towns) owned by inhabitants of the WP area. The main functions of forest law were to protect the King’s hunting areas and to maintain the income generated by fines levied for offences such as killing deer or clearing woodland (Jones & Page 2006: 111). References to the forest courts (*swanimotes*) are found in charters, e.g. *swanimotorum* 1233-47 (LPC), literally meaning ‘of the forest assemblies’. The word *swanimote* or *swainmote* is recorded from 1189 and contains the OE elements **swīn** ‘swine’ and *(ge)mōt* ‘assembly’. Its original sense was probably connected to ‘the depasturing of pigs in the King’s woods by forest officers’ with the later application ‘courts of attachment, inquisitions, etc.’ (OED).

The majority of the villages in the WP area had developed sufficiently before the Norman Conquest, which meant that they were less affected by the establishment of the Forest and its subsequent restrictions. There were, inevitably, a few emergent settlements disturbed by forest law: the manor of Wakefield disappeared in the early 12th century and was subsequently used as an area for hunting, and nearby Puxley was also affected – Jones and Page suggest that “the decline of Puxley after the Black Death resulted as much from the fading importance of the forest as from any effects of plague” (2006: 117). In some cases, the Forest had an effect on the orientation of a settlement. This was noted in Silverstone, where the foundation of a royal hunting lodge in the 12th century seemed to influence the focal point from which the village developed (Jones & Page 2006: 117).

In the late 12th and 13th centuries, all the parishes in the WP area lay within Whittlewood Forest (Jones & Page 2006: 111, Figure 41). The constraints imposed by forest law made life difficult for the inhabitants: farming was

especially restricted; large areas of woodland in Whittlewood were untouched by the plough. There were two main lawns in the Forest: Wakefield and Shrob. The word *lawn* originates from OFr **launde** meaning ‘open space in woodland, a glade’ (EPNE II: 17). This element is recorded from 1340 (OED, MED); antedated here – *landia de Wakefeld* c.1220 (*For*, see PNNth: 105).³ In 1253, Wakefield Lawn was opened up as common of pasture and then subsequently enclosed; in contrast Shrob Lawn was heavily protected, being the only area of Whittlewood Forest where there were no rights of common (VCH Nth IIΨ348). The King could also prevent other pieces of land from functioning as common: these areas may have been known as *hay* (see **(ge)hæg**) alluding to ‘land fenced off for the purposes of hunting’ (EPNE I: 214-5), similar to the sense implied by OE charter names such as *horsa gehæg* (BCS 550, see EPNE I: 214). Examples of possible *hay* names in Whittlewood include *Luclehey* (1253, TNA: PRO, E32/66), *Southhey* (1346, TNA: PRO, E32/108) and *Tripenhey* (1299, TNA: PRO, E32/120).

Landowners who held private parks within the forest were forced to seek permission before they could ‘exploit the resources of their estates’; William de Ferrers applied for such a licence in 1229 for his proposed park at Potterspurty (VCH Nth VΨ305), perhaps known as *Pirypark*’ (Miscellaneous - 1364-77, TNA: PRO, E32/305A). These restrictions may have given rise to names such as *Parkhalf*’ (Akeley - 1400-22, NCO, 4085), presumably the realisation of a licence which allowed for the imparkation of half a piece of (wood)land at Stockholt in Akeley. These limitations eventually led, in the 13th century, to a revolt against forest law. Although King John (1199-1216) made promises to limit the forest, it was not until the reign of Edward I (1272-1307) that the boundaries of Whittlewood Forest began to contract (Jones & Page 2006: 111, Figure 41). There are documents detailing the perambulations of the Forest; the third perambulation (1299) became the authoritative version, utilized for the remainder of the middle ages (TNA: PRO, E32/120). The part of the forest lying in Buckinghamshire was probably removed before 1300 but all the Northamptonshire parishes in the WP area except Wicken remained within the Forest bounds (Jones & Page 2006: 116). However, woodland clearance of Whittlewood Forest continued until the eve of the Black Death (Jones & Page 2006: 118).

This period of clearance is supported by minor name evidence: in the late 13th and 14th centuries there is a reduction in frequency of woodland terms, such as **wudu** ‘wood’ and a definite increase in frequency of clearance terms, such as ***stoccing** ‘clearing of stumps or ground cleared of stumps’, which peaks in the mid-14th century. This is followed by a decline in the frequency of ***stoccing** and as is expected with the woodland regeneration, woodland terms such as **wudu** appear once again. We are limited by available documentary evidence, especially in the 15th century, but these patterns can be observed in Figure 4.4. This is corroborated by the pie-charts in Figure 4.5, displaying the increase in clearance terms between 1250-1349 (pie-chart 2). The segment sizes of the third pie-chart would seem to suggest a further increase in terms relating to clearance; however, closer inspection reveals that there was less documentary evidence available in this period. From the mid-15th century onwards, woodland terms are more frequently found; clearance terms occur alongside these but to a lesser extent than before the Black Death (see pie-chart 4).

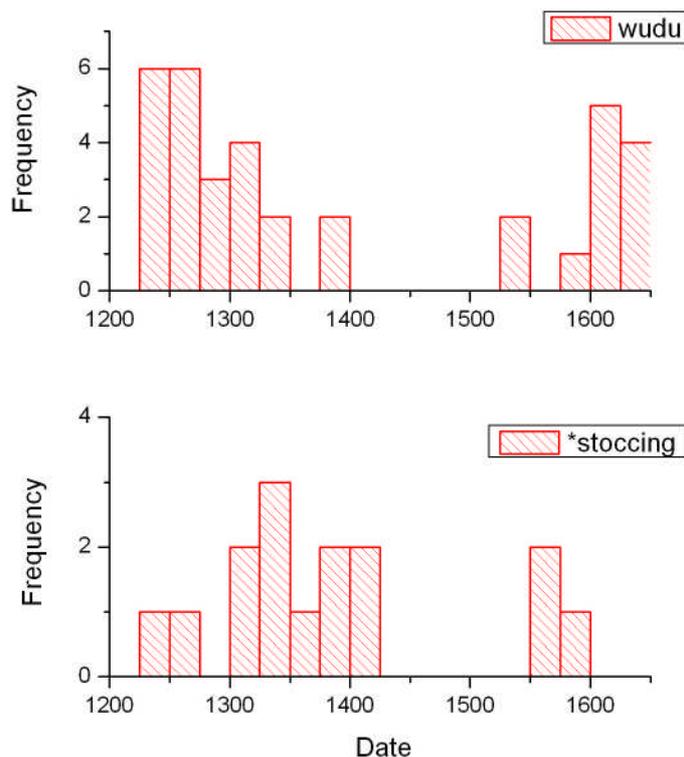


Figure 4.4: woodland and clearance in the 13th and 14th centuries. Place-names containing these elements were highlighted and their dates of first record noted. Data between 1200-1650 was then plotted as a histogram.

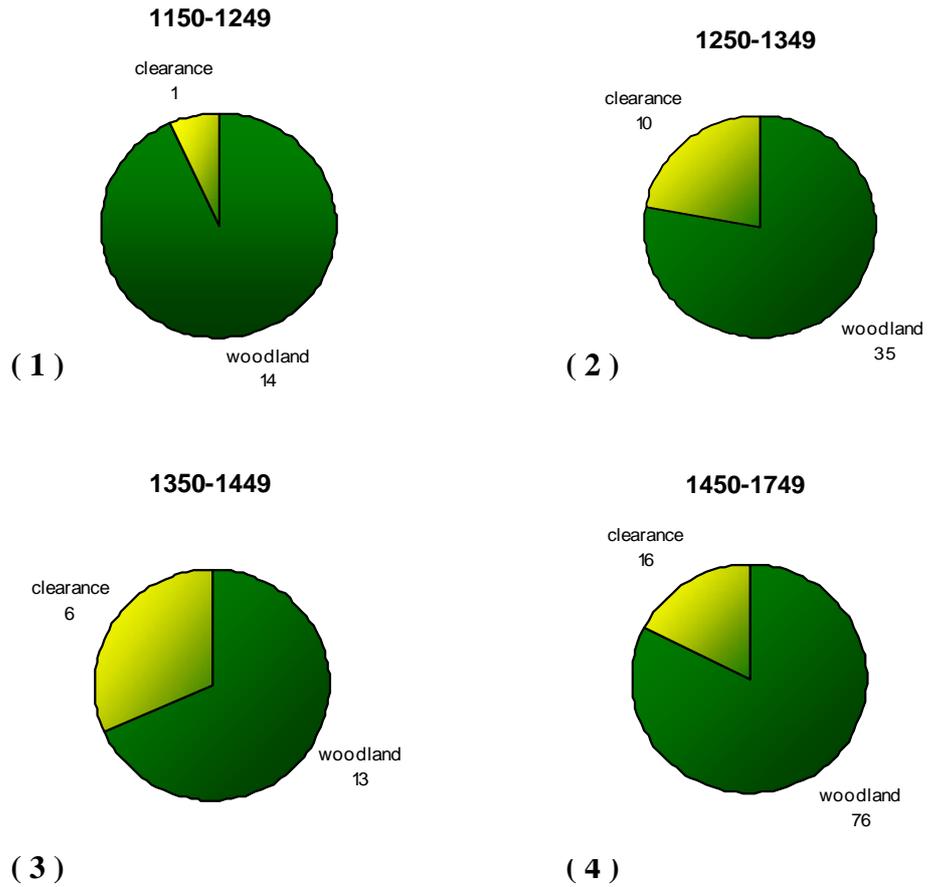


Figure 4.5: Frequency of woodland and clearance terms. Place-names containing a woodland- or clearance-related element were highlighted and their dates of first record noted. The resultant data was divided into 100-year periods except for pie-chart number 4, which spans 300 years.

Woodland elements: **bearu, copis, forest, (ge)fyrhð, gräf, hangra, (ge)hæg, holt, læah, sale, *scrubb, spinney** and **wudu**.

Clearance elements: **assart, *rod, *ryding, *stoccing**.

As a landscape dominated by woodland, areas without tree-cover in Whittlewood were recognizable features, which may be the reason behind their attachment to suitable settlements, such as Luffield (Abbey) and Wakefield (Lawn). The common element in these two place-names – OE **feld** – indicates an area of ‘open land’ that is free of (or has been cleared of) woodland. Roberts and Wrathmell suggest that **feld** should be viewed as “the opposite of *wudu*” (2002: 21-3). Indeed, Gelling reports that **feld** is often contrasted with woodland (as well as marsh and hills), adding that it was used in the pre-Conquest period of “land which might or might not be under the plough” (PNLand: 236).

Disafforestation

The arrangement of Whittlewood Forest in the medieval period comprised coppices, separated by broad ‘ridings’ (Jones & Page 2006: 114). The Forest map of 1787 illustrates this layout; there are numerous examples of named coppices and their respective ridings,⁴ e.g. *Bears Watering Copse and Riding*, *Lady Copse and Riding*, and *Hicks’s Copse and Riding* (1787, TNA: PRO, MR1/315). The word *riding* is recorded c.1200 with the sense ‘road specially intended for persons riding, especially a green track cut through a wood’, i.e. a ‘clearing’ – it seems probable that this sense was associated with the verbal noun *riding* ‘sitting or travelling on horseback’, recorded at around the same time (OED).

Many coppices survive as areas of thick woodland today; the most obvious examples being tracts such as Buckingham Thick Copse and Smalladine Copse (Whittlebury – see Images 7 & 9). However, there is evidence that much clearance took place at certain points in the medieval period: in 1348, the lords of Silverstone cleared more than 100 acres of woodland and felled 500 trees (Jones & Page 2006: 115, in reference to TNA: PRO, E32/115, m. 2), and clearings known as trenches⁵ were often made along paths or roads for the purpose of discouraging robbers (Jones & Page 2006: 115). According to the OED, the word is recorded from c.1386, which means that *le Trenche* (Miscellaneous) is an antedating (1272-1307, TNA: PRO, E32/92).

In the 16th century, there was much regeneration of woodland. The 1571 survey of Whittlewood Forest states that the woods were “never in better order” (Jones & Page 2006: 220, in reference to BL, Add MS 32091). Indeed, as Figure 4.2 illustrates, woodland names were plentiful at this time – OE elements such as **lēah** and **wudu** are recorded frequently in minor names. Moreover, the documentary evidence at Whittlewood suggests that ME terms such as **copis** and **spinney** were adopted into the nomenclature of woodland names at around the same time. The term *copis* was applied to ‘a small wood where underwood and small trees were grown for the purpose of periodical cutting’, and *spinney* to ‘a small wood, especially one used to shelter game-birds’ (OED). The ME element **spinney** is noted in documents dating from 1538 through to the 19th century; the popularity of ME *copis* increased throughout the 17th, 18th and 19th centuries (Figure 4.6).⁶

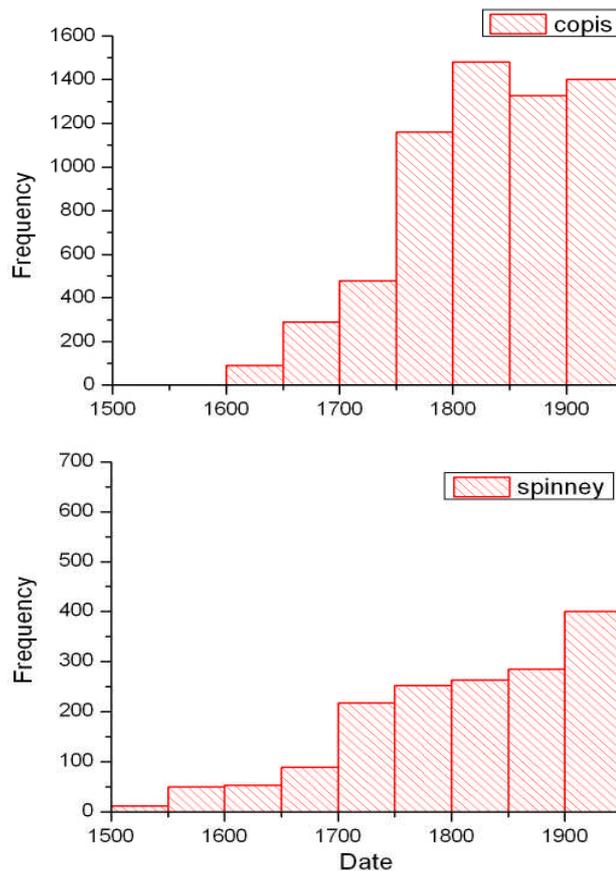


Figure 4.6: frequency distribution of names in **copis** and **spinney**. Place-names containing these elements were highlighted and their ‘life-span’ noted, i.e. all dates between the first and last record of each name. Data between 1500-1950 was then plotted as a histogram.

Settlements

If we wish to understand the processes behind village formation, we must first try to reconstruct the landscape, since “the origins of different forms of medieval settlement could lie in long-established frameworks, predisposing some areas to nucleation and others to dispersion” (Jones & Page 2006: 31-2). The WP area is located within the bounds of the Central Province; an area dominated by a dense pattern of nucleated villages, and characterized by champion countryside.⁷ Villages with these characteristics have been more recently described as ‘planned’. Dispersed settlements lay in zones of ‘ancient’ countryside and were seemingly less affected by developments such as enclosure (Jones & Page 2006: 5, cf. Rackham 1993: 4-5). Brown and Foard argue that there tend to be three phases involved in the formation of a village: “nucleation, replanning and infilling” (1998: 75).

Many of Whittlewood’s settlements stood firm in their location following the collapse of the Roman empire; after 850 AD both nucleated and dispersed settlements formed and developed from existing nuclei, “gaining their population either from natural increase or migration” (Jones & Page 2006: 12). Across the Central Province, individual farmsteads were abandoned in favour of larger communal groupings. Whittlewood was not in complete alignment to this trend, although close inspection confirms that its dispersed settlements were often made up of small nucleations rather than single isolated properties; exemplified by the medieval clusters at Leckhampstead (later known as Barretts End, Church End, Limes End and Middle End).⁸ Lewis *et al.* propose a link between dispersed settlements and woodland landscapes in the midland counties: the forests of Salcey (Nth) and Bernwood (Bk/Oxf) display similar tendencies to Whittlewood, although it is recognized also that amongst these dispersed patterns nucleated clusters are found (2001: 59). In Christopher Taylor’s study of settlement patterns in Cambridge (also part of the Central Province), Suffolk and Essex (South-Eastern Province), he claims that areas of nucleation and dispersion cannot be linked with any certainty to factors such as topography, population, geology and presence (or absence) of woodland (2002: 53). Taylor proposes that the ‘frontier’ between areas of nucleated and dispersed settlement may simply represent the

point at which the spread of nucleation terminated (2002: 54). Brown and Foard argue that the introduction of the open-field system “fixed the settlement pattern at whatever level of nucleation it had reached and controlled the basic form of subsequent expansion” (1998: 91-2). This had implications for areas still wooded at that time, leaving behind dispersed settlement patterns still visible today.

A ‘nucleated’ village is characterized by at least a dozen farmsteads arranged in a cluster or regular rows; where the farmsteads are more widely spread but still connected to the central settlement, the village may be labelled ‘polyfocal’ (cf. Jones *et al.* 2006: 19/5). A ‘dispersed’ settlement, however, is typified by a single farmstead or hamlet. Hamlets could adopt a nucleated or a dispersed pattern, which was often different from that of the parochial village.

Jones and Page argue that the way in which villages developed in Whittlewood does not follow accepted models presented by historical geographers: it seems that there was outward growth from existing pre-village nuclei, rather than the movement to a new central settlement, which suggests that the number and location of pre-village nuclei influenced the layout of settlements (2006: 91). This is reflected in the differences across the WP area: in some parishes (e.g. Lillingstone Dayrell, Lillingstone Lovell and Whittlebury) we know that pre-village nuclei developed into the later nucleated village, whereas in others (e.g. Leckhampstead, Silverstone and Wicken) village and hamlet clusters developed around the pre-village nuclei. This goes some way towards explaining the processes by which nucleation and dispersion occurred alongside each other during village formation (Jones & Page 2006: 92).

Beyond Whittlewood, the abandonment of dispersed settlements marked the moment of nucleation: in parts of the midlands it has been suggested that this began as early as the 8th century. However, archaeological evidence suggests that nucleation in Whittlewood did not occur until a much later date (between the late 9th century and late 10th century, varying across the WP area) (Jones & Page 2006: 87-8). In Buckinghamshire and Leicestershire pottery finds indicate that nucleation was almost certainly completed by the mid-9th century. In comparison, Whittlewood’s settlement patterns in the 9th century were scattered; this is surely

an indication that dispersed settlements were not viewed as inferior to nucleated in the WP area (Jones & Page 2006: 232). In some areas of Whittlewood replanning took place, whereas in others (perhaps where the population was low) there was enough space for the creation of new fields around farmsteads, which allowed a hybrid pattern to develop (Jones & Page 2003: 66).

Nucleated, polyfocal and dispersed patterns have been observed within 13 settlements in the WP area: Lillingstone Dayrell, Lillingstone Lovell, Whittlebury and Wicken emerged as nucleated villages, whereas Potterspury and Akeley were considered polyfocal, and Leckhampstead and Silverstone dispersed (Jones & Page 2006: 159-72).⁹ According to Jones and Page four settlements cannot be categorized due to lack of archaeological or cartographic evidence (Stowe, Boycott (in Stowe), Furtho, and Puxley (in Passenham)) (Jones & Page 2006: 159). However, minor name evidence may be able to shed some light on one of these ambiguous settlement patterns. Within the documentation of Furtho parish, *le Temple ende* (1314, NRO, Furtho X/7) and *cleylend* (1308, NRO, Furtho III/34) are two *end* names (recorded in the 14th century); the former is presumably an indication of property owned by the Knights Templar (EPNE II: 177), a Christian military order suppressed around the time that this name was recorded.¹⁰ Furthermore, the minor name *Templelane* (1400-1, AD) is also noted within the bounds of Furtho parish, perhaps in reference to a track or path that led to *le Temple ende*. Although the location of *cleylend* is unknown, it seems likely that Cheley Well ([SP 772 437] on the boundary between Potterspury and Furtho) may well have been a nearby landmark.¹¹ The *end* names recorded in the medieval parish of Furtho therefore point towards a settlement pattern resembling either a polyfocal village or a dispersed pattern of hamlets. However, details such as settlement size, population, social organisation and dependence upon the central nucleus of Furtho are matters for speculation.

It has been suggested that, in the Whittlewood area, settlement *ends* are first documented in the 15th century (Jones & Page 2006: 221). However, minor names provide evidence to the contrary: *cleylend* and *le Temple ende* in Furtho are recorded in 1308 and 1314, respectively; in Lillingstone Lovell (regarded as a nucleated village) 14th century forms are also found for *Netherend* and *Overend*

(VCH Bk IVΨ193), and in Potterspury the longest surviving *end*, Blackwell End [SP 756 434] (1892 6" map), is first mentioned in 1324 (*Blakewellende – AD D 8610*, see PNNth: 105).¹² The term *end* has a developed sense referring to ‘an end of an estate’ or ‘an outlying part of a village’ (EPNE I: 152, OED, see also **ende**). Although it is difficult to attach **ende** names to a specific stage of settlement development, they were more widely used in the later medieval period, which may coincide with settlement expansion. Jones and Page suggest that a factor such as high population in the middle ages may have facilitated the growth of “an alternative model of settlement very different from the surrounding nucleations” (2006: 168). It is assumed, therefore, that names in **ende** are more likely a feature of dispersed or polyfocal settlements rather than nucleated.¹³ This is supported by Watts’ distribution map, which records that the majority of **ende** names are located outside of the Central Province, where nucleated patterns are less prevalent (see Figure 4.7). In counties heavily populated by **ende** names, such as Essex and Hertfordshire, although there are a few early examples, e.g. Mill End and North End,¹⁴ the majority of names in **ende** occur after the 15th century.

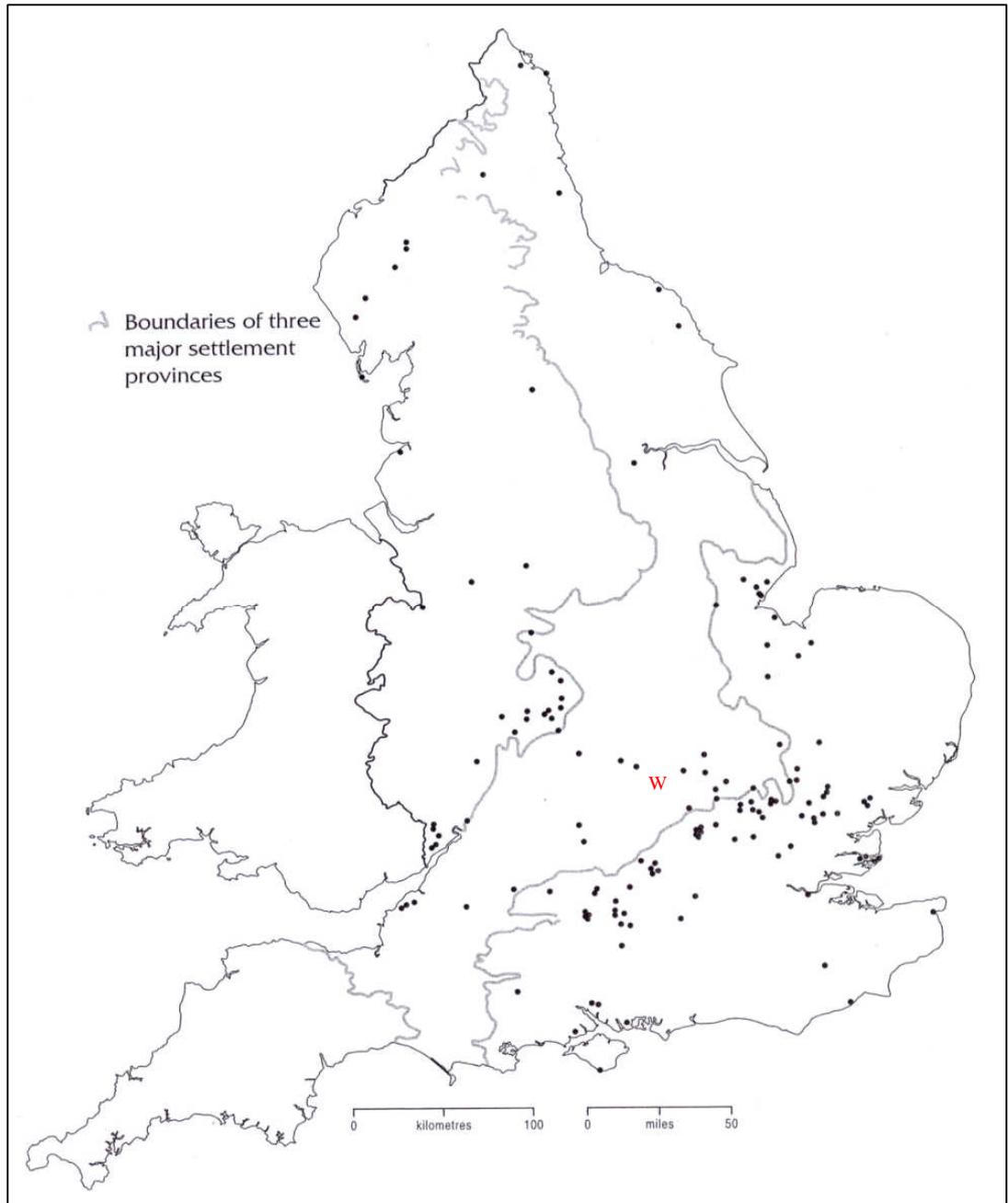


Figure 4.7: Selected place-name evidence for *End* (**W** = Whittlewood area) (CDEPN: lxi).

The Viking invasions came close to the WP area – indeed, at the end of the 9th century for a short time before the complete restoration of English control, the boundary of the Danelaw ran along Watling Street (see Chapter 3 for a more detailed report). Mawer reports that from the Northamptonshire hundreds west of Watling Street, traces of Scandinavian settlement are found only in Fawsley and Green’s Norton. However, he accepts that a full picture cannot be obtained due to the lack of minor name evidence from certain areas (Mawer 1932: 121-2). Evidence of Scandinavian nomenclature is hardly plentiful in the WP area, although occurrences have been noted in minor name evidence.¹⁵ Minor names of a ‘hybrid’ character include *Alchisthorpe* (Silverstone – 1399, LPC) and *Kingstrupp* (Akeley – 1623, NCO, 4467); both may possibly contain ON **þorp** indicative of ‘a small hamlet or outlying farmstead’, though the English cognate *prop* is also possible. Further hybrids are found in combination with the ON element **holmr** (‘small island, water meadow’), recorded in abundance across Whittlewood in minor names such as *the millholme* (Potterspurty – 1650, TNA: PRO, E317/Northants/40) and *le wilneholme* (Passenham – 1588, TNA: PRO, E310/20/100). This element has also been noted in parishes a considerable distance from the initial boundary of the Danelaw, e.g. in Akeley (*le Holm* 1382-98, NCO, 4084) and in Silverstone (*holme* 1468, LPC). The word *holm* was used so often in ME that it is found across Northamptonshire (PNNth: 265). Mawer maintains that the presence of *holm* (and *toft*) “is due to their having become common Northamptonshire dialect words and is no evidence of direct Scandinavian settlement” (1932: 122).

Although not frequent, ON personal names are occasionally on record in the WP area: in the minor names of Potterspurty, the specifier in *Tocheholes* (13th century, BL, Add MS 28024) is probably ON personal name *T íki*, and *pontem Toti* (Leckhampstead – c.1225-31, LPC)¹⁶ may refer to a bridge owned, or constructed by, a man named *Toti* (ON personal name). Even though an earlier form of *aslock furlonge* (1686, Glebe), *Oselokeswey* (1334, NRO, Furtho X/16), points towards the OE personal name *Ōslāc*, the later form of this minor name is certainly suggestive of ON influence (ON pers.n *Áslákr*). Documentary evidence confirms that place-names of Scandinavian influence are sparse in the WP area; Mawer suggests that this is in part due the woodland landscape, drawing parallels with the

forests of Salcey, Rockingham and Cliffe (1932: 110). However, examples noted beyond the parishes of Furtho, Passenham and Potterspury suggest that even though areas of Scandinavian settlement were generally restricted to the areas once under Danish control, the spread of Scandinavian languages was not.

Between 9th – 11th centuries, settlements such as Church End (Leckhampstead), Lillingstone Dayrell, Wick Dive and Whittlebury developed from pre-village nuclei into nucleated villages. Dagnall (Wicken) and Middle End (Leckhampstead) were also formed around this time. Not much is known about the origins of the small clearings known as ‘greens’, but one theory is that they may have provided early foci for settlements formed around the 10th century (Jones & Page 2006: 98). Evidence for this can be found within the parishes of the WP area: Deanshanger was arranged around a small oval green,¹⁷ and the road layouts at Akeley and Wicken suggest a similar plan. Jones and Page suggest that these sites share common features (e.g. the settlements contain more than one focus and belong to a secondary phase of development during the 10th century) (Jones & Page 2006: 97-8, Figure 36). The distribution map of *green* names offered by Watts displays a stark contrast between the Central and surrounding provinces; with a few exceptions, the vast majority of *greens* are located outside of the Central Province (CDEPN: lix), which, like *ends*, may correlate with dispersed settlement patterns. However, the sense of *green* is complicated: combinations with a place-name specifier, e.g. Burnham Green (PNHrt: 124-5), often refer to “squatter settlements close to but on the fringes of older settlements” (Watts 2000: 56), whereas in other *green* names, the sense ‘green village’ (in reference to a village green) may be more appropriate (see **grēne**²). Nonetheless, Watts concludes that the distribution of names in *end* and *green* “may indicate that they are variant terms in free variation for the same phenomenon” (Watts 2000: 56).¹⁸

As was the case with *end* names, there are a few early examples of *green* names in the WP area, e.g. *Byrchenegrene* 1299 (Lillingstone Lovell – TNA: PRO, E32/120) and *Poukeslegrene* 1272-1307 (Passenham – TNA: PRO, E32/93). The appearance of *cleylegrene* and *cleylend* (Furtho – 1308, NRO, Furtho III/34) in the early 14th century may be an indication that these terms (*green* and *end*) not

only belong to the same stage of settlement development, but also had the potential to form alongside each other within the bounds of one parish.¹⁹ Again, like *ends*, the majority of *green* names occur later in examples such as *Brownswoth Green* 1649 (Potterspury – Depositions, see PNNth: 105), *The Green* c.1840 (Stowe – Tithe) and *Whittlebury Green* 1787 (Whittlebury – TNA: PRO, MR1/315); probably with the sense ‘a village green’. It may be true that parishes such as Deanshanger, Akeley and Wicken were arranged around *greens* but their connection with early foci is still a matter for discussion, since there are no *green* names recorded here before the 13th century. The examples of *green* names in Whittlewood (mentioned above) perhaps apply to village greens, since Smith reports that *grēne*² is recorded in minor names from the 12th century (EPNE I: 209).

There was much reordering of village plans in the 13th century, e.g. at Lillingstone Lovell and Wick Hamon. It is suggested that this may have been a result of the lords expressing power: “the village was the stage, perhaps, on which lords in the forest displayed their command” (Jones & Page 2006: 118). This was followed, at the beginning of the 14th century, by the development of a multi-nodal settlement pattern in each of the twelve parishes in the WP area, i.e. in addition to the principal settlement area, each parish may also have had hamlets, farmsteads, granges, moated sites, and hunting lodges (due to its forest status). This was not necessarily common in the areas surrounding Whittlewood (Jones & Page 2006: 158). These settlements ranged in size, status and dependency, i.e. Akeley had the submanor of Stockholt, whereas larger parishes such as Stowe were split into smaller townships (Boycott, Dadford, Lamport and Stowe itself). We know that Boycott and Dadford each had their own field system, whereas Stowe and Lamport shared fields.²⁰

In the 14th century, Whittlewood was at its peak of development: in the most popular areas villages, hamlets and farmsteads were located at intervals of less than a square mile (2½ square km); in other areas, there was one every 3 square miles (7½ square km) (Jones & Page 2006: 202, Jones *et al.* 2006: 19/5). After this point, events such as the Great Famine and the Black Death devastated the population and many settlements began to shrink, although in the case of Lamport

(now deserted), its problems began before the crises of the 14th century (Jones & Page 2006: 204). In some extreme cases, settlements were abandoned altogether: this was the case at Akeley when the section along Leckhampstead road was abandoned. Another factor responsible for changes in settlement size was migration. It is often difficult to pinpoint the reasons for the rejection of one settlement and the popularity of another, though changes in farming and community organisation were known for causing disputes between landowners. In Silverstone, for example, we have two names which refer to (land, perhaps boundary) disputes: *Flitenaker* (c.1235-45, LPC) and *Flytenhil'* (1288-9, LPC) – see **(ge)flit**.

Closer scrutiny of the landscape and settlement patterns reveals that Whittlewood had more woodland and waste than in surrounding areas and some agricultural land was located outside the open fields in closes farmed in severalty. One such example is the farmstead at Stockholt in Akeley. The inhabitants of hamlets and farmsteads often held land which was separate from that of the villagers; some of the villages had a distinctly dispersed appearance, many with more than one hamlet or farmstead. It is difficult to pinpoint vocabulary differences between settlements engaged in communal farming and those farming in severalty, since documentary evidence generally focuses on the nucleated villages rather than the smaller farmsteads associated with dispersion. However, a 1228 charter reporting the minor names of Stockholt displays a preference towards elements such as **croft** (e.g. *Bancroft*, *haselcrof*), **toft** (e.g. *Bradenetoft*) and **(ge)hæg** (e.g. *Barlagghay*) (1228, TNA: PRO, C47/12/7) – elements all describing land with a certain degree of enclosure – something we might expect in an area farmed in severalty. Furthermore, the charter is lacking in vocabulary traditionally associated with communal farming, i.e. terms such as **æcer**, **butte** and **furlang**, which, incidentally are identified in the documents associated with the village of Akeley.

Throughout the later middle ages, Whittlewood was surrounded by champion regions, e.g. the Vale of Aylesbury to the south and the Northamptonshire Heights to the north, but it still somehow managed to evolve differently (Jones & Page 2006: 156). Whittlewood was a hybrid area: a mottled pattern of nucleated and

dispersed settlements. Although we cannot ever be absolutely sure of the reasons for this, it is possible that it is due to the differences in the extent to which the villages were planned or reorganized. Jones and Page propose a model which applies directly to the nucleation and open-field patterns observed in the WP area; it is possible, however, to apply the model (or at least parts of it) to areas outside of the WP area (2006: 15, 101-4).

Assarting

Judging by the ceramic evidence, the open fields were laid out in Whittlewood in the 10th century. Before the Black Death the population had been steadily increasing, necessitating further woodland clearance in Whittlewood Forest, which continued into the 12th century (Jones & Page 2006: 130). Jones and Page argue that “the political and cultural significance of the forest hindered the agricultural and economic exploitation of the area” (2006: 119), since the forest officials had some say as to which areas were cleared, and their priority was to protect the King’s woods around Wakefield Lawn in addition to many areas to the south of Watling Street (Jones & Page 2006: 112, Figure 42).

Despite what has been suggested about forest law and its restrictions, arable farming nonetheless developed in this period. A large proportion of the assarted land in Whittlewood Forest was cultivated and sown with crops such as wheat and oats; this was, in part, due to the demand for grain and the profits it generated (Jones & Page 2006: 132). Other pieces of land were assarted (at least in part) and held in common, e.g. *Blodhanger*, *Baggenho* (13th century, TNA: PRO, E32/249) and *Swinney* (Silverstone).²¹ Jones and Page note that “assarting not only increased the extent of the arable, it also introduced dispersed settlement elements into many of the parishes of the study area” (2006: 120), e.g. Stockholt at Akeley. Place-name elements such as **assart**, ***ryding** and ***stoccing** are indicators of clearings in areas of woodland. Examples of **assart** include: *Conyesasart* (Silverstone – 1427-50, NRO, XYZ 1390) and *Grensart* (Potterspurty – 1577, TNA: PRO, E178/2958), where, in the second example, the element has been shortened to *-sert*, a form of *-sart*.²²

The distribution of clearance terms such as ***ryding** and ***stoccing** was discussed earlier; we look now to specific occurrences of these elements in minor names. OE ***ryding** appears in just a handful of names before the 18th century; these include *Potersridyng* (Potterspurly – 1317, Fine) and *Poukesleridyng* (Passenham – 1272-1307, TNA: PRO, E32/93). The OE element ***stoccing** is noted as a generic with a place-name specific in *Bladhangerstokkyng* (Silverstone – 1378-9, Ipm), presumably referring to the cleared area within or adjacent to the **hangra** ('sloping wood') and is recorded elsewhere in the WP area throughout the middle ages: from *Rouwestockyng* in the 13th century (Potterspurly – BL, Add MS 28024) to *Bulls Stocking* c.1840 (Lillingstone Lovell – Tithe). The chronology of the OE element ***stoccing** can be observed over time using the minor names of the WP area: in Akeley, *stocken* (1228, TNA: PRO, C47/12/7), has developed into *le Stokynge* by the end of the 14th century (NCO, 4084), *Storkens*, *Storkine* (probably with the longer [O:] vowel) by the 18th century (TNA: PRO, E134/9Anne/Mich9), and by the 19th century has returned to a form similar to that of the earliest – *Far Stocken* (NCO, 5782).²³ The minor name *Lady Stocking* (Potterspurly – 1558-1603, TNA: PRO, SC12/13/39) substantiates this development, displaying similar late medieval forms: *long lady Storken*, *Short Lady Storken* (1650, TNA: PRO, E317/Northants/40).

Open Fields

Although the early arrangement of the open fields is unclear (see discussion in Lewis *et al.* 2001: 148), we are nonetheless able to date the moment of formation in Whittlewood to between 850 and 1000 (achieved through a combination of archaeological and farming evidence). Labelled as the 'great replanning' or the 'village moment', the adoption of open fields is thought to have occurred alongside nucleation. Although Whittlewood was clearly behind schedule, it was able to learn from the mistakes made by villages which had developed earlier, e.g. long furlongs had been rejected in villages outside Whittlewood, which may be why short furlongs were used (evidenced by the surviving ridge and furrow) (Jones & Page 2006: 95). There are two late recorded examples of 'long furlongs' in the WP area: *Long furlong* (Leckhampstead – 1639, Glebe) and *longe furlonge* (Passenham – 1566, TNA: PRO, DL43/8/6A). Presumably these were rare

occurrences and were therefore easily recognizable by their name; indeed there are no known examples of *short furlong* in the WP area. However, they cannot be linked with any certainty to the beginnings of open-field farming and may simply refer to the length of a furlong in comparison to another (shorter) furlong.

The idea behind open-field farming was one of common ownership, in “a cooperative system rather than one based upon individual farms and holdings” (Hooke 1998: 114). Parishes initially divided their cultivatable land into two or three portions (known as ‘great fields’); a decision made by the community, although almost certainly partially dependent on the amount of ‘unrestricted’ land available.²⁴ This land was selected for the purposes of crop production, divided into furlongs (see **furlang**) and farmed in rotation which allowed one part to lie fallow each year for the purposes of pasturing village livestock (Brown & Roberts 1973: 15, Hall 1995: 51). The strips were divided equally between the landholders, i.e. each allocation was a mixture of good and bad soil, some of which would be in close proximity to their homesteads and some further away (Jones & Page 2006: 13; Lewis *et al.* 2001: 143-5, 148). Although there is no explicit evidence of this process in early medieval minor names, later names such as *The farther Ten Acres*, *The home Ten Acres* 1717 (Estate) and *Old Home Close* c.1840 (Wicken – Tithe) may preserve remnants of land allocation. The remaining land in each village was used for the production of fodder and for pasturing animals (Brown & Roberts 1973: 15-16).

Known as the ‘midland system’, this method of communal farming ensured a more even distribution of resources, although as Lewis *et al.* point out, it required a community effort with regards to “disciplined cultivation and regular fallowing of fields according to a cycle” (2001: 143). As farming was allowed to develop, field systems were adapted, e.g. Silverstone adopted a two-field system in the 13th century, which expanded to four in the 17th and a five-field system in the 18th century (before enclosure in 1824) (Hall 1995: 163, 342); this increased crop production and in turn boosted the economy. The vocabulary of open-field farming will be discussed later in this chapter.

Meadowland

Meadowland was abundant in the WP area, though it seems that it was not the primary attraction; Passenham is the only settlement in Whittlewood where meadowland may be evidenced in the name (*Passa's hamm*). It is apparent that although settlements were not positioned on meadow, most manors were located midway between woodland and meadowland, allowing exploitation of both resources.

Brown and Roberts report that the word *leys* ‘pasture, meadowland’ (see **IBs**) was very common in names in Northamptonshire “for pasture fields, not meadow land proper but usually land once arable but now ‘laid’ down” (1973: 58). However, Jones and Page argue that ‘ley’ cultivation refers to a process in which “areas of nitrogen-rich pasture were temporarily converted to tillage” (2006: 138).²⁵

Field-names with *leys* are thought to have developed both from the plural of **lēah** (nom.pl. **lēas**) with the later sense ‘pasture, meadow’ and from **IBs** ‘pasture, meadow’ (EPNE II: 11, 18); it is difficult to connect names in *leys* to one or other of these origins with any certainty, except for examples containing **IBswe** (dat.sg. of **IBs**), e.g. *le Brode of the lesewe* (Lillingstone Lovell – 1299-1300, TNA: PRO, C67/6A). However, the connection with **lēah** is a disputed one, considered a “confusion of meaning with **IBs**” (EPNE II: 18). There are a few examples of the element **IBs** with arable-related specifiers, e.g. *Butt leyes* (see **butte**) (Potterspury – 1650, TNA: PRO, E317/Northants/40) and *headland leyes* (see ***hēafod-land**) (Furtho – 1686, Glebe) perhaps telling in favour of the specialised sense suggested by Jones and Page. The element **IBs** also occurs as a specifier, presumably to highlight cases where existing land (of varying types) was converted to tillage – examples include: *Leyes Close*, *Leyes furlong* (Potterspury – 1650, TNA: PRO, E317/Northants/40), *Leyes Pightle* (Wicken – c.1840, Tithe). That said, a name such as *Ley ffield Unplowed* (Lillingstone Dayrell – 1699, BRO, PR130/28/1) is noteworthy since ‘unplowed’ presumably alludes either to land that has assumed its ‘pre-tillage’ function, or land earmarked solely for use as meadow; perhaps deemed unsuitable for the purposes of arable farming, which may evidence the alternative sense offered by Brown and Roberts.

Farming

At the time of the Domesday survey, the WP area was not as well populated as many areas in the Midlands. However, by the end of the 13th century, the population had increased considerably, as had the settlements and provisions for arable farming: at Lillingstone Dayrell the population rose threefold and new settlements such as Cattle End and Elm Green were created to cope with the expansion (Jones & Page 2006: 131). In the 13th century, with the increase of arable farming, many lords decided to manage their demesnes directly, as this was more profitable than leasing them. This meant that many people (e.g. bailiffs and reeves) were given the responsibility of managing the lords' finances, which has in turn provided us with many useful documents, such as extents and accounts to aid our quest for a fuller historical account of this period.

At the beginning of the 14th century, Whittlewood was heavily engaged in arable farming; only a small portion of its lands were used for meadow and pasture. Pottery finds indicate that the open fields of the WP area were more intensively manured after 1250. Grain was making substantial profits, which encouraged lords to make crops their primary focus. Many of the lords assarted parts of their woodland in order to further increase grain profits, e.g. in 1253 William de Dive assarted 13 acres of his wood in Wicken for farming purposes (Jones & Page 2006: 136). Wheat, oats, and dredge (in that order) were most highly valued in the middle ages, although a variety of other crops were sown on a more limited scale. Across the WP area, crops recorded in the earliest documents include beans, barley and corn, e.g. *Bancroft* (Akeley – 1228, TNA: PRO, C47/12/7), *Barlichul* (Furtho – 1334, NRO, Furtho X/16), *Cornfeld* (Akeley – 1228, TNA: PRO, C47/12/7), though is it possible that not all parishes were fully engaged in arable cultivation at that time? Alternatively, there may have been a tendency in some parts of the WP area to name land after the crop sown, whereas in other areas the preferred specifier was more likely a personal name or a descriptive adjective. In Akeley, Leckhampstead and Silverstone crop names are first mentioned in 13th century documents,²⁶ in comparison to Lillingstone Dayrell, Lillingstone Lovell, Stowe, Whittlebury and Wicken where such names are often not recorded until the 17th century.²⁷

Fertilisers such as marl would have been used in the WP area: in Lillingstone Dayrell archaeologists identified traces of a marl-pit (Jones & Page 2006: 138), located near *Marle Pit Field* (1611, BRO, D22/9/1, Estate).²⁸ There is also evidence of drainage systems in place in the WP area: the process of ridge and furrow ploughed the soil into long linear ridges, leaving furrows between which assisted drainage and acted as markers between one strip of land and the next (Hooke 1998: 126). Minor names such as *Water furrowe* (Leckhampstead – 1639, Glebe) and *Ringfurrowe furlong* (Passenham – 1566, TNA: PRO, DL43/8/6A) may allude to these drainage systems; the latter presumably describes a more specialised circular field design and drainage system. OE elements such as *sīc* ‘(field or meadow along) a small stream’ (e.g. *Stocwellesiche* (Silverstone - 1287-89, LPC)) and **cutel* ‘artificial water-channel’ (e.g. *Cuttulle furlong* 1414 (Furtho – 1414, NRO, Furtho III/14)) may also refer to drainage systems used in the WP area.

In the 13th and 14th centuries the lords at Whittlewood kept a variety of animals: at Silverstone, the manor concentrated its efforts on cattle for dairying, whereas at Potterspury working animals were more important. Early documentary evidence shows that woodland had a use outside of the contexts of hunting and the timber trade; it was an ideal environment for the pasturing of animals (Hooke 1998: 142). Common pasture in Whittlewood was divided in terms of ‘in-towns’ (including Passenham and Deanshanger, Potterspury, Silverstone, and Whittlebury) and ‘out-towns’ (including Lillingstone Dayrell, Lillingstone Lovell, and Wicken). The ‘in-towns’ were entitled to common of pasture from 25th March until 1st November; the ‘out-towns’ were restricted to the period between 23rd April and 25th September. The animals permitted to graze on common ground were also limited to cattle and horses (i.e. sheep, pigs and goats were forbidden) (Jones & Page 2006: 141-2, Brown & Roberts 1973: 37). Throughout the middle ages, the deer of the royal forest enjoyed preferential treatment – all other animals were prohibited from entering the forest during ‘fence month’,²⁹ when the deer were fawning (Jones & Page 2006: 142); *Deresmete* (Whittlebury – 1427-50, NRO, XYZ 1390) possibly alludes to ‘a deer enclosure’.³⁰

After the Black Death, the population plummeted. In the WP area demesne agriculture had fallen into decline; demesne and peasant arable land lay untilled, since there were fewer workers, and as such decreased in value. For the majority, arable farming was no longer seen as profitable. The demand for grain had lessened and as a result, preferences changed from arable farming to pasture production; this increased the numbers of sheep and cattle. Some crops fell into decline where others prevailed, and also new crops were introduced into some parishes. Jones and Page note that in Passenham at the end of the 14th century barley and peas replaced oats as the main fodder crop (2006: 140); minor names recorded in later documents, e.g. *barlie crofte* (1591, TNA: PRO, DL42/115) and *Peace furlong* (1566, TNA: PRO, DL43/8/6A) bear witness to this.

The chronology of arable farming varies across the WP area; although minor names are not always representative of farming practices at any one time, we are still able to add to our knowledge of crop usage during the medieval period and more importantly to the onomastician, to expose naming preferences across the WP area. For example, we know that beans were sown on a limited scale in many parishes (Jones & Page 2006: 135), presupposing that a name such as *bean field* would be fairly distinctive; the OE element **bēan** features in minor names in the majority of parishes throughout the medieval period (1225 – 1840). Wheat, on the other hand, was a popular crop: in Silverstone more than half of the cultivatable demesne was devoted to wheat in the 13th century (Jones & Page 2006: 135); it comes as no surprise therefore that OE **hwBte** is not recorded in minor names until the 16th century, at a time when pasture had overtaken arable farming (and fields containing wheat were probably sporadic). It is, however, difficult to understand why many fields and furlongs carried the names of crops when they were farmed in rotation. It is possible that the conditions in and around certain pieces of land suited particular crops, sown in the same fields time after time to increase yield; the field- or furlong-name simply a useful reminder of the original location.

Due to the extent of arable farming, pasture was limited and increased in value throughout the middle ages. This culminated in the mid-14th century when the decision was made to reduce arable to meet the high demand for pasture. In the

15th century sheep-farming became popular, as it was inexpensive and wool was profitable (Jones & Page 2006: 143, 203). The minor names that explicitly refer to rights of common tend to appear later, e.g. *Common Close* 1631 (Akeley – NCO, 4468), *The Cowcomon* 1633 (17th century) (Dadford in Stowe – BRO, D104/73-74) and *Commonffeild* 1650 (Potterspurly – TNA: PRO, E317/Northants/41). This is probably due in part to the restrictive nature of forest law, although the shortage and expense of pasture almost certainly played a part; presumably there would have been little or no pasture available for commoning livestock. Documentary evidence in the neighbouring county of Leicestershire tells a similar story: the earliest known attestation of ME **commune** is in 1550 (see PNLei 2•130) and the majority of references are 17th – 18th century. There are other words alluding to ‘land held in common’, such as OE adjective (**ge**)**mBne** ‘common’ and OE *scearu* ‘share of the common land’ (EPNE II: 33, 102) but these were not recorded in the WP area.³¹

In addition to common pasture, there was also common meadowland. However, as meadowland was in such short supply, tenants were often expected to share with others; evidenced in names such as *Bartelote* 1477 (Potterspurly – TNA: PRO, E210/2741) and *Lott Meades* 1633 (17th century) (Stowe – BRO, D104/73-74), the presence of *lot* (see **hlot**) indicates that the meadow was redistributed by tenants casting lots. The term *dole* (see **dāl**) is similar; also referring to the division of land into shares, e.g. *doole meadows* 1588 (Silverstone – NRO, LB50), *the Dole Mead* 1650 (Potterspurly – TNA: PRO, E317/Northants/40), *Sschortedolus* 1361 (Potterspurly – TNA: PRO, E210/8247) and *town dole meade* 1639 (Leckhampstead – Glebe). Field indicates that **dāl** was used of meadow rather than arable (1993: 23). Evidence from the WP area reveals a noteworthy pattern in the use of OE **hlot** and **dāl**: from the 16th century the elements combine (as specifics) with **mēd** (‘meadow’) only; before this point **dāl** and **hlot** occur exclusively as generics with personal names and adjectives. This may document the transition between open-field farming, where the terms **dāl** and **hlot** held specific meanings relating to land allocation, to the beginnings of enclosure where the use of these terms decreased in frequency. In later names, therefore, a less specific generic (**mēd**) was probably required for sense; the specifiers **dāl** and **hlot** may have been retained to preserve an open-field convention.

Through close observation of documentary evidence and study of the landscape we can bear witness to the shift from open-field farming to the present system of enclosed farms. Field maintains that remnants of the open-field system are found in minor names (1993: 10). Although not all of the early names survive in documentary evidence, even a smattering of minor names can be used to provide the location of particular furlongs, and more importantly, to provide a chronology of farming processes specific to parishes or areas. Post-enclosure minor names are often found alongside these earlier names.

It is widely accepted that there are certain field-name elements that are connected to open-field farming, and others that are applied to the process of enclosure. Although the literal sense of the OE element **furlang** is ‘the length of a furrow’, over time it developed another sense: ‘division of a common field, in which the furrows lie in the same direction’ (EPNE I: 189-90). It is difficult to pinpoint examples in the WP area that conform to one sense over the other, though we assume that the majority refer to the latter sense, e.g. *Bryers furlong* (Passenham – 1566, TNA: PRO, DL43/8/6A) with a personal name, and *no mane land furlonge* (Lillingstone Lovell – 1686, Glebe) probably referring to a shared piece of land and/or a piece of land on a parish boundary. The OE element **feld** also refers to land held in common (in its later senses),³² with examples *Astefeld* (Potterspury – 1416-17, TNA: PRO, SC6/949/2), *le northfelde* (Lillingstone Lovell – 1366, LPC) and *Suthfelde* (Whittlebury – c.1196-c.1205, LPC), which were probably known as the ‘great fields’ (cf. Field 1972: xi-xii).

One of the senses of ME element *heved* ‘head’ (OE **hēafod**) alludes to the mound of soil produced when turning the plough at the end of a selion; a *headland* (see ***hēafod-land**) therefore refers to a line of *heads* across the furlong, e.g. *a hedlonde rode* (Akeley – 1565, NCO, 4105), *Rufheadland* (Furtho – 1593, NRO, Furtho XIII/16). Through the process of marking out rectangular strips in the open fields, inevitably there was often land ‘left over’, labelled differently to the regular pieces of land. *Gorebrode furlonge* (Passenham – 1566, TNA: PRO, DL43/8/6A) denotes ‘a broad strip of land in the triangular corner of the common field’ (see **gore-brode**); similarly the ME element **butte** alludes to the short strips, often found at right-angles to *furlongs*, in a common field, e.g. *Walesbutt* (Akeley –

1400-22, NCO, 4085), *Okesbutt* (Miscellaneous – c.1303, NRO, E(B)3), *Butfurlonge* (Furtho – 1686, Glebe).

The process of enclosure converted arable into pasture, merging the scattered arable strips and surrounding them with hedges. The OE element **croft** denotes ‘a small enclosure of arable or pasture land’ and is commonly combined with personal names, e.g. *Burmans Croft* (Lillingstone Dayrell – 1611, BRO, D22/9/1), though many earlier examples of this combination (before enclosure) may be in reference to a more localised enclosure, i.e. ‘land around one’s own property’ (DOE), e.g. *Edrichescrofte*, *Edrichestort* (Lillingstone Lovell – 1288-9, LPC), *Hemeriscroft* (Whittlebury – c.1220-30, LPC). Names such as *barlie crofte* (Passenham – 1591, TNA: PRO, DL42/115) and *Ryecroft* (Silverstone – 1347, LPC) are examples of another common combination with **croft** (with crop names), referring to land used solely for agricultural purposes, although since enclosure generally involved the conversion from arable to pasture, we can conclude that **croft** was probably not applied to land enclosed after the decline of open-field farming. Vocabulary associated with the process of enclosure includes: OFr **clos** (e.g. *Dial Close*, Wicken), OE **geard** (e.g. *Jeffes yarde*, Passenham) and **pightel** (e.g. *Judith Greens Pightle*, Wicken).³³

In addition to names which are connected to open-field farming or enclosure, we are also able to witness the transition between the two stages through use of different specifiers in combinations. As an example, the element **æcer**, under the open-field system, was recorded in combinations with personal names, e.g. *Saltershalfaker* (Silverstone – 1288-9, LPC), elements descriptive of the surrounding landscape, breadth of land, and state of cultivation, e.g. *Medaker* (Stowe – 13th century, BL, Harl Ch 52I23), *Brodhaker*, *Gidiaker* (Silverstone – 1288-9, LPC), but almost never with numbers.³⁴ From the 17th century onwards the majority of **æcer** names are combined with numbers (recording the size of the land), which seems to coincide with enclosure in parishes such as Leckhampstead (enclosed in 1630) (Sheahan 1971: 282); **æcer** names after this point include *6 acre furlong*, *Twelve acre* 1639 (Glebe), and *Five Acre Close*, *Fourty Acres* c.1840 (Tithe). This tracks the development of the word **æcer**, modified and encouraged by the process of enclosure and the explicit nature of the documents

that followed. In pre-enclosure times, the element **æcer** features heavily in Silverstone's minor names in combinations such as those mentioned above; however, it is noteworthy that after enclosure in 1824 (Hall 1995: 342), Silverstone produces no **æcer** names, whether with numbers or otherwise. There is no clear explanation for this phenomenon, although it is not unreasonable to assume that there were preferences within parishes, favouring certain methods of naming over others (especially where there were changes in land ownership).

Open-field farming continued in the later middle ages, although some parishes embarked upon the process of enclosure earlier than others, e.g. Akeley, Deanshanger, Potterspury, Puxley, Silverstone, Whittlebury, and Wicken are all reported to have enclosed portions of land before the act of parliamentary enclosure in the late 18th and 19th centuries (Jones & Page 2006: 214, Hall 1995: 326). However, many villages retained their open fields and rights of common until the 18th and 19th centuries, e.g. at Akeley, Deanshanger, Potterspury, Silverstone, Whittlebury and Wicken (Jones & Page 2006: 219, Hall 1995: 364).

In the centuries that followed, land in the WP area was used for arable, pasture, meadow and woodland. Jones and Page argue that aside from a small amount of moor recorded in Potterspury, other land uses, such as heath, marsh and waste were not evidenced in the WP area (2006: 131, Fig 48). However, on closer inspection of the minor names we discover evidence to the contrary: c.1300 there are no less than sixteen minor names across the WP area which contain the element **mōr** - *Taylursmor* 1301 (Potterspury – TNA: PRO, C133/100 (1)) and *Morladefeld* 1280 (Leckhampstead – FF) are two such examples. In addition to this, the elements **mēos** 'moss, marsh', **hBō** 'heath, heather' and **fenn** 'fen, marsh' are also found in minor names in the same period: *Musewelleheued*' 1288-9 (Silverstone – LPC), *le Heth* 1288-9 (Silverstone), and *Masefen* c.1190-c.1231 (Leckhampstead – LPC).

Rural industry

It is accepted that Whittlewood's focus was predominantly agriculture, though this would not have provided sufficient income for the inhabitants of

Whittlewood. The adoption of the affix *potter* in the place-name Potterspur³⁵ reveals that it was a parish devoted to the pottery industry (Dyer forthcoming: 5); indeed, there were at least six kilns active there between 13th - 15th century. During the WP archaeological excavations, examples of Potterspur wares were unearthed from nearly all the late medieval sites in the WP area (and further afield) (Jones & Page 2006: 153). To this end, Potterspur was probably not dissimilar to Crockerton (W), where the pottery industry also supplemented agricultural income in the medieval period. Furthermore, there is no known evidence of occupational surnames attached to this industry in Whittlewood, which again runs parallel to Crockerton, where Dyer reports that neither *le potter* nor *le crocker* were attested as personal names, perhaps because these labels “would have been of little value for identifying individuals in a village in which numerous households practised the same craft” (forthcoming: 4). Indeed, the only medieval potter with a definite link to the industry at Potterspur is William Lacy (1482, VCH Nth V•319). Pottery manufacture often supported just part of a village, leaving the rest to find their income through agricultural means or engaged in another occupation; fortunately, Whittlewood had “the resources to support a range of non-agricultural occupations” (Jones & Page 2003: 83). Engineers, cooks, tailors and millers are just some of the trades revealed in personal names recorded in the WP area.³⁶

The WP area contained no medieval towns nor any markets licensed by the King, although it was in close proximity to four small towns which were important in the middle ages: Brackley, Buckingham, Stony Stratford and Towcester. It is likely that inhabitants from the WP area would have travelled to these towns for items that they could not obtain locally or to export their own produce, e.g. Whittlewood was known to export timber (Jones & Page 2006: 153). In addition to this, there were probably a number of unlicensed markets in the WP area. One such market was held at Old Stratford at the crossroads of Watling Street and the Buckingham to Northampton road [SP 775 414]. We know that a hermitage was established close to the crossroads in the 14th century,³⁷ which presumably attracted passing travellers (Jones & Page 2006: 151). At a much earlier period, it is suspected that the hamlet of Lamport may also have held an unlicensed market.³⁸ It is expected that there was also much unofficial trade in the WP area,

often on a smaller scale within parish communities, “at the farm gate, or in unofficial market venues such as a churchyard or other open space” (Jones & Page 2006: 151). The earliest spelling of Stollage Lodge (Passenham) is *Stalladge yate* 1591 (*DuLaMiscBks*, see PNNth: 103), which could be interpreted as ‘market gate’, though the alternative sense ‘way of entry for neighbouring parishes into the forest’ cannot be discounted (see **stallage**). Brown and Roberts report that there also existed a *Stallage Lane* (now Puxley Lane), which connected *Stallage Gate* to the centre of Passenham (1973: 3). Similar names Stollage Farm (1999, OS Explorer 207) and *Paulerspury Stollage* (1787, TNA: PRO, MR1/315) are recorded in the neighbouring parish of Whittlebury. Further evidence of market trade is found near Leckhampstead with the minor name *Chepingwey* (1276, PNBk: 259); since there is no evidence to suggest that there was a market at Akeley, the interpretation ‘road leading to a market’ is more feasible. The road that passes through the south part of Leckhampstead (between Buckingham and Stony Stratford) is certainly a candidate.

Dialectal features

Mawer *et al.* note that it is characteristic of the local dialect for final <d> and <t> to be lost after a consonant (PNBk: xxvi); this is illustrated by Stockholt (Akeley) where the known pronunciation is [stOk@l] (cf. also *Stockeholefield* (Stowe)).

There is much to be learnt about the dialectal features of the WP area: this section will highlight and interpret a few interesting examples using the minor name evidence.

A recurrent feature, characteristic of Northamptonshire, is the presence of <a> where we would usually find <o>.³⁹ This unrounding is recorded in the dialect word for **croft**, *craft*, e.g. *neather Canes Craft*, *Crafse ffurlong* (Potterspury – 1650, TNA: PRO, E317/Northants/40, /41), but is also found more generally across the areas of Potterspury and Silverstone in examples such as *Brawnehill* (1588, NRO, LB50) and *Bladehangre* (1364-77, TNA: PRO, E32/305A).⁴⁰ This can be explained, at least in part, by the distribution of the feature across the counties of Norfolk (to the east) and Shropshire, Staffordshire and Worcestershire (to the west) (EDD I: 802). Another interesting phonological example is found in

names such as *luttlehull* (Furtho) and probably *Luclehey* (Miscellaneous). This is a ME dialect feature where <u> represents OE /y/ in elements such as **lĒtel**; cf. Litlington, *Lutlington* 1330 (PNC: 56), Littlecote, *Lutlecote* 1195 (PNBk: 72), Lidlington, *Lutlingeton* 1220 (PNBdHu: 78). According to Kristensson, in Northamptonshire “the southern half [of the county belonged] to the /y(:)/ area” (1995: 72).⁴¹ The same feature is noted in *bridge* names, e.g. *Frebrugge* (Leckhampstead – c.1225-31, LPC), *Touebruyg* (Silverstone – 1347, LPC).⁴²

Dialect vocabulary is often difficult to positively identify in minor names, especially if there are alternative interpretations. To this end, two examples of reasonable certainty have been selected: *Horesheued* (Passenham – c.1250, SPC), which may contain the dialect term *horse’s head* referring to ‘small portions into which the windrows are broken up in hay-making’⁴³ and Chamber’s Sale Copse (Whittlebury), one of a few names in the vicinity to preserve the Northamptonshire dialect word *sale* ‘division or ‘quarter’ of a wood, of which the underwood is cut down and sold’ (EDD V: 205).⁴⁴ In addition to these examples, we must not forget the Northamptonshire dialect sense of the OE element **brēc** (ME **breche**), ‘field after the corn has been reaped’ (EDD I: 389), suspected in minor names such as *the breche* (Furtho – c.1275-1300, NRO, Furtho X/3) and *Breach Field* (Whittlebury – 1797, NRO, Map 6100).

Conclusion

Whittlewood Forest was valued by the King and peasants alike for its political and economic value: “medieval Whittlewood not only provided kings and lords with a well-managed and closely supervised hunting landscape; it also offered an extensive and diverse farming landscape to the inhabitants of the forest villages” (Jones & Page 2006: 130). However, the reasons for which the Forest was valued often inhibited the growth of settlements and restricted farming opportunities, especially with the enforcement of forest law. Nevertheless, nucleated settlements existed and developed alongside their dispersed counterparts. The settlements in the WP area are thought to have grown outwards from pre-village nuclei; a phenomenon common to the development of both nucleated and dispersed settlements here (Jones & Page 2006: 104; Lewis *et al.* 2001: 57). In some parts

of Whittlewood, nucleation and the idea of open-field farming was favoured, whereas other settlements maintained their dispersed appearance.⁴⁵ Many place-names can be related to settlement patterns within the WP area; most noteworthy perhaps, is the discovery of *end* names in Furtho, which may aid settlement categorization.

Throughout the middle ages, the inhabitants of Whittlewood seem to have utilized the resources and local trade networks, which Jones and Page attribute to “its position on the edge of woodland and champion zones” (2006: 153).⁴⁶ The vocabulary used in minor names has shed light on the processes and preferences involved in farming, as well as the pottery industry and possible markets in the WP area. The place-names offered in this chapter have augmented our knowledge and understanding of the WP area in the middle ages; in some cases they may have even provided new foci for discussion. Documentary evidence provides us with an insight into life in the medieval period; conclusions can therefore be verified with the support of disciplines such as archaeology and history.

¹ For a fuller account, see Brown & Roberts 1973: 37.

² This is comparative to the lack of documentation at that time. From this graph we may also presume that from the late 16th century onwards usage of the OE element *lēah* dwindled and elements such as OE *wudu* were more widely used to label woodland locations.

³ The first direct reference we have to Shrob Lawn, however, is *Shrob Lawn* 1787 (TNA: PRO, MR1/315).

⁴ See *copis* and **ryding* in List of Elements.

⁵ The earliest sense of *trench* is ‘a path or track cut through a wood or forest; an alley; a hollow walk’, recorded c. 1386 (OED).

⁶ The ME element *copis* is also recorded in one 15th century document (NCO, 4085).

⁷ Champion countryside comprises large open fields divided into many small, unhedged strips, which were held by the villagers (Roberts & Wrathmell 2002: 1-2).

⁸ In any case, dispersed pockets like those found in Whittlewood can sometimes be found within the nucleated areas of the Central Province.

⁹ Akeley has since become a tight nucleated settlement.

¹⁰ The Knights Templar disbanded in 1312 (Field: 226); *le Temple ende* is recorded in 1314 (NRO, Furtho X/7). Presumably the name pays tribute to the Order and its accomplishments.

¹¹ It was reported in Chapter 2 that Cheley Well is the proposed meeting-place for Cleyley Hundred (PNNth: 96).

¹² Later forms: *Blakewellende* 1400-1 (AD), *Blakwellende* 1416-17 (TNA: PRO, SC6/949/2), *Blackwell End Close*, *Blackwell end Hall* 1596-1667 (NRO, Furtho XIII/4).

¹³ Jones & Page suggest that a number of distinct parts or ‘ends’ may be characteristic of a polyfocal village. However, the categories of polyfocal, dispersed and nucleated often overlap: “Some villages are so fragmented that they can be perceived as a form of dispersal.” (Jones & Page 2006: 2).

¹⁴ North End: *Northande*, *-ende* 1327-54 (PNEss: 273), Mill End: *le Melnende* 1277 (PNHrt: 166).

¹⁵ See also Chapter 2 for a discussion on major names with Scandinavian influence in and around Whittlewood.

¹⁶ Later forms: *Titebrigge*, *Totisbrigge* 1390 (BI&I: 527, 517).

¹⁷ The Green [SP 766 396] (1892 6” map): *The Green* 1787 (TNA: PRO, MR1/315).

- ¹⁸ Watts adds *street* names to this distribution theory, of which there are no known examples in the WP area.
- ¹⁹ Unlike **tūn** and **lēah** (see above), these elements are not mutually exclusive in their distribution.
- ²⁰ There are documents that relate specifically to Dadford (BRO, D104/73-74) and Lamport (NRO, T(S) 1/2/3).
- ²¹ Forms: *Lyttle Swynney hedge*, *Lyttle Swyne hedge*, *Neither Swynne*, *Swyne furlong*, *Swynny furlong* 1588 (NRO, LB50), *Lower Swinney furlong*, *Upper Swinney furlong*, *Swinney Close* c.1827 (NRO, Map 2948), *Great swinney*, *Little swinney* c.1840 (Tithe).
- ²² Smith notes that as a generic, **assart** is commonly shortened to *-sart* (EPNE I: 13).
- ²³ Additional forms: *Storkings*, *Storkinson*, *Storkonsor* 1710 (TNA: PRO, E134/9Anne/Mich9), *Far Stockin*, *Great Stockin* 1794 (Encl).
- ²⁴ Hall argues that all settlements adopted a two-field system initially, which often grew into three- or four-field systems as the population increased (Hall 1995: 51).
- ²⁵ The parish of Wicken used ‘ley’ cultivation; the Estate map of 1717 records names such as *Great-* and *Little Leys*, *Hurst Leys*, etc.
- ²⁶ There are six occurrences in total: *Bancroft*, *Barlagghay*, *Cornfeld* 1228 (TNA: PRO, C47/12/7) (Akeley), *Benhul* c.1225-31 (LPC) (Leckhampstead), *Bengil* c.1250-70 (LPC), *Grascroft* 1279-82 (TNA: PRO, SC6/759/31) (Silverstone).
- ²⁷ Examples include: *Cornefield* 1611 (BRO, D22/9/1) (Lillingstone Dayrell), *fflax Close* 1699 (BRO, PR130/28/1) (Lillingstone Lovell), *Banland*, *Banland Meade* (17th century) (BRO, D104/73-74) (Stowe), *Grass Ground* 1706 (TNA: PRO, E134/5Anne/Trin2) (Whittlebury), *Rye furlonge* 1631 (Glebe) (Wicken).
- ²⁸ *Marle Pit Croft* was an adjoining piece of land: *Marle pett field*, *Marle pett croft* 1611 (BRO, D22/9/1), *Marle Pit Croft* (Estate).
- ²⁹ The fortnight before and after Midsummer (21st June).
- ³⁰ The generic in *Deresmete* is possibly ME **mAte**, ‘boundary, boundary mark’ (MED); see Deer Park (Whittlebury).
- ³¹ The only possible exception to this is *Mengeweye* (Potterspury), though the first element is uncertain.
- ³² ‘unenclosed land held in common for cultivation, the common field’ (EPNE I: 166-7).
- ³³ ‘enclosure near or containing a sun-dial’ 1717 (Estate); ‘*Jeff(e)*’s yard or enclosure’ 1591 (TNA: PRO, DL42/115); ‘*Judith Green*’s small enclosure’ 1717 (Estate)
- ³⁴ The exception to the rule is *Fyfhaker* c.1250 (SPC), *Fiweacre* 1316 (TNA: PRO, DL25/2282) (Passenham).
- ³⁵ The affix *potters* was not added until the 13th century; before this point, spellings included *Perie* 1086 (DB) and *Estpirie* 1229 (CI, see PNNth: 105).
- ³⁶ Personal names include: Rogero *le enginiur* c.1240 (early occurrence of *engineer*, antedating MED and OED), Galfrido *coco* c.1240, Johanne Taillour 1370 (LPC) and Ivo *the miller* 1227 (Eyre). For a comprehensive list of personal names found within place-names in the Whittlewood area, see Appendix 3.
- ³⁷ This is probably evidenced in the minor name *Armytage* 1566 (TNA: PRO, DL43/8/6A).
- ³⁸ See discussion in Chapter 3 and entry on Lamport (Stowe) in Chapter 2: 114.
- ³⁹ In some cases the spelling forms are a mix of the two, cf. *Blodhanger* (Silverstone).
- ⁴⁰ Later form: *Bladhangerstokkyng* 1378-9 (Ipm).
- ⁴¹ See also relevant dialect distribution map (Kristensson 1995: 196, Map 13).
- ⁴² See also (Kristensson 1995: 189, Map 6).
- ⁴³ ‘a row in which mown grass or hay is laid before being made up into heaps or cocks’, recorded from 1523-34 (OED). See also EDD III: 236 (Huntingdonshire dialect).
- ⁴⁴ Gover *et al.* report that this word is found elsewhere in Northamptonshire, e.g. *Fremansale* (1401) in Higham Ferrers (PNNth: 157).
- ⁴⁵ The parishes of Leckhampstead and Silverstone have (in part) maintained a dispersed layout.
- ⁴⁶ Whittlewood was “on the boundary between two common types of countryside in England – those of woodland and champion – exhibiting the characteristics of both” (Jones & Page 2003: 71).

Chapter 5 – General Conclusions

As documented in Chapter 2, records containing place-name evidence were more plentiful and informative than had previously been suspected. Historical sources from national and county repositories were consulted and names were recorded in a database (see Appendix 2). As expected, very little written evidence of the Whittlewood area has survived from the period before the Norman Conquest, which necessitated our reliance upon the Domesday Book and later sources, and the interpretation of place-names and topography when documenting changes between 400 and 1100. In addition, the archaeological investigation resulted in a rich array of finds from excavation, fieldwalking and survey.¹ To this end, we have been able to formulate a more rounded picture of the landscape of Whittlewood in the medieval period.

Where field-names are concerned, it should never be assumed that a catalogue of minor names has been exhausted, since specialised knowledge (i.e. of flora and fauna, local traditions, etc.) can supplement an interpretation. The material in Chapter 2 has provided a catalogue of place-names from the Whittlewood area and offers an etymology for all place-names (first recorded before 1600) in light of available evidence. There will always be additional material to collect and analyse, and interpretations to improve and expand. As stated in the Introduction, one of the initial objectives of this thesis was to surpass previous collections of place-name material for the Whittlewood area, since the English Place-Name Society volumes displayed little scope for minor names in particular.

As a landscape, we have ascertained that Whittlewood was adaptable, having supported arboreal, pastoral and arable economies with equal success.

The political and administrative landscape of Whittlewood in the middle ages was clearly shaped by the changes in the post-Roman period (i.e. woodland regeneration and the reorganization of portions of the Forest):

Even the county boundary between Buckinghamshire and Northamptonshire appears to leave its natural course along the Great Ouse and turn abruptly northwards into the woodland (Jones and Page 2003: 69).

In addition, we discovered that at the time of the Domesday Book, Whittlewood was heavily wooded, which manifested in place-names with woodland terms such as **wudu**, **lēah** and **hangra**. Large tracts of woodland were protected (by forest law) during the middle ages, which restricted agricultural opportunities and the exploitation of resources. By the 12th and 13th centuries, however, open fields had been laid out and agriculture became a central focus for the villages of Whittlewood (Jones & Page 2003: 82-3). Jones & Page provide evidence to suggest that Whittlewood developed later than many surrounding Midland landscapes, which allowed the inhabitants to select and utilise only the most successful structures and methods (2006: 94-5).

Today, a sizeable proportion of the WP area is under the plough but equally large areas are devoted to pasture and deciduous woodland. The surviving maps of the 17th to 19th centuries illustrate a landscape not dissimilar to the modern-day realisation. This is largely because the WP area was seemingly unaffected by 19th century industrialisation and the redevelopments of the 20th century (Jones & Page 2006: 19). However, modern landscape changes have hindered the topographical analysis necessary to attain a more comprehensive etymology of place-names such as *Blodhanger* and *Baggenho*, which are obscured by the A43 bypass around Silverstone. Similarly, other significant topographical features are overlain by the Grand Prix circuit (Silverstone) and the golf course (Whittlebury).

Whittlewood was “an anomalous area”, in which both nucleated and dispersed settlements co-existed. Maps display Whittlewood to have been “an island of relatively dispersed settlement in a sea of nucleated villages” (Jones & Page 2003: 82, cf. Roberts & Wrathmell 2000: 22, 50). The reality however, as observed by the authors of *Village, Hamlet and Field*, is that although dispersed settlement is

common in areas of woodland, Whittlewood's settlements were mixed in form – regular rows and clusters indicated nucleated villages (Lewis *et al.* 2001: 57), whereas dispersion was apparent in the more isolated farmsteads and hamlets. In Chapter 4, we explored the idea that place-names are often useful indicators when settlements are being categorised, e.g. *end* names are probably indicative of either a polyfocal or dispersed pattern rather than a nucleated village.

Whittlewood is neither typical of champion nor woodland; it shares characteristics with both types. The hybrid nature of Whittlewood is attributed to the prevalence of woodland influenced by nearby settlements, which transformed between 850 and 1250 AD as nucleated villages formed and developed, and open fields were laid out altering the surrounding landscape (Jones & Page 2003: 83). However, as Jones *et al.* point out, “[...] what emerges is extraordinary fluidity. Medieval landscapes and villagescapes were in permanent transition” (2006: 19/5). That said, individual villagescapes responded to their own issues and changed accordingly, moving settlements in different directions. It is difficult to comment on whether Whittlewood is a typical example of ‘village country’ since there are few extensive studies with which it can be compared. However, case-studies of other parts of the Midlands display similar developmental patterns to Whittlewood, an area seemingly “far from exceptional” (Jones *et al.* 2006: 19/5).

D. H. Green has highlighted the recent collaborations between archaeology, history and philology, and also the benefits and difficulties associated with interdisciplinary investigations. The material basis and reliable dating scheme of archaeology, in many cases, far surpasses the abilities of philology. *Language and history in the early Germanic world* exemplifies the importance of interdisciplinary research; the encounters of the Germanic tribes with classical antiquity and Christianity are examined in light of evidence offered by archaeology, history and philology. Green considers linguistic areas such as semantics and loan-words, and discusses their importance in archaeological and historical circles (1998: Chapter 10). Gelling's analysis of the element **burh** ‘fortified place’ highlights its connections with prehistoric earthworks, specifically hill-forts, e.g. at Whittlebury (2000: 143-44). Similarly, elements such as **strBt** and **wīc**, on occasion, refer to Roman remains labelled by the Anglo-

Saxons (Gelling 2000: 150). The interdisciplinary collaborations of the WP are certainly comparable and onomastics has played an important role in the Project: conclusions drawn from archaeological and historical findings are ultimately enhanced by the interpretations offered by place-names. We are therefore provided with an insight into the landscape of Whittlewood through the eyes of our ancestors, in addition to a better understanding of their culture. It is hoped that the methodology and framework used in this thesis will serve as a model for future interdisciplinary research projects, specifically those involving the disciplines of onomastics, archaeology and history.

¹ 10% of the project area was fieldwalked and 386 test-pits were excavated during four six-week campaigns of fieldwork (Jones & Page 2006: 25).

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List of Elements

This is a list of the elements found in major and minor names across the Whittlewood area before 1600, as analysed in Chapter 2 (including those for which the etymology is uncertain). In each entry, a description of the element is followed by a list of examples; major names are listed first, then minor names by the head-forms (for identified names) or by the earliest spelling (for unidentified names), followed by the parish-name in brackets. Elements marked with an asterisk (*) are not independently recorded in the form cited or are hypothetical forms. Names in *italic* denote unidentified (minor) names.

āc OE, ‘oak-tree’. The mod. forms *Oc-* (and *Ac-*) are due to an early ME and late ME shortening respectively; *Oak-* is commonly found in late place-names and is sometimes a replacement of the older forms by MnE *oak* (VEPN I: 4). Examples include: *?Hanggynook* (Passenham), *Leveokcopys* (Akeley), *Milbomeoke* (Miscellaneous), *Oakefurlong* (Silverstone), *?Okesbutt* (Miscellaneous), *Okesstobbes* (Miscellaneous), *Whyttesokefurlonge* (Silverstone).

ald OE adj., ‘old’: in place-names it is ‘particularly common’ with ancient and disused earthworks (VEPN I: 9); in field-names it denotes land ‘long cultivated’ or ‘formerly used’, i.e. worn-out or fallow, cf. dial. *old-land* ‘arable land left unused’ and also ‘ground that has lain untilled a long time, and is now ploughed up’ (EDD IV: 341). Examples include: *Aldefeld* (Akeley), *Holdefelde* (Lillingstone Lovell), Old Stratford (Passenham), Old Tun Copse (Whittlebury), *le Oldebury* (Akeley).

alien ME adj., ‘foreign(er)’, ‘belonging to another person, place or family; strange’ recorded from 1340 (MED, OED). *?Alyenowodebrok* (Lillingstone Dayrell)

ān OE num./adj., ‘one, single’ with the further sense ‘alone, lonely’ in place-names; difficult to distinguish from each other except by context, and from the OE pers.n. *An(n)a/On(n)a* (Redin: 60) (VEPN I: 14). *Olney* (Silverstone)

area eMnE, ‘vacant piece of ground, level space not otherwise built over or occupied; clear or open space within a building’, recorded from 1538 (OED). Examples include: *area Bateresleghstokkyng* (Miscellaneous), *le Niewestockyng* (Passenham).

assart, essart OFr, ME, ‘clearing in woodland’, often shortened to *sart* (or *sert*). It is common in ME and later field-names (EPNE I: 13), ‘piece of land, taken from waste or forest, cleared of trees and converted into arable’ (Field 1972: 267). Examples include: *Conyesasart* (Silverstone), *Grensart* (Potterspurty).

æcer OE, ‘plot or strip of cultivated land’, also ‘acre, a specific measure of ploughland’, originally the unit a yoke of oxen could plough in a day (VEPN I: 26), perhaps ‘appropriate to pieces of arable land which were surrounded by rough pasture’ (PNLand: 232). Examples include: *acra Simonis Scot’*

(Potterspury), *Acrehedge* (Akeley), *Balaker* (Miscellaneous), *le Blakeheg* (Akeley), *Brodhaker* (Silverstone), *Flitenaker* (Silverstone), *Fyfhaker* (Passenham), *Gidiaker* (Silverstone), *Lokhaker* (Passenham), *Medaker* (Stowe), *Saltershalfaker* (Silverstone), *Thornwot Acres* (Akeley), *Tybbtt's Acre* (Furtho).
[see **æcer-mann**]

æcer-mann OE, 'peasant, ploughman', later a class of feudal tenant (VEPN I: 28), originally 'field-man, farmer; agricola' (BT: 9). ?*Hikemaneslane* (Akeley)
[see **æcer, mann**]

Bl, 'eel'; usually combined with **mere**¹, or a word for 'stream' (DOE, EPNE I: 3). *Ailmer*' (Leckhampstead)

æppel-trēow OE, 'apple-tree, fruit-tree'. OE charter bounds suggest that this was originally a northern equivalent to *apuldor*; the line between them ran through the Midl (VEPN I: 30). *Apeltrowerode* (Miscellaneous)

æsc OE, 'ash-tree' (VEPN I: 32), the ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*) is a native tree and flourished throughout Britain (Field 1972: 7-8). Examples include: *Assebroc* (Leckhampstead), East- and West Ashalls (Passenham), *Kynggesayssh*' (Silverstone).

æspe OE, 'aspen-tree' (VEPN I: 34), also known as 'white poplar' (EPNE I: 5). *Aspeleforlong* (Lillingstone Lovell)

***bagga** OE, 'bag', with possible extended meanings, perhaps describing a topographical feature, 'hill resembling a bag' or an animal, 'object or creature resembling a bag', which may be the badger (supported by the evidence of its frequent occurrence with 'woodland' terms). It is probably connected to Swed *bagge*, 'wether, ram' and MDu *bagghe*, 'small pig' (VEPN I: 36). Kitson concludes that "it is hard to believe that any of the charter instances is not the animal 'badger', for whose etymology there is no satisfactory explanation other than this one" (1993: 72-4); the word *badger* may be derived from OE **bagga* with a form which has been influenced by *badge* 'device, emblem' referring to the white markings on the badger's head (VEPN I: 37). Examples include: *Baggenho* (Silverstone), *Bagley toft* (Leckhampstead), *Bagnell Middle feilde* (Wicken).

baiard OFr (AN), 'bay horse'; originally applied to horses of a 'red-brown or bay' colour (adj. *bai*), but later used to describe horses of any colour (VEPN I: 38). Examples include: *Bayard*' (Potterspury), *Byard Watering Close* (Furtho).

balca OE, 'ridge, bank'; most commonly used in field-names in its technical sense, of the ridge of unploughed land that marked the boundary between adjacent strips of the common field (VEPN I: 42); see Rackham's pictorial representation (1993: 166). In addition, we learn that 'tethered animals often grazed the balks' (Field 1972: 267). Examples include: *Balkelond* (Passenham), *Clobooke* (Silverstone), ?*Feliwell*' (Silverstone), *Gallowway* (Akeley), *Hanel*' (Silverstone), *Hickesbridgebulke* (Passenham), *Lowsyebusshebalke* (Passenham), *meere balke* (Passenham), *Rouleye* (Passenham).

***ball** OE, **bŷllr** ON, **bal(le)** ME, ‘ball’; probably used in place-names, as it is in So dial., of ‘rounded hill, hillock’ (EDD I: 143). Also used of ‘a mound of earth set up as a boundary mark’ in W, cf. PNW: 422. Perhaps a meaning found across southern England. The element **ball** is difficult to separate from ON pers.n. *Balli* (VEPN I: 43). ?*Balaker* (Miscellaneous)

barkere ME, ‘tanner’; found only in old street-names, cf. Barkergate (PNNt: 14). This element cannot be distinguished from the derived surname, attested from 1255 (DES: 27), and there is further confusion with ME *berkere* (Ofr (AN) *bercher*) ‘shepherd’, also found in surnames (VEPN I: 50). *Barkereslane* (Silverstone)

bæce, **bece** OE, **beche**, **bache** ME, ‘stream, stream valley’ (VEPN I: 57), Gelling suggests that this element denotes ‘a small stream flowing in a fairly well marked, but not dramatic, valley’ (PNLand: 12), *bache* and *beche* are common forms in the Midl (EPNE I: 23-24). *Holback Lane* (Lillingstone Dayrell)

bæc-hūs OE, ‘bakehouse, bakery’; common in minor names (VEPN I: 59). There is a potential confusion with *backhouse* ‘back room, scullery’ (EDD I: 115), recorded from 1710 (OED). *Bakhowsdych* (Akeley)
[see **hūs**]

bær OE, ‘bare, without vegetation; barren’; in ME difficult to distinguish from *bBr*, *bār*, **bearu**, and **bere** (VEPN I: 60). ?*Berehill furlong* (Passenham)

bærlic OE, **barlich**, **-li** ME, ‘barley’, rarely attested in OE; probably a late side-form of **bere**, perhaps in origin an adj. (VEPN I: 60). Examples include: *Barlagghay* (Akeley), *Barlichul* (Furtho), *barlie crofte* (Passenham).
[see **bere**]

bēan OE, ‘bean’, referring both to broad-beans and horse-beans, said to be ‘an essential element in the poor man’s diet’ (VEPN I: 64, EPNE I: 22). It glosses *legumen* ‘any kind of pulse, especially the bean’ (DOE). Examples include: *Bancroft* (Akeley), *Banlond* (Passenham), *Bengil* (Silverstone), *Benhul* (Leckhampstead)

bearu OE, ‘grove, small wood’, used specifically of isolated woods and referred to ‘a wood of limited extent and was not applied to forest areas’, although Gelling also notes that Nth is a county in which **bearu** is not evidenced (PNLand: 189-90). This element is difficult to distinguish from **beorg**. Although absent from a large area of central and southern England, it is found in the EMidl and counties further north (VEPN I: 65). Examples include: ?*Kingesbarwe* (Miscellaneous), *Wikebarwe* (Miscellaneous).

bēce OE, ‘beech-tree’; also derived OE adj. **bēcen** ‘of beech’, ‘growing with beech-trees’, ‘made of beech’ (VEPN I: 67-8). ?*Beacham* (Furtho)

bedlem ME, ‘mental hospital’ – a derogatory name, alluding to the Royal Bethlem Hospital in London, which became a mental institution some time before 1402. The use can be seen in the *Bethel* or *Bedlam* Hospital in Norwich, which

gave its name to Bethel Street (Norwich). *Bedlam* was subsequently used as a term for an inmate of an asylum or one fit for such a place; this sense may also be relevant to the derogatory use of the term for unproductive fields (VEPN I: 70), ‘fields that only a madman would attempt to cultivate’ (Field 1993: 107). *Bedlam Copse* (Wicken)

beneoðan OE prep., ‘beneath, under, below’ (VEPN I: 81). *Benethewey* (Akeley)

beorg, berg OE, ‘hill, mound’, ‘barrow’ (VEPN I: 88-9); in field-names it denotes ‘(land on) a hill’ (Field 1972: 25, 267). It is more common “in minor names...than in names of major settlements” (PNLand: 127). In ME **beorg** is hard to distinguish from **bearu** and **burh**: the OE nom. *beorg, berg* became ME *bergh*, later *bargh, barf*; the OE dat. *beorge* became ME *berwe*, later *berrow, burrow*. Both **bearu** and **berg** are represented in mod. names as *–berrow* or *–barrow* (VEPN I: 89). Examples include: *?Barrowe hedge* (Passenham), *Barroweleyepece* (Passenham), *?Kingesbarwe* (Miscellaneous).

bere OE, ‘barley’; difficult to distinguish from *bār, bǣr, bBr* and the pers.n. *Bera* (VEPN I: 85), perhaps names in **bere** “allude to *bear*, or two-rowed barley, grown in the Midlands and the north” (Field 1993: 96). Examples include: *?Berehill furlong* (Passenham), *Berewell lane end* (Potterspurty), *Berfeld* (Potterspurty).
[see **bærlic**]

bere-ærn, beren, bern OE, ‘barn, storehouse for barley and other grain’; difficult to distinguish from OE adj. *beren*² ‘of or growing with barley’ (VEPN I: 86). Examples include: *Barn closes* (Leckhampstead), *Bernehul* (Silverstone), *Claydon’s Barn* (Whittlebury), *Haybern* (Lillingstone Dayrell), *Heybern* (Lillingstone Lovell), *Heyberne* (Potterspurty), *Personesberne* (Akeley).
[see also **bern-yerd**]

berige OE, ‘berry’ (VEPN I: 91). Examples include: *?Beryefeld* (Potterspurty), *Biryebussh* (Potterspurty).

bern-yerd ME, ‘barn yard’; compound recorded from 1354-5 (MED, OED). *Bernyerd* (Silverstone)
[see **bere-ærn, geard**]

***big** ME, ‘building’; a derivative of ME *biggen* (from ON *byggja*) and parallel to ME **bigging**, ‘building’ (VEPN I: 98), also later ‘an outbuilding, an outhouse’ (EPNE I: 35). *Bygge* (Wicken)

birce OE, ‘birch tree’ (VEPN I: 103). *?Byrchesweye* (Miscellaneous)
[see also ***bircen**]

***bircen** OE adj., ‘birchen, growing with birch-trees’; in ME and later spellings the element would be hard to distinguish from inflected forms of **birce** (VEPN I: 104). *Byrchenegrene* (Lillingstone Lovell)
[see **birce**]

blæc OE adj., ‘black’, indistinguishable from antonym **blāc** ‘pale, white’; context is crucial. In early MnE, *black* may also have the sense ‘fertile’ (in contrast to *white*, ‘infertile’), cf. PNRu: 286 (VEPN I: 110-11). In field-names, **blæc** often refers to dark soil, which may be blackened by fire, surface water or coal. Alternatively it may denote dark vegetation (Field 1972: 22). Examples include: *Blacklande* (Furtho), *Blackpit* (Stowe), *Blackwell End* (Potterspury), *le Blakeheg* (Akeley), *le Blakelande* (Lillingstone Lovell), *Blakeput* (Lillingstone Dayrell), *Blakeputt* (Silverstone), *le Blakeputte* (Lillingstone Lovell).

***blBcen** OE, ‘bleaching’, cf. Blashenwell, site of a calcareous spring (PNDo 1Ψ9) and *Blechefeld* 1425 (PNWest 2Ψ8), alluding to the bleaching of cloth (VEPN I: 112). *Blechmerefurlong* (Leckhampstead)

blind OE, **blindr** ON adj., ‘blind’, ‘concealed’, ‘dark’, ‘closed at one end’, or ‘overgrown’ (VEPN I: 115). *Blyndwell furlong* (Passenham)

blōd OE, ‘blood’ appears in connection with trees, woods and water, and may refer to colour (VEPN I: 116). There is also an adj. sense of **blōd** meaning ‘bloody’ or possibly ‘blood-coloured’, noted from c.1300 (MED). Although less frequent, reference to the physical presence of blood is another possible sense (VEPN I: 116). Examples include: *blad mundand* (Silverstone), *Blodhanger* (Silverstone).

***bōcen** OE adj., ‘growing with beech-trees’ (VEPN I: 119). (*wood of*) *Bokenehul* (Miscellaneous)

bog ME, ‘bog, marsh’ (VEPN I: 120), ‘waterlogged land’, used of marshy or badly drained pieces of land (Field 1972: 24, 267). ?*Boggebyne* (Passenham)

***boia** OE, ‘boy, servant, knave’, not independently recorded until c.1300 (VEPN I: 122). Insley suggests that names such as *Boydale*, *-dole* might denote a share of land “appropriate to a boy, but not a man” (PNL 4Ψ137). This word is difficult to distinguish from OE pers.n. *Boia* (Feilitzen: 205). ?*Boycott* (Stowe)

bordel OFr, ‘bordello, brothel’, earlier ‘cottage’. This element is a diminutive of OFr *bord* ‘cottage’, and originally meant ‘small cottage, hut’ (VEPN I: 128), though ME *bordel* (attested from c.1300) has the sense ‘brothel’ (MED). *Bordeles* (Furtho)

boðen OE, ‘rosemary’, also applied to other plants such as thyme, corn marigold and feverfew (VEPN I: 135). *Buthenho* (Miscellaneous)

bowling-alley ME, ‘land level enough for, or actually used for, the game of bowls’ (Field 1972: 26), though the name may allude ‘not to playing sites but merely to land suitable for a game on account of its dimensions, shape and level surface’ (Field 1993: 246). *Bowling Alley* (Wicken)

brād OE adj., ‘broad, wide, spacious’; forms vary from mod. *Brad-* (due to an early shortening of the vowel), to ME *Brod(e)-* and mod. *Broad-* (where a long vowel is preserved). It is difficult to distinguish from OE pers.n. *Brāda* (VEPN II:

2-3, EPNE I: 45). Examples include: *Bradenetoft* (Akeley), *Bradewelle* (Passenham), *Bradley Fields Farm* (Lillingstone Lovell), *Brodeheg* (Silverstone), *Brodemeade* (Akeley), *Brodemedede* (Leckhampstead), *le Brodemore* (Akeley), *Brodhaker* (Silverstone).

***brādu** OE (hypothetical form of **brBdu**), ‘breadth’, is used in field-names to refer to broad pieces of land, specifically ‘broad strips of the common-field’. This element regularly develops to ME *brede*; which tend to interchange with the variants *brade* and *brode*, influenced by the adj. **brād** (see above). *Brode* is a common form in Nth, although not the only form noted as previously suggested; *Brede* is also noted in the Whittlewood area (VEPN II: 8-9). Examples include: *le Brede* (Miscellaneous), *le Brode of the lesewe* (Lillingstone Lovell).

[see also **gore-brode**]

brēc OE, **breche** ME, ‘land broken up for cultivation’. Recorded in mod. dial. with the meanings ‘piece of unenclosed arable land’, ‘division of a field or farm’, and in Nth ‘field after the corn has been reaped’ (EDD I: 389). It is possible that these more specific senses reflect the breaking-up, or division, of an area (rather than the breaking-up of land) (VEPN II: 11). Examples include: *the breche* (Furtho), *le Herebrech* (Lillingstone Lovell), *Kyllyn Breke* (Silverstone), *Langebreche* (Whittlebury), *Scortheibrech* (Lillingstone Lovell).

brend ME pa.part., ‘burnt’, usually either ‘cleared by burning’ or ‘destroyed by fire’. The OE weak v. *bærnan*, *bernan* had *ge-bærned* and *ge-berned*, often giving ME *brand* and *brend* with metathesis. Instances with *-e-* may represent an OE **brende*, ‘burnt place’, from OE *brand* (VEPN II: 19-20). *Brendeleg* (Lillingstone Dayrell)

brike ME, ‘brick’; in field-names it denotes ‘field or piece of ground in which bricks are made’ (OED, Field 1972: 29). Names in *brick* either adjoin the site of the kiln or occupy the land no longer housing it (Field 1993: 56). *Brick Field* (and *Kiln*) (Passenham)

brōc OE, ‘brook, stream’ (DOE), also ‘water meadow, low marshy ground’; as a first element it is difficult to separate from **brocc** (esp. when shortened in compounds) (VEPN II: 36-7). In field-names it denotes a ‘stream; streamside piece of land’ (Field 1972: 268). Examples include: *Alyenowodebrok* (Lillingstone Dayrell), *Assebroc* (Leckhampstead), *Boicotebroch* (Stowe), *broc furlang* (Furtho), *Brocfurlong* (Lillingstone Lovell), *Brokefurlong* (Potterspury), *le Brook* (Akeley), *Brook* (Silverstone), *Colinesbrouk* (Passenham), *le Cornynbrook* (Akeley), *Cuttlebrooke* (Furtho), *Deadebrok* (Lillingstone Dayrell), *Duddeswellbrooke* (Passenham), *Hanel* (Silverstone), *holebrok* (Miscellaneous), *holebrok* (Passenham), *kinges brooke* (Passenham), *Kyngsbrook* (Miscellaneous), *Mellesbrok* (Miscellaneous), *Redebrook* (Whittlebury), *Sholebroke Lodge* (Whittlebury), *Smalebroc* (Silverstone), *Softbuttbrok* (Passenham), *Stonybrokhegh* (Miscellaneous), *Westelbrok* (Passenham), *winterbrooke mere* (Passenham), *Woodbrocke* (Miscellaneous).

brocc OE, ‘badger’ (DOE), belongs to a small group of words borrowed into OE from British Celtic (VEPN II: 39). In the ME period, the term is occasionally

applied to the beaver (MED). The element is difficult to separate, except by context, from OE **brōc** ‘brook’. In addition to this, compounds with **hyll** may sometimes be confused forms of the common *brocc-hol* ‘badger sett’ (VEPN II: 39-40). *the Brockhills* (Lillingstone Dayrell)

brūn¹ OE, adj. ‘dark, brown’; there may have been influence on English usage from OFr *brun*, ultimately Germanic (VEPN II: 48-9). *Brownslade furlong* (Silverstone)

brycg OE, ‘bridge’, cognate with MLG *brugge*, OHG *brucca*, etc. This word is occasionally used of ‘a (man-made) raised causeway’ (VEPN II: 51-7). Examples include: *Adkyns Brygge* (Silverstone), *le Bregge* (Akeley), *Cherkebrug* (Leckhampstead), *le Cleibrgge* (Passenham), *Frebrugge* (Leckhampstead), *Gallonayobryge* (Furtho), *Hickesbridgebulke* (Passenham), *Huberdisbrigg* (Miscellaneous), *Louebreg* (Whittlebury), *Newebrigge* (Miscellaneous), *pontem Toti* (Leckhampstead), *stonie stratforde Bridge* (Passenham), *Tonebrigge* (Silverstone).

bugge ME, ‘ghost, goblin’ is also recorded in the early sense ‘scarecrow’, cf. Welsh *bwg* ‘hobgoblin, scarecrow’, LG *bögge*, *boggelmann* (VEPN II: 63-4), sometimes difficult to distinguish from the OE pers.n. *Bucge*, *Bugge* (Redin: 115). Examples include: *?Boggerode* (Stowe), *Buggenb~h* (Miscellaneous).

burh, **burg** OE, ‘stronghold’, i.e. iron age hill-forts, medieval fortifications, towns and manor houses; probably all with some sort of outer wall or fence (VEPN II: 74). Examples include: WHITTLEBURY, *?Barrowe hedge* (Passenham), *?Beryefeld* (Potterspury), *Borough’well’feld’* (Potterspury), *Burows hedge* (Potterspury), *le Oldebury* (Akeley), *Stanbury* (Silverstone).

[see also **burh-tūn**]

burh-tūn OE, ‘**burh**-farm or -village’, perhaps ‘settlement near a **burh**’ or perhaps more likely a compound with special meaning such as ‘a **tūn** administratively linked to a **burh**’ or ‘a settlement **burh**-like in appearance or function’ (VEPN II: 87), cf. PNSa 1Ψ39 for a distribution map. DOE suggests ‘enclosure, earthwork, or wall around a city or fortification’. *Burtonwode* (Miscellaneous)

[see **burh**, **tūn**]

burna OE, ‘stream’; cognates suggest the original meaning ‘spring, fountain’ (ON *brunnr*, Goth *brunna*, etc.). This element is applied to watercourses smaller than a river but is less common than **brōc** in minor and field-names (VEPN II: 90-1). It is rare in most counties, esp. so in field-names: in Nth “burna is very rare” (PNNth: 261). Examples include: *Bownwell* (Miscellaneous), *Burne* (Miscellaneous), *Burnheg’* (Passenham), *Seggy Bourn* (Whittlebury).

busc OE, **bush** ME, ‘bush, thicket’; alludes to individual shrubs and clumps of vegetation alike (VEPN II: 94-5). Examples include: *Biryebussh’* (Potterspury), *le Busshelas* (Passenham), *Bustowne* (Silverstone), *Erane furlong* (Silverstone), *Hakethornbussh’* (Passenham), *Lowsyebusshelke* (Passenham).

butte ME, ‘short strip of arable land’; a term used in open-field farming of short strips, often at right angles to the full furlongs when they fill in irregular shapes in the field (VEPN II: 102), also ‘strip of land abutting on a boundary’ (EPNE I: 65). Sometimes applied to ‘detached areas of arable enclosure’ (EDD I: 464). Examples include: *Okesbutt* (Miscellaneous), *Softbuttbrok* (Passenham), *Walys* (Akeley).

buttuc OE, ‘rounded slope or bank’ (DOE), ‘buttock’; a feature identified with two rounded slopes (PNNth: 26). Alternatively understood as **butte** (see above) with the diminutive suffix *-uc*, cf. *le Sortebuttokes* 13th (PNW: 425) (VEPN II: 104). *Husbuttok* (Lillingstone Lovell)

bydel OE, ‘beadle, herald, officer’ is found in minor names in the south of England. References to land allotted to a beadle are found in OE charters, e.g. *on ðæt bydeland* (S: 1034, So) (VEPN II: 109). *Bedelond* (Leckhampstead)

byden OE, ‘vessel for liquids’, used of containers of varying size; in place-names it seems to have a transferred topographical application describing ‘a hollow, depression’. The element frequently occurs with words for wells and springs, which either denotes ‘water sources that well up in hollows’ or ‘wells or springs supplied with containers for drawing water (or for drinking from)’ (see VEPN II: 109 for full discussion). Examples include: *Bydemor* (Miscellaneous), *Bydewell* (Furtho).

calc, cealc OE, **chalk** ME, ‘chalk, lime, limestone’, indicative of places on the main chalk and limestone deposits. Angl *calc* gives later forms *Calk-* (and *Cawk-*) (VEPN II: 125, EPNE I: 77). Cole comments that the Anglo-Saxons seem to have used *cealc* ‘sparingly’ (around 34 examples evidenced before 1500) and in her study, examines the situations in which *cealc* is used (1986: 45). She concludes that although the majority of **calc** names refer to chalk itself, some denote other types of limestone (Cole 1986: 55). *Calkalond* (Passenham)

cald, ceald OE, **kaldr** ON, **cald, cold** ME adj., ‘cold’, often applied literally to water; when applied to trees, the adj. means ‘exposed, isolated’. Southern OE has the form *ceald*, giving ME *chald* (and *cheld*) (VEPN II: 127-8). Examples include: *Caldecote* (Miscellaneous), *Caldewelle* (Stowe), *Chaldewellehed* (Akeley), *Chawdewell furlong* (Passenham), *Coldthorn* (Whittlebury).

catch dial., ‘crop, especially one sufficient to render further sowing unnecessary’, attested from 1868 (OED); see also *catch-crop*, ‘catch-crop, a crop got by catching or seizing an opportunity when the ground would otherwise lie fallow between two regular or main crops; hence catch-cropping, the raising of catch-crops’, attested from 1884 (OED), ‘an additional crop grown between two crops in the ordinary rotation’ (EDD I: 540). ?Catch Yard Farm (Silverstone)

catt OE, ‘cat’, OE **catte** ‘she-cat’; difficult to distinguish from each other and from an OE pers.n. *Catt(e)* (VEPN II: 149-50). Examples include: Catch Yard Farm (Silverstone), *Catenehill* (Lillingstone Dayrell), *Cattlehill Wood* (Whittlebury).

[see also ***cattes-brain, cattes-tail**]

***cattes-brain** ME, ‘land with soil consisting of rough clay mixed with pebbles’ (VEPN II: 150); a term that is mostly limited to the central south of the country (Field 1972: 39). It has been noted that “it was a common term in the quarry districts [of Gloucestershire] and it may have originated as a local word for certain types of oolitic fossil”; see also the illustration of pebbles found in two *Catsbrain* locations (Ann Cole in Field 1993: 30-1). Alternatively, it may be the case that the mottled soil bears a resemblance to the markings of a wild cat and “it may have been thought that an animal with striped or tabby fur must have brains corresponding” (PNC: 315). In addition, OE *brægen* is occasionally used for the crown of the head as well as the brain itself; perhaps this sense is relevant here: “bands of chalk or pebbles in clay soil could bring to mind the stripes on a tabby cat’s head” (VEPN II: 150-1). Cf. *Catsbrain* 1270 (PNOxf: 156), *Cat’s Brain*, *Kattesbreyn* c.1200 (PNNth: 277). *Cattysbrayn*’ (Potterspury)
[see **catt**, also **cattes-tail**]

cattes-tail ME, a plant-name applied to a variety of species, parts of which resemble the tail of a cat. These include the bulrush, monk’s hood, Timothy grass, and hazel and willow trees (VEPN II: 151, EDD I: 543, OED). *Cattestay’furlong* (Lillingstone Lovell)
[see **catt**; also ***cattes-brain**]

cærse, cerse, cresse OE, ‘cress, watercress’. The usual vowel in the north is *e*, though it is also found in the SMidl alternating with *a*-spellings (VEPN II: 156-7). *Crestonge* (Akeley)

cēap OE, ‘trade, market, merchandise’; the meaning ‘market, place where business is done’ is the most common in place-names. In names where **cēap** appears as first element compounded with terms denoting land, ‘market’ may not be the most probable sense. Names such as *Chep aker* could possibly mean ‘acres of low rental’ (PNGI 1Ψ249) (VEPN III: 3-4), though OED does not record the adjectival derivative ‘inexpensive’ before 1509. Gelling suggests the meaning ‘land obtained by bargaining’ (PNBrk: 857). *Chepchear* (Stowe)
[see also **cēping**]

***cearr** OE, ‘turn, bend’ (unmutated equivalent of **cerr**) (VEPN III: 6); found only in OE pers.n. spellings *Car-*, *Cear-*, *Ceare-* (EPNE I: 84). ?*Chepchear* (Stowe)

cēping OE, ‘market, market-place’, OED suggests that it is recorded from the 13th cent. but it has been discovered in pre-Conquest place-names (see VEPN III: 26). *Chepingwey* (Leckhampstead)
[see **cēap**]

chapele OFr, ME, ‘chapel, oratory’, a place of Christian prayer that is not a parish or cathedral church (VEPN III: 43); found chiefly in later minor names often with the meaning ‘land by or with, or forming the endowment of, a chapel’ (Field 1972: 41). Examples include: Chapel Green (Lillingstone Dayrell), *Chapelhacce* (Miscellaneous).

chaunterie ME, ‘chantry’; in field-names it denotes ‘land forming part of the endowment of a chantry’. A ‘chantry’ was an endowment for the maintenance of the priest whose sole duty was to say mass daily for the souls of the founder (and family) (OED, Field 1972: 41). Chantry Farm (Passenham)

chirking ME, an onomatopoeic term used to describe a range of different noises: ‘from creaking and grating to chirping and squeaking’. It is probably related to OE *cearcian* ‘to grate, gnash’ (VEPN III: 52). *Cherkebrug* (Leckhampstead)

cinquefoil ME, the plant *Potentilla reptans* (family *Rosaceæ*), with compound leaves each of five leaflets. Also used of other species with similar leaves and as ‘a book-name for the whole genus’, recorded from 1545 (OED). *Cinque Foil Field* (Wicken)

ciric-sceat OE, ‘custom of corn collected on St. Martin’s day; extended to other contributions for the support of the clergy, or demanded as a traditional ecclesiastical due’, recorded from c.890 (OED). *Churchscot* (Silverstone)

cirice, cyrice OE, **chirche, churche** ME, ‘church’, common in minor names as a descriptive specific, often in reference to ownership rather than location (VEPN III: 62-3). Examples include: *le Cherchehull* (Akeley), Church of the Blessed Mary (Luffield Abbey), *Churches* (Silverstone), Potterspury Church (Potterspury), St. Bartholomew’s Church (Furtho), St. Guthlac’s Church (Passenham), St. James’s Church (Akeley), St. John’s Church (Wicken), St. Mary’s Church (Leckhampstead), St. Mary’s Church (Lillingstone Lovell), St. Mary’s Church (Stowe).

[see also **cirice-weg**]

cirice-weg OE, ‘path or road to a church’ (DOE, MED). Examples include: *Chirchwey* (Potterspury), *le Churcheweeye* (Silverstone), *Chyrchewey* (Passenham), *Pokeslechurechewey* (Passenham).

[see **cirice, weg**]

***clæcc** OE, ‘?hill-top, hillock’. Cognate with ON *klakkr* ‘peg, lump, clot’, it is applied in Scand dial. and place-names to hills and hillocks (Swed dial. *klakk* ‘small hillock’, Icel *klakkur* ‘rock’) (VEPN III: 88). However, this term appears not to be restricted to areas of Scand influence (cf. Clack Mount (PNW: 271)), which makes an OE equivalent, **clæcc*, more likely than not (VEPN III: 88-9). There are other terms which may or may not be connected to this element; these include OE *clacu* ‘hurt, harm’, ME *clake* ‘sin, dirty spot’ (MED) and dial. *clack* ‘noise made by (mill) machinery, or by people chatting’ (EDD I: 608), cf. Clackmill Close (PNNth: 285). *the Cleke yarde* (Potterspury)

clBg OE, ‘clay’, ‘clayey soil’, in ME it has the sense ‘clayey place’ and is used as a generic (VEPN III: 91-2), this element is esp. frequent in the regions of clay beds, e.g. Oxford Clay (EPNE I: 96). Examples include: *Clay Croft* (Furtho), *le Cleibrgge* (Passenham), *Cleyhous* (Potterspury).

clos OFr, **clos(e)** ME, ‘enclosure’. The sense of **clos** is often ‘hedged or fenced meadow or field’ but it can be used of any ‘enclosed’ feature, i.e. farmyards,

courtyards (VEPN III: 116-17, MED). Examples include: *Ballisclose* (Leckhampstead), *Barn closes* (Leckhampstead), Blackwell End (Potterspur), *Byard Watering Close* (Furtho), *close late Harbies* (Potterspur), *Coney Close* (Whittlebury), *Culvers Close* (Potterspur), *Dial Close* (Wicken), The Folly (Passenham), *Heyricke Close* (Passenham), *Hilliards close* (Furtho), *Meade* (Passenham), *Nutees Close* (Passenham), *Orcheyardeclose* (Passenham), *Perrys close* (Silverstone), *Pollins Close* (Potterspur), *smarte close* (Passenham).

***cobbe** OE, ‘round lump’; this word may be behind eMnE senses of *cob*(*be*), e.g. ‘top, summit’, ‘big man’, ‘stout horse’, ‘hay stack’, ‘heap’, etc. (VEPN III: 140-1). In Nth dial. *cob*(*b*) has the specific meaning ‘a game at marbles’ (EDD I: 676). It is difficult to separate from OE byname *Cobbe* (Tengvik 1938: 305). ?*cobefeld* (Miscellaneous)

cocc OE, ‘cock’, often a wild bird such as the woodcock; sometimes confused with OE **cocc* ‘heap’ (VEPN III: 145). *Cockemore Slade* (Akeley)
[see **cocc-rodu**, **cocc-scyte**]

cocc-rodu OE, ‘cock-road’, a clearing through which woodcock fly; more specifically ‘a clearing made to trap the birds’. Whereas a **cocc-scyte* was a natural glade, a *cocc-rodu* was an artificial trap (VEPN III: 148); “They cut roads through woods, thickets, groves, etc. These roads they usually make thirty-five, or forty feet broad, perfectly strait, and clear; and to two opposite trees they tie the net.” (OED). *Cokeredforlong* (Akeley)
[see **cocc**, also **cocc-scyte**]

cocc-scyte OE, ‘place where woodcocks dart’, specifically used of a ‘glade across which nets are stretched to trap woodcocks’; frequent in minor names from the end of the 12th cent. The developed sense ‘glade across which nets are stretched to trap woodcocks’ is not recorded until the end of the 15th cent. (VEPN III: 149). *le Cokschute weye* (Lillingstone Lovell)
[see **cocc**, also **cocc-rodu**]

codd OE, ‘bag, sack’, used of ‘hollow’ in ME field-names (DOE, EPNE I: 104). ?*Coddefurlong* (Passenham)

col¹ OE, ‘coal, especially charcoal’ (DOE, EPNE I: 105). *Colewe* (Whittlebury)

commune ME, ‘the right to use land held in common, as for pasturing cattle’ (MED, Field 1972: 51). *Commonffeild* (Potterspur)

coni ME, ‘rabbit’ (EPNE I: 106); the word *cony* was originally the standard name for the animal; *rabbit* used only for the young (Field 1972: 52). Examples include: *Coney Close* (Whittlebury), *Conyesasart* (Silverstone).

conventus Lat., ‘convent, religious community’ (Latham and Howlett 1981: 480). Luffield Priory (Luffield Abbey)

copis ME, ‘coppice’ (EPNE I: 170), ‘young growth shooting from stumps of felled trees’, ‘plantation of young trees’ (Field 1972: 268), ‘a small wood or

thicket consisting of underwood and small trees grown for the purpose of periodical cutting' (OED). Examples include: Bedlam Copse (Wicken), Jack's Copse (Wicken), *Leveokcopys* (Akeley), Old Tun Copse (Whittlebury).

copped OE pa.part., adj., 'having a peak or top, peaked, heaped to form a peak'; difficult to distinguish from the pa.part. ***coppod** 'having had the head removed, polled, cut down somewhat' (derived from OE **coppian* 'to pollard'), since both words would give similar ME forms (Cameron 1968-9: 16). The sense 'mound, ridge of earth, embankment' (OE *cop*) is also possible (DOE, EPNE I: 107). Examples include: *Coppedemor* (Potterspurly), *Coppedmorfeld* (Akeley).

corbin ME, 'raven' (OED). ?*Corbynstil* (Furtho)

corn¹ OE, 'grain, corn; cereal plants grown as crops' (DOE, EPNE I: 107). *Cornfeld* (Akeley)

corn² OE, 'crane'; a metathesised form of *cran*, *cron* (EPNE I: 108). This form is well evidenced in place-names, e.g. Cornley (PNNt: 37). *le Cornynbrook*' (Akeley)
[see **cran**]

corner ME, 'corner, nook'; frequent in later field-names (from OFr *cornier*) (EPNE I: 108). Examples include: *Costleyes Corner* (Passenham), Shrob Spinney (Passenham), *Symkine stockinge (corn')* (Passenham), *Wise Plack Corner* (Akeley).

coroune ME, 'crown', 'top of the head'; in place-names it probably denotes 'crest or peak' (topographical sense recorded from c.1325) (MED). *Crowne hill furlong* (Silverstone)

cot OE (**cote** (fem.)), 'cottage, hut, shelter, den'; a common element in the Midl. (DOE, EPNE I: 108-9). Examples include: Boycott (Stowe), *Caldecote* (Miscellaneous), *Godelyncote* (Miscellaneous), *Louecotehamme* (Leckhampstead), *Rycotesstyle* (Silverstone).
[see also **lōmb-cote**, **scēp-cote**]

crab-tre ME, 'crab-apple tree' (VEPN I: 141), evidenced in place-names from c.1250 (EPNE I: 110). Examples include: *Crabtree furlong* (Passenham), *Crabtree furlong* (Potterspurly), *Crabtreefurlong* (Stowe).

cran, cron OE, 'crane' (DOE, EPNE I: 111). *Craneforlong* (Silverstone)
[see **corn²**]

crest ME, 'summit of a hill or mountain' (from c.1340) (OED), also 'ridge or balk in a ploughed field' (from 1440) (MED), cf. *Le Crestes* 1344 (PNBrk: 341). *Segge Crest*' (Potterspurly)

cripple ME, 'creeping'. *Crepuldych*' (Akeley)

croft OE, ‘small enclosed field or pasture attached to a dwelling’ (DOE), dial. *croft*, ‘small enclosure of arable or pasture land’; extremely common in ME and later field-names (EPNE I: 113). Examples include: *Ansexus croft* (Silverstone), *Bancroft* (Akeley), *barlie crofte* (Passenham), *Clay Croft* (Furtho), *Cokcroft* (Silverstone), *Collercroft* (Akeley), *Couperescroft* (Furtho), *crofto Pendoc* (Lillingstone Lovell), *croftum Ficok* (Silverstone), *Edrichescrofte* (Lillingstone Lovell), *Fassislescrofteshum* (Miscellaneous), *Grascroft* (Silverstone), *Hanel* (Silverstone), *haselcrof* (Akeley), *Hemeriscroft* (Whittlebury), *Hikemaneslane* (Akeley), *Hoggecroft* (Silverstone), *holme crofte lane* (Passenham), *Langcroft* (Potterspury), *Lynnecroft furlong* (Passenham), *Maggot Moor* (Silverstone), *Moldescroft* (Akeley), *Newecroft* (Silverstone), *Northcroft* (Lillingstone Lovell), *Pattescrofte* (Akeley), *Russh* (Silverstone), *Ryecroft* (Silverstone), *Skynnerscroft* (Akeley), *Sowecroft* (Stowe), *Stony Croft field* (Potterspury), *Teggse croft* (Lillingstone Dayrell), *Trillescroftes* (Silverstone), *Wodecroft* (Silverstone), *Wrotecroft* (Potterspury).

There is also a dial. form present in the WP area: *craft* (EDD I: 802). It is found in the southern and western counties, cf. *Stoney Croft*, *stonie craft* 1638 (PNHrt: 226). Examples include: *Crafse ffurlong* (Potterspury), *neather Canes Craft* (Potterspury).

cross late OE, ME, ‘cross’ (DOE), probably used adjectivally or adverbially to denote ‘something lying across, something which crosses’ (EPNE I: 114-16); in field-names it denotes ‘land by a cross’ (Field 1972: 56). Examples include: *Crouchfurlong* (Passenham), *Stonycrosse* (Potterspury).

crundel, crumdel OE, ‘quarry, pit, gully, chalk-pit’ (DOE); most frequently recorded in southern England. Grundy suggests that this word is used chiefly of ‘an elongated and irregularly shaped chalk-pit’ (EPNE I: 116). *Crundel* (Silverstone)

culfre OE, ‘dove, pigeon’ (DOE); occurring frequently in ME compound, *culverhouse* ‘dove-cot’ (EPNE I: 118), ‘land on which doves abounded, or on which there was a dovehouse’ (Field 1972: 57). ?*Culvers Close* (Potterspury)
[see also **dove-house**]

***cutel** OE, ME, ‘artificial water-channel’; frequent in minor place-names from the 13th cent. This element is often combined with **brōc**, **brycg**, **ford** and frequently associated with mills (denoting ‘a mill stream’) (EPNE I: 120-1), e.g. *Cuttle Mill* in Paulerspury (parish to the north-west of Potterspury). Examples include: *Cuttlebrooke*, *Cuttulle furlong* (Furtho).

cwēn OE, ‘woman; queen, noblewoman, lady’; **cwene** OE, ‘woman’ (DOE). The word **cwēn** is difficult to distinguish from **cwene** and the OE pers.n. **Cwēna* (EPNE I: 121-22). Examples include: ?*Dedequenemore* (Whittlebury), ?*The Quene far Lyncheholde* (Passenham).

cwic OE, ‘living; quickset hedge’ (DOE, EPNE I: 122), referring to a technique whereby cuttings of plants are set in the ground to grow (esp. those of whitethorn or other shrub) (OED). The hawthorn hedge is called *quick* or *live* (since Anglo-

Saxon times), in contrast to hurdle or wattle fencing, sometimes referred to as *dead hedges* (Field 1972: 178), cf. *dedeledge* (Passenham), *quicke mownde rownde* (Silverstone)

cyln, cylen OE, ‘kiln, oven; a furnace for baking or burning materials’ (DOE). In field-names it denotes ‘land on which a kiln was situated’, the purpose being usually brick-making or lime-burning (Field 1972: 117). Common compounds include *kiln-house* and *lime-kiln* (EPNE I: 123). Examples include: Brick Field (and Kiln) (Passenham), *Kyllyn Breke* (Silverstone).

[see also **kiln-house, lime-kiln**]

cyning, cyng, cing OE, **king** ME, ‘king, monarch, male sovereign’ (DOE); in place-names this element often refers to royal manors or estates (EPNE I: 124). In minor names ‘land held by (the) King’ refers to land held by either the King or a person with the surname *King* (Field 1972: 118, DES: 265). Examples include: King’s Standing Oak (Passenham), *kinge holme* (Potterspurty), *kinges brooke* (Passenham), *kinges leise* (Passenham), *Kingesbarwe* (Miscellaneous), *Kingeshame* (Miscellaneous), *Kingestrete* (Stowe), *Kinggeswode (bosco de)* (Silverstone), *Kingis herepece* (Silverstone), *Kingsshrobfeld* (Akeley), *Kingstrupp* (Akeley), *Kyngesthorn* (Miscellaneous), *Kynggesayssh* (Silverstone), *Kyngsbrook* (Miscellaneous), *le Kyngeshale* (Akeley), *Longekingeshulle* (Passenham).

dag dial., ‘dew drops’, ‘fog, mist’, ‘soggy’ (EDD II: 10). ?Dagnall Farm (Wicken)

dagge ME, ‘ornamental point or incision on edge of garment, a shred or strip’ (MED), cf. Dag Md (PNDo IIIΨ372), Dagge-Bridge (PNSa 4Ψ89)). ?Dagnall Farm (Wicken)

dāl OE, **dole** ME, ‘share, portion, part, division of a whole’, ‘common land divided into shares’ (DOE, Field 1972: 65); as a specific it denotes ‘land held in common’. It is frequent in field-names in EMidl (EPNE I: 126). Examples include: *doole meadows* (Silverstone), *le Smaledoles* (Leckhampstead), *Sschortedolus* (Potterspurty).

dēad OE adj., ‘dead’ (DOE), usually in reference to the place of a death, or of the discovery of a dead body or human bones (EPNE I: 127, Field 1972: 61). In field-names it may denote ‘disused, worn-out land’, perhaps because of infertility (Field 1972: 60, Field 1993: 56). Examples include: *Deadebrok* (Lillingstone Dayrell), *Deadwells* (Silverstone), *dedeledge* (Passenham), *Dedenhul* (Silverstone), *Dedequenemore* (Whittlebury).

(ge)delf OE, ‘digging, trench, pit, water-channel’; in OE used chiefly of ‘an excavation where stone and minerals were obtained’ (DOE, EPNE I: 128). *Stanidel* (Silverstone)

denu OE, ‘valley’ (DOE) and later ‘deep wooded vale of a rivulet’ (EPNE I: 130), Gelling observes that “most valleys designated *denu* in place-names are long and sinuous” (PNLand: 97); Ann Cole adds to this description, “*denu* is mostly used of long narrow valleys with two moderately steep sides and a gentle gradient

along most of their length” (Cole 1982: 86). Examples include: *Depedenehull* (Lillingstone Dayrell), *Hollenden* (Leckhampstead), *Smalladine Copse* (Whittlebury).

dēop OE, **dj|pr** ON adj., ‘deep, extending downwards’ (DOE), esp. common in combination with words for ‘valley’ and ‘water’ (EPNE I: 130). Examples include: *Depedenehull* (Lillingstone Dayrell), *Depehale furlong* (Passenham), *?Dupeslade* (Silverstone).

dēor OE, ‘animal, beast (usually only undomesticated quadrupeds); deer’ (DOE, EPNE I: 131, OED). *Deer Park* (Whittlebury)

derne OE adj., ‘hidden, secret, obscure’, esp. when overgrown with vegetation and the like (EPNE I: 131). *le Dernemore* (Akeley)

dial ME, ‘dial, sun-dial’; frequent in later field-names (from 16th cent.) with the meaning ‘sun-dial carved into the turf’ (EPNE I: 131). *Dial Close* (Wicken)

dīc OE, ‘ditch or dike’, used in OE of ‘an excavated trench’ for defensive purposes, or for drainage of water, or for marking boundaries (DOE, EPNE I: 131). Examples include: *Bakhowsdych’* (Akeley), *Crepuldych’* (Akeley), *le Dernemore* (Akeley), *Dynnesdych’* (Silverstone), *Fuldich furlong* (Akeley), *Lylynsdyche* (Akeley), *Pywelyndich’* (Akeley), *le Rouwedych* (Lillingstone Dayrell), *Stottesdich’* (Lillingstone Lovell), *Swenedic* (Silverstone), *Tryllonnesdich’* (Silverstone), *Westmedyke* (Lillingstone Lovell).

docce OE, ‘dock or sorrel’ (DOE), possibly also in reference to ‘water-lily’ when combined with elements denoting water (EPNE I: 133, Field 1972: 64). *Docwelhay* (Silverstone)

dodde ME, ‘rounded summit of a hill’, surviving as dial. *dod*, and found in minor names, although not usually before 19th cent. (EPNE I: 133). *?Dodes]ate* (Passenham)

dove-house ME, ‘dovecote, culverhouse, or pigeonhouse’; an important feature of the rural economy from 13th cent. onwards (Field 1972: 66). *Doosehouse field* (Furtho)

[see **hūs**, also **culfre**]

drāf OE, **drift** ME, ‘herd, drove’, possibly also ‘road along which cattle are driven’ (DOE, EPNE I: 136, MED). *Drifmossuag* (Passenham)

drEge OE adj., ‘dry, dried up, arid’ (DOE, EPNE I: 136). *Drienhull’* (Passenham)

dūn OE, **doun** ME, ‘hill’, ‘hill with a summit which is suitable for a settlement site’ (PNLand: 140). Examples include: *?Dunstede furlong* (Passenham), *Hedone Wey* (Furtho), *Neither Heydon* (Furtho), *Overheydon* (Furtho).

ēa-land OE, ‘island’ (DOE), ‘land by water or by a river’ (EPNE I: 143). *?le wateryelond* (Passenham)

ēast OE adj., adv., ‘east, eastern’, ‘land lying to the east or facing east’ (DOE, EPNE I: 144). Examples include: POTTERS PURY, *Astefeld’* (Potterspury), *Astwell’feld’* (Potterspury), *Estefelde* (Passenham).

ēg OE, ‘island’, with the developed meanings ‘land partly surrounded by water, a piece of dry ground in a fen’ with late OE ‘well-watered land’ (PNLand: 34); the element is widespread, though in the Danelaw the use of ON **holmr** which had similar meanings makes it less common there (EPNE I: 147). ?*Lyttle Swynney hedge* (Silverstone)

ellern, ellen, elle OE, ‘elder-tree’ (DOE, EPNE I:150). *Eldernestub* (Silverstone)

elm OE, ‘elm tree’ (DOE, EPNE I: 150). Gospel Elm (Wicken)

ende OE, **endi** ON, ‘end, end of an estate, an outlying part of a district or quarter of a village or town’ (DOE, EPNE I: 152, OED). Place-names with *end* in Whittlewood are often references to elements of a polyfocal village or a dispersed pattern of hamlets (see Chapter 4 for discussion). Examples include: *Berewell lane end* (Potterspury), Blackwell End (Potterspury), *cleylend* (Furtho), *Husehend* (Passenham), *Netherend* (Lillingstone Lovell), *Pyntffold Hende* (Akeley), *le Temple ende* (Furtho), *Touneshende* (Akeley), West End (Silverstone).

eng ON, ‘meadow, pasture’, very common in ME field-names in some of the Danelaw counties (EPNE I: 153). Examples include: ?(*bosco de*) *Cothinges* (Miscellaneous), ?*Duddelyngges* (Passenham), ?*Syndelynges* (Passenham).

ermitage OFr, ME, **hermitage** ME, ‘hermitage’ (EPNE I: 157, Field 1972: 6). *Armitis* (Furtho)

fald OE, ‘fold, pen, enclosure for animals (probably sheep or cattle)’, also used as ‘a boundary marker’ (DOE, EPNE I: 164). Shrob Spinney (Passenham)

fearn OE, ‘fern, bracken’ (DOE), usually becoming *Farn-* in place-names (EPNE I: 166). *le Farenhull’* (Akeley)

feld OE, ‘open country, unencumbered ground (as distinct from woodland)’, ‘land used for pasture or cultivation’ (PNLand: 235, DOE) and in ME, ‘arable land held in common for cultivation, the common field’ (PNLand: 236, EPNE I: 166-7) with the later sense ‘enclosed field’. Examples include: LUFFIELD ABBEY, *Abthroppefeyld* (Silverstone), *Aldefeld* (Akeley), *Astefeld’* (Potterspury), *Astwell’feld’* (Potterspury), *Beryefeld* (Potterspury), *Borough’well’feld’* (Potterspury), Cheley Well (Potterspury), *Cinque Foil Field* (Wicken), *Cockemore Slade* (Akeley), *Commonffeild* (Potterspury), *Coppedmorfeld* (Akeley), *Cornfeld* (Akeley), *Cosgrave feild* (Potterspury), *Doosehouse field* (Furtho), *Estefelde* (Passenham), *the field* (Akeley), *Gerdeleyfeld* (Potterspury), *Geynefeld* (Passenham), *Great Lords Field* (Leckhampstead), *Hardeleefeld* (Potterspury), *Holdefelde* (Lillingstone Lovell), *Homfeld* (Akeley), *Kempsons field* (Potterspury), *Kingsshrobfeld* (Akeley), *le Leye* (Akeley), *Longeneham Sladefeld* (Leckhampstead), *Milefeld’* (Lillingstone Lovell), *Morsladefeld*

(Leckhampstead), *Netherfelde* (Passenham), *Northfeld* (Leckhampstead), *le northfelde* (Lillingstone Lovell), *Northfields* (Passenham), *penneyarde* (Passenham), *Perrie field* (Furtho), *personadge fieldes* (Passenham), *Pokesleyfeld'* (Passenham), *Quarrye field* (Furtho), *Scratchers Harne field* (Potterspury), *Southfelderode* (Lillingstone Lovell), *Sowthefelde* (Passenham), *Stockeholefield* (Stowe), *Stokwell* (Stowe), *Stony Croft field* (Potterspury), *Suthfelde* (Whittlebury), *Teggse croft* (Lillingstone Dayrell), *The Mores ffeilde* (Furtho), *the myddle ffeilde* (Furtho), *Tibetfeld'* (Lillingstone Lovell), *Wakefield Lawn* (Potterspury), *?Westelbrok'* (Passenham), *Westfelde* (Passenham), *Westfelde* (Silverstone), *Whittle feylde furlong* (Silverstone), *Wynmylitefeld* (Potterspury).

fenn, fænn OE, **fen** ME (WMidl), 'fen, marsh, marshland', also 'mud, dirt, mire; filth' (DOE, EPNE I: 170). Examples include: *Feliwell'* (Silverstone), *Masefen* (Leckhampstead), *venforlung* (Furtho).

feor, feorr OE adj., 'far, far-away, distant, remote' (DOE, EPNE I: 171). Examples include: *Farihull* (Leckhampstead), *The Ffermor* (Passenham).

feorðung OE, 'fourth part, fourth, quarter (of something)' (DOE) in a few instances the name may allude (perhaps ironically) to the value of the land (Field 1972: 75), it may also denote either to a measure of land (in EAngl the hundreds are divided into *ferthings*) (EPNE I: 171), or 'small bit, a particle' (MED). *Farthing Copse* (Whittlebury)

ferme ME, 'rent' and, from the 16th cent., 'land held on lease, a farm' (EPNE I: 171-2). *Chantry Farm* (Passenham)

fiſ OE num., 'five, fifth' (DOE, EPNE I: 172). *Fyfhaker* (Passenham)

fiſc OE, 'fish' (DOE); in place-names it is used often in reference to 'streams where fish are caught or to places where they are cured or sold' (EPNE I: 174). Examples include: *Fish Ponds* (Silverstone), *le Fyschwere* (Akeley), *Fysshepece furlong* (Passenham).

fiſcere OE, 'fisherman' (DOE, EPNE I: 174); difficult to distinguish from the derived surname *Fisher*, attested from 1263 (DES: 169). Examples include: *Fish Ponds* (Silverstone), *Fisshersclosse* (Leckhampstead).

flæx OE, **flax, flex** ME, 'flax (the plant); crop of flax' (DOE, EPNE I: 176). Examples include: *fflaxland* (Furtho), *Flexle* (Miscellaneous).
[see also **lin**]

(ge)flit OE, 'dissension, discord, strife; altercation, quarrelling' (DOE); "it will be found that the fields [in contention] are on parish boundaries" (Field 1972: 79). OE pa.part. *fliten* 'disputed' (from OE *flitan* 'to dispute, quarrel') is found also (EPNE I: 177). *Flitenaker* (Silverstone)

flōd-geat ME, 'the gate or gates that may be opened or closed to admit or exclude water', more specifically 'a millrace, a floodgate', recorded from c.1230 (MED, OED). *le Flodgate* (Silverstone)

folc-land OE, ‘folk-land’, that is ‘land held according to folk-right’, perhaps also ‘land given or loaned by the King’; in the 9th cent. it denoted ‘land from which the King drew food-rents and customary services’, as opposed to **bōc-land** which was ‘land exempted by charter from these services’ (DOE, EPNE I: 179). ?*rudeheg fulcand* (Silverstone)

folie OFr, ME, ‘folly’, appears frequently in later minor names. The word seems to denote ‘foolish enterprise’ (sometimes rendered by Lat *stultitia* ‘foolishness’); this is evidenced in *folly* names that refer to extravagantly built houses. OFr *feuillie*, ‘leafy bower or shelter, forest cabin made of branches’ is another possible source of names in *folly* as it was confused with *folie* in Fr place-names, cf. late ME *folie* ‘position taken up by a shooter of game’ (EPNE I: 179-80). The Folly (Passenham)

ford OE, ‘ford’, probably in reference to river-crossings of local, rather than national, importance (PNLand: 67). Examples include: Cattleford Bridge (Leckhampstead), *Clarell’ forde* (Silverstone), *Croxforde* (Lillingstone Lovell), Old Stratford (Passenham), *Stamford* (Akeley), Dadford (Stowe), *Stokeford* (Leckhampstead), *Stonifordhacche* (Miscellaneous), *Wimargstrt* (Whittlebury).

fore OE prep. (with dat.), ‘(land) in front of or standing before something’ (DOE, EPNE I: 183). Old Stratford (Passenham)

forest OFr, ME, ‘large tract of woodland, forest’; in ME legal usage, ‘woodland area belonging to the King and devoted to the preservation and hunting of game’ (EPNE I: 184). Whittlewood Forest (Potterspurty)

forð OE adv., ‘forwards in movement or direction’ (DOE), ‘in front, before’; sometimes used as a prefix in compounds to denote something standing forth or prominent (EPNE I: 185). FURTHO

fox OE, ‘fox’ (DOE), usually in reference to ‘fox’s earth’ but also used of places frequented by foxes (EPNE I: 186). Examples include: *Foxehedge furlong* (Passenham), *Foxthurne* (Whittlebury).

fox-hol OE, ‘fox-hole, fox’s burrow, den’ (DOE, EPNE I: 186). Examples include: Foxhole Copse (Silverstone), *foxxeho furlong* (Furtho).

frankelein AN, ME, ‘landowner and member of the gentry ranking immediately below nobility; freeman, gentleman’ (MED). The pers.n. *Franklin/Franklyn*, etc. (attested from 1175) is another possibility in many instances of names in *franklin/franklyn* (DES: 177). *Frankleyneslane* (Silverstone)

frēo OE adj., ‘free’, that is, ‘free from service or charge’ (EPNE I: 186). *Frebrugge* (Leckhampstead)

fūl OE adj., ‘foul, dirty, filthy, loathsome’, often ‘offensive to the senses’ (DOE); frequent with elements denoting water (EPNE I: 189). Examples include: *le*

Fouleslou (Miscellaneous), *Foulmere* (Miscellaneous), *Fuldich furlong* (Akeley), *Fulesiche* (Akeley).

furh OE, ‘furrow, ditch, trench (made by a plough)’ (DOE, EPNE I: 189). *Ringfurrowe furlong* (Passenham)

furlang OE, ‘length of a furrow, furlong, piece of land the length of a furrow’ and in ME and later ‘division of the common field’ (EPNE I: 189-90); the word came to be applied to the block of strips which were all of the same length (Field 1972: 270). Examples include: *Aspeleforlong* (Lillingstone Lovell), *Berehill furlong* (Passenham), *Blacklande* (Furtho), *le Blakeheg* (Akeley), *Blechnerefurlong* (Leckhampstead), *Blyndwell furlong* (Passenham), *Bowerhyll furlong* (Passenham), *Brocfurlong* (Lillingstone Lovell), *Brokefurlong* (Potterspury), *Brownslade furlong* (Silverstone), *Bryers furlong* (Passenham), *Cattestay’furlong* (Lillingstone Lovell), *Chawdewell furlong* (Passenham), *Coddefurlong* (Passenham), *Cokeredforlong* (Akeley), *Crabtree furlong* (Passenham), *Crabtree furlong* (Potterspury), *Crabtreffurlong* (Stowe), *Crafse ffurlong* (Potterspury), *Craneforlong* (Silverstone), *Crouchfurlong* (Passenham), *Crowne hill furlong* (Silverstone), *Cuttulle furlong* (Furtho), *Depehale furlong* (Passenham), *Dunstede furlong* (Passenham), *Erane furlong* (Silverstone), *Feliwell* (Silverstone), *fflaxland* (Furtho), *Fish Ponds* (Silverstone), *Foxehedge furlong* (Passenham), *foxxeho furlong* (Furtho), *Fuldich furlong* (Akeley), *Fysshepece furlong* (Passenham), *Gaugefurlong* (Stowe), *Gorebrode furlonge* (Passenham), *Gosland* (Silverstone), *le Grotedeforlong* (Akeley), *the gravill pittes furlonge* (Silverstone), *Hanel* (Silverstone), *Hardingesweye furlong* (Passenham), *hay furlonge* (Furtho), *hedgemoore furlong* (Silverstone), *Hefurlong* (Passenham), *King’s Standing Oak* (Passenham), *Lamcoteforlong* (Potterspury), *littlehul* (Furtho), *longe furlonge* (Passenham), *Lowefurlong* (Passenham), *Lynchefurlong* (Stowe), *Lynnecrofte furlong* (Passenham), *Lyttle Swynney hedge* (Silverstone), *Middelforlong* (Passenham), *Middul forlong* (Furtho), *Millhillwall furlong* (Passenham), *Milnepath furlong* (Furtho), *Neither furlong* (Silverstone), *Nudgeneddes furlong* (Passenham), *Oakefurlong* (Silverstone), *Pathefurl* (Passenham), *Peace Furlong* (Passenham), *plowethornfurlong* (Stowe), *Pokesleforlong* (Passenham), *Pondeforlong* (Potterspury), *psones furl* (Passenham), *Pukeforlong* (Silverstone), *Putle furlonge waye* (Silverstone), *the pyttes* (Silverstone), *Quarer forlong* (Furtho), *Rewehedge furlong* (Passenham), *Rolosfurlong* (Leckhampstead), *Rouleye* (Passenham), *Shrob Spinney* (Passenham), *Sladfurlong* (Potterspury), *Suethemed* (Silverstone), *St Mary furlong* (Akeley), *Stanschil forlong* (Furtho), *Stonforlong* (Silverstone), *Stonforlong* (Passenham), *Stretefurlong* (Furtho), *Stretforlong* (Wicken), *Tenne hedges furlong* (Silverstone), *Thickepornfurlong* (Potterspury), *Tonfurlong* (Silverstone), *venforlung* (Furtho), *Wallesworth furlong* (Passenham), *Watto* (Silverstone), *Whittle feylde furlong* (Silverstone), *Whyttesokefurlonge* (Silverstone), *Windmill Hill* (Silverstone), *Wodeforlong* (Wicken), *Wodefurlong* (Silverstone), *Wydhocfurlong* (Silverstone), *Wyndemille furl* (Passenham), *Yedfurylonge* (Passenham).

(ge)fyrhō, fyrhōe OE, ‘woodland’, ‘land overgrown with brushwood’, also perhaps ‘clearing, meadow’ (DOE, EPNE I: 190). Examples include: *?Fristhe* (Silverstone), *Frithstokkyng* (Potterspury).

gad dial., ‘the gadfly’ (*Oestrus bovis*) (EDD II: 532). ?*Gadeshil* (Whittlebury)

galga, gealga OE, **galgi** ON, ‘gallows’ (EPNE I: 192). *Gallowway* (Akeley)

gap ON, ‘gap, opening, chasm’, **gappe** ME, ‘breach or opening in a wall or fence’, sometimes used for gaps in mountain ranges. Found in minor place-names, cf. *Cokeshutgappe* (PNNt: 282) (EPNE I: 194). Examples include: *Crepuldych* (Akeley), *Myddle gappe* (Silverstone).

gauge ONFr, ME, ‘rule, standard, measure’ (EDD II: 576), ‘the measure to which a thing must conform, a fixed measure’, recorded from 1432 (MED, OED). *Gaugefurlong* (Stowe)

gærs, græs, gres OE, **gres** ON, ‘grass’ (EPNE I: 191). *Grascroft* (Silverstone)

***gærsen** OE adj., ‘growing with grass’ (EPNE I: 191). ?*Gasenhall* (Silverstone)

geard OE, ‘fence, enclosure, yard, court-yard’; common in later field-names (EPNE I: 198). Examples include: Catch Yard Farm (Silverstone), *Jeffes yarde* (Passenham), *pennyarde* (Passenham), *Pereyerd* (Silverstone), *Soallyard* (Silverstone).

[see also **bern-yerd**]

geat OE, ‘hole, opening, gap’ (EPNE I: 198). Examples include: *Dodes]ate* (Passenham), *Stollage Lodge* (Passenham), *Yetting* (Potterspurty).

god OE, ‘(heathen) god’, also ‘the Deity’ – difficult to distinguish from **gōd** and the OE pers.n. *God(a)* (EPNE I: 204). ?*Goodwellgrene* (Akeley)

gōd OE adj., ‘good’ (EPNE I: 205). ?*Goodwellgrene* (Akeley)

godspel OE, ‘gospel; the glad tidings (of the kingdom of God), the record of Christ’s life and teaching’ (OED), cf. *Gospel Ash Leys*, *Gospel Oak*, etc. (Field 1972: 91-2). *Gospel Elm* (Wicken)

gore-brode ME, ‘broad strip of land in the triangular corner of the common field’ (EPNE I: 46), ‘the breadth of the gore’ (Field 1993: 135); a common compound containing the OE elements *gāra* and **brBdu**. A gore was ‘a wedge-shaped strip of land on the side of an irregular field’ that remained after the rectangular plots had been marked off (EPNE I: 194, OED). *Gorebrode furlonge* (Passenham)

[see **brBdu**]

gorst OE, ‘gorse, furze’ (EPNE I: 206). *Gossenham* (Passenham)

***gorstig** OE adj., ‘overgrown with gorse’ (EPNE I: 206, Field 1972: 91). Examples include: *Gorstiemor* (Silverstone), *Gosty* (Furtho).

gōs (**gōsa** gen.pl.) OE, ‘goose’ (EPNE I: 206). Examples include: *Goselondys* (Potterspurty), *Gosland* (Silverstone).

goulet OFr, **golet** ME, ‘gullet, water-channel, gully, ravine’, cf. *The Gullet* (PNC: 241). This element is a diminutive of OFr *goule* ‘throat’ (EPNE II: 206). Examples include: *The Gullet* (Whittlebury), *Gullet ground* (Potterspurry).

grāf, grāfa, grāfe OE, ‘grove, copse’; often difficult to separate from OE *græf* ‘pit, trench’. The ME and MnE form is usually *grove* (EPNE I: 207), though Gelling points out that “neither ME nor modern spellings can be conclusive in most instances” (PNLand: 193). Examples include: *le Grove* (Passenham), *Th Grove* (Akeley).

gravel-pit ME, ‘excavation from which gravel is or has been obtained’, attested from 1440 (MED, OED). *the gravill pittes furlonge* (Silverstone)
[see **pytt**]

grēat OE adj., ‘thick, stout, bulky, massive’; the sense ‘big in size’ is first found in ME. Common as an affix, prefixed to place-names (EPNE I: 208). *Great Lords Field* (Leckhampstead)

grēne¹ OE adj., **grænn** ON adj., ‘green, young, growing’ (EPNE I: 209). Examples include: *Gernhull* (Silverstone), *?Grenehutt* (Passenham), *Grenehyll* (Passenham), *Grenelane* (Silverstone), *Grensert* (Potterspurry).

grēne² OE, ‘grassy spot, village green’; occurring in place-names from DB and minor names from the 12th cent. (EPNE I: 209). There is evidence to suggest that some places with *green* (as a generic) may have provided early foci for settlements formed around the 10th cent. (see Chapter 4 for further discussion). Examples include: *Bedlam Copse* (Wicken), *Brownswood Cottage* (Potterspurry), *Byrchenegrene* (Lillingstone Lovell), *Chapel Green* (Lillingstone Dayrell), *cleylegrene* (Furtho), *Goodwellgrene* (Akeley), *?Grenehutt* (Passenham), *Hardesleygrene* (Lillingstone Lovell), *Poukeslegrene* (Passenham), *la Reyegrene* (Akeley), *le Thistelgrene* (Lillingstone Lovell).

grēot OE, ‘gravel’; difficult to distinguish from **grēote* ‘gravelly place or stream’ and *grj ít* ‘gravel, stones’ (EPNE I: 209). *?le Groteforlong* (Akeley)

***grēoten** OE adj., ‘gravelly’; derived from OE **grēot** (EPNE I: 209). Examples include: *?le Groteforlong* (Akeley), *le Grotene* (Passenham).

grindel OE, ‘bar, bolt’, ‘lattice, hurdle’ (pl.) (BT: 490), or perhaps a noun from OE *grindan*, ‘to grind’ (i.e. ‘a grinder, a tool used for grinding’), cf. PNDb 1Ψ94. *Grindill* (Potterspurry)

grubby late ME, MnE adj., ‘infested with grubs’, recorded from 1725 (OED, PNNth: 102). *?Grub Hill* (Passenham)

***grubby** ME adj., ‘cleared (land)’, from ME *grubbed* ‘land from which trees and shrubs have been cleared’; originally from *grubben* (v.) and probably OE **grubbian* (MED). *?Grub Hill* (Passenham)

grund OE, ‘ground, bottom, foundation’, ‘stretch of land’ and later ‘outlying farm, outlying fields’ (EPNE I: 210). Examples include: *Addington’s ground* (Lillingstone Lovell), *Dial Close* (Wicken), *Grundhull* (Passenham), *Lammas’ ground* (Passenham), *le Leye* (Akeley), *Spannes ground* (Silverstone).

gusset dial., ‘pocket at or near the armpit’, ‘triangular piece of land, corner of a field which cannot be ploughed with the rest’ (EDD II: 767). Examples include: *Gusset* (Whittlebury), *Welkend ground* (Potterspurty).

gydig OE adj., ‘mad, insane, giddy’; perhaps used in place-names as a nickname to designate a foolish venture (EPNE I: 211). ?*Gidiaker* (Silverstone)

***haca-þorn** OE, ‘thorn’ of some kind, corresponding to Du *haakedorn* (EPNE I: 213). *Hakethornbussh* (Passenham)

haga¹ OE, ‘hedge, enclosure’, late OE, ‘messuage, property’; related to ON *hagi*. Both senses occur in place-names and in ME and later field-names (EPNE I: 221). ?*Tonenhaterhawe* (Lillingstone Lovell)

half OE adj., sb., ‘half, half part’; as a sb. it is found in field-names with the meaning ‘side, part’ or ‘half-acre’, e.g. *Black Halves* (PNDb 3Ψ732) or in compounds with **æcer**, e.g. *Goldenehalfaker* (PNBdHu: 292). Examples include: *Hegeweyhalf* (Akeley), *Parkhalf* (Akeley), *Saltershalfaker* (Silverstone).

halh OE, ‘nook’: **halh** is related to *holh* ‘hollow’ but ‘valley’ or ‘recess’ are not the only senses of this element; it can also denote ‘land between rivers or in a river-bend’, ‘piece of land projecting from, or detached from, the main area of its administrative unit’, and, ‘slightly raised ground isolated by marsh’ (LPN: 123-8). In Stiles 1997, evidence is provided for all of the above meanings, except ‘land in a river bend’, where Stiles explains that ‘corner, angle’ does not equate with the ‘original’ meaning of the ancestral WG **halhaz* (‘recess’), although it appears in OE glosses where it renders Lat *angulus* ‘angle, corner’ and Lat *sinus* ‘curve, bay, bend in the coast, secret place’ (1997: 334). It seems that **halh** is used for landscape features which are not as obvious or extreme as *cumb* or *denu*; perhaps ‘the lowest eminence which made settlement possible’. The meanings ‘land between rivers’ and ‘land in a river-bend’ are occasionally found in the Midl, but they are most frequent north of the Humber. Examples include: *Bagnell Middle feilde* (Wicken), *Dagnall Farm* (Wicken), *Depehale furlong* (Passenham), *le Kyngeshale* (Akeley), *Littlehale* (Potterspurty).

hālig OE adj., ‘holy, sacred, dedicated to sacred use’; the later forms are *Hali-*, *Halli-* from the nom.sg. *hālig* with early ME vowel shortening (EPNE I: 224). *Halimede* (Silverstone)

hall OE, ‘hall, large residence, manor house, place for legal and other public business’ (EPNE I: 225). Examples include: *Blackwell End* (Potterspurty), *le Hallehul* (Silverstone).

hals OE, ON, ‘neck’; with transferred topographical senses ‘ridge dividing two valleys’, ‘narrow piece of land between two lakes’ (ON) and ‘narrow neck of land, a channel of water’ (ME) (EPNE I: 226). ?*Pekhaus lond* (Silverstone)

hām OE, ‘village, village community, manor, homestead’. Established meanings in OE include: ‘dwelling place, house’, ‘village, collection of dwellings’, and ‘manor, estate’. It is difficult to distinguish from **hamm** in ME and later. The element **hām** is noted in ME and later minor names, e.g. Home Field (EPNE II: 226-9). Examples include: ?*Beacham* (Furtho), ?*Dudelesham* (Lillingstone Lovell), ?*Gossenham* (Passenham), ?*Hashammede* (Lillingstone Lovell), *Homewood* (Miscellaneous), *Homfeld* (Akeley), ?*Kingeshame* (Miscellaneous), ?*Longeneham Sladefeld* (Leckhampstead), ?*Weteleham* (Whittlebury).
[see also **hām-stede**]

hām-stede OE, ‘homestead’ (VEPN I: 143), ‘site of a dwelling’; cognate with ON *heim-stǫð* ‘homestead’, OFris *hēm-sted* ‘dwelling place’ (EPNE I: 232).
LECKHAMPSTEAD
[see **hām, stede**]

hamm OE, ‘land hemmed in by water or marsh; river-meadow; cultivated plot on the edge of woodland or moor’ (PNLand: 41), ‘(man-made) enclosure’ (Sandred 1976: 71). Cf. Dodgson’s classification for the senses of *hamm* (1960: 6-7). This word is probably related to OE *hemm*, ‘hem (of a garment)’, ME *hemmen*, ‘to hem, to confine, to enclose’, so the original sense would probably have been something like ‘enclosed plot of ground’. It is often confused with **hām** in ME (EPNE I: 229-30), cf. Buckingham, *Buccingahamme* 918 (c.925), *Buccyngaham* c.1000 (PNBk: 60) and Chippenham, (*æt*) *Cippanhamme* 9th cent., *Chipeham* 1086 (PNW: 89). Examples include: PASSENHAM, ?*Beacham* (Furtho), ?*Dudelesham* (Lillingstone Lovell), ?*Fassislescrofteshum* (Miscellaneous), ?*Gossenham* (Passenham), *le Hamme* (Passenham), *le Hammes Hay* (Passenham), ?*Hashammede* (Lillingstone Lovell), ?*Kingeshame* (Miscellaneous), ?*Longeneham Sladefeld* (Leckhampstead), *Louecotehamme* (Leckhampstead), *Sprenthm* (Silverstone), ?*Weteleham* (Whittlebury).

hān OE, ‘hone, stone’, used in OE charters of boundary stones (EPNE I: 233). ?*Hanel*’ (Silverstone)

hana OE, ‘cock’; sometimes difficult to distinguish from the OE pers.n. *Hana* (EPNE I: 233). ?*Hanel*’ (Silverstone)

hangende OE pres.part., ‘hanging’, used of places on a steep slope or hill-side (EPNE I: 233, Field 1972: 97). Examples include: ?*Hanggynook* (Passenham), *Hangindland*’ (Silverstone).

hangra, hongra OE, ‘wood on a steep hill-side’, from OE *hangian* ‘to hang, suspend’ (EPNE II: 233, Field 1972: 97). Gelling suggests the element means ‘sloping wood’ and in settlement-names, the reference is to ‘very gentle slopes’ (PNLand: 194-5). Examples include: *Blodhanger* (Silverstone), *Deanshanger* (Passenham), *Hanger Lodge* (Passenham).

hangy dial. adj., ‘of soil: sticky, wet, clayey’ (EDD III: 54). ?*Hanggynook* (Passenham)

hayrick ME, ‘haystack’; recorded from 15th cent. (OED). *Heyricke Close* (Passenham)

hæcc OE, ‘hatch, grating, half-gate, gate’. It has several senses in place-names: i) ‘gate giving access to a forest or park’, ii) ‘sluice, floodgate’, iii) ‘trap’, iv) ‘hatch, used at fords either to trap obstructions or prevent animals straying up or down stream’ (EPNE I: 213-4). Examples include: *Bernevylleshacce* (Miscellaneous), *Chapelhacce* (Miscellaneous), *le Hech* (Silverstone), *Stonifordhacche* (Miscellaneous), *Stowehacch* (Miscellaneous).

(**ge**)**hæg** OE, **hay** ME, ‘fence, enclosure’, ‘fenced in piece of ground’; the later meaning is frequently found in ME for the latinized *haia*, denoting ‘part of a forest fenced off for hunting’ (applied to names from old woodland areas). It is difficult to distinguish from **hæg** and **hege** in initial positions (EPNE I: 214-5). Gover *et al.* comment that this element “is fairly common [in Nth], as one would expect in this well-forested county” (PNNth: 263). Examples include: ?*Barlagghay* (Akeley), ?*Docwelhay* (Silverstone), *le Hammes Hay* (Passenham), ?*Hegeweyhalf* (Akeley), ?*Heyneche* (Lillingstone Lovell), ?*Ierdelehay* (Furtho), *Luclehey* (Miscellaneous), ?*Lyttle Swynney hedge* (Silverstone), ?*Neither Heydon* (Furtho), *Southhey* (Miscellaneous), ?*Stonybrokhegh* (Miscellaneous), *Tripenhey* (Miscellaneous)

***hægen**, ***hagen** OE, ‘enclosure’, cognate with ON *hegn* (EPNE I: 215). *Heyneche* (Lillingstone Lovell)

hæsel OE, **hesli** ON, ‘hazel’ (EPNE I: 218). Examples include: *haselcrof* (Akeley), *Hasseley* (Stowe).

***hBst** OE, ‘undergrowth, brushwood’, ***hBstig** OE, ‘covered with brushwood’; related to MHG *heister*, MLG *hēster* ‘young oak or beech’ (EPNE I: 219). ?*Hastiwel furlong* (Silverstone)

hBð OE, ‘heath, heather’, used of ‘tract of uncultivated ground, a large tract of waste-land overgrown with heather and brushwood, a heath’; when found as a simplex, the meaning is probably ‘heather’, i.e. alluding to places ‘overgrown with heather’ (EPNE I: 219). Examples include: *Hedone Wey* (Furtho), *le Heth* (Silverstone).

hēafod OE, ‘head’, most commonly ‘upper end or top of something, hill, eminence, end of a ridge’ or sometimes ‘headland in a common field’; ME forms usually appear as *heved*, *haved* and *hede*. As a first element it is rare (EPNE I: 236). Examples include: *Chaldewellehed* (Akeley), *hadewaye* (Silverstone), ?*Horesheued* (Passenham), *Musewelleheued* (Silverstone).

[see also ***hēafod-land**]

***hēafod-land** OE, **hevedland** ME, ‘head of a strip of land left for turning the plough’ (EPNE I: 237), ‘strips at the edge of the furlong or field’ (Field 1972: 100). Examples include: *a hedlonde rode* (Akeley), *Ruftheadland* (Furtho).
[see **hēafod**, **land**]

hēah OE, **he**], **hei**], **hi**], **high** ME, ‘high’, ‘chief, important’ (EPNE I: 237-8). Examples include: *Hefurlong* (Passenham), *Heygodwynesleg* (Miscellaneous).

heard OE adj., ‘hard’, is rare in place-names, but fairly common in field-names. Its usual meanings are ‘hard to till’ (of the soil), ‘cheerless’ (of dwellings), cf. Hardley (Ha, Wt) (EPNE I: 239). Examples include: *Hardeleefeld* (Potterspurty), *Hardeleye* (Silverstone), *Hardesleygrene* (Lillingstone Lovell).

***hecceing** OE, **hecching** ME, ‘part of the field sown whilst the rest lies fallow’ (EPNE I: 240), more specifically the ‘removal and partial enclosure of land from the crop-rotation routines of the common fields’; this element refers to the medieval terms *Inhoke* and *Inheche*, from which MnE dial. *hitching* originates (Field 1972: 105, Field 1993: 17, EDD III: 179). *le Hechyng* (Passenham)

hecg, **hegge** OE, ‘hedge’ (EPNE I: 240). Examples include: *Acrehedge* (Akeley), *Barrowe hedge* (Passenham), *le Blakeheg* (Akeley), *?Brodeheg* (Silverstone), *?Burnheg* (Passenham), *Burows hedge* (Potterspurty), *dedehedge* (Passenham), *Emmehegg* (Silverstone), *Foxehedge furlong* (Passenham), *le Fyschwere* (Akeley), *hedgemoore furlong* (Silverstone), *?Heyneche* (Lillingstone Lovell), Longhedge Wood (Whittlebury), *Lyttle Swynney hedge* (Silverstone), *Moreslade hedges* (Miscellaneous), *Perettestrethegge* (Silverstone), *Rewehedge furlong* (Passenham), *?rudeheg fulcand* (Silverstone), *?Sywardeshegges* (Miscellaneous), *Tenne hedges furlong* (Silverstone), *Wyndolfueshegg* (Potterspurty).

hēg OE, ‘hay, mowing grass’; difficult to distinguish from **(ge)hæg**, **hege** and **hēah** in ME in initial positions (EPNE I: 241). Examples include: *hay furlonge* (Furtho), *Haybern* (Lillingstone Dayrell), *?Hegeweyhalf* (Akeley), *Heybern* (Lillingstone Lovell), *Heyberne* (Potterspurty), *?Neither Heydon* (Furtho).

hege OE, ‘hedge, fence’; difficult to distinguish from **(ge)hæg** and **hēg** (EPNE I: 241). Examples include: *?Barlagghay* (Akeley), *?Brodeheg* (Silverstone), *?Burnheg* (Passenham), *?Docwelhay* (Silverstone), *?Hegeweyhalf* (Akeley), *?Heyneche* (Lillingstone Lovell), *?Ierdelehay* (Furtho), *?Neither Heydon* (Furtho), *?rudeheg fulcand* (Silverstone), *?Stonybrokhegh* (Miscellaneous).

hemm OE, ‘hem, border’, used topographically in place-names as in ME *holte hemmes* ‘edges of a wood’ and OFris *hemm* ‘place enclosed (for single combat)’ (EPNE I: 242), ‘edge, border, rim, margin of anything’, recorded from c.1200 (OED). *?Hemyng* (Lillingstone Lovell)

heorot, **heort** OE, ‘hart, stag, grown male deer’; frequently combined with topographical words (EPNE I: 244). *le Hertstrete* (Lillingstone Lovell)

herlot, **arlot** OFr, **harlot** ME, ‘man of no fixed occupation, idle rogue, vagabond or beggar’, ‘professional male entertainer (jester, etc), female entertainer (actress,

etc)', 'messenger, usually with contemptuous overtones' (MED). Also found in pers.ns., attested from 1193 (DES: 14). ?*Harlotts pathe* (Miscellaneous)

hīd OE, 'hide of land, amount of land for the support of one free family and its dependents', estimated to be about 120 acres, but both hide and acre varied in different regions according to the productivity of the land (EPNE I: 246). *Huntehide* (Stowe)

hīwan, hīgan OE, 'household, members of a family', also used of 'religious community'; later 'servant, domestic'. The usual ME form is *Hine-* (from the gen.pl. *hī(g)na*) (EPNE I: 247). *Hinwode* (Silverstone)

hlāf-mæsse OE, 'loaf mass or festival'; held on 1st August (the feast of St. Peter ad Vincula), in the early English church observed as a harvest festival. The hay harvest occupied the time between 24 June and *Lammas*, when the fences were removed and the reapers attended to the corn (the cattle were allowed to graze on the aftermath). Loaves were made from the new wheat and were consecrated in a service of thanksgiving for the harvest (Field 1972: 121, MED, OED). *Lammas' ground* (Passenham)

hlāford OE, **laverd, loverd** ME, 'lord'; rare in place-names and usually late (EPNE I: 248); in field-names it denotes 'land belonging to the lord of the manor, or to a man with the surname *Lord*' (Field 1972: 130). The derived surname *Lord* is attested from 1198; perhaps sometimes a nickname for one who imitated the lord, or for a lord's servant (DES: 284). *Great Lords Field* (Leckhampstead)

hlBfdige OE, **levedi, lavedi, ladi** ME, 'lady, nun, Our Lady'; in field-names it is used of land dedicated to the Virgin (EPNE I: 248, Field 1993: 241-2). Revenue from the land would be used to maintain the chapel or shrine (Field 1972: 120). *Lady Stocking* (Potterspury)

hlēda, hlEda OE, 'seat, bench', perhaps in the sense 'ledge' (EPNE I: 250). ?*Ledinhul* (Silverstone)

hlinc OE, 'ridge, bank', 'undulating sandy ground; a ledge of ploughland on a hillside; an unploughed strip between fields' (EPNE I: 252), 'ridges, terraces on sloping land' (Field 1972: 126). Gover *et al.* observe that "hlinc is occasionally found in field-names in this county, alike in the forms *link* and *linch*" (PNNth: 264). Examples include: *le lynche* (Passenham), *Lynchefurlong* (Stowe), *The Quene far Lyncheholde* (Passenham), ?*Syndelynges* (Passenham).

hlot OE, 'lot, share, allotment'; common in field-names (EPNE I: 253). *Bartelote* (Potterspury)

hnott OE, 'bare, bald'; might also have been used as a by-name *Hnott(a)*, attested from the 12th cent. (EPNE I: 254, Redin: 192 (note by Feilitzen)). Examples (may) include: ?*Knotwood* (Furtho), ?*Nottoho* (Leckhampstead).

hōc OE, 'hook, angle, bend in a river, spit of land in a river-bend', related to LG *hūk*, MLG *hōk* 'corner, nook, spit of land' (EPNE I: 255). Examples include:

Peakeshoke (Silverstone), *the Tythe hooke* (Silverstone), *Wydhocfurlong* (Silverstone).

hōd OE, ‘hood’, in allusion to ‘hood-shaped hill’; some names may be from OE **hōd* ‘shelter’ (OE *hēdan*, ‘to protect’, OFris *hōde*, OHG *huota* ‘protection’) (EPNE I: 256). *Hodepitte* (Passenham)

***hogg** OE, ‘hog’, first recorded in the 14th cent.; difficult to distinguish from the pers.n. *Hogg* (EPNE I: 256), ‘domestic pig(s)’ (Field 1972: 105). The pers.n. *Hogg*, *Hogge* is attested from 1079; OE *hogg* ‘pig’ (DES: 234). ?*Hoggecroft* (Silverstone).

hōh OE, ‘heel, spur of land’, with various meanings, such as ‘low projecting piece of land in the bend of a river’ and ‘end of a ridge where the ground begins to fall sharply’; common in Nth (EPNE I: 256-7). Examples include: *FURTHO*, *Baggenho* (Silverstone), *Buthenho* (Miscellaneous), *Cuggenho* (Miscellaneous), *Haringgesho* (Lillingstone Lovell), *Nottoho* (Leckhampstead), *Odho* (Silverstone).

hol¹, **holh** OE, **hol** ON, ‘hole, hollow’; impossible to separate from **hol²** (EPNE I: 257). Examples include: *Cerketehole* (Leckhampstead), *Holes* (Potterspury), *Tocheholes* (Potterspury).

hol² OE, **holr** ON adj., ‘hollow, lying in a hollow, deep, running in a deep hollow’ (EPNE I: 257-58). Examples include: *Holback Lane* (Lillingstone Dayrell), *holebrok* (Miscellaneous), *holebrok* (Passenham), *Holeweye* (Miscellaneous).

holegn OE, ‘holly’, surviving as dial. *hollin*, *holm* (EPNE I: 258); holly was an important fodder crop (Field 1972: 106). *Hollenden* (Leckhampstead)

holmr ON, ‘island, inland promontory, raised ground in marsh, river meadow’ (PNLand: 50); the meanings from cognate languages (Scand, Icel, etc.) survive in dial. *holme* and are particularly frequent in ME field-names (EPNE I: 258). This ON word was adopted into late OE – in the NMidl and WMidl both **holmr** and **hamm** are noted (PNLand: 50). Examples include: *Dentons holme* (Passenham), *le Holm* (Akeley), *holme* (Silverstone), *holme crofte lane* (Passenham), *kinge holme* (Potterspury), *mill holme meadow* (Silverstone), *the millholme* (Potterspury), *le wilneholme* (Passenham).

holt OE, ON, ‘wood, holt, thicket’, frequently found in ME field-names (EPNE I: 259). Examples include: *Stockeholefield* (Stowe), *Stockholt Farm* (Akeley).

hors OE, ‘horse’; gen.pl. *horsa* (EPNE I: 262). Examples include: *Horsepol* (Lillingstone Lovell), ?*Horesheued* (Passenham).

horse’s head dial., ‘small portions into which the windrows¹² are broken up in hay-making’ (EDD III: 236). ?*Horesheued* (Passenham)

¹² ‘a row in which mown grass or hay is laid before being made up into heaps or cocks’, recorded from 1523-34 (OED).

hotte ME, ‘shed or hut [?originally of wattlework]’; evidenced from *a.1350* (MED). *Grenehutt* (Passenham)

hrēod OE, ‘reed, rush’, probably also ‘reed-bed’; appears in place-names as *Rad-*, *Red-*, *Rod-* and is difficult to separate from **rēad** (EPNE I: 264). Examples include: ?*Redebrok* (Whittlebury), *Redmoor Copse* (Passenham).

hring OE, **hringr** ON, ‘ring, circle’, used of ‘something circular or set in a ring, something sweeping in a curve (as a hill)’ (EPNE I: 265), ‘circular enclosures’, or possibly ‘land containing ancient stone circles’ (Field 1972: 183). Examples include: *ringestowe* (Akeley), *Ringfurrowe furlong* (Passenham).

***hunte** ME, ‘hunt’, later ‘hunting district’ (EPNE I: 269). *Huntehide* (Stowe)

hūs OE, **h|s** ON, ‘house’, usually ‘dwelling house’, though sometimes used of a building for special purposes, e.g. **bæc-hūs**. In OE and ME it is a rare element in place-names in southern England, but it is very common in the Danelaw (EPNE I: 270). Examples include: *Bolinghms howse* (Passenham), *Cleyhous* (Potterspur), *Husbuttok* (Lillingstone Lovell), *Husehend* (Passenham), *Huseworthe* (Furtho), *Huslade* (Akeley), *Moryzevehous* (Akeley), ?*Pekhaus lond* (Silverstone), *Smith’s house* (Potterspur).

[see also **bæc-hūs**, **kiln-house**, **town-house**]

hwBte OE, ‘wheat’, a common element, esp. in minor place-names and in ME and later field-names (EPNE I: 271, Field 1972: 249). Forms in *What-* are due to early shortening of *hwBt-* in compounds (EPNE I: 271). Examples include: *Watto* (Silverstone), *Whatley* (Potterspur).

hwīt OE adj., ‘white’; meanings include ‘whiteness of chalky soil’, ‘the colour of the water or the bed of a stream’, ‘the white limestone used in the building of churches’, and like dial. *white* in field-names, it may denote ‘dry open pasture’ (EPNE I: 273). *Th Whytmell*’ (Akeley)

hyll OE, ‘hill’; in reference to “natural eminences of a more spiky outline than those to which **dūn** is applied” (PNLand: 169). The meaning of **hyll** varies according to the general character of the landscape (EPNE I: 274), so in Bk and Nth the meaning is more likely to be ‘a slight elevation in flat country’. Examples include: *Barlichul* (Furtho), *Bengil* (Silverstone), *Benhul* (Leckhampstead), *Berehill furlong* (Passenham), *Bernehul* (Silverstone), (*wood of*) *Bokenehul* (Miscellaneous), *Bowerhyll furlong* (Passenham), *Brawnehill* (Silverstone), *the Brockhills* (Lillingstone Dayrell), *Catenehill* (Lillingstone Dayrell), *Cattlehill Wood* (Whittlebury), *le Chercheshull*’ (Akeley), *Crowne hill furlong* (Silverstone), *Croxforde* (Lillingstone Lovell), *Dedenhul* (Silverstone), *Depedenehull* (Lillingstone Dayrell), *Driehull*’ (Passenham), *Dudeleshul* (Lillingstone Lovell), *le Farenhull*’ (Akeley), *Farihull* (Leckhampstead), *Gadeshil* (Whittlebury), *Gernhull*’ (Silverstone), *Grenehyll*’ (Passenham), *Grub Hill* (Passenham), *Grundhull*’ (Passenham), *le Hallehul* (Silverstone), *Ledinhul* (Silverstone), *littlehul* (Furtho), *Longekingshulle* (Passenham), *Measles* (Leckhampstead), *Millhillwall furlong* (Passenham), *Pinnock Hill* (Akeley), *Presthul* (Furtho), *Smalebroc* (Silverstone), *Smythhill* (Stowe), *Stanbury* (Silverstone), *Stanschil*

forlong (Furtho), *Stonhull'* (Akeley), *Stubwellhill* (Potterspury), *Suidhuil* (Whittlebury), *Waswelhull'* (Passenham), *?Westelbrok'* (Passenham), Windmill Hill (Silverstone), Winterhills (Silverstone).

hErian OE v., 'to hire' (BT: 583). *?Hurilande* (Silverstone)

hE-rēd, hī-rēd OE, 'household, house, family, body of domestic retainers of a great man or king, court, members of a religious house, company, band of associates' (BT: 537). *?Hurilande* (Silverstone)

-ing², -ling OE, place-name and river-name forming suffix (EPNE I: 284). Examples include: *?Duddelyngges* (Passenham), *Hemyng* (Lillingstone Lovell), *Pooling* (Potterspury), *?Syndelynges* (Passenham), *Tirling* (Passenham), *Yetting* (Potterspury).

-ingas OE nom.pl., **-ingum** dat.pl., **-inga-** gen.pl., group-name forming suffix (VEPN II: 167). There are two main groups of **-ingas** names, 'the followers of a certain individual' and 'the inhabitants of a particular locality'; examples recorded show that the first type did not persist past the period of settlement, whereas the second type continued in use throughout the OE period (EPNE I: 298-300). It is thought that **-ingas** names belong to an early stage of naming in Anglo-Saxon England, perhaps to the 'colonizing' phase (5th – 7th centuries). Dodgson suggests that **-ingas** names are "the result of a social development contemporary with a colonizing process later than, but soon after, the immigration-settlement that is recorded in the early burials" (Dodgson 1966: 19). Examples include: LILLINGSTONE DAYRELL, LILLINGSTONE LOVELL, *?(bosco de) Cothinges* (Miscellaneous), Watling Street (Potterspury).

inland ME, 'land near a residence, land cultivated for the owner's use and not let to a tenant' (EPNE I: 303), 'land near the homestead'; the term *inland* was equivalent to *demesne* in many places, cf. PNC: 334 (Field 1972: 114). *inlonde* (Furtho)

jack dial., 'vacant, unused land'; *jack* names denote 'ill fortune and infertility' (Field 1972: 116, Field 1993: 106). *?Jack's Copse* (Wicken)

kay OFr, **key** ME, 'quay, wharf' (EPNE II: 3). *Gilhen Key* (Furtho)

kiln-house ME, 'building in which a kiln is housed' (MED, OED). *Culn'housorchard* (Potterspury)
[see **cyln, hūs**]

laumpe ME, 'lamp of glass, metal, etc.; oil lamp; light' (MED); in field-names used of 'land whose rent was used to maintain lamps in the parish church' (Field 1972: 121). *Lampelande* (Passenham)

land, lond OE, **land** ON, 'land'; more specifically 'strip of arable land in a common field' (EPNE II: 13), 'selion, basic unit of ploughing in common arable fields' (Field 1972: 271). Gover *et al.* comment that this element "is doubtless often used in its technical sense of 'a strip of land in an open field'" (PNNth:

266). Examples include: *Addingtons Lande* (Furtho), *Balkelond* (Passenham), *Banlond'* (Passenham), *Bedelond* (Leckhampstead), *Blacklande* (Furtho), *le Blakelande* (Lillingstone Lovell), *?Cadeslan* (Silverstone), *Calkalond* (Passenham), *fflaxland* (Furtho), *Goselondys* (Potterspurly), *Gosland* (Silverstone), *Grendonesland* (Furtho), *Hangindland'* (Silverstone), *Holdefelde* (Lillingstone Lovell), *Hurilande* (Silverstone), *Lampelande* (Passenham), *Longeland* (Furtho), *Longelond* (Leckhampstead), *le Maleweleland* (Silverstone), *Mawiney land* (Silverstone), *Middelforlong'* (Passenham), *Pekhaus lond* (Silverstone), *Perhamlonde* (Silverstone), *Sholebroke Lodge* (Whittlebury), *Stonilond'* (Silverstone), *?le wateryelond* (Passenham), *Welyland* (Whittlebury).

lane, lone, lanu OE, 'lane, narrow road' (EPNE II: 15). Examples include: *Barkereslane* (Silverstone), *Bedlam Copse* (Wicken), *Berewell lane end* (Potterspurly), *?Cadeslan* (Silverstone), *Collesgne* (Akeley), *Grenelane* (Silverstone), *Gybbeslane* (Akeley), *Hikemaneslane* (Akeley), *holme crofte lane* (Passenham), *Templelane* (Potterspurly), *le Wodelane* (Akeley).

lang OE adj., **langr** ON adj., 'long', 'long strip of land' (EPNE II: 15-16). Examples include: *le Chercheshull'* (Akeley), *Lamport* (Stowe), *Langcroft'* (Potterspurly), *Langebreche* (Whittlebury), *longe furlonge* (Passenham), *longe furlonge* (Passenham), *Longekingshulle* (Passenham), *Longeland* (Furtho), *Longelond* (Leckhampstead), *Longemedede* (Leckhampstead), *longemeud* (Whittlebury), *Longeneham Sladefeld* (Leckhampstead), *Longhedge Wood* (Whittlebury).

launde OFr, ME, 'open space in woodland, forest glade, woodland pasture'; sometimes difficult to separate from **land** (EPNE II: 17). *Wakefield Lawn* (Potterspurly)

lBge OE adj., 'untilled land' (Field 1972: 125), 'fallow, unploughed, lying untilled' – found in OE only in compounds; although in more general use in ME as *leye*, *laye* and in field-names (EPNE II: 11). *le Leye* (Akeley)

lBn-land OE, 'land let on lease, which was never out of the possession of the lessor'; attested in pre-Conquest and 19th cent. documents (BT: 610), 'land held as 'læn'' (*læn* 'estate held in benefice', i.e. as a loan (OED)). *leynlondmedede* (Furtho)

lBs OE, 'pasture, meadowland' – dial. forms (*lease* (nom.), *leasowe* (dat.sg. *lBswē*)) are found in ME and later field-names (EPNE II: 11); 'pasture, a pasture field; a piece of ground of two or three acres' (EDD III: 558). See Chapter 4 for a more detailed explanation of this element. Examples include: *le Brode of the lesewe* (Lillingstone Lovell), *kinges leise* (Passenham), *Mangthorne leyes* (Passenham), *?mapeles* (Miscellaneous).

lēac OE, 'herb, vegetables' (VEPN I: 144), 'leek, garlic' (EPNE II: 18).
LECKHAMPSTEAD

lēah OE, 'forest, wood, glade, clearing,' later 'pasture, meadow' (PNLand: 198). Isolated names containing **lēah** (Elmley Castle, Worcestershire) presumably usually signify woods in open country, whereas clusters of names containing **lēah**

such as those found in North Warwickshire, may contain the word in a partially habitative sense (PNLand: 199). Examples include: *AKELEY*, *area Bateresleghstokkyng* (Miscellaneous), *Aspeleforlong* (Lillingstone Lovell), *Bagley toft* (Leckhampstead), *Barroweleyepece* (Passenham), *Bradley Fields Farm* (Lillingstone Lovell), *Brendeleg* (Lillingstone Dayrell), *Flexle* (Miscellaneous), *Hardeleefeld* (Potterspury), *Hardesleygrene* (Lillingstone Lovell), *Hasseley* (Stowe), *Heygodwynesleg* (Miscellaneous), *Olney* (Silverstone), *Puxley* (Passenham), *pynnokysleye* (Stowe), *Rouleye* (Passenham), *Ruscheleye* (Lillingstone Lovell), *Streteley* (Passenham), *Swetleye* (Miscellaneous), *Throkelemede* (Lillingstone Lovell), *Upleymore* (Stowe), *Westleg* (Stowe), *Whatley* (Potterspury).

ledden dial., ‘noise, din’ (EDD III: 563). ?*Ledinhul* (Silverstone)

leme ME, ‘artificial water-course’ (EPNE II: 23). *Lemeswellewhey* (Akeley)

lēvī ME adj., ‘covered with leaves, leafy’ (MED). *Leveokcopys* (Akeley)

līm-kilne ME, ‘kiln in which lime is made by calcining limestone’ (MED, OED); in minor names it refers to land which previously housed the kiln (Field 1972: 125, Field 1993: 56, 86). Examples include: *Limekiln Quarry* (Passenham), *Lymekill* (Silverstone)

[see **cyln**]

līm OE, **līm** ON, ‘flax’; often difficult to distinguish from OE elements *lind* ‘lime-tree’ (EPNE II: 24). *Lynnecrofte furlong* (Passenham)

[see also **fleax**]

loc OE, ‘lock, bolt, fold’, in place-names where **loc** is combined with a word for ‘enclosure’, it may have the meaning ‘enclosure that can be locked’ (EPNE II: 25-6). *Lokhaker* (Passenham)

loge OFr, **log(g)e** ME, ‘hut, small house’, later ‘house in a forest for temporary use, house at the entrance to a park’; common in late minor names (EPNE II: 26). *Sparrow Lodge* (Wicken)

lōmb-cote ME, ‘shed for lambs’, attested from 1459-60 (MED, OED). *Lamcoteforlong* (Potterspury)

[see **cot**, also **scēp-cote**]

lousī ME adj., ‘infested with lice, lousy’ (MED), from OE *lūs*, ‘louse’, denoting either a place ‘infested with lice’ or in reference to something ‘small and insignificant’ (EPNE II: 28). Examples include: *Lousiplot* (Potterspury), *Lowsyebusshebalke* (Passenham).

low ME adj., adv., ‘in a low position; on or under ground; little above the ground’ (OED). Examples include: *Louebreg* (Whittlebury), ?*Louecotehamme* (Leckhampstead), *Lowefurlong* (Passenham).

lufu OE, **love** ME, ‘love’, probably in allusion to places suitable for love-making (EPNE II: 27). ?*Louecotehamme* (Leckhampstead)

lĕtel, **lytel**, **lĭtel** OE adj., **lĭtill** ON adj., ‘little, small’ (EPNE II: 30). Examples include: *Littlehale* (Potterspury), *littlehul* (Furtho), *Luclehey* (Miscellaneous), *Lyttle Swynney hedge* (Silverstone).

maggot ME, ‘worm or grub of the kind formerly supposed to be associated with corruption; chiefly applied to the larva of the dipterous (two-winged) fly, e.g. cheese-fly, blue-bottle’, recorded from 1398 (OED). Also *maggot* dial., ‘magpie’ (*Pica rustica*) attested from the 16th cent. (EDD IV: 8), ‘applied as a proper name to a) magpie; b) sow,’ (OED). ?Maggot Moor (Silverstone)

malm OE, ‘sand, sandy or chalky soil, soft stone’ (EPNE II: 35), ‘land with light loamy soil’ (Field 1972: 132). *le Malmes* (Potterspury)

malu**, ***mealu** (malwe** dat.sg.) OE, ‘gravel ridge’; found in ME field-names (EPNE II: 35), cf. Long Mollow, *le longemalewe* 13th cent. (PNNth: 280). *le Maleweleland* (Silverstone)

maner-hūs ME, ‘mansion of the lord of the manor’, recorded from 1575 (OED). This compound is probably on record earlier than 1575, but in MED references do not specifically refer to a manor house, and appear under the head-form *maner* ‘manorial estate, consisting of a manor house, service buildings, lands, etc.’ (MED). Boycott Manor (Stowe)

***mangthorn** ME, presumably a plant-name, though not found in dictionaries (PNOxf 2Ψ458-9, VEPN unpublished). *Mangthorne leyes* (Passenham)

***mapel**, ***mapul** OE, ‘maple-tree’ (*Acer campestre*); the usual OE word is *mapuldor* (EPNE II: 36), cf. **æppel-trēow** and *apuldor* (EPNE I: 12). This element is most common in SE counties (Field 1972: 133). *mapeles* (Miscellaneous)

māse OE, ‘titmouse’ (EPNE II: 36), ‘bird of the genus *Parus* or the family *Paridae*, comprising small active birds, of which numerous species are distributed over the northern hemisphere, several being common in Britain’, recorded from c.1325 (OED). *Masefen* (Leckhampstead)

masson, **maçon** OFr, ‘mason’, ‘builder or worker in stone; workman who dresses and lays stone in building’ (OED). In place-names it is impossible to distinguish from the derived surname *Mason*, attested from c.1130 (DES: 301). Examples include: *masons* (Passenham), *Masons* (Silverstone).

(ge)mBne OE adj., ‘common’; in place-names it denotes property or land held communally. Many places containing this element are found on the outskirts of parishes (EPNE II: 33). ?*Mengeweye* (Potterspury)

(ge)mBre OE, ‘boundary, border’; in field-names it denotes ‘balk of a ploughland’ (EPNE II: 34). Examples include: *meere balke* (Passenham), *?winterbrooke mere* (Passenham).

mēd OE, ‘meadow’ (EPNE II: 37); MnE *meadow* is from the dat. *mBdwe* (LPN: 284). Examples include: *Alesaundresmede* (Silverstone), *Blodhanger* (Silverstone), *Brodemeade* (Akeley), *Brodemedede* (Leckhampstead), *?Deer Park* (Whittlebury), *doole meadows* (Silverstone), *Halimede* (Silverstone), *Hashammede* (Lillingstone Lovell), *leynlondmede* (Furtho), *Longemedede* (Leckhampstead), *longemeud* (Whittlebury), *Meade* (Passenham), *Medaker* (Stowe), *midsommer meadowe* (Passenham), *Midsummer Meadow* (Wicken), *mill holme meadow* (Silverstone), *Monekesmede* (Lillingstone Dayrell), *le Northemedede* (Lillingstone Lovell), *Suethemed* (Silverstone), *Smythesmed* (Akeley), *Snaylesmede* (Silverstone), *Throkelemede* (Lillingstone Lovell), *Watto* (Silverstone), *Westmedyke* (Lillingstone Lovell).

menigu, mengu OE, ‘many, multitude, crowd, great number’ (BT: 678). *?Mengeweve* (Potterspur)

mēos OE, ‘moss, marsh, bog’ (EPNE II: 38). *Measles* (Leckhampstead)

mere¹ OE, ‘pool’, occasionally ‘sea pool’ (EPNE II: 38-39). Examples include: *Ailmer’* (Leckhampstead), *Blechmerefurlong* (Leckhampstead), *Foulmere* (Miscellaneous), *?winterbrooke mere* (Passenham), *?Wolmerestyl* (Miscellaneous).

mAte ME, ‘boundary, boundary mark’ (MED). *?Deer Park* (Whittlebury)

middel, OE adj., ‘middle’ (EPNE II: 40). Examples include: *Middelforlong’* (Passenham), *Middlepasture* (Passenham), *Middli Sandys* (Stowe), *Middul forlong* (Furtho), *the myddle ffeilde* (Furtho), *Myddle gappe* (Silverstone).

mid-sumor, -er, OE, ME, ‘Midsummer’ (EPNE II: 40); in field-names it denotes ‘land where mid-summer games took place’. The hay harvest commenced on or around 21st June (OED), though St John’s day (24th June) is also reported to have marked midsummer. When it had been completed, the summer festivities were held. Alternatively, the name might imply that service on these meadows had to be performed on Midsummer Day itself (Field 1972: 137-8). Examples include: *Midsummer Meadow* (Wicken), *midsommer meadowe* (Passenham).

modor OE, ‘mud, bog’ (VEPN unpublished). *Stonymodr* (Passenham)

mōr OE, **m fr** ON, ‘moor’, ‘barren upland’, originally ‘low-lying marshy area’ (PNLand: 54); it came to mean ‘marshland’ in the south of England and Midl (EPNE II: 42, Field 1972: 272). Examples include: *le Brodemore* (Akeley), *Bydemor* (Miscellaneous), *Caperonymore* (Miscellaneous), *Cockemore Slade* (Akeley), *Coppedemor* (Potterspur), *Coppedmorfeld* (Akeley), *Dedequenemore* (Whittlebury), *le Dernemore* (Akeley), *The Ffermor* (Passenham), *Gorstiemor* (Silverstone), *hedgemoore furlong* (Silverstone), *Hullesmoor* (Furtho), *Lusshlasshmor’* (Silverstone), *la more* (Stowe), *The Mores ffeilde* (Furtho),

Moreslade hedges (Miscellaneous), *Morladefeld* (Leckhampstead), *Redmoor Copse* (Passenham), *Snakemor'* (Miscellaneous), *Taylursmor* (Potterspur), *Upleymore* (Stowe), *Vernesmor* (Potterspur).

morgen-gifu OE, 'morning gift', 'piece of land given by a man to his bride on the morning after their marriage' according to OE custom (EPNE II: 43). *Moryzevehous* (Akeley)

mūga OE, 'stack, heap', later meaning 'heap of earth, mound' (from the 15th cent.) (EPNE II: 44), 'mow, heap (of hay, corn)' (BT: 700). *Mogwrosene* (Furtho)

mund OE, 'security, protection', probably connected to MnE *mound* 'hedge, fence, tumulus' (EPNE II: 45). *quicke mownde rownde* (Silverstone)

munuc OE (from Lat *monachus*), **monke** ME, 'monk', usually with reference to monastic institutions (EPNE II: 45). Examples include: *Monekesmede* (Lillingstone Dayrell), *Monk's Wood* (Silverstone).

mūs OE, **mús** ON, 'mouse, field-mouse', used of places infested with mice; sometimes difficult to distinguish from the pers.ns. *Mūs(a)* (OE), *Músi* (ON) and OE *must* 'must, new wine' (EPNE II: 45), also possibly derogatory names for small fields (Field 1972: 143). Examples include: *Mouslane* (Silverstone), *Musewelleheued'* (Silverstone).

myln, mylen OE, 'mill', common in ME minor names (EPNE II: 46). Examples include: *Heggemulne* (Silverstone), *Milefeld'* (Lillingstone Lovell), *mill holme meadow* (Silverstone), *Millhillwall furlong* (Passenham), *Milnepath furlong* (Furtho), *Mount Mill Farm* (Wicken), *Shutmull'* (Akeley), *the millholme* (Potterspur), *Th Whytmell'* (Akeley).

[see also **wind-milne**]

nearther dial. adv., prep., 'nearer'; formed from 'near' with the suffix *-der, -ther* (EDD IV: 237). *?neather Canes Craft* (Potterspur)

neoðera, niðera OE adj., 'lower' (EPNE II: 49), used of places 'further away from the village, or lower in elevation' (Field 1972: 147). Examples include: *Baggenho* (Silverstone), *?neather Canes Craft* (Potterspur), *le Nethercumylton'* (Passenham), *Lyttle Swynney hedge* (Silverstone), *Neither furlong* (Silverstone), *Neither Heydon* (Furtho), *Nether* (Potterspur), *Netherend* (Lillingstone Lovell), *Netherfelde* (Passenham), *Odho* (Silverstone).

nicor OE, 'water-sprite', found in field-names, cf. *Nikerpoll* (PNSx: 562). *nikerespol* (Passenham)

nigon OE num., 'nine' (EPNE: 50), 'land containing the nine named features' (Field 1972: 149). *?Nienstokkyng* (Passenham)

nīwe, nēowe OE adj., 'new', with the senses 'newly acquired', 'newly cultivated' and 'newly reclaimed from waste' applied to plots of land (EPNE II: 51); 'newly enclosed' (Field 1972: 148). Examples include: *the newe pasture* (Furtho),

Newebrigge (Miscellaneous), *Newcroft* (Silverstone), *Newewood* (Stowe), *?Nienstokkyng* (Passenham), *le Niewestockyng* (Passenham).

nōk ME, ‘nook, nook of land, triangular plot of ground’ (EPNE II: 51); in field-names it denotes ‘land in a secluded corner’ or ‘land with many corners’ (Field 1972: 151). Examples include: *?Hanggynook* (Passenham), *noc* (Silverstone).

norð OE, ON adj., adv., ‘northern, north’ (EPNE II: 51). Examples include: *Northcroft* (Lillingstone Lovell), *le Northemedde* (Lillingstone Lovell), *Northfeld* (Leckhampstead), *le northfelde* (Lillingstone Lovell), *Northfields* (Passenham), *Northon* (Miscellaneous), *Norwelle* (Whittlebury).

nudge dial. v. (Nth), ‘to hang down the head, elevating the shoulders so as to contract the head when walking’ (EDD IV: 309). *?Nudgeneddes furlong* (Passenham).

nule part Fr, ‘nowhere’ (AND). *Nulepart* (Silverstone).

ofer³ OE prep., ‘over, above, across’ and in elliptical contexts, ‘(land) over or across something’; difficult to distinguish from *ōfer*¹ ‘bank, river-bank’ and **ofer*² ‘slope, hill’ (EPNE II: 54, Field 1972: 157). Examples include: *le Hallehul* (Silverstone), *Neither Heydon* (Furtho), *le Nethercumylton* (Passenham), *Netherend* (Lillingstone Lovell), *Odho* (Silverstone).

orceard, ort-geard OE, ‘garden’, later ‘orchard’ (EPNE II: 56). Examples include: *Culn’housorchard* (Potterspurty), *Orcheyardeclose* (Passenham), *Pendorchard* (Potterspurty).

pacche ME, ‘cloth patch on a garment; patch on a shoe’ (MED), probably with the sense ‘small piece of ground’ in field-names (Field 1972: 161). *Pachsleape* (Akeley)

park OFr, ME, ‘enclosed tract of land for beasts of the chase’, later ‘enclosed plot of ground, paddock, field’ (EPNE II: 59). Examples include: *Parkhalf* (Akeley), *Pirypark* (Miscellaneous).

pasture OFr, ME, ‘pasture, piece of pasture-land’; common in ME field-names from the 14th cent. (EPNE II: 60), ‘grazing land’ (Field 1972: 161). Examples include: *Middlepasture* (Passenham), *the newe pasture* (Furtho).

pæð OE, ‘path’; more frequent in minor names and field-names than in major names (PNLand: 78). It glosses Lat *semita* ‘footpath’ and *callis* ‘cattle track’ (EPNE II: 58). Examples include: *Harlotts pathe* (Miscellaneous), *Milnepath furlong* (Furtho), *Pathefurl* (Passenham), *Wodekespat* (Miscellaneous).

***pēac** OE, ‘knoll, hill, peak’, cognate with Norw *pauk* ‘stick’, Swed dial. *pjuk* ‘point, hillock’, Du *pōk* ‘dagger’, which all allude to ‘something pointed’ (EPNE II: 60). Examples include: *Peakeshoke* (Silverstone), *Pekhaus lond* (Silverstone).

pece OFr, ME, ‘piece, piece or plot of land’; frequent in later field-names (EPNE II: 61). Examples include: *Barroweleyepece* (Passenham), *Fysshepece furlong* (Passenham), *Hakethornbussh*’ (Passenham), *paretree peece* (Potterspurly), *Shutmull*’ (Akeley).

pend OE, ‘enclosure’ (EPNE II: 61). *Pendorchard*’ (Potterspurly)

pening, pending OE, **peni, pane**] ME, ‘penny’; when referring to land use, it denotes ‘penny rent’ (EPNE II: 61, Field 1972: 164), in the late Middle Ages *penny* was used of money in general, so names containing OE **pening** “may refer not to an actual rent of one penny but merely to the fact that such land was held against a money payment rather than in return for manorial service” (Field 1993: 193). Examples include: *penneyarde* (Passenham), *Pennyland* (Potterspurly).

personage OFr, ME, ‘benefice or living of a parson; a rectory’, recorded from 1292 (MED, OED). *personadge fieldes* (Passenham)

[see **persone**]

persone OFr, ME, ‘parson, beneficed cleric’, freq. in minor place-names (EPNE II: 63); difficult to distinguish from the derived surname *Parson(s)*, attested from 1197 (DES: 339). Examples include: *Personesberne* (Akeley), *psones furl*’ (Passenham).

[see also **personage**]

pīc OE, ‘point’; sometimes difficult to distinguish from OE pers.n. *Pica*. Later it developed such meanings as ‘prickle, thorn’ and ‘pointed hill’. Also the derived OE adj. ***pīced** (ME **piked**) ‘having a point or pike, pointed’; in field-names ‘having sharp corners’ (EPNE II: 63). *?Pike* (Passenham)

picket dial. (Sr), ‘sloe bush’ (EDD IV: 487). *Tymmies Pyket* (Furtho)

pightel, pighel, pichel ME, ‘small enclosure, croft’; used mostly in field-names (EPNE II: 64). *Pightlesthorn* (Silverstone)

pinnock ME, ‘kind of small bird; ?hedge-sparrow’, ‘bundle of cloth’ (MED), also dial. *pinnock* (Nth), ‘to pull out the long quill-feathers in a bird’s wing to prevent its flying’ (EDD IV: 515). Examples include: *?Pinnock Hill* (Akeley), *?pynnokysleye* (Stowe).

pirige, pirge, pyrige OE, ‘pear-tree’ (EPNE II: 65). Examples include: POTTERS PURY, *paretree peece* (Potterspurly), *Pereyerd* (Silverstone), *Perrie field* (Furtho), *?Pirypark*’ (Miscellaneous), *Pollardsperry* (Potterspurly), *Pyrrre* (Potterspurly), *la Wode de Pyrie* (Miscellaneous).

piſe OE, ‘pease’ (EPNE II: 66). *Peace furlong* (Passenham)

place OFr, **place, plas** ME, ‘open space in a town, area surrounding by buildings’; frequent in later minor names in the senses ‘plot of ground, residence’ (EPNE II: 66). *Fosters Place* (Furtho)

plack, plock dial., ‘plot of ground, small enclosure, field or meadow’ (EDD), probably from ME *plek* ‘piece or patch of land’ (MED), cf. PNOxf 2Ψ461 for parallels. *Wise Plack Corner* (Akeley)

plat² ME, ‘plot, small piece of ground’: a secondary form of plot due to the influence of *plat¹* ‘something flat, a place, a spot’; **plat²** is not evidenced before 1511 except in place-names and field-names (13th cent. onwards) (EPNE II: 66-7). *wile platt* (Akeley)

plot late OE, ME, ‘small piece of ground’; found in field-names (EPNE II: 68). *Lousiplot* (Potterspury)

plūme OE, ‘plum, plum-tree’ (EPNE II: 68). *Plumwell*’ (Miscellaneous)

pōl, pull OE, ‘pool, pond, pool in a river’, possibly also ‘creek’; common in ME minor names (EPNE II: 68-9). Examples include: *Horsepol* (Lillingstone Lovell), *nikerespōl* (Passenham), *Pooling* (Potterspury), *Sevenpolis* (Furtho). [see also **wash-pool**]

pōnde ME, ‘pond, artificial or natural pool’, probably derived from OE **pand*, related to *pund* with the sense ‘place where water is impounded by a dam or in an artificial hollow’ (EPNE II: 69). *Pondeforlong* (Potterspury)

port² OE, ‘town, market’ (VEPN I: 145); this element often alludes to ‘a town with market rights’ (EPNE II: 70-1). *Lampport* (Stowe)

port-weg OE, ‘road leading to a town’ (EPNE II: 71). *Portweg* (Passenham)

pottere OE, ‘pot-maker’, cognate with OFr *potier* ‘potter’ (EPNE II: 72). Often difficult to separate from the derived surname *Potter*; attested from 1172 (DES: 359). Examples include: POTTERS PURY, *Potersridyng* (Potterspury).

prēost OE, ‘priest’ (EPNE II: 73); in field-names it denotes ‘land owned by priest’ (Field 1972: 174). *Presthul* (Furtho)

prioratus Lat., ‘priory’ (Latham 1965: 372). *Luffield Priory* (Luffield Abbey)

pūca OE, ‘goblin’ (EPNE II: 74). *Pukeforlong* (Silverstone)
[see also **pūcel**]

pūcel OE, ‘goblin’ (EPNE II: 74). *Puxley* (Passenham)
[see **pūca**]

***pund-fald** OE, ‘pinfold, pound’, appearing later as *punfald* and *pinfold*, the latter (ultimately from *pynd*) not recorded until the 15th cent. (EPNE II: 75); in field-names it denotes ‘a pound for stray animals’ (Field 1972: 167). *Pyntffold Hende* (Akeley)

***putta** OE, ‘hawk, kite’ (EPNE II: 75). *?Putle furlonge waye* (Silverstone)

pytt OE, ‘pit, natural hollow, excavated hole (where minerals or other materials are found), grave, hole in the ground serving as a trap for animals’ (EPNE II: 75). Examples include: Blackpit (Stowe), *Blakeput* (Lillingstone Dayrell), *Blakeputt* (Silverstone), *le Blakeputte* (Lillingstone Lovell), *Hodepitte* (Passenham), *Philipotesput* (Akeley), *the pyttes* (Silverstone).

[see also **gravel-pit**, **sand-pit**]

quarriere OFr, **quarrere** ME, ‘quarry’ (EPNE II: 77). Examples include: Limekiln Quarry (Passenham), *Quarer forlong* (Furtho), *Quarrye field* (Furtho).

rād OE, ‘riding’ (VEPN I: 145), ‘the act of riding on horseback’, probably also ‘suitable for riding on’ in compounds with **ford** and **weg**. From OE *rīdan* ‘to ride’ (EPNE II: 78). Examples include: ?*Apeltrowerode* (Miscellaneous), ?*Boggerode* (and *Buggilderode*) (Stowe), ?*Leychehamrode* (Lillingstone Lovell), ?*Luffelde Rode* (Whittlebury), ?*Southfelderode* (Lillingstone Lovell), ?*Wakerfelderode* (Lillingstone Lovell), ?*Wytteburyrode* (Lillingstone Lovell).

[see ***rBde**]

***rBde** OE adj., ‘suitable for riding on’ (EPNE II: 79). *le Rede Weye* (Miscellaneous)

[see **rād**]

rBw OE, ‘row, row of houses’, although some compounds, e.g. *hegeræwe*, present a meaning more like ‘row of trees, hedgerow’ (EPNE II: 79). *Rewehedge furlong* (Passenham)

rēad OE adj., ‘red’, in allusion to the colour of rocks, soil, water (esp. peat-stained water), or foliage. It is difficult to distinguish from **hrēod** (EPNE II: 81); in field-names it denotes ‘land with red soil’ (Field 1972: 181). ?*Redebrok* (Whittlebury)

risc, **rix**, **rysc** OE, ‘rush’; a likely source of later spellings with *rush*. The plant is often used in thatching and basket-making (EPNE II: 85); known to have little agricultural value, a plentiful growth of rushes is said to be evidence of badly-drained land (Field 1972: 188). Examples include: *Ruscheleye* (Lillingstone Lovell), *Russh* (Silverstone).

***rod**, ***rodu** OE, ‘clearing’, used as term for ‘an assart’ in ME field-names (EPNE II: 86-7); MnE *road* may derive from ***rodu**. Examples include: ?*Apeltrowerode* (Miscellaneous), ?*Boggerode* (and *Buggilderode*) (Stowe), ?*Leychehamrode* (Lillingstone Lovell), ?*Southfelderode* (Lillingstone Lovell), *Twisterod* (Silverstone), ?*Wakerfelderode* (Lillingstone Lovell), ?*Wytteburyrode* (Lillingstone Lovell).

rōd OE, ‘rood’, also with the later meaning ‘measure of land’ (EPNE II: 87). Examples include: *a hedlonde rode* (Akeley), ?*Luffelde Rode* (Whittlebury), *Sheproode* (Silverstone), ?*Southfelderode* (Lillingstone Lovell).

rond OFr, **round** OFr, ME adj., ‘round’ (EPNE II: 87). *quicke mownde rownde* (Silverstone)

rūde OE, ‘shrub ‘rue’’ (EPNE II: 88). *rudeheg fulcand* (Silverstone)

rūh OE adj., ‘rough’; the strong form *rūh* usually becomes *Rough-*, *Ru-*, and the weak form *rūga(n)* becomes *Row(n)-* (EPNE II: 88). Examples include: *Rouleye* (Passenham), *le Rouwedych* (Lillingstone Dayrell), *Rouwestockyng* (Potterspur), *Rueworth* (Stowe), *Rufheadland* (Furtho), *Rugh* (Silverstone).

ryding** OE, ‘clearing’, probably originally a verbal sb. from OE **ryddan* ‘to clear’; common in ME and later field-names, where it usually denotes ‘an assart’ (EPNE II: 90). The more explanatory ‘way or road specially intended for persons riding, especially a green track or lane cut through (or skirting) a wood or covert; a ride’ is evidenced c.1200 (OED). Gover *et al.* observe that “ryding** is not as common in early documents as one would have expected in this well-wooded county” (PNNth: 265). Examples include: Monk’s Wood (Silverstone), *Potersridyng* (Potterspur), *Poukesleridyng* (Passenham).

rEge OE, ‘rye’ (EPNE II: 91), ‘land on which rye was grown’ (Field 1972: 189). Examples include: *Rycotesstyle* (Silverstone), *Ryecroft* (Silverstone).

sale dial. (Nth), meaning ‘division or ‘quarter’ of a wood, of which the underwood is cut down and sold’ (EDD V: 205). It is difficult to distinguish from the dat.sg. form of **salh**, *sale*. Examples include: Bycell Road (Stowe), Chamber’s Sale Copse (Whittlebury).

salh, salig OE, ‘willow, sallow’ (EPNE II: 96, Field 1972: 191). Examples include: *Salewere* (Passenham), *Seliwell* (Silverstone).

sand-pit ME, ‘sand-pit’, ‘pit from which sand is excavated’, recorded from c.1272 (MED, OED). Examples include: *le Sandputtes* (Silverstone), *Santpittes* (Potterspur).

[see **pytt**]

sandig OE adj., ‘sandy’ (EPNE II: 97). ?*Middli Sandys* (Stowe)

***sc(e)alu**, OE adj., ‘shallow’ (EPNE II: 100). Sholebroke Lodge (Whittlebury)

scēap, scēp OE, ‘sheep’; forms with *Sheep-*, *Shep-* are from the WSax *scēap* or *scēp* (EPNE II: 100-1). Examples include: *Shepecotestokkyng* (Potterspur), *Sheproode* (Silverstone).

scēp-cote ME, ‘slight building for sheltering sheep; a sheephouse’; attested from 1414 (MED, OED). *Shepecotestokkyng* (Potterspur)

[see **scēap**, **cot**, also **lōmb-cote**]

sc(e)ort OE adj., ‘short’ (EPNE II: 107). Examples include: *le Cherchehull* (Akeley), *Holdefelde* (Lillingstone Lovell), *Schorte Sicksurne* (Furtho), *Scortheibrech* (Lillingstone Lovell), *Shorte Woode* (Stowe), *Sschortedolus* (Potterspur).

scrīn OE, **shrīne**, **shirine**, **shrene**, **shraine** ME, ‘repository in which a holy object or the relics of a saint are kept, reliquary, shrine; also, a richly built and decorated tomb for a saint’ (MED). *Shrynton* (Miscellaneous)

***scrubb** OE, ‘shrub, brushwood, place overgrown with brushwood’, cognate with Dan. dial. *skrub* ‘brushwood’, OFris *skrobb* ‘brook, brushwood’ (EPNE II: 115). Examples include: *Kingsshrobfeld* (Akeley), *Shrob Spinney* (Passenham).

scyte OE, ‘shooting’, used later of ‘a steep channel of water, a mill-shoot’ (EPNE II: 116). *Shutmull*’ (Akeley)

secg¹ OE, ‘sedge, reed, rush’ (EPNE II: 117), in early names, *sedge* was used of several species of plants found in wet and swampy conditions. Mod. usage refers to members of the *Cyperaceae* family (Field 1993: 71). Examples include: *Segge Crest*’ (Potterspur), *Seggy Bourn* (Whittlebury).

***sele²** OE, ‘willow copse’; difficult to distinguish from **sele¹* ‘dwelling, house, hall’ and **syle²* ‘willow copse’ (EPNE II: 117). *selewode* (Akeley)

seofon OE num., ‘seven’ (EPNE II: 119). *Sevenpolis* (Furtho)

shoulder of mutton late ME, MnE, ‘land shaped like of a shoulder of mutton’ (Field 1972: 202); these names are “found all over the country and go back at least three centuries” (Field 1993: 140). *shoulder of mutton* (Passenham)

sīc OE, ‘small stream, especially one in flat marshland’, **sīk** ON, ‘ditch, trench’. Frequently used of streams that formed a boundary, which gave rise to the later meaning ‘field, piece of meadow along a stream’ (EPNE II: 122). Examples include: *Boicotebroch*’ (Stowe), *Fulesiche* (Akeley), *le Sike* (Passenham), *Stocwellesiche* (Silverstone).

skinnari ON, **scynnere** ME, ‘skinner’ (EPNE II: 125); indistinguishable from the derived surname *Skinner/Skynner*, attested from 1263 (DES: 412). *Skynnerscroft* (Akeley)

slæd OE, ‘valley’; common in ME minor names in Bk. Dial. *slad* and *slade* have a variety of meanings including ‘low flat marshy ground, valley’, ‘broad strip of greensward between two woods, generally in a valley’ (EPNE II: 127). In names of OE origin, it may denote a “short valley which lacked the bowl-shaped end which might have suggested the terms *cumb* or *hop*”. The nature of **slæd** can vary from county to county and is a matter for local investigation (PNLand: 122-3); in Shropshire field-names, for example, **slæd** denotes ‘a patch of ground in a ploughed field too wet for grain and left for greensward’, whereas in other counties it may be used for dry valleys (LPN: 141). In Whittlewood, a sense common to the majority of names is ‘low flat marshy ground’. Examples include: *Blacklande* (Furtho), *Blakeputt*’ (Silverstone), *Boicote slade* (Stowe), *Brownslade furlong* (Silverstone), *Cockemore Slade* (Akeley), *Copeslad*’ (Silverstone), *Dupeslade* (Silverstone), East- and West Waterslade (Potterspur), *Huslade* (Akeley), *Longeneham Sladefeld* (Leckhampstead), *Moreslade hedges*

(Miscellaneous), *Morladefeld* (Leckhampstead), *Rytloslade* (Silverstone), *the slade* (Lillingstone Lovell), *Sladfurlong* (Potterspury).

***slBp** OE, ‘slippery, muddy place’, possibly also ‘slip-way or portage, slope’; cognate with OHG *sleifa* ‘mire’ and **slBpe** ‘slippery, muddy’ (EPNE II: 127). *Pachwsleape* (Akeley)

slōh OE, ‘slough’; well evidenced in minor names and field-names (PNLand: 57-8, EPNE II: 129), cf. Slough (PNBk: 193). *le Fouleslou* (Miscellaneous)

smæġ OE adj., ‘narrow, thin’ (EPNE II: 130). Examples include: *Smalebroc* (Silverstone), *le Smaledoles* (Leckhampstead), *Smalladine Copse* (Whittlebury), *Smalthorn* (Miscellaneous), *Sschortedolus* (Potterspury).

smēðe OE, ‘smooth, level’; easily confused with **smið** in late ME (EPNE II: 130). *Suethemed* (Silverstone).

smið OE, **smiðr** ON, ‘smith, worker in metal’; mostly found in the gen.pl. in place-names. It is sometimes difficult to distinguish from **smeðe** (EPNE II: 130-1). The pers.n. *Smith* (attested from c.975) is another possibility in many instances of names in *smith* (DES: 415). Examples include: *Smith’s house* (Potterspury), *Smythesmed* (Akeley), *Smythhill* (Stowe).

smiððe, **smeðe** OE, ‘smithy, metal worker’s shop’ (EPNE II: 131); difficult to distinguish from surname *Smithe*, attested from 1313 (DES: 415). *Th Smythe* (Passenham)

snaca OE, **snāke** ME, ‘snake; ?generic term for a legless reptile’ (MED), also “applied to some species of *Lacerta* [lizards], and to certain snake-like amphibians”; on record from c.1000 (OED). Field-names in **snaca** “probably indicate the presence of serpents” (Field 1972: 210). *Snakemor* (Miscellaneous)

snægl, **snegl** OE, ‘snail’; possibly used also as a by-name (EPNE II: 131); in field-names it denotes ‘land on which snails abounded’ (Field 1972: 209). *?Snaylesmede* (Silverstone)

sōfte OE adj., ‘soft, yielding, agreeable’ (EPNE II: 134). *Softbuttbrok* (Passenham)

sogh, **swough** ME, ‘bog, swamp’ (EPNE II: 134). *?Sowecroft* (Stowe)

sol OE, ‘muddy place, wallowing place (for animals)’ (PNLand: 58, EPNE II: 134). *Soallyard* (Silverstone)

spang OE, ‘clasp, buckle’, probably used in a topographical sense similar to that of dial. (Nth) *spong*, *spung* ‘long, narrow strip of land’ (EPNE II: 135, EDD V: 680). It appears in minor names as either *spang*, *spong*, or *spung* (Field 1972: 215). *?Spannes ground* (Silverstone)

spearwa OE, ‘sparrow’, referring to the house sparrow *Passer domesticus* (EPNE II: 135). It denotes either ‘land on which sparrows abounded’, or ‘small’ (used in a derogatory sense) (Field 1972: 213). Sparrow Lodge (Wicken)

spinney ME, ‘copse, small plantation, spinney’, especially one planted or preserved for sheltering game-birds (OED); common in late minor names (EPNE II: 138). Grove Spinney (Leckhampstead)

spitel ME, ‘hospital, religious house, house of the Knights Hospitallers’, often rendered by Lat *hospitale* (EPNE II: 138); in field-names it denotes ‘land owned by a hospital, or on which a hospital was built’; medieval hospitals depended on gifts and endowments for support (Field 1972: 214). *Spitelwod* (Miscellaneous)

sprent dial. v. (Nth), ‘to sprinkle; to splash or spatter with small spots; to squirt or spirt out as liquid does when compressed or struck’ (EDD V: 689). *Sprenthm* (Silverstone)

spring, spryng OE, ‘spring, well, source of a stream’; in ME also ‘young shoot, small branch’, hence ‘young plantation, copse’ (the latter sense may be older). Both meanings are found in ME field-names (EPNE II: 140). Spring (Akeley)

stallage ME, ‘tax or toll levied for the liberty of erecting a stall in a fair or market’; from Lat *stallagium*, AN *estalage* (MED, OED), ‘the right to sell goods at a vending stall’, ‘vending stall’ (MED), cf. also *stallage rent* (OED). Hall notes the alternative sense ‘way of entry for neighbouring parishes into the forest’ – around Whittlewood there were 18 townships that had rights of common in the Forest. The ‘stallage’ was usually a wide drove or riding (Hall 2001: 41). Stollage Lodge (Passenham)

stān OE, ‘stone, rock’, usually either alluding to the character of the ground, i.e. stony soil, or to a place where rock was obtained or excavated, or to a nearby monolith or other standing stone(s) (EPNE II: 143-44, Field 1972: 221). Examples include: LILLINGSTONE DAYRELL, LILLINGSTONE LOVELL, *Stamford* (Akeley), *Stanbury* (Silverstone), *Stanidel* (Silverstone), *Stanschil forlong* (Furtho), *Stonforlong* (Silverstone), *Stonforlong* (Passenham), *Stonhull* (Akeley).

standing ME, ‘standing place, hunter’s stand from which to shoot game’ (EPNE II: 145, Field 1972: 118). This term is the Eng equivalent of the NF hunting word *establie* (from Lat *stabilia* or *stabulata*), which is where the alternative form ‘stable’ originates. The meaning of ‘standing’ is ambiguous, because its use was modified in the medieval period. Initially the meaning reflected the fact that the deer were made to ‘stand’, i.e. they were “driven from all quarters to the centre of a gradually contracted circle where they were compelled to stand” (Crawford 1921: 33). Later in the medieval period, ‘standing’ refers to the beaters. Beaters would be posted with hounds “at stations round the quarter of the forest to be driven or hunted” (Crawford 1921: 33). The hounds would be on the alert in case the game was in danger of breaking outside of the ‘ring’. Nearer the centre, other huntsman and hounds would drive the deer to where the King stood; this place was called his ‘standing’. The King’s ‘standing’ usually comprised an artificial

platform, probably “erected between the branches of a tree, so that the sportsman could be well hidden” (Crawford 1921: 34-5). King’s Standing Oak (Passenham)

stānig OE adj., ‘stony, rocky, made of stone’ (EPNE II: 145). Examples include: *Stonifordhacche* (Miscellaneous), *Stonilond’* (Silverstone), *Stoniway* (Lillingstone Lovell), *Stony Croft field* (Potterspur), *Stonybrokhegh’* (Miscellaneous), *Stonycrosse* (Potterspur), *Stonymodr* (Passenham)

***stBning**¹³ OE, ‘stony place’: the existence of an OE *stBne* has been inferred as a *-jō* derivative of *stān* ‘stone’; the word **stBning* is either an *-ing* derivative of *stBne*, or of *stān* (Coates 1997: 35), cf. Steyning (PNSx: 234). Ekwall relates the field-name *The Steyning* (L) to the southern England dial. word *steaning* ‘stone lining or walling for a grave or ditch, road- or ford-metal’ (Ekwall 1962: 64). *Stenyng* (Furtho)

stede OE, ‘place, site, locality’ (EPNE II: 147), related to the OE v. *standan* ‘to stand’. Sandred’s study of *-stead* in the names of Ess and Hrt revealed that names in *-stead* occur more frequently in field-names than in major names (esp. in Hrt). Sandred also discovers that mod. field-names in *-stead* were often originally open-fields (Sandred 1963: 139, 160). In later ME, **stede** is found with the senses ‘inhabited place; city, town, village hamlet, etc.’, ‘property or estate in land; farm’, and ‘site for a building; the land on which a building stands; also, an enclosure attached to a building, a yard’ (OED). Examples include: *Dansted* (Potterspur), *?Dunstede furlong* (Passenham).
[see also **tūn-stede**]

steort OE, ‘tail’ used in place-names of ‘tail or tongue of land, end of a piece of land, projecting piece of land’ (EPNE II: 151, Field 1972: 218). *le Stertestile* (Lillingstone Lovell)

stigel, -ol OE, ‘stile, place devised for climbing over a fence’, perhaps also a transferred topographical sense ‘steep ascent’ (EPNE II: 152). Examples include: *Corbynstil* (Furtho), *Rycotesstyle* (Silverstone), *le Stertestile* (Lillingstone Lovell), *Wolmerestyl* (Miscellaneous).

stocc OE, **stokkr** ON, ‘tree-trunk, especially one left standing, stump, log of wood, stock’, used in boundary marks and also to denote structures made of logs. No distinction can be made between **stocc** and ON **stokkr** (EPNE II: 156). Examples include: *Stockeholefield* (Stowe), Stockholt Farm (Akeley), *Stocwell’* (Silverstone), *Stocwellesiche* (Silverstone), *?Stokeford* (Leckhampstead), *Stokwell* (Stowe), *Tocheholes* (Potterspur).

stoccen OE adj., ‘made of logs’ (EPNE II: 156). *?Stokeford* (Leckhampstead)

***stoccing** OE, **stocking** ME, ‘clearing of stumps, piece of ground cleared of stumps’ (EPNE II: 156). Examples include: *area Bateresleghstokkyng* (Miscellaneous), *Blodhanger* (Silverstone), *le Fouleslou* (Miscellaneous), *Frithstokkyng’* (Potterspur), *Lady Stocking* (Potterspur), *Leverychstokkyng*

¹³ See Coates 1997: 35-6 and CDEPN: 575 - both show evidence for **stBning* as a noun.

(Silverstone), *Nienstokkyng* (Passenham), *le Niewestockyng* (Passenham), *Rouwestockyng* (Potterspur), *Shepecotestockyng* (Potterspur), *Spigurnelstockyng* (Passenham), *stocken* (Akeley), *Stokkyng* (Potterspur), *Symkine stockinge* (corn') (Passenham).

stōd-fald OE, 'stud-fold, horse enclosure'; often applied to ancient enclosures used by the Anglo-Saxons used for horse-folds (EPNE II: 157). *Stotfold* (Akeley)

stot OE, 'horse, ox'; the exact meaning in OE is not certain, though it is used in ME of 'ox, steer' and is probably related to ON *stūtr* 'bull' (EPNE II: 158), 'horse (in OE perhaps one of inferior kind)' recorded a.1100, 'young castrated ox, steer' recorded from 1251 (OED). *Stottesdich* (Lillingstone Lovell)

stōw OE, 'venue for a specific activity, meeting-place' with the later development 'Christian holy place' (Gelling 1982: 188); Ekwall adds 'inhabited place' and 'holy place, hermitage' (DEPN: 448). Examples include: STOWE, *ringestowe* (Akeley), *Stowehacch* (Miscellaneous).

strBt, strēt OE, 'Roman road, paved road, urban road, street', used chiefly of a Roman road. The forms *Strat-* and *Stret-* are due to the shortening of OE *strBt* and *strēt* (respectively) in compound place-names (EPNE II: 161-62). Examples include: *le Hertstrete* (Lillingstone Lovell), *Kingestrete* (Stowe), Old Stratford (Passenham), *Perettestrethegge* (Silverstone), *le Stret* (Lillingstone Lovell), *Stretefurlong* (Furtho), *Streteley* (Passenham), *Stretforlong* (Wicken), Watling Street (Potterspur).

stubb, *stobb OE, 'stub, tree-stump' (EPNE II: 164). Examples include: *Eldernestub* (Silverstone), *Okesstobbes* (Miscellaneous), *Stubwellhill* (Potterspur).

sugu OE, 'sow' (from OE *sūgan* 'to suck') (EPNE II: 167). ?*Sowecroft* (Stowe)

sūð OE adj., adv., 'south, southern'; adj. use is more common for places or objects lying to the south of another place or facing the south (EPNE II: 169). Examples include: *Southfelderode* (Lillingstone Lovell), *Southhey* (Miscellaneous), *Sowthefelde* (Passenham), *Suidhuil* (Whittlebury), *Suthfelde* (Whittlebury).

***swalwe²** OE, 'whirlpool, rushing water', related to *swalg* 'pit, pool', MHG *swalm* 'whirlpool', etc. (EPNE II: 170). *Swelewe* (Silverstone)

swēte OE adj., 'sweet, pure, pleasant' (EPNE II: 172). *Swetleye* (Miscellaneous)

swīn OE, **svín** ON, 'swine, pig', used of the domestic pig (EPNE II: 172). Examples include: *Lyttle Swynney hedge* (Silverstone), *Swinewell* (Silverstone).

***tagga, *tegga** OE, **tagge, tegga** ME, 'teg, young sheep'; found in place-names from the 13th cent. (EPNE II: 175); more specifically it denotes 'a sheep in its second year, or from the time it is weaned till its first shearing; a yearling sheep'; recorded from 1537 (OED). *Teggse croft* (Lillingstone Dayrell)

tailleur, tailleor OFr (**tailleur** AN), ‘tailor’; difficult to distinguish from derived surname *Taylor/Tayler/Tailyour*, attested from c.1180 (DES: 440). *Taylursmor* (Potterspury)

tempel OE, **temple** ME, ‘temple’, always in allusion to the properties of the Knights Templar (EPNE II: 177); known to own various types of land, this military religious order was suppressed in 1312 (Field 1972: 226). Examples include: *le Temple ende* (Furtho), *Templelane* (Furtho).

tēn OE num., ‘ten’, usually combined with elements denoting measures of land, trees, etc. (EPNE II: 178). *Tenne hedges furlong* (Silverstone)

tenement ME, ‘tenement, dwelling’ (EPNE II: 178), ‘fact of holding as a possession; tenure’, ‘land or real property which is held or another by any tenure; a holding’; recorded from a.1325 (OED). *tenemento Hawis* (Silverstone)

tēoða OE, ‘tenth’ (EPNE II: 178). *the Tythe hooke* (Silverstone)

toft ODan, late OE, ‘building plot, curtilage’; the legal phrase *toft and croft* denotes ‘land occupied by a building (the *toft*) and an attached small field (the *croft*)’ (EPNE II: 181-2). Examples include: *Bagley toft* (Leckhampstead), *Bradenetoft* (Akeley).

town-house ME, ‘municipal building containing the public offices, court house and town hall’, recorded from 1530. From 1771 ‘house in a town; residence in town, as distinguished from a country house’ (OED). *the Townehowse* (Passenham)

[see **tūn, hūs**]

trenche OFr, ME, ‘cutting, ditch’, used also of ‘a path cut through a wood’ (EPNE II: 185). *le Trenche* (Miscellaneous)

trip dial., ‘small flock’, cf. Trip Field, Belchamp St Paul’s (Ess) (Field 1972: 119), ‘small flock of sheep’, ‘litter of pigs’ (EDD VI: 239-40). *Tripenhey* (Miscellaneous)

tūn OE, ‘enclosure, farmstead, estate, village’ (EPNE II: 188). Examples include: SILVERSTONE, *Bustowne* (Silverstone), *Lutrynton* (Miscellaneous), *le Nethercumylton* (Passenham), *Northon* (Miscellaneous), Old Tun Copse (Whittlebury), *Shrynton* (Miscellaneous), *Tonfurlong* (Silverstone), *Tonwell* (Akeley), *Touneshende* (Akeley), *le Tunwell* (Silverstone).

[see also **burh-tūn, town-house, tūn-stede**]

tūn-stede OE, ‘farmstead’ (EPNE II: 199), cf. Tunstead (PNNf 2Ψ197). *?Dunstede furlong* (Passenham)

[see **tūn, stede**]

tunge OE, **tunga** ON, ‘tongue’, used in place-names of ‘a tongue of land’; its topographical use might be of ON origin (not found in OE or ME) (EPNE II: 198). *Crestonge* (Akeley)

twist OE, ME, ‘something twisted’; in ME one of the senses is ‘twig, branch’, which has the transferred topographical sense ‘fork, something which forks’ (EPNE II: 200). *Twisterod* (Silverstone)

picce OE, ‘thicket, dense undergrowth’, cf. Blackmore Thick (PNNth:206); OE adj., ‘thick, dense’ (EPNE II: 203-4). Examples include: Buckingham Thick Copse (Whittlebury), *Thickepornfurlong* (Potterspury).

piſtel OE, ‘thistle’ (EPNE II: 204). *le Thistelgrene* (Lillingstone Lovell)

born OE, ON, ‘thorn-tree, hawthorn’; one of the commonest tree-names used in place-names, partly due to the use of thorns for quick-set hedging (see **cwic**). It refers either to these thorn hedges, or to a place overgrown with thorns, or to the presence of a prominent thorn-tree (often used as a boundary mark). Examples include: Coldthorn (Whittlebury), *Kyngesthorn* (Miscellaneous), *Nonthorn* (Furtho), *Pightlesthorn* (Silverstone), *plowethornfurlong* (Stowe), *Smalthorn* (Miscellaneous), *Thickepornfurlong* (Potterspury).

porp ON, **prop** OE, ‘secondary settlement, dependent outlying farmstead or hamlet’ (VEPN, EPNE II: 205-10). Examples include: *Alchisthorpe* (Silverstone), *Kingstrupp* (Akeley).

proc OE, ‘support, post, trestle’, surviving in dial. forms *throck* ‘share-beam of a plough’, ‘term given to certain pairs of oxen in a twelve oxen plough’ (EDD VI: 114) and *drock* ‘covered drain, small watercourse, ditch’ (EDD II: 179); common in field-names (EPNE II: 213-4). *Throkelemede* (Lillingstone Lovell)

pyrel OE, ‘hole, opening (as in a wall)’, adj., ‘pierced, having a hole’ and sometimes ‘hollow’ (EPNE II: 222). *Tirling* (Passenham)

pyrne OE, ‘thorn-bush’; found chiefly in the Danelaw but is also found in OE charter material (EPNE II: 222). *Foxthurne* (Whittlebury)

upp, ūp, uppe OE adv., **up, uppe** ME adv., prep., ‘up, higher up, upon’; used to denote land ‘higher up than something else’ (EPNE II: 227). *Upleymore* (Stowe)

wacu OE, ‘watch, wake’; in place-names it probably refers to ‘an annual festival or wake’ (EPNE II: 234). ?Wakefield Lawn (Potterspury)

walh OE, ‘foreigner, Welshman, serf’, possibly originating in the name of the Gaulish tribe, the *Volcae* (EPNE II: 242). It is often difficult to distinguish from the derived OE pers.n. *W(e)alh* and ME pers.n. *Wales* (Redin: 473, DES: 473). Examples include: *Wallesworth furlong* (Passenham), *Walys* (Akeley).

wall OE, ‘wall’, used of ‘the wall of a house or building’, ‘rampart of stone or other material used for defensive purposes’ and ‘the defensive wall enclosing a town’ (EPNE II: 244). *Millhillwall furlong* (Passenham)

wash-pool ME, ‘pool for washing sheep’, recorded from 1827 (OED), ‘(land near) cattle or sheep dipping place’ (Field 1972: 248). *Wachepol*’ (Akeley)
[see **pōl**¹]

wæter OE, ‘water, expanse of water’, usually denotes either ‘lake, pool’, or ‘stream, river’; as a first element, **wæter** often means ‘wet’ (EPNE II: 238). Examples include: East- and West Waterslade (Potterspury), *le Fyschwere* (Akeley), *le wateryelond* (Passenham).

weg OE, ‘way’; the general OE term for a road (PNLand: 83), possibly also ‘path, road’ (EPNE II: 248). Examples include: *Barnewells way* (Furtho), *Benethewey* (Akeley), *Brackelewey* (Silverstone), *Byrchesweye* (Miscellaneous), *Chepingwey* (Leckhampstead), *Chirchwey* (Potterspury), *cobefeld* (Miscellaneous), *le Cokschute weye* (Lillingstone Lovell), *Colewe* (Whittlebury), *Crowne hill furlong* (Silverstone), *Fortho wey* (Potterspury), *Gallowway* (Akeley), *Grunewei* (Whittlebury), *hadewaye* (Silverstone), *Hardingesweye furlong* (Passenham), *Hedone Wey* (Furtho), *Hegeweyhalf* (Akeley), *Holeweye* (Miscellaneous), *Lemeswellewhey* (Akeley), *Mengewey* (Potterspury), *moreendweye* (Potterspury), *Oselokeswey* (Furtho), *Oxenfordwey* (Miscellaneous), *Putle furlonge waye* (Silverstone), *le Rede Weye* (Miscellaneous), *Stoniway* (Lillingstone Lovell), *Wachepol*’ (Akeley), *the weye* (Passenham), *Wycheway* (Miscellaneous), *Wytrrhewey* (Miscellaneous).

[see also **cirice-weg**]

welk ME v., ‘Of a flower, plant, etc.: to lose freshness or greenness; to become flaccid or dry; to wilt, wither, fade’ (OED). *Welkend ground* (Potterspury)

wella, well(e) OE, ‘spring, stream’ (PNLand: 30), possibly also ‘well’ (EPNE II: 250). Examples include: *Astwell’feld*’ (Potterspury), *Berewell lane end* (Potterspury), Blackwell End (Potterspury), *Blyndwell furlong* (Passenham), *Borough’well’feld*’ (Potterspury), *Bownwell* (Miscellaneous), *Bradewelle* (Passenham), *Bydewell* (Furtho), *Caldewelle* (Stowe), Cattlehill Wood (Whittlebury), *Chaldewellehed*’ (Akeley), *Chawdewell furlong* (Passenham), Cheley Well (Potterspury), *Deadwells* (Silverstone), *Docwelhay* (Silverstone), *Duddeswellbrooke* (Passenham), East- and West Ashalls (Passenham), *Feliwell*’ (Silverstone), *Goodwellgrene* (Akeley), *Hastiwel furlong* (Silverstone), *Lemeswellewhey* (Akeley), *Musewelleheued*’ (Silverstone), *Norwelle* (Whittlebury), *Odewell* (Whittlebury), *Plumwell*’ (Miscellaneous), *Seliwell*’ (Silverstone), *Stocwell*’ (Silverstone), *Stocwellesiche* (Silverstone), *Stocwell* (Stowe), *Stubwellhill* (Potterspury), *Swinewell*’ (Silverstone), *le Tunwell*’ (Silverstone), *Waswelhull*’ (Passenham).

wer, wær OE, ‘weir, river-dam, fishing enclosure in a river’ (EPNE II: 255). Examples include: *le Fyschwere* (Akeley), *Salewere* (Passenham).

west OE adj., adv., ‘west, western’ (EPNE II: 256). Examples include: Old Stratford (Passenham), West End (Silverstone), *Westelbrok*’ (Passenham), *Westfelde* (Passenham), *Westfelde* (Silverstone), *Westleg*’ (Stowe), *Westmedyke* (Lillingstone Lovell).

westerne OE adj., ‘west, western, westerly’ (EPNE II: 256). *Welyland* (Whittlebury)

wīc OE, ‘dwelling, building or collection of buildings for a special purposes, farm, dairy farm’ (EPNE II: 257-63), ‘dependent place with a specialised commercial function’ (Coates 1999: 86), ‘important economic centre (not necessarily dependent)’ (Rumble 1980: 11). Before **wīc** developed such meanings as ‘salt-working centre’ and ‘dairy farm’, it might have been used by the earliest English-speaking people in Britain to refer to Romano-British settlements or Roman administrative units (Gelling 2000: 67). WICKEN

wīd OE adj., ‘wide, spacious’ (EPNE II: 264); in field-names it denotes ‘a broad piece of land’, or ‘land by a broad topographical feature’ (Field 1972: 255). *Wydhocfurlong* (Silverstone)

wilde OE adj., ‘wild, uncultivated, desolate’; not common in place-names and found only with topographical elements (EPNE II: 265-66). Wild Wood (Silverstone)

***wilig** OE, ‘willow’; the two forms *wilig* and *welig* certainly existed in OE. After the Conquest spellings in *Welge*-, *Weli*-, *Wel*- survive in Brk and Wt (also in Bd and Hrt but replaced at an early date by *Wil*-) (EPNE II: 266). Examples include: *Welyland* (Whittlebury), *wile platt* (Akeley).

***wilign** OE, ‘willow’ or ‘willow copse’ (EPNE II: 267). *le wilneholme* (Passenham)

wind-milne ME, ‘windmill’, ‘mill powered by the wind’; attested from 1297 (MED, OED). Examples include: Windmill Hill (Silverstone), *Wyndemille furl* (Passenham), *Wynmylitedfeld* (Potterspurty).
[see **myln**]

winter OE, ‘winter’, referring to streams that run only in winter (or places that are only used in winter) (EPNE II: 269); in field-names it denotes ‘land used in the winter’ (Field 1972: 257). Examples include: *winterbrooke mere* (Passenham), Winterhills (Silverstone).

wōh OE adj., ‘twisted, crooked’, applied esp. in stream-names (EPNE II: 272). *the Woo* (Akeley)

worð OE, ‘enclosure’, cognate with OSax *wurð*, ‘soil’ and MLG *wurt*, *wort*, ‘homestead’, this element is well represented in the Midl counties although rare in Bk and Oxf (EPNE II: 273-74). Examples include: Brownswood Cottage (Potterspurty), *Huseworthe* (Furtho), *Rueworthe* (Stowe), *Wallesworthe furlong* (Passenham).

wrāsen OE, ‘band, tie’, probably used in some topographical sense of ‘something bent or twisted’; the meaning ‘contorted, broken ground’ is appropriate when alluding to ancient roads or earthworks, cf. *wrāse* (EPNE II: 278). This element also glosses Lat *nodus*, which may point to a meaning such as ‘hill-knot’ (BT: 1271, PNWo: 290). *Mogwrosene* (Furtho)

wrōt OE, ‘snout’, probably used in a topographical sense describing ‘spur of land, hill projecting forward like a snout’ (EPNE II: 279). *Wrotecoft* (Potterspury)

wudu OE, ‘wood’; “probably the most colourless OE term for a collection of trees” (PNLand: 227), also ‘grove, woodland, forest’, and ‘wood, timber’ (when found as a specific with words for buildings) (EPNE II: 279-80). Examples include: Akeley Wood (Akeley), *Alyenowodebrok* (Lillingstone Dayrell), (*wood of*) *Bokenehul* (Miscellaneous), *Burtonwode* (Miscellaneous), *Dansyeswode* (Lillingstone Lovell), *Dyveswood* (Wicken), *He~mwod* (Miscellaneous), *Hinwode* (Silverstone), *Homewood* (Miscellaneous), *Kinggeswode* (*bosco de*) (Silverstone), *Knotwood* (Furtho), *Limes End* (Leckhampstead), *Maunteles wode* (Miscellaneous), *Monk’s Wood* (Silverstone), *Newewood* (Stowe), *Pavelyes wode* (Miscellaneous), *Porterswood Farm* (Whittlebury), *Roberdeswode* (Miscellaneous), *selewode* (Akeley), *Shorte Woode* (Stowe), *Spitelwod* (Miscellaneous), *Whittlewood Forest* (Potterspury), *la Wode de Pyrie* (Miscellaneous), *Wodecroft* (Silverstone), *Wodeforlong* (Wicken), *Wodefurlong* (Silverstone), *le Wodelane* (Akeley), *Woodbrocke* (Miscellaneous), *yungelwode* (Akeley).

[see also **wudu-cocc**]

wudu-cocc late OE, ME, ‘woodcock’ (*Scolopax rusticula*); a migratory bird common in Europe and the British Islands (OED, Field 1972: 260). ?*Wodekespat* (Miscellaneous)

[see **wudu**]

wulf OE, ‘wolf’; in place-names it denotes places haunted by, protected against, or for trapping wolves. In some cases, it is hard to distinguish from the OE pers.n. *Wulf* (EPNE II: 281). ?*Wolmerestyl* (Miscellaneous)

Appendices

*Appendix 1: Images of the Whittlewood area
(Microsoft Powerpoint – see attached CD-ROM)*

*Appendix 2: Database of Names
(Microsoft Access – see attached CD-ROM)*

Appendix 3: Personal Names in Place-Names

(OE or ME in origin unless marked otherwise)

Aca - AKELEY

Addington – *Addingtons Lande* (Furtho), *Addington's ground* (Lillingstone Lovell)

Adkin/Atkyn – *Adkyns Brygge* (Silverstone)

Alexander – *Alesaundresmede* (Silverstone)

Áslákr (ON) – ?*Oselokeswey* (Furtho)

Atwells – *Moldesatewelle* (Akeley)

Ball – *Ballisclose* (Leckhampstead), ?*Balaker* (Miscellaneous)

Banneville (Fr) – *Barnevill'* (Passenham), *Bernevylleshacce* (Miscellaneous)

Barker – see **barkere**

Bartholomew – *Bartelote* (Potterspury)

**Beaduhere* – *area Bateresleghstokkyng* (Miscellaneous)

**Bollingham* – *Bolinghms howse* (Passenham)

Boia – ?*Boycott* (Stowe)

Bond – *Bondes* (Silverstone)

Bower – *Bowerhyll furlong* (Passenham)

Brown – *Brownswood Cottage* (Potterspury)

Bryer – *Bryers furlong* (Passenham)

Bucge – *Boggerode* (Stowe)

Burghild – *Boggerode (Buggilderode)* (Stowe)

Byrch – ?*Byrchesweye* (Miscellaneous)

Cade – *Cadeslan* (Silverstone), *Cattleford Bridge* (Leckhampstead)

Capron – *Caperonymore* (Miscellaneous)

Cartwright – *Cartewrighte* (Passenham)

Chamber – *Chamber's Sale Copse* (Whittlebury)

Clarell – *Clarell' forde* (Silverstone)

Cleydon – *Claydon's Barn* (Whittlebury)

Cobbe – ?*cobefeld* (Miscellaneous)

Cockell – *Coclers* (Silverstone)

Codd/Code – ?*Coddefurlong* (Passenham)

Coke – *Cokcroft* (Silverstone)
Colle – *Collesgne* (Akeley)
Coller – *Collercroft* (Akeley)
Collin – *Colinesbrouk'* (Passenham)
Corbyn – ?*Corbynstil* (Furtho)
Cooper – *Coopers close* (Potterspury)
Costley – *Costleyes Corner* (Passenham)
Cot(t)a – (*bosco de*) *Cothinges* (Miscellaneous)
Couper – *Couperescroft* (Furtho)
Croc(c) – *Croxforde* (Lillingstone Lovell)
Cuga – *Cuggenho* (Miscellaneous)
Culver – ?*Culvers Close* (Potterspury)
**Dagga/*Dægga* – ?*Dagnall Farm* (Wicken)
Dann – *Dansted* (Potterspury)
Danse – *Dansyeswode* (Lillingstone Lovell)
Denton – *Dentons holme* (Passenham)
Dive(s) – *Dyveswood* (Wicken)
Dod(d)a – *Dadford* (Stowe)
Dod(d)e – ?*Dodes]ate* (Passenham)
Dudde – ?*Duddelyngges* (Passenham), *Duddeswellbrooke* (Passenham)
Dudele – *Dudelesham* (Lillingstone Lovell)
Dudeling – ?*Duddelyngges* (Passenham)
Dynne – *Deanshanger* (Passenham), *Dynnesdych'* (Silverstone)
Ēadrīc – *Edrichescrofte* (Lillingstone Lovell)
Eire – *Eirestockinge* (Furtho)
Emm – *Emmehegg'* (Silverstone)
Fassell – *Fasseles* (Furtho), *Fassislescrofteshum* (Miscellaneous)
Fett – *Fetes* (Silverstone)
**Ficok* – *croftum Ficok* (Silverstone)
Fisherman – see **fiscere**
Foster – *Fosters Place* (Furtho)
Franklyn – see **frankelein**
**Gadd* – ?*Gadeshil* (Whittlebury)
Gæald – *Galdes* (Leckhampstead)
Geda – *Yedfurylonge* (Passenham)
Gayne – *Geynefeld* (Passenham)
Gibb – *Gybbeslane* (Akeley)
Gidi – ?*Gidiaker* (Silverstone)
Gillham – *Gilhen Key* (Furtho)
Ginni (ODan) – ?*Gyngs* (Leckhampstead)
Godelin – *Godelyncote* (Miscellaneous)
Godwine – *Heygodwynesleg* (Miscellaneous)
Grendon – *Grendonesland* (Furtho)
Gynn – ?*Gyngs* (Leckhampstead)
Harby – *close late Harbies* (Potterspury)
Harding – *Hardingesweye furlong* (Passenham)
Haring – *Haringgesho* (Lillingstone Lovell)
Hawis – *tenemento Hawis* (Silverstone)
Hedge – *Heggesmulne* (Silverstone)
Hemery – *Hemeriscroft* (Whittlebury)

Herlot – ?*Harlotts pathe* (Miscellaneous)
Heugh – *Boycott Manor* (Stowe)
Heynes – *Heynes* (Silverstone)
Hick(e)s – *Hickesbridgebulke* (Passenham)
Hickman – *Hykemans* (Silverstone)
Higgons – *Hygonnes* (Silverstone)
Hilliard/Hillyer – *Hilliards close* (Furtho)
Hnott – ?*Knotwood* (Furtho), ?*Nottoho* (Leckhampstead)
Hogg – ?*Hoggecroft* (Silverstone)
 **Houghman* – *houghmans* (Passenham)
Hubbard – *Huberdisbrigg* (Miscellaneous)
Hubert – *Hubertrinxin* (Whittlebury)
Isabel – ?*Tibetfeld* (Lillingstone Lovell)
Jack – ?*Jack's Copse* (Wicken)
Jeff(e) – *Jeffes yarde* (Passenham)
Kempston – *Kempsons field* (Potterspury)
King – see **cyning**
Lanyer – *Lansers* (Potterspury)
Leyman – *Limes End* (Leckhampstead)
Lēofrīc – *Leverychstokkyng* (Silverstone)
Lily – *Lylyes* (Akeley)
Lord – see **hlāford**
Lufa – LUFFIELD ABBEY
Luling – *Lylynsdyche* (Akeley)
 **LEtel* or **LEtla* – LILLINGSTONE DAYRELL, LILLINGSTONE LOVELL
Mag(g)ot – ?*Maggot Moor* (Silverstone)
Malham – ?*le Malmes* (Potterspury)
Mantel – *Maunteles wode* (Miscellaneous)
Marie – *Maries* (Passenham)
Mason – see **masson**
Maud – *Moldesatewelle* (Akeley), *Moldescroft* (Akeley)
Mawhinney (Scot) - *Mawiney land* (Silverstone)
Moll – *Mellesbrok* (Miscellaneous)
Morris – *Moris* (Silverstone)
Ned – *Nudgeneddes furlong* (Passenham)
Nutt – *Nutees Close* (Passenham)
Oc(c)a – ?*Okesbutt* (Miscellaneous)
Od(d)a – *Odewell* (Whittlebury)
Ōslāc – ?*Oselokeswey* (Furtho)
Parson – see **persone**
Passa – PASSENHAM
Pat – *Pattescrofte* (Akeley)
Paul – *Paul Woodwards Linsyere* (Leckhampstead)
Pavely – *Pavelyes wode* (Miscellaneous)
Pendock – *crofto Pendoc* (Lillingstone Lovell)
Perham – *Perhamlonde* (Silverstone)
Perrett – *Perettestrethegge* (Silverstone)
Perry – *Perrys crosse* (Silverstone)
Philpot – *Philipotesput* (Akeley)
Pollard – *Pollardsperry* (Potterspury)

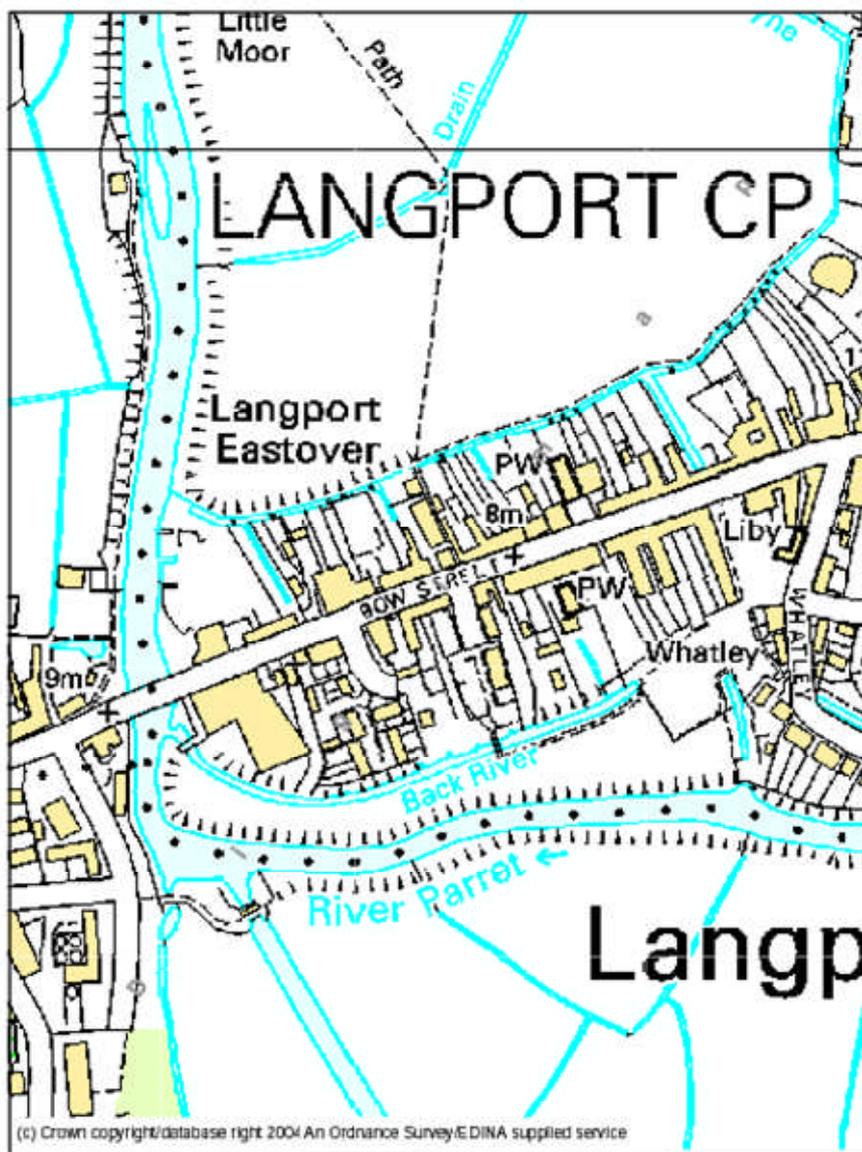
- Pollins* – *Pollins Close* (Potterspury)
Porters – *Porterswood Farm* (Whittlebury)
Potter – see **pottere**
Price – *Price* (Furtho)
Putta – ?*Putle furlonge waye* (Silverstone)
Robberd(s) – *Roberdeswode* (Miscellaneous)
Rollo – *Rolosfurlong* (Leckhampstead)
Row(e) – *Rowes* (Furtho)
Salter – *Saltershalfaker* (Silverstone)
Sandi (ON) – ?*Middli Sandys* (Stowe)
Sawyer – *Sywyers* (Silverstone)
Scott – *acra Simonis Scot'* (Potterspury)
Seneschal – see **seneschal**
Sharpe – *the Sharpes* (Furtho)
Side – *Syndelynges* (Passenham)
Sigeward – *Sywardeshegges* (Miscellaneous)
Sigewulf – ?SILVERSTONE
Simkin – *Symkine stockinge (corn')* (Passenham)
Simon – *acra Simonis Scot'* (Potterspury)
Skynner – see **skinnari**
Smart – *smarte closse* (Passenham), *Smartes* (Silverstone)
Smith – see **smið**
Smithe – see **smiððe**
Snail – ?*Snaylesmede* (Silverstone)
STwulf – ?SILVERSTONE
Spong – ?*Spannes ground* (Silverstone)
Spickernell – *Spigurnelstockyng* (Passenham)
Taylor – see **tailleur**
Tibbett – *Tybbtt's Acre* (Furtho)
T ſki (ON) – *Tocheholes* (Potterspury)
Toti (ON) – *pontem Toti* (Leckhampstead)
Trille (Fr) – *Trillescroftes* (Silverstone), *Tryllonnesdich'* (Silverstone)
Tymm – *Tymmes Pyket* (Furtho)
Vernon – *Vernesmor* (Potterspury)
**Waca* – ?*Wakefield Lawn* (Whittlewood)
Wæcel – *Watling Street* (Potterspury)
W(e)alh – see **walh**
White – *Whyttesokefurlonge* (Silverstone)
Windwulf – *Wyndolfueshegg* (Potterspury)
**WinemBr* – *Wimargstrt* (Whittlebury)
Wise – *Wise Plack Corner* (Akeley)
**Witela* – WHITTLEBURY, *Whittlewood Forest* (Potterspury), *Weteleham* (Whittlebury)
Woodward – *Paul Woodwards Linsyere* (Leckhampstead)
WulfmBr – ?*Wolmerestyl* (Miscellaneous)

Appendix 4: Additional Maps

Figure 1.2: Langport (So)



Figure 1.2: Langport (So) – Bow Street (market location)



Scale 1:5000

